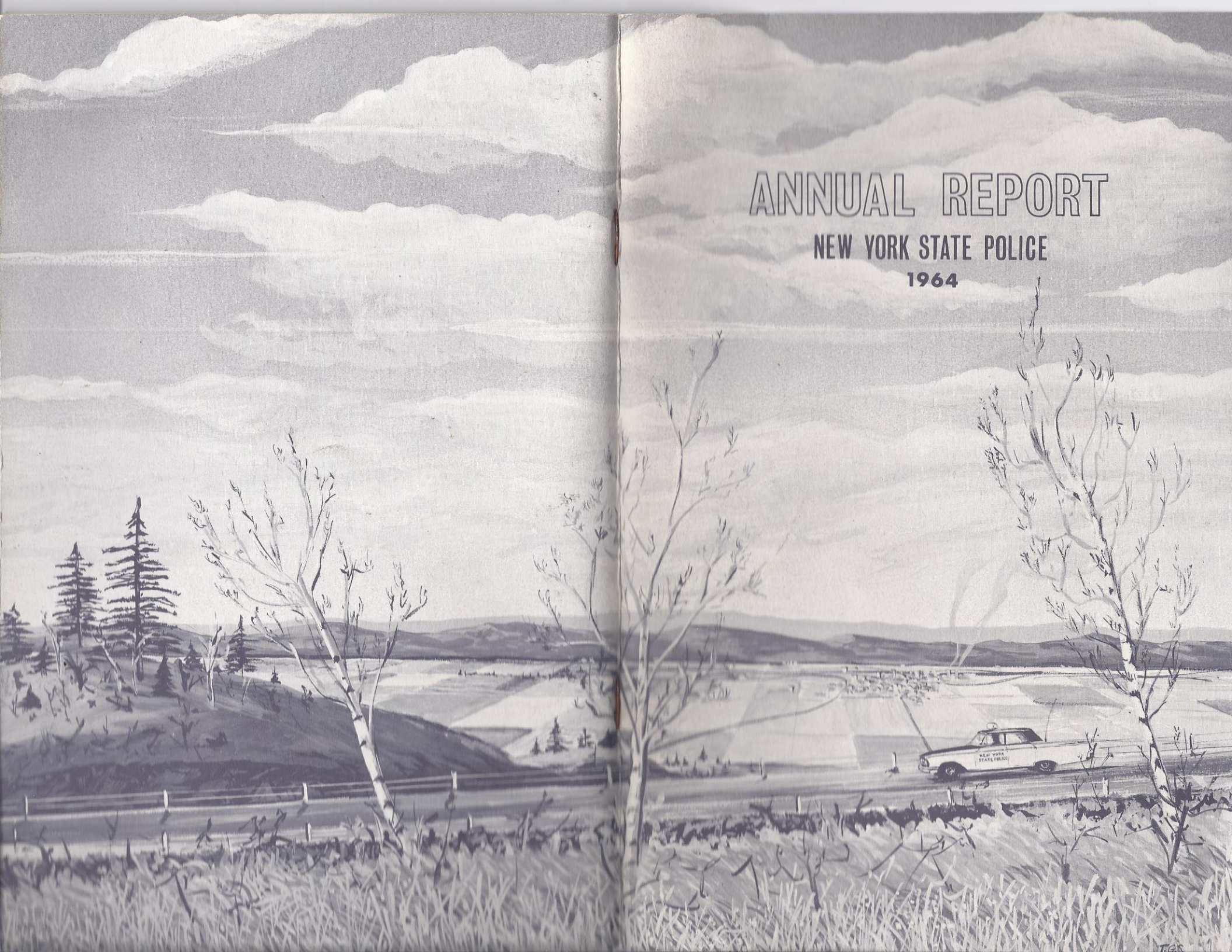


ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK STATE POLICE

1964





IN MEMORIAM

COL. GEORGE FLETCHER CHANDLER

Dec. 13, 1872—Nov. 6, 1964

First Superintendent, New York State Police

1917 — 1923

*Forty-Seventh Annual Report
of the*

NEW YORK STATE POLICE Executive Department State of New York

For the Year 1964

ARTHUR CORNELIUS, JR.
SUPERINTENDENT

STATE OF NEW YORK



NEW YORK STATE POLICE
STATE CAMPUS
ALBANY, N. Y., 12220

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

Dear Governor Rockefeller:

It is my privilege and pleasure to submit to you the annual report of the New York State Police for 1964, the forty-seventh year of the Division's service to the people of New York.

Your continuing leadership and support, coupled with that of the Legislature, has made possible great gains and accomplishments by the Division during the past year.

While manpower increased only moderately during 1964, greater efficiency on the part of our personnel, coupled with an expanded program of in-service training and an ever-improving quality of supervision, has resulted in substantial gains in productivity in every field of activity.

The large increases in personnel authorized by you and the Legislature in 1962 are now being more fully reflected in the statistics of our service, particularly as this group of men gains in police skills. The realistic salary schedule has done much to attract men of high caliber and has been a factor in reducing attrition to less than three per cent, the lowest in Division history.

We are making major progress in the continuing program of reorganization, instituted by you in 1961, in accord with your desires for the most modern and efficient police service possible. I am encouraged by the progress we have made so far, and am confident that in the year ahead we will offer even more to the people of New York State.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Arthur Cornelius, Jr.", written in dark ink.

Superintendent



1964 In Summary

The New York State Police continued to progress in the major reorganization program during 1964 and the record compiled reflects clearly the value and effectiveness of that program.

In 1964, the Division completed its first full year on the 40-hour workweek and virtually all types of activity continued to show substantial increases.

The many newer members who came into the Division during the early stages of the reorganization in 1962 achieved far greater skills, resulting in an upward spiral of productivity. This, coupled with continuing programs of training to improve and increase skills still further, has resulted in even greater service to the people of the State.

During 1964, the record reflects new criminal and vehicle and traffic offenses up 24.8 per cent, arrests up 22.1 per cent, convictions up 25 per cent, stolen car recoveries up 6.5 per cent, and fines, fees and recoveries up 23.4 per cent, over the preceding year.

95 Per Cent Convictions

In 1964, 95 per cent of the cases in court resulted in convictions, equalling the 95 per cent achieved in 1963, thus continuing the high percentage of effective arrests made by Troopers.

During 1964, there were 357,385 arrests by Division members, which reflected a continuance of the upward trend of previous years and represented an increase of 22.2 per cent over the 292,495 arrests in 1963.

There were 393,707 criminal and vehicle and traffic offenses reported in calendar 1964 and 331,273 persons convicted. These figures show substantial increases over the 310,157 offenses and 265,059 convictions in 1963 and the 256,620 offenses and 220,269 convictions in 1962.

In addition, noncriminal investigations conducted by the New York State Police and matters of all types handled for other agencies during 1964 totaled 130,506. There were also 2,086 special cases handled involving probation, parole, mental hygiene matters and persons in need of supervision under the Family Court Act.

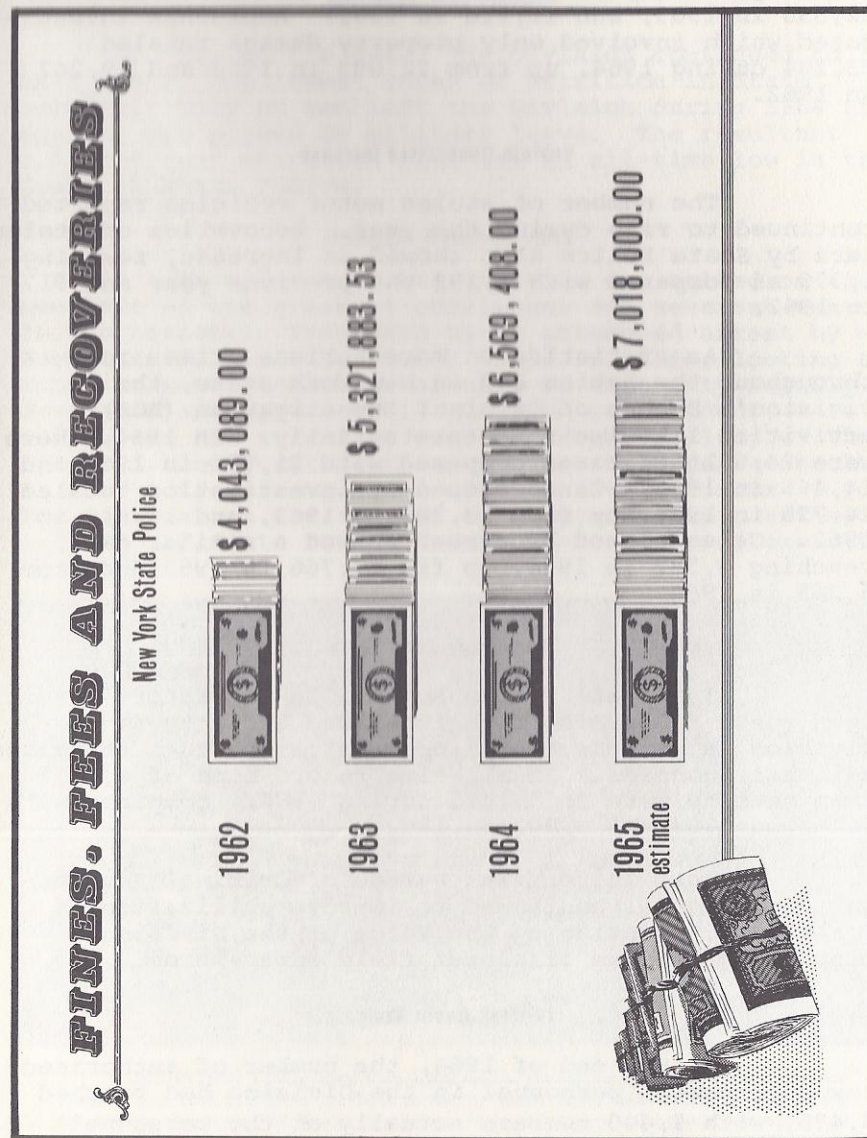
One of the most striking increases was in the dollar total of fines, fees and recoveries, which reached \$6,569,408, compared with \$5,321,883 in 1963 and \$4,043,089 in 1962.

Vehicle Accident Investigations Rise

All types of motor vehicle accidents investigated by State Police continued their upward spiral, in spite of increased patrolling by Troopers and continuing stress on enforcement of the vehicle and traffic laws, with traffic arrests during 1964 increasing 22.8 per cent over 1963.

Division accident statistics showed 37,325 accidents of all types investigated in 1964; an increase of 6.7 per cent over 1963 and of 20.2 per cent over 1962.

Fatal accident statistics for the last three years show 702 fatal accidents were investigated by



Troopers in 1964, 568 in 1963 and 588 in 1962. Troopers investigated 13,439 personal injury accidents in 1964, 12,333 in 1963, and 11,216 in 1962. Accidents investigated which involved only property damage totaled 23,184 during 1964, up from 22,083 in 1963 and 19,247 in 1962.

Vehicle Recoveries Increase

The number of stolen motor vehicles reported continued to rise during the year. Recoveries of stolen cars by State Police also showed an increase, reaching 1,376 as compared with 1,292 the previous year and 917 in 1962.

As statistics on more serious crimes rose throughout the Nation and in New York State, the Division's Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) activities likewise rose substantially. In 1964, there were 24,631 BCI cases compared with 21,726 in 1963 and 14,465 in 1962. Cases closed by investigation totaled 14,775 in 1964, up from 13,283 in 1963, and 10,546 in 1962. Cases closed by arrest showed a similar gain, reaching 9,582 in 1964, up from 7,766 in 1963 and from 5,245 in 1962.

Laboratory Activity Up

The State Police Scientific Laboratory's work load rose, reflecting both increased activity in the Division as well as increased service to other state and national agencies. An all-time record high of 4,479 examinations were conducted during 1964, compared with 4,267 in 1963 and 3,941 in 1962.

Both uniform and Bureau of Criminal Investigation personnel continued to improve utilization of work hours, pointing up the value of the Division's continuing program of closer field supervision.

16-Week Basic Training

At the end of 1964, the number of authorized law enforcement personnel in the Division had reached 2,475, with 2,440 members actually on the personnel rolls and 35 additional appointments programmed for January 8, 1965. One hundred and thirty newly appointed Troopers received their initial training during 1964.

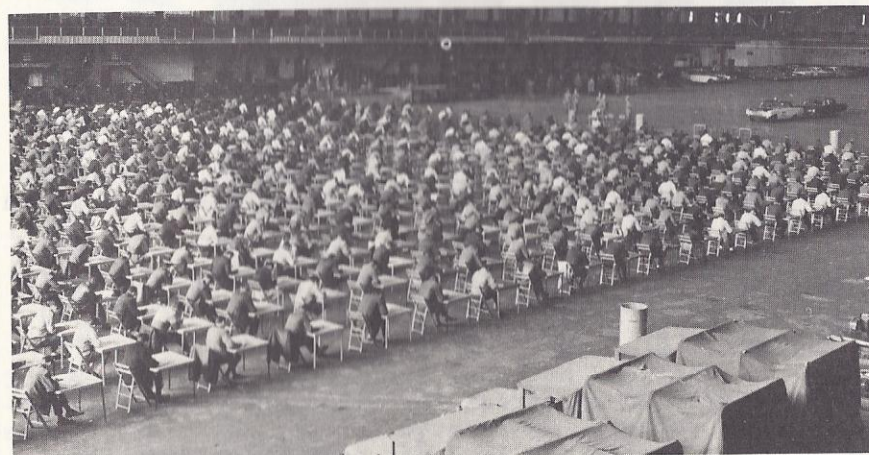
Their basic school was expanded to a 16-week course and the new appointees all reached their first probationary assignments in the field before the end of the year.

All-Time Low Attrition

During the year, the Division continued to have one of the lowest rates of attrition in State service. Only 66 men left the Division during 1964 and one man was placed on military leave. The resultant 2.78 per cent attrition rate was an all-time low in the New York State Police.

Operation Rochester 1964

In mid-summer the Division was called on to meet one of the greatest challenges and severest tests in its history. Triggered by an attempted arrest by Rochester Police at a street dance, rioting, looting and other criminal acts by residents of that city rapidly developed and spread until hundreds of residents were involved and the situation was beyond the ability of the city and county authorities to bring it under control. In the early morning hours of July 25th Governor Rockefeller, at the request of city and county authorities, ordered the State Police into Rochester to restore law and order.



EXAMINATION TIME--More than 4,000 applicants reported for State Police entrance examinations held throughout the State in March. Nearly 1,000 took the examination at the Kingsbridge Armory in The Bronx, shown here. More than 135 new Troopers were appointed in 1964 from those who passed the examinations and met all other qualifications.

In early 1963 the Division, recognizing the danger of riots and civil disturbances occurring in the State, instituted a planning and training program to insure the Division's readiness to cope with any emergency. As a result of this preparedness, it was possible to dispatch the necessary manpower to the City of Rochester and the rioting and disorder was contained and brought under control. It was not until the morning of the tenth day after the State Police moved in, however, that the local and county authorities were in a position to again accept full responsibility for maintaining law and order and the last of the 473 members of the State Police who had participated in the operation left the city and returned to their regular duties.

Operation Rochester entailed the expenditure of nearly 75,000 man-hours by Division personnel. Operating under extremely trying and difficult circumstances, members assigned to Rochester performed their duties and conducted themselves in such a manner as to uphold and add to the finest traditions of the service.

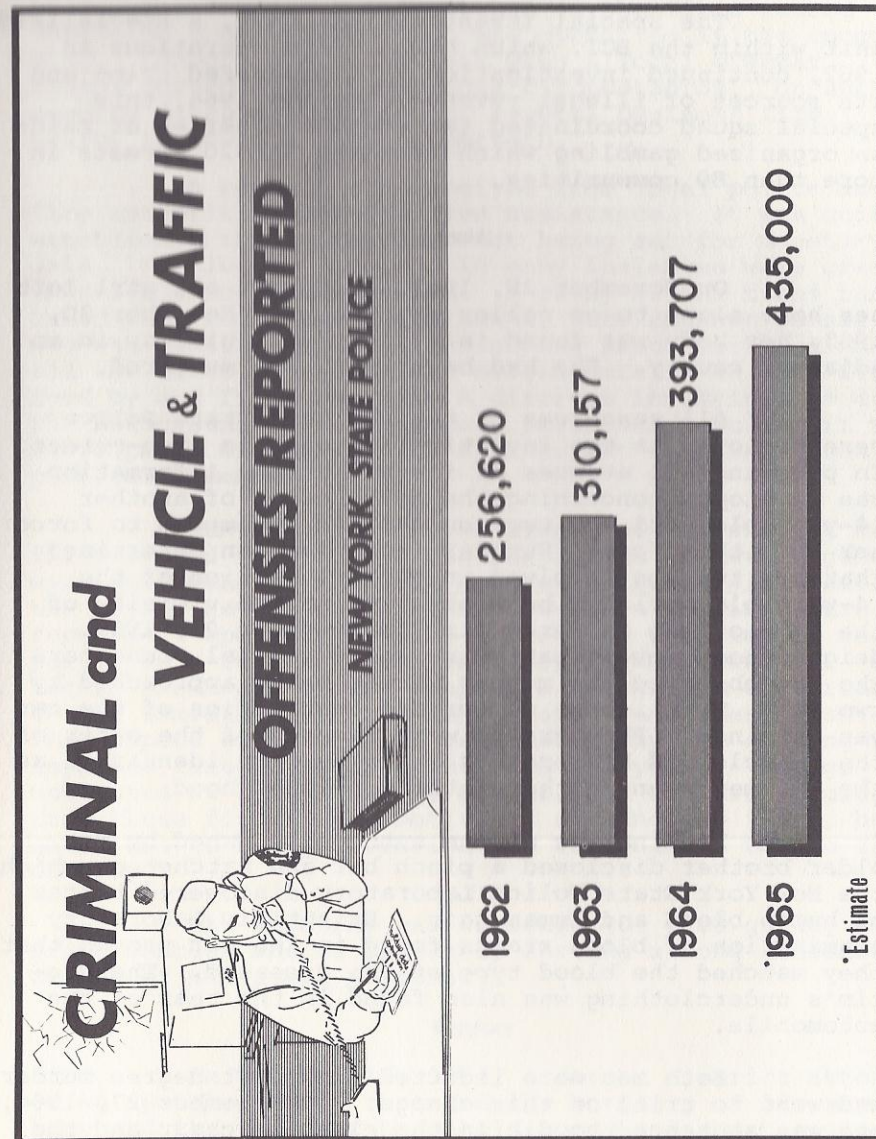
Bureau of Criminal Investigation

During 1964, the case load of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation continued to increase reflecting the general trend in crime across the state and the nation. In 1964, the total of BCI cases was 24,631, an increase of 13.4 per cent over the 21,726 cases in 1963. During 1964, the number of cases closed by arrest rose to 9,582 from the 7,766 cleared in 1963. A total of 14,775 cases were closed by investigation in 1964.

Total lead investigations, cases handled for other state police units and other departments, totaled 6,255 in 1964.

At the end of 1963, cases pending totaled 7,518. There were 7,771 cases pending at the end of 1964.

The 1963 national average, in rural areas, of offenses cleared by arrest for Class One Offenses (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft) was 31.3 per cent. In 1964, the State Police achieved a 37.2 per cent clearance for the seven Class One Offenses and a 59.9 per cent of clearance for all criminal offenses, including the Class One Offenses.



In motor vehicle larceny cases, the New York State Police per cent of clearance was 53 as compared with the national average of 47.2 per cent.

The Special Investigations Unit, a specialized unit within the BCI, which began field operations in 1962, continued investigation into organized crime and its sources of illegal revenue. During 1964, this special squad coordinated two statewide series of raids on organized gambling which resulted in 320 arrests in more than 80 communities.

Murder

On November 28, 1963, a 15-year old girl left her home alone to go roller skating. On November 30, 1963, her body was found in a roadside sluiceway in an adjacent county. She had been raped and murdered.

All resources of the New York State Police were employed in the investigation of this rape-murder. In pursuing all avenues of investigation, information was developed concerning the molestation of another 14-year old girl, by two men who had attempted to force her into their car. Further investigation determined that the two men involved in the molestation of the 14-year old girl had been observed in the vicinity of the home of the murdered girl on November 28, 1963. Neighborhood investigation revealed several youngsters who had observed the murder victim being approached by two men. The license number and description of the car was obtained. Photographs were secured of the owner of the vehicle and his brother and they were identified as the two men seen in the victim's neighborhood.

Examination of the automobile owned by the older brother disclosed a pinch bar and hatchet on which the New York State Police Laboratory discovered traces of human blood and human hair. Scientific Laboratory examination of blood stains found in the car proved that they matched the blood type of the deceased. The victim's underclothing was also found in the rear of the automobile.

Both men were indicted for first degree murder and went to trial on this charge. On November 27, 1964, one was sentenced to die in the electric chair and the other to life imprisonment.

A Pyromaniac is Captured

A large upstate township had numerous fires reported to local police over a period of a year and a half. The frequency and pattern of the fires caused suspicion that a pyromaniac was operating in the community. Concern reached a peak when a local grammar school burned under suspicious circumstances. On succeeding dates the burning of several business firms nearby followed a similar pattern.

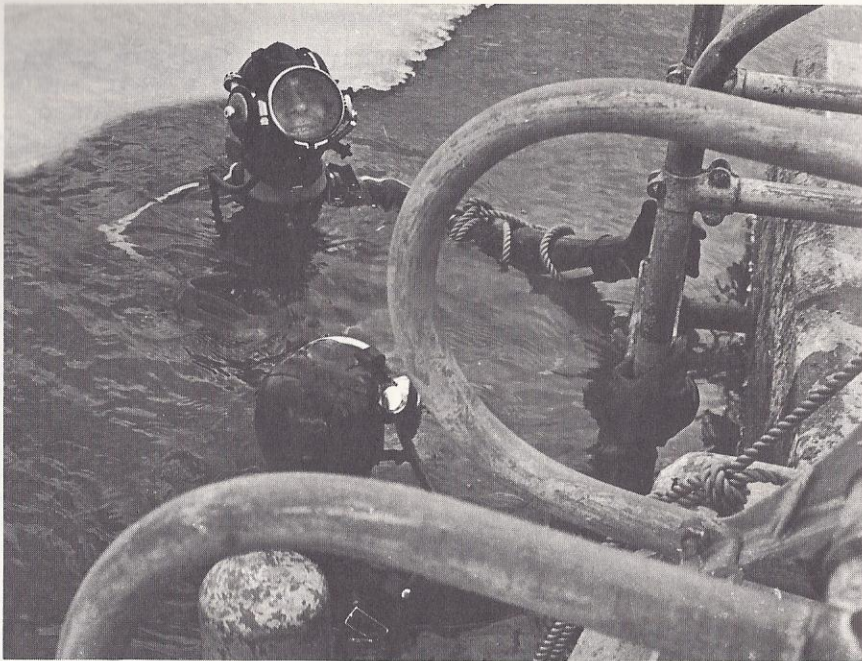
A request was received from local police and fire authorities for Division assistance. It was quickly established that fires were not being set for monetary gain. The losses involved in many instances were greater than insurance remuneration. A study of the fires indicated they might have been set by some unknown person who was familiar with fire-fighting procedures. Almost all the fires of suspicious origin were in an area serviced by one fire company. A discreet investigation into the background of fire company personnel resulted in the development of information of interest concerning one particular member.

Many hours of surveillance of the suspect at first proved fruitless. The suspicions of investigators were strengthened when the suspect married, since during the period he was away on his honeymoon no fires were reported. Upon his return, a fire was immediately reported in a State storage facility in the township. Acting on knowledge of the suspect's habits and activities, he was immediately taken into custody and questioned. The suspect confessed his responsibility for setting 27 separate fires over the preceding two years. Damage estimated at approximately one million dollars resulted from these fires. His motive in setting the fires, he said, was to bring attention and recognition to the fire company.

The arsonist was indicted and pled guilty to arson charges and is presently serving a long sentence at one of the state prisons.

Burglary

On October 12, 1964, a former district attorney of an upstate county reported the burglary of his summer home and the theft of household goods and sport equipment.



COOL WEATHER FOR DIVING--State Troopers find SCUBA diving necessary under adverse conditions such as sub-freezing weather. Divers assist in rescue and search work, often recovering evidence or lost or stolen property. A team of highly-trained SCUBA divers is available in each Troop area to perform this difficult task.

Later, an informant reported a suspicious vehicle heading south out of the same area, loaded with household goods and other items. A Division night patrol was able to intercept the vehicle. The operator and passenger gave a credible account of their activities. The vehicle was allowed to proceed. The night patrol informed the BCI of the subjects' identities and the account they had given.

An immediate investigation into the background of the suspects disclosed that both had prior convictions for burglary. The suspects were taken into custody and interrogated. They admitted being responsible for the burglary of the district attorney's summer home, and that they had also committed numerous other burglaries in the same area. They named a third subject, who lived locally

and was on parole for burglary, as their accomplice. He was also taken into custody.

Search warrants were obtained quickly and the homes of the trio searched, resulting in the recovery of large amounts of stolen property. Acting on information gained from the trio, other checks resulted in further recoveries of stolen property. A large four-car garage located at the State Police station was filled with recovered property, conservatively valued at \$10,000. Included in the loot were television sets, beds, refrigerators, outboard motors, chain saws, rifles, shotguns, fishing equipment and other household furnishings and sporting equipment. Each member of the trio was charged with the crime of burglary.

Traffic Arrests Soar

Traffic arrests during 1964 continued a sharp increase--22.8 per cent above 1963. There were 340,455 such arrests, 63,112 above the previous year.

Radar operations increased substantially--92,192 arrests were made. This was 27,268 more arrests as a result of the use of radar than were made in 1963. The increase was 41.9 per cent.

Accident arrests continued to reflect the productivity of field personnel, reaching 14,041, an increase of 4,367, some 45.1 per cent above 1963.

Moving traffic violations are a predominant cause of traffic accidents. Arrests for such violations increased by 25.8 per cent, from 201,933 to 254,130.

Road check arrests for traffic violations increased by 65.1 per cent during 1964, compared with the previous year. A total of 13,224 traffic arrests were made, contrasted with 8,011 the previous year. There were also 49 arrests for criminal violations during road checks in 1964.

Accident Investigations Up

Accident investigations increased 6.7 per cent in 1964. The total of 37,325 accident investigations was up from 34,984 in 1963. Statewide statistics showed an increase of 7.7 per cent in automobile accidents in the first eight months of 1964.

Chemical tests for intoxication were administered to 1,553 persons accused of driving while intoxicated. In addition, 558 drivers refused to submit to such tests. Each of the latter cases were referred to the Department of Motor Vehicles for administrative action.

Arrests for lack of proper car inspection stickers remained stable for the year. Inspections of garages licensed as state inspection stations increased by 2,596, or 8.7 per cent over 1963. There were 32,428 routine inspections of licensed inspection stations conducted during 1964.

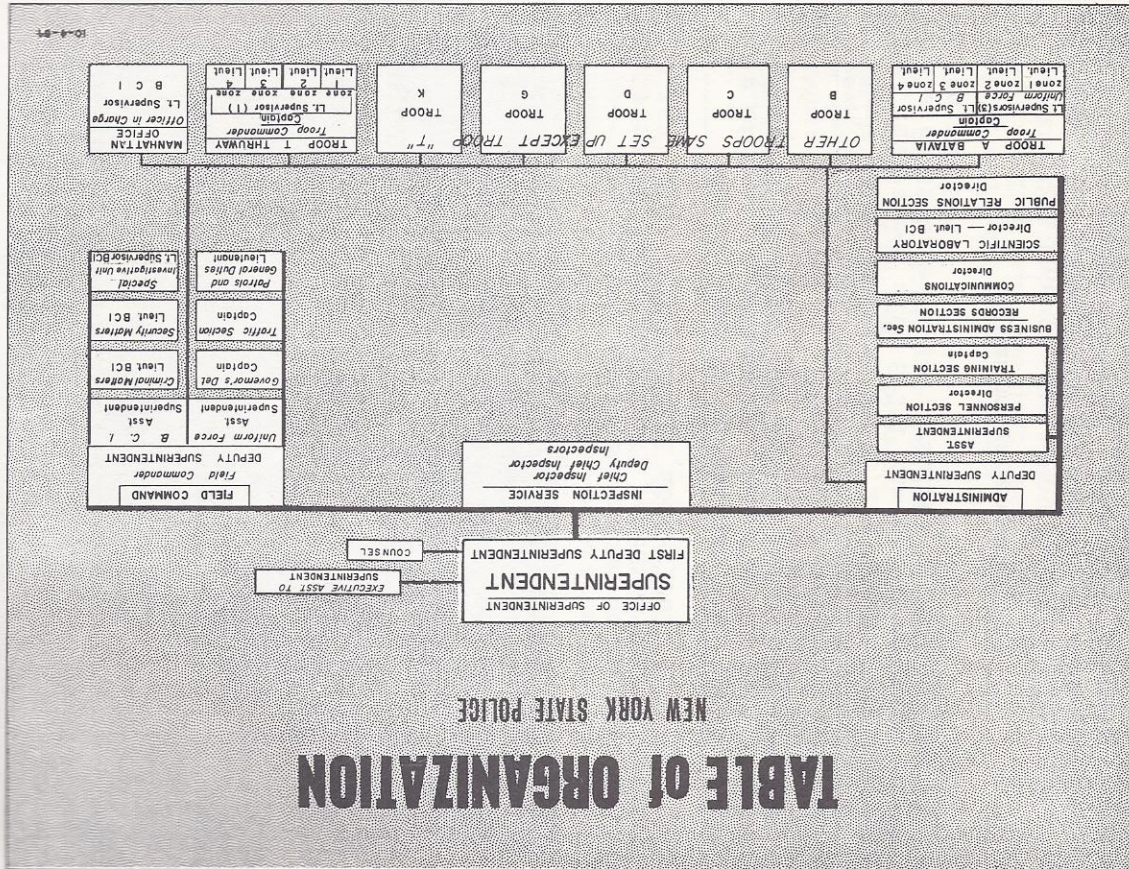
Troopers assigned to the Motor Vehicle Inspection Detail participated in 40 clinics conducted by the Department of Motor Vehicles throughout 1964. A total of 4,397 persons, inspection station owners and mechanics who conduct the actual inspections attended these clinics.

Vehicle Inspections Checked

A special part of the Vehicle Inspection Program is the concealed identity inspection, in which Troopers have a car obtained for the purpose inspected and thereby determine the quality and thoroughness of the inspection. During 1964, a total of 557 such inspections were conducted. One hundred seventy-nine, or 32 per cent, were satisfactory. In 256 cases, arrests were made for violations of inspection requirements. One hundred twenty-five cases resulted in detecting minor infractions that did not warrant arrest, but did justify requesting the Department of Motor Vehicles to send warning letters to 82 stations and to conduct formal hearings concerning 43 stations. In 68.4 per cent of the total concealed identity inspections conducted some form of enforcement action resulted.

Accident Areas Studied

A pilot study was conducted in seven selected high-accident locations throughout the State, to determine the effect of increased enforcement. In November 1964, at the end of a twelve month period, records revealed that accidents had been reduced by 198 in these areas as compared to a similar period prior to the application of added enforcement. One thousand, one hundred seventy-seven accidents had occurred in the preceding



year and 979 during the year in which the study was conducted. Additional enforcement efforts, to the extent of 12,760 man-hours, were expended in producing this result, lending substantial support to the theory that additional manpower and enforcement can reduce accidents.

Headlights Checked

As a public service, and as a means of gathering statistical data, the headlights on more than 1,000 automobiles manufactured in 1961 or later were tested in Troops throughout the State. More than half of these late-model cars were found to have headlights which did not meet acceptable standards, primarily in the matter of adjustment. Motorists were urged to promptly correct the conditions found.

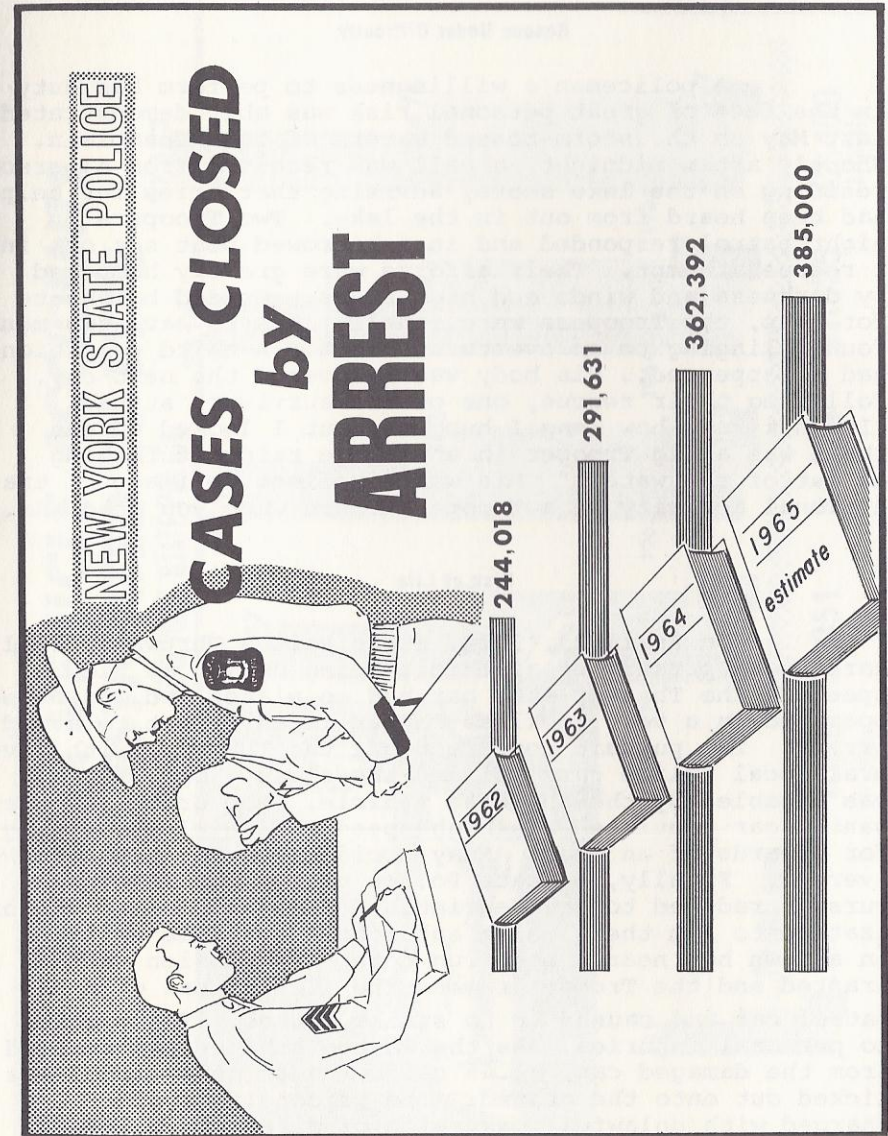
During 1964, Troop Traffic Bureaus conducted 2,034 investigations for the State Traffic Commission. This was an increase in the case load of 10 per cent over 1963. These investigations deal with the engineering phase of traffic as it relates to speed zones, traffic signals, signs and pavement markings.

Business Before Pleasure

At about 3 p.m. on August 24, 1964, a Trooper who was on a day off was playing golf at a course in the City of Watertown when his game was interrupted by the squeal of tires and brakes on a road adjacent to the golf course. He observed a police officer in a Watertown Police Department vehicle stopping a car. However, the operator of the car jumped from the vehicle and fled into nearby woods.

The Trooper dropped his clubs and pursued the fleeing operator for about a quarter of a mile. The fugitive, unaware that he was being followed, entered a clump of hedge, removed his jacket and then started to casually stroll down the fairway. The Trooper overtook him and identified himself. Questioning developed that the operator was a 17-year-old male, on probation as a youthful offender, who was unable to satisfactorily explain his action.

The Watertown Police advised they had been chasing the car because of its excessive speed. Subsequent investigation revealed the car had been stolen at 8 a.m. that day from a church parking lot. All crimes



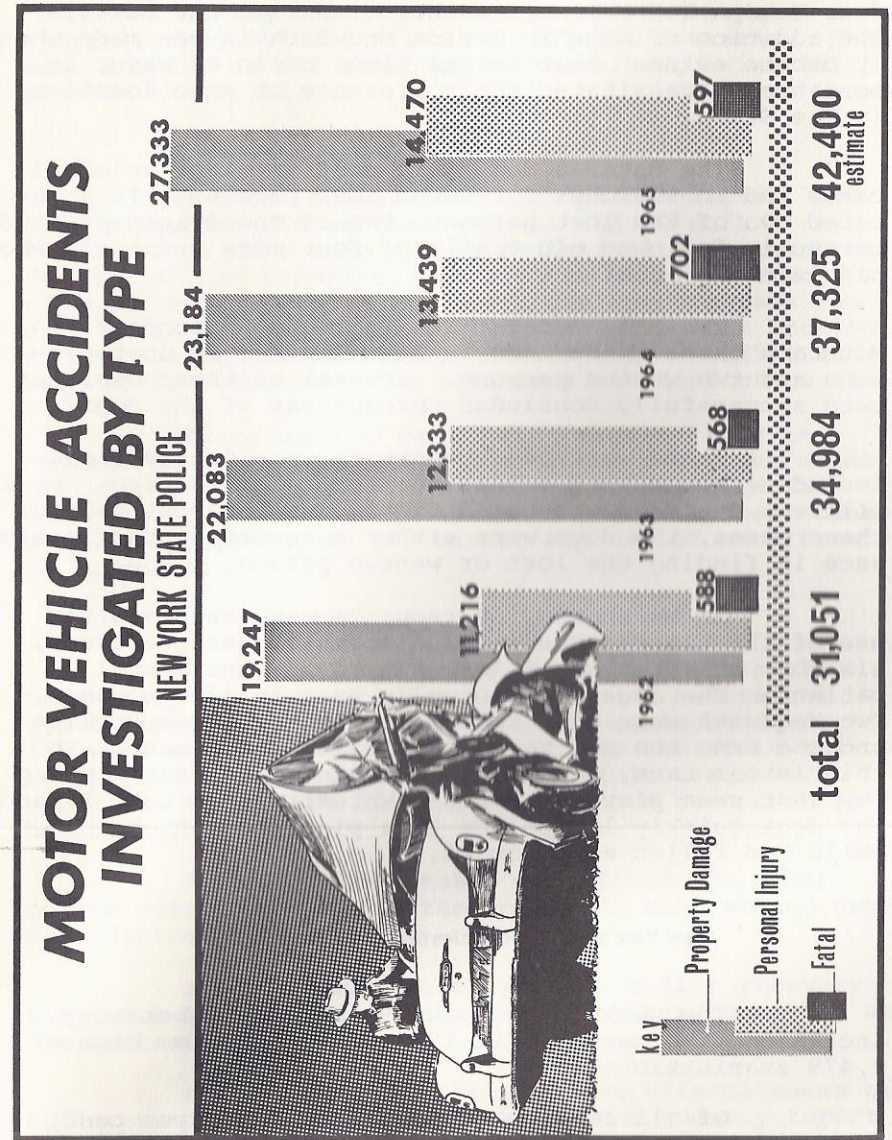
connected with the incident had occurred in the City of Watertown, and the youth was turned over to Watertown Police for prosecutive action.

Rescue Under Difficulty

A policeman's willingness to perform his duty in the face of great personal risk was ably demonstrated last May on the storm-tossed waters of Lake Champlain. Shortly after midnight, a call was received from a person residing on the lake shore, advising that cries for help had been heard from out in the lake. Two Troopers on night patrol responded and in a borrowed boat set out in a rescue attempt. Their efforts were greatly hampered by darkness and winds and high waves. Guided by shouts for help, the Troopers were finally able to save two men found clinging to an overturned boat. A third companion had disappeared.. His body was recovered the next day. Following their rescue, one of the survivors stated, "I don't know how long I hung on, but I looked up and there was a big Trooper in an orange raincoat fishing me out of the water." His words reflect an image of traditional activity of a Trooper--there when you need him.

Risk of Life

On April 25, 1964, State Police Thruway patrol cars began pursuit of a vehicle being driven at high speed on the Thruway--the car had no plates and was being operated in a very reckless manner in an effort to avoid arrest. The pursuit continued off the Thruway, with several local police cars joining the chase. One of these was disabled by the speeding vehicle. The driver of the wanted car continued his high speed and reckless driving for upwards of an hour. Many accidents were only narrowly averted. Finally, a State Police patrol car in close pursuit radioed to the Henrietta Station and asked authorization to ram the fleeing automobile, as some children on a lawn had nearly been run down. Permission was granted and the Trooper rammed the fleeing car with his patrol car and caused it to strike a tree. There were no personal injuries. As the wanted subject was removed from the damaged car, a .45 caliber automatic pistol was kicked out onto the ground. The prisoner was also charged with unlawful possession of firearms, a felony. He was later confined in Matteawan State Hospital.



Bloodhounds

Among the more appealing and useful items of Division "equipment" are the bloodhounds, now located in four Troops (at Malone, Hawthorne, Oneida and Batavia). The addition of dogs in Oneida and Batavia was made when it became evident that travel time, often of major importance, necessitated their presence at more locations in the State.

The Batavia dogs were used in eight criminal cases and in searches for seven lost persons. They located two of the lost persons, two of the criminals, and correctly followed old trails of four more criminals who had left the area.

The Malone dogs, working many Adirondack Mountain cases, were used in searches for 20 lost persons and two wanted persons. Several of these searches were successfully concluded through use of the dogs.

There were 34 requests for the Oneida dogs, including seven from adjoining Troops and two from local police. The dogs were used 25 times. In about half of these cases, the dogs were either successful or of assistance in finding the lost or wanted person.

At Hawthorne, 14 requests were received for use of the bloodhounds, including three escapee cases, six lost children, four lost adults and one mental patient. The dogs were actually used in eleven cases. Two requests were also received from New Jersey police and one from the New York City Police Department. In this latter case, a search had failed to locate a young boy last seen playing near the waterfront on Long Island. The dogs quickly led police to a pier from which the child had fallen and drowned.

New York State Police Scientific Laboratory Summary

The work load in the Scientific Laboratory increased five per cent in 1964 to an all-time high of 4,479 examinations.

Of all cases handled, 1,777 (39.7 per cent) were for agencies other than the State Police.

Examinations relating to drunken driving arrests increased 7.2 per cent, from 1,733 in 1963 to 1,855 in 1964.

During 1964, Laboratory experts traveled approximately 117,464 miles on official business. They made a total of 195 court appearances, requiring 222 days in the field.

Analytical Instrument Section

A total of 802 spectrographic analyses, 830 spectrophotometric determinations, and 20 soft X-ray examinations were made by the Analytical Instrument Section of the Laboratory during the year. The most frequent types of cases in which the spectrograph was used were animal poisoning (193), house paints and tools in connection with burglary investigations (125), and auto parts connected with malicious mischief cases (115).

There were 95 auto paint examinations in connection with hit-and-run homicide cases. The major call for spectrophotometric determinations came in connection with narcotics cases in 592 instances, carbon monoxide poisoning in 160 cases, and use of barbiturates in 72 cases.

Firearms Section

A total of 679 cases was submitted to the Laboratory Firearms Section in 1964, and a total of 1,075 firearms was examined. Of the cases handled, 118 were submitted by agencies outside the State Police. Forty-five guns believed used in assault cases were examined, as well as 22 believed to have been used in homicides.

A total of 991 tests were fired for other police agencies. During the year, 723 confiscated guns were destroyed.

A new bullet backstop and a bullet recovery tank were constructed in the new Laboratory quarters at the State Campus.

A test study of the relative effectiveness of bullet-proof vests was undertaken and a summary report submitted to the Superintendent.



RESCUE ACTIVITIES-- Times of flooding or other severe weather problems often result in rescue work being performed by members of the New York State Police. This photograph was taken during flooding in the Spring of 1964 near Binghamton, when Troopers aided in the rescue of many persons whose homes were surrounded by water.

Detection of Deception

Thirty-one lie detection tests were conducted by Laboratory staff members during the year. This is a decrease from previous years, as a result of training and equipping seven members in the field, who are now qualified to conduct such tests. One hundred twenty-four tests were given in the field during the year.

Laundry Mark Section

A total of 27 cases directly involving identification of dry cleaner and laundry marks were investigated. Ten came from State Police units, 13 from municipal police agencies, and four from other agencies. In the various cases, 20 involved no crime and seven involved reported crimes.

During the year, complete laundry mark surveys of Troop B and Troop K territories and of much of Queens and Brooklyn were conducted as well as complete surveys of Jamestown, Rochester, Olean, Elmira, Binghamton, Utica and Albany-Schenectady-Troy and surrounding areas.

Photographic Section

The Laboratory Photographic Section processed more than 1,400 negatives and 5,400 prints during 1964. Photographic exhibits were prepared for public display as well as photographs for "The Trooper", the Division's personnel magazine. The section also assisted in preparation of graphic arts and photographic materials for varied uses in the Division, including photographic documentary work on the Firearms Section's tests of bullet-proof vests.

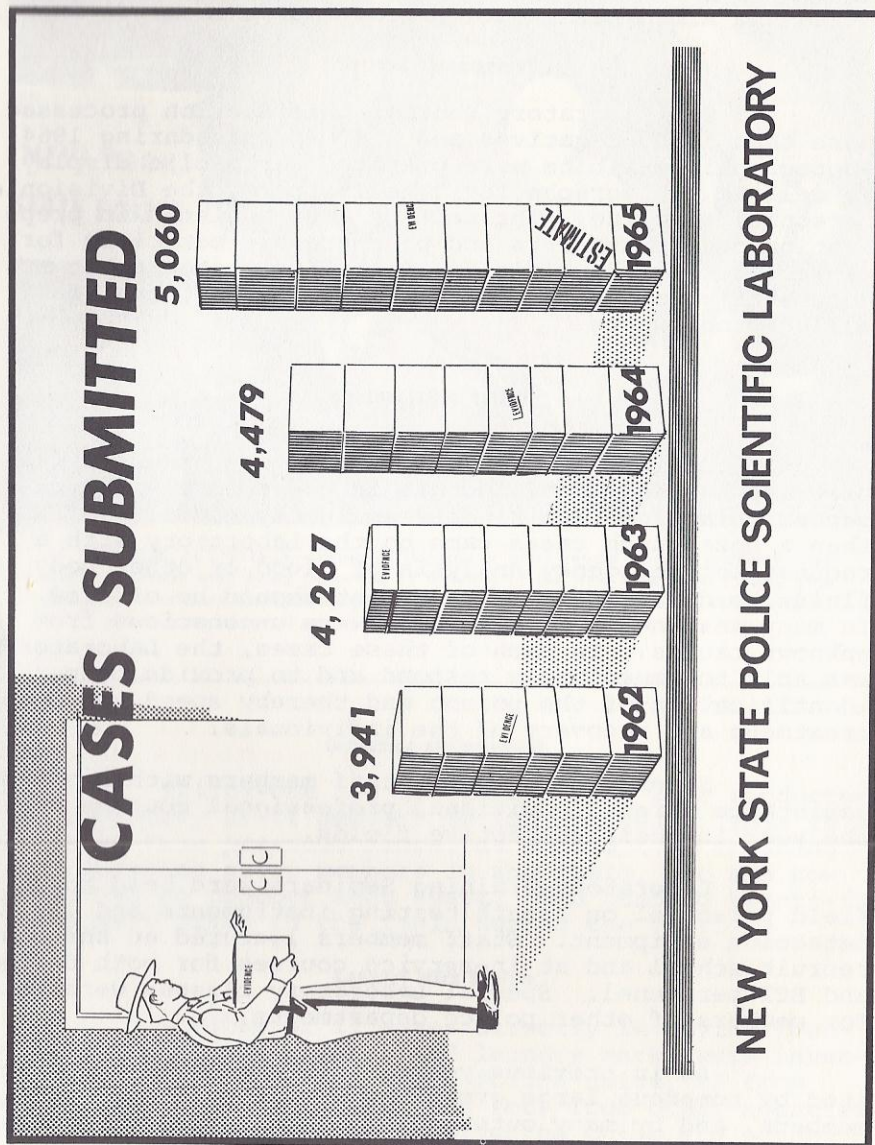
Assist in Poisonings

During the year, the Laboratory aided Capital District hospitals and doctors in cases involving suspected poisonings and kindred emergency cases. More than a dozen such cases came to the Laboratory with a request for emergency analysis of blood or other body fluids to determine what treatment should be offered. In many instances, the patients were unconscious from unknown causes. In each of these cases, the Laboratory was able to immediately respond and to provide proper identification of the poison and thereby speed the proper treatment and recovery of the individuals.

Several Laboratory staff members with Division assistance pursued additional professional courses during the year in their respective fields.

Laboratory Training Seminars were held for field personnel on breath testing instruments and lie detection equipment. Staff members lectured at the basic recruit school and at in-service courses for both Uniform and BCI personnel. Special Laboratory classes were held for members of other police departments.

As in previous years, the Laboratory was visited by numerous large groups of students, grand jury members, and by many outstanding law enforcement officers from the United States and other countries.



Document Section

A total of 490 document examination cases was submitted to the Laboratory during 1964, an increase of 35 per cent over any previous year. In addition to cases submitted by various police agencies, cases were submitted by 10 different departments and three regulatory agencies of the State. Of the 490 cases, 450 involved handwriting, and 40 were cases carried under other classifications. A total of 2,065 questioned documents was submitted to the Laboratory, plus 4,348 standards for comparison. Twenty court appearances were made by examiners who served as expert witnesses in various cases.

Handwriting in Blackmail

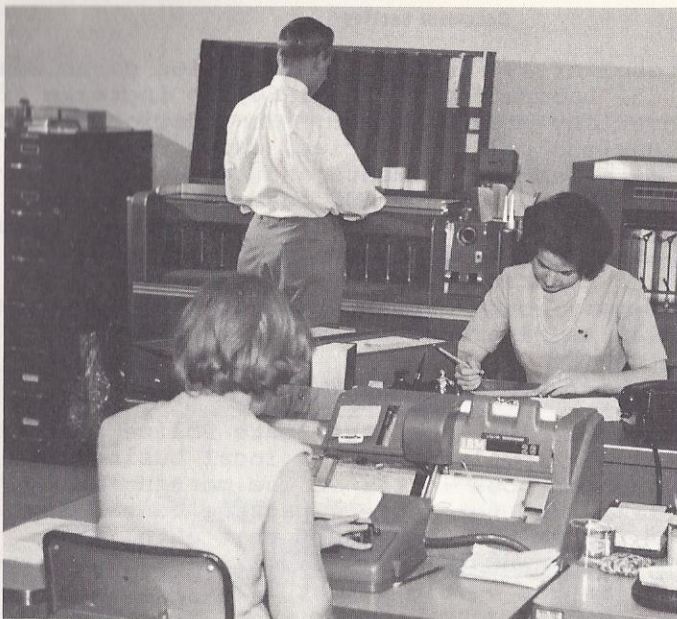
On October 14, 1964, the State Police Station at Leeds received a complaint that a local businessman had received an anonymous letter in the morning mail stating that if he did not leave a package containing \$7,500 in currency on the evening of that date, at a stipulated spot, the sender would reveal an alleged unsavory incident in the victim's past life.

Arrangements were made to place a decoy package at the isolated location specified by the blackmailer. A surveillance was established by Uniform and BCI personnel equipped with walkie-talkie radios.

During the surveillance, a vehicle was noted traveling by on three separate occasions. It was halted on pretense of checking the operator's driving license. A similarity was noted between the signature on the license and the writing of the blackmail letter. The operator of the vehicle gave as his reason for being on that road that he was checking his employer's cattle pastured nearby.

On the morning of October 15, 1964, the farm hand was interviewed. He admitted being the author of the threatening letter. He stated he had no information which would be detrimental to the victim. He gave his need for money and dislike for the victim as his reasons for committing the crime.

Examination of samples of the subject's handwriting in the Laboratory confirmed that he had written the threatening letter and also revealed that he had



PISTOL PERMIT BUREAU AUTOMATION--Tremendous increases in recent years in the volume of concealable weapons registered brought about the need for electronic handling of records in the State Police Pistol Permit Bureau, which registers all such weapons in areas outside New York City. Conversion to electronic methods was completed in 1964.

written another blackmail letter about three months before to a high state official demanding \$75,000. When confronted with the Laboratory findings, he also confessed to writing that letter.

He was arraigned on a charge of blackmail and confined to the Greene County Jail to await action of the Grand Jury.

Pistol Permit Bureau

The Pistol Permit Bureau's work load increased in 1964.

There were 221,926 records received, processed and entered in the Bureau records during 1964, an increase of 48,591 over 1963. These entries included data on 62,053 weapons, which were added to the Bureau's records

during the year, almost double the number of such additions in 1963.

At year end, the number of pistols, revolvers and other concealable firearms noted in file was 542,050.

During 1964, 7,982 weapons were reported to the Bureau as lost, stolen or illegally used in the commission of a crime.

Before any weapon is registered or a report from a dealer in firearms or a gunsmith is filed, it is first checked against Bureau records. A total of 100,138 such checks made in 1964 resulted in the identification of 1,845 weapons previously on file.

Staff members of the Bureau during the year served on the Advisory Board of the Joint Legislative Committee on Firearms and Ammunition and assisted the State Investigation Commission in its study of the firearms law.

Communications

In line with increases in other phases of Division activity, the volume of communications also continued to rise in 1964.

Telephone services throughout the Division were modernized to best handle additional business. During 1964, new direct automatic dialing switchboards were installed at the Headquarters of Troops B and C.

In early May 1964, Division Headquarters moved to the Public Security Building on the State Campus in Albany and joined the State "Centrex" telephone system. This eliminated the slow method of having all calls handled by a switchboard operator, and offered economic and operational advantages. "Centrex" permits direct dialing to various areas of the State.

Coupled with the Centrex System, direct dialing became possible from offices throughout the Division to other offices in most Troops. At the time Headquarters moved to the Campus, dialing was possible between five of the seven Troops; by the end of 1964, Troop C Headquarters in Sidney also became accessible through a direct tie line from Division Headquarters in Albany.

This left only Troop B Headquarters in Malone not on the toll-free telephone system.

Foreign Exchange Lines Increased

The number of foreign exchange lines--lines from other communities terminating at a Division installation--was increased to 51 in 1964, up from 42 the previous year. These lines make toll-free calls possible for residents of many communities in calling the nearest State Police station.

During the year, analysis determined that the volume of calls between the Troop G Headquarters at Loudonville and Leeds (near Catskill), one of the Troop's busiest stations, warranted a direct line. An extension from the Loudonville switchboard to the Leeds Station was placed in service on an experimental basis. This extension permits the Leeds Station to contact other Division installations, either through the tie line system or through commercial telephone service from Loudonville.

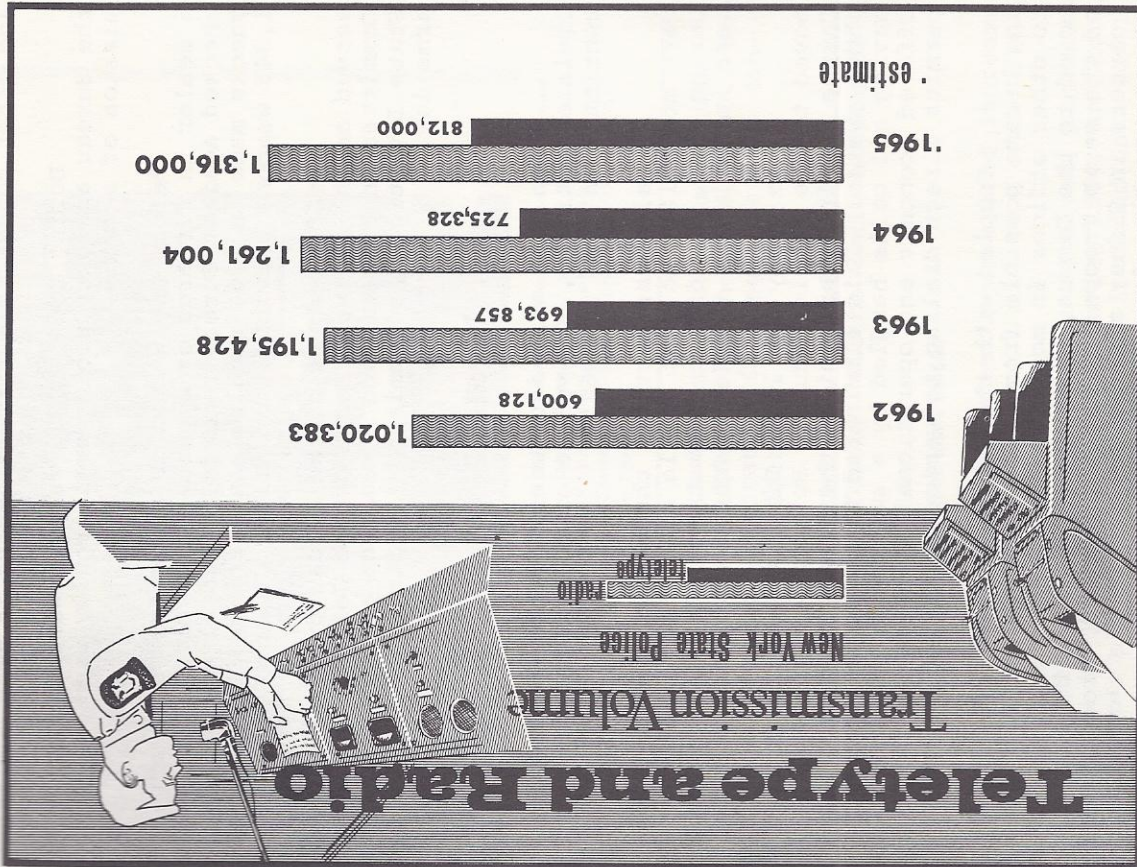
Interstate Teletype System Expands

The Division Teletypewriter System currently includes 138 operational points, of which 78 are State Police installations, 44 municipal police departments and 16 sheriffs' offices. The Division system is connected with the Interstate Police Teletype Network, linking Division stations with 1,065 police installations throughout the Eastern seaboard. During the year, several additional States were connected to the system, including some in the Deep South and in the Gulf Coast States.

Teletype Traffic Up

Teletype traffic continued to mount during 1964, continuing the trend of recent years. The 1963 total of 693,857 messages increased nearly five per cent, to 725,328 in 1964. This numerical increase does not reflect the actual increase in traffic volume within the Division, since about 30,000 messages a year were eliminated as a result of a consolidation of Department of Motor Vehicle records in New York City with those in Albany.

Teletype messages at Division Headquarters increased 28.3 per cent.



One of the continuing major benefits of the Teletype system is the availability of prior messages for later special file checks. These include requests made by Troopers on patrol, when they suspect that an automobile or its occupants warrant being "checked out", or that an individual who has been stopped justifies further inquiry by the Trooper.

In 1,962 cases during 1964, special file checks resulted in locating prior data on file relating to the person or vehicle checked. A major portion of these successful checks were criminal cases.

Radio Communications

Troops C, D and G were converted to their own radio frequencies during the year. This has greatly improved communications coverage and eliminated much inter-troop interference caused by having all Troops on one frequency. By means of a selector switch, all cars and stations are able to switch from their Troop frequency to a statewide frequency.

Radio surveys conducted during the year resulted in changes in a number of radio transmitter locations to improve coverage of previously "blind" spots.

Orders were also placed during 1964 for ultra-high frequency radio equipment to provide radio relay links from several stations to their associated mountain-top transmitters, replacing telephone-type lines.

Radio transmissions during the year increased considerably. During the past four years, the total number of transmissions has increased each year; 863,440 in 1961; 1,020,383 in 1962; 1,195,428 in 1963; and 1,261,004 in 1964. About one million four hundred thousand transmissions are expected in 1965.

Contracts were signed during 1964 to replace all "walkie-talkie" field units early in 1965. The new units will be greatly improved and lighter. They will weigh only three and one-half pounds as compared with the 15 pounds for the old units. They will have an 80-hour battery life.

During March, 1964, the Vermont State Police broadcast an alarm over the Interstate Police Teletype



INTENSE INTEREST--Visitors from foreign police agencies, as well as other agencies throughout the United States, find the Scientific Laboratory most interesting. These two visitors listened closely as a Laboratory chemist explained the techniques used in determining the percentage of alcohol in a blood sample.

System, reporting a safe burglary at a popular ski resort in Vermont. This alarm was rebroadcast on the New York State Police radio network, including the description of a vehicle believed in possession of a suspect.

Several days later two New York State Troopers on night patrol observed a vehicle of similar description parked in the lot of a local bowling alley. In view of the alarm broadcast, they checked the parked vehicle and engaged the operator in conversation. He said he was a former employee of the Vermont ski resort where the burglary occurred. When asked to produce his license the suspect reached in the glove compartment of the vehicle. The Troopers observed a firearm and quickly seized the suspect and the weapon. A search incidental to the arrest disclosed an attache case. It contained \$8,130 in cash. Further questioning of the suspect

resulted in his admission of responsibility for the Vermont safe burglary.

The suspect was arraigned on a charge of illegal possession of a firearm and as a fugitive from justice. After a plea of guilty, sentence was suspended and the defendant was turned over to Vermont authorities for prosecution in that State.

Academy Expands Scope

In 1964, the New York State Police Academy expanded the scope and depth of its training programs.

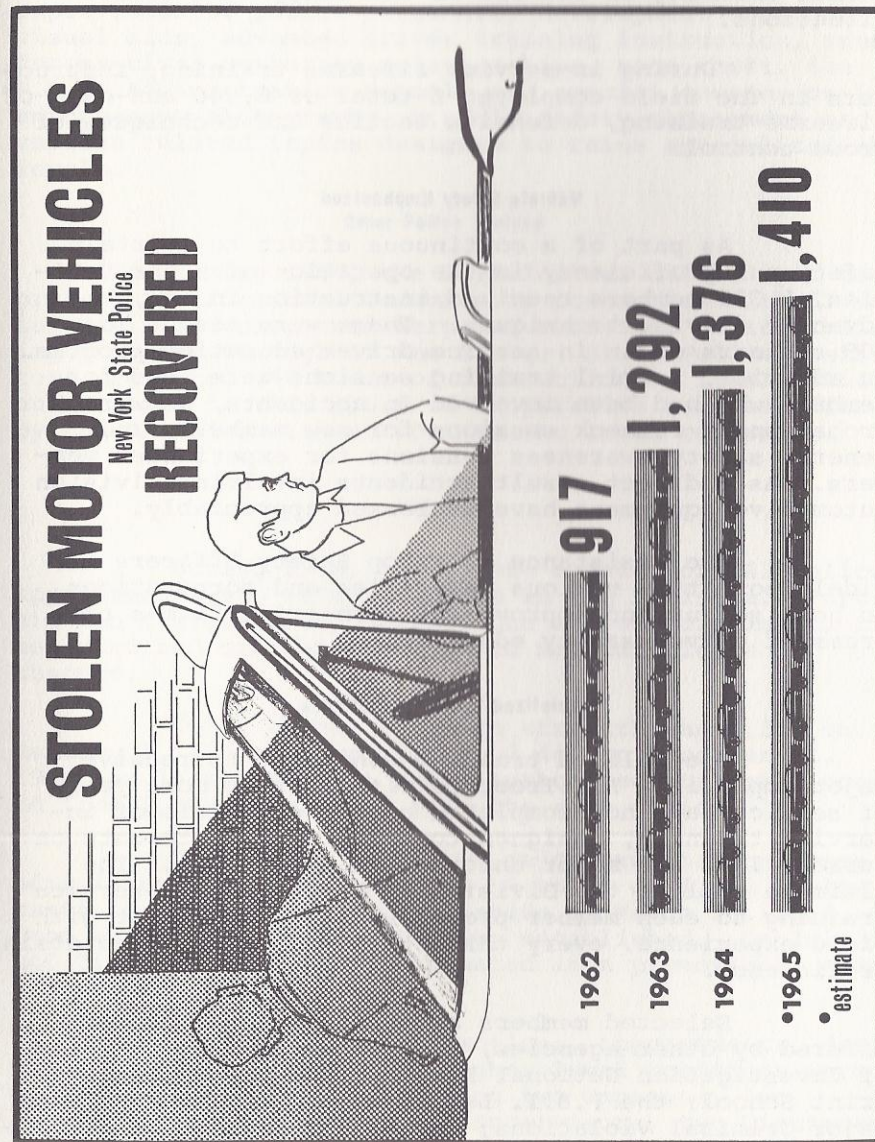
Promotional training of supervisors has long been recognized as a vital step in the development of career law enforcement officers. Toward this end, a two-week non-commissioned officer's indoctrination course was established in 1964. The purpose of this course is to provide a good foundation in principles of supervision as well in the duties and responsibilities of a Sergeant. It is designed for the Trooper about to become a Sergeant. A total of 148 men received this specialized training.

Basic Training Extended

The recruit training program was expanded from 12 to 16 weeks. The recruit, who must make a transition from civilian to Trooper, is required to learn and understand a great number of varied and complex laws and procedures and many police skills while in training. To increase the effectiveness of the training program, the additional four weeks have been utilized to supplement classroom training with practical case work. During the new, expanded training program, the recruit is required to immediately apply the things taught under controlled conditions and close guidance. A total of 130 men were graduated from the new 16-week course during 1964. The group was divided into four sections to permit maximum individual instruction.

Civil Disturbance Critique

The Division participation in bringing under control the riots in Rochester during mid-summer was the subject of four special one-day critiques held for Division commissioned officers. A complete review of all pertinent phases of the operation was presented by staff members who had participated directly in the operation.



Additional emphasis has been placed on the firearms training program. The program in recruit training was expanded from one to two weeks to permit additional training in the use of the handgun in combat situations.

During in-service firearms training, instructors in the field completed a total of 6,940 man-days of firearms training, defensive tactics and techniques of crowd control.

Vehicle Safety Emphasized

As part of a continuous effort to maintain safety and proficiency in the operation of motor vehicles, 1,325 members received instruction in new, advanced driving techniques. These were taught in 309 seminars of an in-service driver education program. In addition, special training sessions were held for members who had been involved in accidents, as were probationary recheck sessions for new members, and general safety awareness sessions for experienced members. As a direct result accidents involving Division automotive equipment have decreased appreciably.

The assistance of Troop Safety Officers is widely sought by various industries and corporations to help set up and improve the sponsoring firm's programs of driver safety education.

Specialized Training Continues

Specialized training continued to receive major emphasis. All Troopers with four or more years of service have now completed a one-week cycle of in-service training, designed to bring them up-to-date on current laws and major enforcement techniques. The ultimate goal of the Division is to provide in-service training to each member progressively, consistent with field experience, every three to five years, to maintain proficiency.

Selected members attended advanced courses offered by other agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy; the F.B.I. Fingerprint School; the F.B.I. Law Enforcement Conferences on Major Criminal Violations; the Federal Bureau of Narcotics School; a homicide seminar at Harvard University;

and the seminar on forensic medicine in death cases, presented at the Law-Medicine Institute, Boston, Massachusetts.

Other selected members attended courses in supervision of police personnel, development of audio-visual aids, advanced driver training instruction, armed forces-civil authority relationships, auto theft, the F.B.I. Administration School, and special courses on law enforcement photography, traffic safety management and various related topics designed to raise specialized skill levels.

Other Police Trained

During 1964, the Division was called upon to present instructional lectures in connection with 57 varied Civil Defense, auxiliary and municipal police training programs throughout the State. State Police instructors presented 340 hours of instruction to local police authorities in this phase of cooperative service offered by the Division without cost to the local community.

Personnel

During 1964, there were a total of 143 police appointments and reinstatements in the Division. Forty-six men resigned, 14 retired, one man was dismissed, five men died and one man was granted military leave of absence.

Total actual Division strength was 2,364 on January 1, 1964, increasing to 2,440 on December 31, 1964, an increase of 76 men. Authorized strength increased from 2,369 to 2,475 during the same period.

During the year, two major examinations were administered by the Division. A total of 4,083 applicants took the Trooper examination on March 28, 1964, from which an eligible list was established. On July 18, 240 Division members participated in a promotional examination for Lieutenant.

A total of 182 promotions, appointments, designations and assignments to higher level positions were made during the year, including two Captains, two Inspectors, three Lieutenant Supervisors, two Lieutenants, three Zone Sergeants, four Technical Sergeants, 132 Sergeants, one BCI Lieutenant, three Senior Investigators and 30 Investigators.



NEW DIVISION HEADQUARTERS--State Police Headquarters moved to new quarters in the Public Security Building at the new State Campus in Albany early in May of 1964. The full third and fourth floors of the building are now occupied by the State Police. The Central Files section, a portion of which is shown below, is typical of sections now able to operate more effectively and efficiently in well arranged space.



The BCI strength increased from 353 to 354, plus the 20 men assigned to the Special Investigations Unit, whose number increased by three men during the year.

Civilian strength of the Division increased by 52 positions from 247 to 299.

Personnel Utilization

During the year, two programs were particularly effective in achieving higher utilization of Division manpower.

One, which showed immediate and direct results, was a program aimed at reducing the number of personal appearances made by Division members in Department of Motor Vehicle hearings. Under the program careful scrutiny and analysis of cases resulted in members being called to appear only when absolutely necessary. During 1964, members attended 1,736 fewer hearings than during 1963 which was a decrease of 50.8 per cent in the number of hearings in which personal appearance was made by Division members. Sworn affidavits were submitted in lieu of personal appearances in 1,979 other cases.

Another program was initiated in the Fall of 1964, in Troop D. Under it, uniform members participated in Bureau of Criminal Investigation work on a voluntary basis. This is done on "off-duty" time. Uniform members who desire to do so are authorized to work with BCI Investigators, frequently on cases they themselves may have originated.

The purpose of the program is to provide interested uniform members with a better knowledge of the duties and problems of the BCI, and to train them for potential assignment to investigative work. A total of 83 uniform members in Troop D are now participating in the program. The program is under analysis, with a view to further expansion.

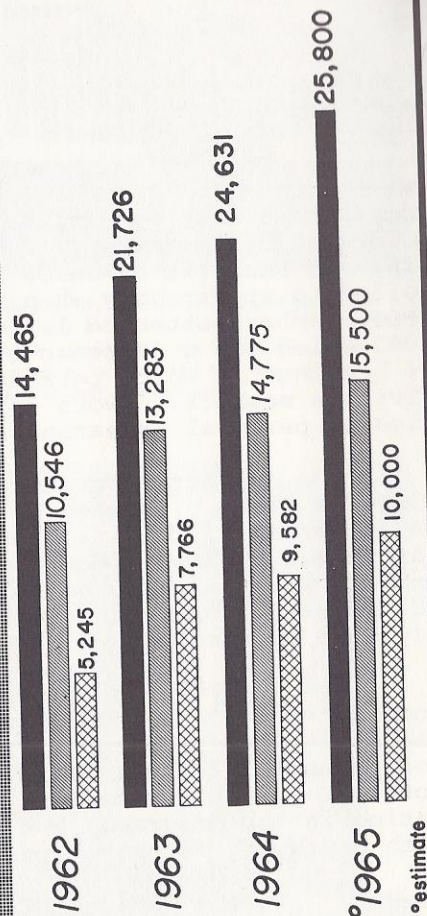
During 1964, distribution was completed on two major publications designed to provide guide lines for all persons associated with the New York State Police. Early in the year, printing was completed and members received the detailed New York State Police Manual, nearly 1,500 pages long, which contains techniques, policy, instructions, procedures and rules and regulations of the Division. It is one of the most comprehensive publications of its type in the world.

BUREAU of CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

New York
State Police

Reported
Closed by Investigation
Closed by Arrest

CASES



Later in the year, all appropriate employees of the Division received copies of an extensive clerical manual, designed to guide them in the performance of their duties.

Public Relations

The public relations activities of the Division were expanded during 1964. A major innovation was the preparation and distribution of radio and television spot announcements, largely on the subject of traffic safety. Recordings made by Division members were distributed to every radio station in the State, resulting in more than 15,000 State Police radio announcements. In addition, television slides were sent to all television stations in the State and were followed up with frequently revised announcements on various public service subjects in the police field.

A series of color slides depicting phases of Division activity was completed during the year. Sets were used at the Syracuse State Exposition, and sets were distributed to the various Troops for use with talks by members appearing before civic and other groups.

During the last quarter of 1964, the first of two "traveling" photographic exhibits was placed in circulation. It was made available for use in various semi-public areas such as bank lobbies, offices of utility companies, and in schools.

A new recruiting pamphlet was distributed just before the year end, outlining current requirements for recruits. In addition to normal distribution through Division channels, copies have been made available to high school guidance counselors and to colleges and junior colleges.

Troop Commanders have continued to supplement Headquarters news releases with periodic reports of local Troop activities. They have also made television and radio appearances when appropriate, particularly in support of the Division's broad campaign to encourage greater public compliance with traffic regulations and to make state highways safer, especially during crowded holiday periods.

New Headquarters

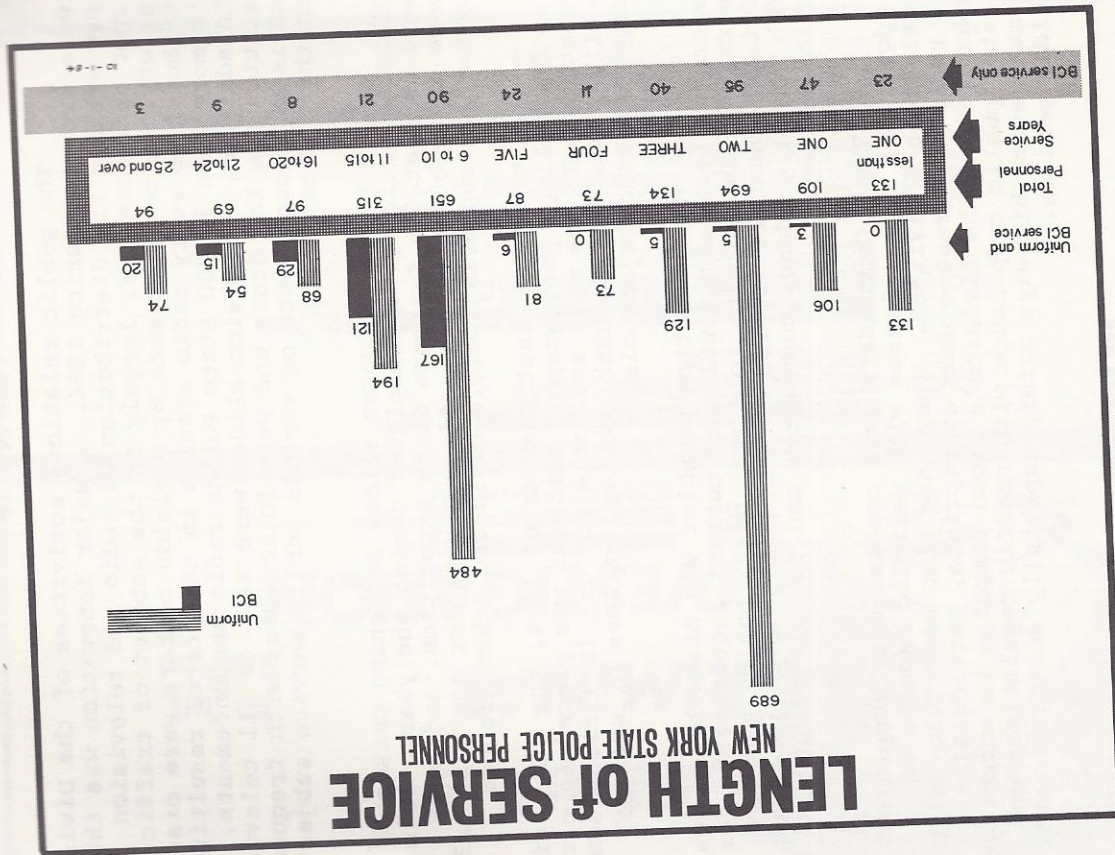
During the first week in May, 1964, Division Headquarters was moved from its Washington Avenue loca-

tion in downtown Albany to new, permanent quarters in the Public Security Building on the State Campus on Washington Avenue, in Albany, just east of Thruway Entrance 24.

Previous crowded conditions in Headquarters were remedied by the move to the new quarters. The Scientific Laboratory and the Pistol Permit Bureau were also moved into the Public Security Building from their former quarters in rented space. Both of these units had previously been located in a separate building in the Town of Colonie, and both had become overcrowded as a result of growth over the years.

The actual move was accomplished during a Friday night and Saturday, with no interruption to vital services. The Communications Section was gradually "cut over" during a period of several hours, with only a few minutes actual out-of-service time.

In furtherance of the reorganization plans of the Division it is hoped that progress will be made in the coming year toward the construction of the New York State Police Academy Building and the construction of a headquarters for a new Troop on land previously acquired for the purpose at Canandaigua.



LAW ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS
CALENDAR YEAR 1964

Miles Traveled	44,779,605
Moneys Received and Remitted to State Treasury (Fees for copies of accident reports and photographs, state vehicle accident claim settlements, salvage of old equipment, etc.)	\$ <u>103,704.</u>
Value of Property Recovered	\$ <u>2,447,274.</u>
Stolen Cars Recovered	<u>1,376</u>
Fines Remitted to Treasury by Courts	\$ <u>3,875,740.</u>
Sale of Unserviceable Vehicles Recovered by Office of General Services	\$ <u>142,690.</u>

VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT DATA

Vehicle and Traffic Arrests

Pending Beginning of Period	Total All Arrests	Convictions	Dismissals	Closed by Investigation	Pending End of Period	Percent Convicted, Cases in Court
27,271	340,455	319,045	14,410	1,480	32,791	96%

Non-Hazardous Violation Arrests

Violation	Number of Arrests	Percent of All Non-Hazardous Arrests
Change of Address, Lic./Reg.	675	0.8
Evasion of Toll	162	0.2
Flares	3263	3.8
Inadequate Signals - Equipment	3290	3.8
Labor Law - Time Card	5204	6.0
Leaving Scene of Accident	865	1.0
License	16070	18.7
Littering	380	0.4
Muffler	6909	8.0
No Insurance	1139	1.3
Operating While Lic. Susp. or Revoked	521	0.6
Over-Size Vehicle	794	0.9
Overload	4257	4.9
Reflector	1007	1.2
Registration	13048	15.1
Truck Mileage Tax	1633	1.9
Vehicle Inspection	24974	28.9
Weights Not Displayed	1355	1.6
Other Non-Hazardous	779	0.9
Total Non-Hazardous	86325	100.0

Hazardous Violation Arrests

Violation	Number of Arrests	Percent of All Hazardous Arrests
Backing Unsafely	554	0.2
Driving While Intoxicated	2112	0.8
Drove in Medial Strip	326	0.1
Equipment	5324	2.1
Failed to Comply	1933	0.8
Failed to Dim Lights	1201	0.5
Failed to Keep Right	7128	2.8
Failed to (Improper) Signal	961	0.4
Failed to Stop at RR Crossing	103	0.1
Failed to Yield Right of Way	2376	0.9
Following Too Close	1565	0.6
Hitchhiking	1799	0.7
Illegal Turn	2582	1.0
Improper Lane Usage	4202	1.7
Improper Passing	9052	3.6
Inadequate Brakes	1151	0.5
Insecure Load	295	0.1
Insufficient Lights	11656	4.6
No Red Flag on Load	610	0.2
Obstructed Vision	634	0.2
One-Way Traffic	984	0.4
Parking	3584	1.4
Passed Red Light	5812	2.3
Passed Stop Sign	12510	4.9
Passed Stopped School Bus	803	0.3
Pedestrian	971	0.4
Reckless Driving	635	0.2
Speeding	162974	64.2
Unauthorized Vehicle	326	0.1
Unsafe Tires	9250	3.6
Unsafe Vehicle	105	0.1
Other Hazardous	612	0.2
Total Hazardous	254130	100.0

Accident Analysis

Year	Total Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Personal Injury Accidents	Property Damage Accidents
1963	34984	568	12333	22083
1964	37325	702	13439	23184

Speeding Arrests

Year	Total Speeding Arrests	Radar Arrests	Arrests Without Radar	Percent of Total Speeding Arrests	
				Radar	Without Radar
1963	129036	63003	66033	48.8%	51.2%
1964	162974	88578	74396	54.4%	45.6%

(Speeding represented 47.9% of all V&T Arrests in 1964)

Accident Arrests

Principle Causes of Accidents	Number of Accidents Due to Each Cause	Percent of all Accidents	Accident Arrests for This Violation	All Arrests for this Violation
Speed-Too Fast For Conditions	13124	35.3	1928	162974
Failed to Keep Right	4042	10.8	2065	8112
Following Too Close	3285	8.8	817	1565
Animal on Highway	3012	8.1	0	0
Failed to Yield R.O.W.	2689	7.2	1201	2479
Improper Passing	1730	4.6	934	14057
Improper Turning	1449	3.9	522	4841
Backing Unsafely	1200	3.2	293	554
Had Been Drinking	1159	3.1	1007	2112
Unsafe Equipment	1111	3.0	105	6968
Fell Asleep-Physical Defect	922	2.5	0	0
Unsafe Tires	624	1.7	851	9250
Improper Parking-Stopping	607	1.6	224	3584
Pedestrian Violations	593	1.6	4	2770
Reckless Driving	458	1.2	271	635
Passed Stop Sign	351	0.9	325	12510
Defective Brakes	345	0.9	139	1151
Lights-Improper Use-Defective	237	0.6	71	12857
Fail to Signal	234	0.6	111	961
Passed Red Light	153	0.4	131	5812
Other Hazardous Violations	0	0.0	87	938
Non-Hazardous Violations	0	0.0	2955	86325
Total	37325	100.0	14041	340455

Road Check Statistics

(Road checks required by Section 390, Vehicle and Traffic Law)

Total Check Points Held	-	1,752
Total Vehicles Checked	-	243,207
Passenger	-	165,095
Commercial	-	76,350
Buses	-	1,762
Total	-	243,207

Road Check Arrests

Violation Found At Check Point	Number of Arrests	Percent of All Check Point Arrests
HAZARDOUS VIOLATIONS		
Backing Unsafely	6	0.045
Driving While Intoxicated	3	0.022
Equipment	984	7.414
Failed to Comply	10	0.075
Failed to Keep Right	31	0.234
Failed to Signal	7	0.053
Failed to Yield Right of Way	5	0.038
Following Too Close	5	0.038
Hitchhiking	25	0.188
Illegal Turn	5	0.038
Improper Lane Usage	9	0.068
Improper Passing	16	0.121
Inadequate Brakes	281	2.117
Insecure Load	44	0.331
Insufficient Lights	1094	8.242
No Red Flag on Load	46	0.347
Obstructed Vision	81	0.610

Road Check Arrests (continued)

Violation Found At Check Point	Number of Arrests	Percent of All Check Point Arrests
HAZARDOUS VIOLATIONS (continued)		
Parking	7	0.053
Passed Red Light	13	0.098
Passed Stop Sign	44	0.331
Passed Stopped School Bus	7	0.053
Reckless Driving	1	0.008
Speeding	62	0.467
Unsafe Tires	1913	14.412
All Other	35	0.264
Total Hazardous	4734	35.667
NON-HAZARDOUS VIOLATIONS		
Change of Address	59	0.445
Flare	1132	8.529
Inadequate Signals	890	6.705
Labor Law	1340	10.096
License	1122	8.453
Muffler	331	2.494
No Insurance	48	0.362
Over-size Vehicles	65	0.489
Reflector	382	2.878
Registration	912	6.871
Truck Mileage Tax	296	2.230
Vehicle Inspection	1637	12.332
Weights not Displayed	271	2.042
All Other	5	0.038
Total Non-Hazardous	8490	63.964
Total Traffic Arrests	13224	99.631
CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS		
ABC Law	12	0.090
Conservation Law	20	0.150
Grand Larceny	4	0.030
Illegal Possession Firearm	10	0.075
Possession of Amphetamine	1	0.008
Disorderly Conduct	1	0.008
Fugitive From Justice	1	0.008
Total Criminal	49	0.369
Total - All Violations	13,273	100.0

Intoxicated Driver Violations

Total DWI Arrests	Total Chemical Tests			Total Refusals	Convictions DWI*	Convictions DWAI**
	Blood	Urine	Breath			
2112	1336	131	86	558	1420	425

* DWI - Driving While Intoxicated

** DWAI - Driving While Ability Impaired by Alcohol

Investigative Activity—Vehicle and Traffic

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION	NUMBER CONDUCTED
State Traffic Commission (Re traffic signals, speed zones, other controls)	- 2,034
Suspension & Revocation Orders for Department of Motor Vehicles	- 35,270
Motor Vehicle Inspection Stations:	
Applicants	- 1,645
Routine Inspection of premises	- 32,428
Concealed Inspections of premises	- 557
Complaints Investigated	- 1,038
Miscellaneous	- 523
Total Investigations	- 73,495

Motor Vehicle Inspection Station Investigations

Total Motor Vehicle Inspection Stations in New York	- 9,325
Routine Inspections*	- 32,428
Concealed Inspections**	- 557
Total Inspections	- 32,985
Routine Inspections*	
Total cases, enforcement action necessary as result of inspection	- 4,987
Percent of inspections which resulted in necessary routine enforcement action	- 15.4%
Concealed Inspections**	
Number of Proper Inspections by the Station	- 179
Number of arrests for Improper Inspections	- 256
Number of Warning Letters for Improper Inspections	- 82
Formal hearings requested on Vehicle Inspection Station	- 43
Total cases, enforcement action necessary as result of inspection	- 381
Percent of Concealed Inspections which resulted in necessary enforcement action	- 68.4%

* Routine Inspection - Inspection conducted by uniformed Troopers, whose identity is known to station, involving station facilities, equipment and inspection practices

** Concealed Inspection - Troopers in unmarked car and in plain clothes request inspection of the unmarked car without identifying themselves, to check quality of inspections. The Troopers at the same time make unannounced visual inspections of the station premises, personnel and equipment

CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA

Persons Arrested: Felonies, Misdemeanors, Lesser Offenses

Offenses	Arrested or Summoned	Convicted	Dismissed or Acquitted	Referred to Family Court	**Percent Convicted
Abandonment and other offenses against family and children	581	97	51	122	38
Alcohol Beverage Control Law	149	111	36		74
Arson	63	22	8	25	75
Assaults, Felonies	349	168	113	20	54
Assaults, Misdemeanors	1758	569	552	406	55
Burglary and Unlawful Entry	2197	977	311	839	83
Criminally Receiving Stolen Property	52	27	15	2	56
Disorderly Conduct	1459	1186	184	41	84
Driving While Intoxicated	1887	1601	170		85
Forgery and Counterfeiting (State Laws)	199	156	67	6	81
Frauds and Cheats, Fraudulent Checks	1310	1020	278		78
Gambling, Policy and Lottery	401	259	108		65
Intoxication	1966	1878	47	3	96
Larceny	1594	1221	224	163	87
Larceny of Motor Vehicle	571	237	85	176	72
Malicious Mischief	656	388	68	182	87
Murder and Manslaughter	35	18	16	4	63
Criminal Negligence	11	11	5		100
Narcotic Drug Laws	37	25	12	1	70
Prostitution	7	6	2		86
Public Safety (Illegal Possession and Related Violations re Firearms)	306	182	111	18	65
Rape, First Degree	63	30	33	2	51
Robbery	101	52	16	3	52
Sex Offenses (Except Rape First Degree and Prostitution)	355	252	86	35	81
Vagrancy and Tramps	283	262	13	1	93
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	1280	918	153	107	80
Total*	15783	10072	2594	2156	
ARRESTS FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS	1147	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC ARRESTS (includes Driving While Intoxicated)	340455	319045	14410	XXXX	96
Totals - All Arrests	357385	329117	17004	2156	93

Conviction and dismissals columns include persons arrested in previous years; percent of Conviction, Vehicle and Traffic Arrests, based on cases processed in court in 1964.

* Driving While Intoxicated Not Included

** Persons referred to Family Court are included in computing percent convicted

CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964

(see Note 1, page xii)

Offenses	Pending at Beginning of Period		Known or Reported		Cleared by Arrest		Closed by Investigation		Pending at End of Period	
	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses
Abandonment	36		72	2	43		48	2	17	
Abduction	1		13		5		5		4	
Abortion	5		36		26		10		5	
Adultery				2				1		
Agriculture and Markets				44				25		
Alcohol Beverage Control Law	1	14	11	479	3	222	8	243	1	28
Animals	4	11	7	718	1	75	5	630	5	24
Arson	144		443		91		305		191	
Assault	30	46	517	4743	392	3073	124	1615	31	101
Bigamy	4		11	5	4		7		4	
Billiard Room								3		
Blackmail			2				2		2	
Bribery	1		4		3					
Burglary:										
Burglary and Unlawful Entry	4274	15	7849	202	2580	53	5069	139	4474	25
Burglary - assaults to burglarize			20	4	5		13	4	2	
Burglary - attempts	22		157	13	36	1	115	11	28	1
Burglar Tools		1	12	5	11	4		1	1	1
Business and Trade Children:				6		5				
Carnal Abuse	5	1	93	31	67	19	24	6	7	7
Endangering Morals and Health		12	21	134	17	71	4	63	12	12
Other Offenses Against		14	11	161	3	91	7	70	1	14
Wayward Minors				88		53		34		1

Offenses	Pending at Beginning of Period		Known or Reported		Cleared by Arrest		Closed by Investigation		Pending at End of Period	
	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses
Communications	1	48	6	382	2	76	5	296		58
Conservation Law		2		1275		416		852		9
Consolidated Law (New York)	1	11	19	83	7	49	11	35	2	10
Conspiracy	1		3	14	4	13				1
Contempt of Court		1		4		4		1		
Crime Against Nature	3	2	70	24	43	18	20	7	10	1
Criminally Receiving Stolen Property	2	2	43	26	35	21	8	6	2	1
Disorderly Conduct - Vagrants-Tramps		70	1	7121	1	2415		4710		66
Disorderly Persons		4		107		40		68		3
Domestic Relations		1		1		1		1		
Driving While Intoxicated		1	56	2121	53	1787	3	320		14
Education Law		1		5		5				1
Election Law		1	1	3		3	1	3		
Extortion	2	1	6	1		1	5	2	3	
Family Court Act:										
Persons in need of supervision		26	6	163	4	377	2	79		2
Other				955				552		52
Federal Violations:										
Immigration			17	15	17	12		3		
Other	2	6	87	20	62	16	24	10	3	
Forgery and Counterfeiting	274		909		449		269		465	
Frauds and Cheats	1	36	15	305	7	140	8	139	1	62
Fraudulent Checks		441	42	2408	12	1594	21	783	9	472
Gambling - Policy and Lottery	9	16	49	648	37	477	14	171	7	16
Incest	1		39		30		8		2	
Indecency		51	2	387		136	1	148	1	54
Insurance Fraud			1		1					

Offenses	Pending at Beginning of Period		Known or Reported		Cleared by Arrest		Closed by Investigation		Pending at End of Period	
	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses
Intoxication				2303		1833		464		6
Junk Dealers				5		5				
Kidnapping	6		21		10		14		3	
Labor Law		10		123		66		57		10
Larceny	1377	687	2001	7565	605	1584	1411	5419	1362	1249
Larceny of Motor Vehicle	99	4	1124	268	646	91	428	156	149	25
Malicious Mischief	111	227	224	5975	109	1069	113	4587	113	546
Mental Hygiene:										
Escaped Inmates		14		1000		434		526		54
Insane Persons				438		249		187		2
Others				65		22		41		2
Homicide:										
Murder	49		33		26		9		47	
Manslaughter	4		11		9		2		4	
Criminal Negligence	19		83	1	20		68	1	14	
Narcotic Drug Laws			32	42	10	22	17	15	5	5
Navigation Law			2	52	1	21	1	29		2
Non-Support				1		1				
Ordinances - Local				31		31				
Parole Violators	13		245	21	215	12	24	6	19	3
Peddlers				2			2		1	
Perjury			9	2	6	2	2			
Prisoners:										
Aiding Escape		1		16		15		2		
Escapee	2		12	101	8	69	6	31		1
Bail Jumping	2		3	2	2	2			3	

Offenses	Pending at Beginning of Period		Known or Reported		Cleared by Arrest		Closed by Investigation		Pending at End of Period	
	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses	Felonies	Misd. and lesser offenses
Probation Violators	7	4	72	147	60	123	11	26	8	2
Prostitution		1	4	27	2	16	1	9	1	3
Public Health	12	5	21	144	7	41	19	100	7	8
Public Nuisances				13		5		8		
Public Officers			43	16	42	14	1	1		1
Public Safety:										
Firearms - Illegal Possession	3	3	169	261	141	164	24	93	7	7
Firearms - Discharging		5	6	224	2	39	3	180	1	10
Fireworks		2	1	321		115	1	201		7
Other	2	5	30	179	14	55	15	118	3	11
Railroad Property	4	1	25	3	8		20	3	1	1
Rape:										
First Degree	26		86	1	45	1	47		20	
First Degree - Assaults & Attempts	6		38		17		20		7	
Other	3	12	100	91	64	59	30	35	9	9
Riots and Unlawful Assemblies			1	2	1	1		1		
Robbery	90		145		76		69		90	
Sabbath				13		4		9		
Seduction			1				1			
Trespassing				252		37		213		2
Vehicle and Traffic Crimes				30159		28722		1007		430
Witnesses			8	2	8	2				
TOTAL	6659	1814	15201	72473	6205	46294	8503	24560	7152	3433
VIOLATIONS HANDLED BY NYSP-- REPORTED BY OTHER AGENCIES			242	125	172	76	61	48	9	1
TOTAL - ALL VIOLATIONS	6659	1814	15443	72598	6377	46370	8564	24608	7161	3434

NON-CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964*

Type of Investigation	Pending at Beginning of Period	Received During Period	Converted to Criminal Case	Closed by Investigation	Pending at End of Period
Accidental Death	33	481		484	30
Accidental Shooting	2	158		153	7
Accidents:					
Airplane	1	37	1	35	2
Hunting	5	99	5	94	5
Navigation		8		8	
Train	4	85		86	3
Miscellaneous	1	117		117	1
Alcohol Beverage Control Law		2		2	
Animals		567		567	
Applicants		53		50	3
Communications		9		9	
Confidential	91	1961	11	1948	93
Family Court		35		35	
Fire, Flood and Calamities	1	69		70	
Investigations Without Report**		120411		120411	
Missing Persons	6	2374	5	2279	96
Natural Death	4	656	2	638	20
Property, Lost and Found	3	414		379	38
Public Safety - Miscellaneous		1		1	
Security Investigations		51		13	38
Selective Service		9		9	
Suicides	5	455	1	447	12
TOTAL*	156	128052	25	127835	348

*Vehicle and Traffic Data Separately Reported

**Investigations Without Report include minor matters of police action not involving crime and recorded only in station blotter

INVESTIGATIVE ACTION SUMMARY, CRIMINAL AND NON-CRIMINAL *
CALENDAR YEAR 1964

Type of Activity	Pending at Beginning of Period	Known Reported or Received	Cleared by Arrest	Converted to Criminal Case	Closed by Investigation	Pending at End of Period
Criminal Violations	8473	88041	52747		33172	10595
Non-Criminal Investigations	156	128052		25	127835	348
Investigations for Other Agencies**		2454			2454	
TOTAL ACTIVITY	8629	218547	52747	25	163461	10943

* Vehicle and Traffic Felonies and Misdemeanors included in criminal violations

** Includes both criminal and non-criminal matters

ix

A total of 7594 additional lead cases were required to be assigned throughout the Division in 1964, in respect to the 216,093 criminal violations and non-criminal investigations shown in the above tabulation. These lead cases involved investigations in various stations and troops, in addition to and supplementing the basic investigations conducted by the State Police in stations which were assigned the primary investigative responsibility for the above totalled violations and non-criminal investigations.

NOTE 1: In Chart "Criminal Offenses for the Calendar Year 1964" the following types of cases are not necessarily crimes but for purposes of procedure are listed in the category of criminal violations: Persons in need of supervision (under "Family Court Act"); Escaped Inmates and Insane Persons (under "Mental Hygiene"); Parole Violators and Probation Violators, totalling 2086 cases.