

1921

Metropolitan and State Police

P. O. Ray

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/jclc>

 Part of the [Criminal Law Commons](#), [Criminology Commons](#), and the [Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

P. O. Ray, Metropolitan and State Police, 11 J. Am. Inst. Crim. L. & Criminology 453 (May 1920 to February 1921)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology by an authorized editor of Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons.

METROPOLITAN AND STATE POLICE

(Report of Committee "I" of the Institute)

P. O. RAY,¹ *Chairman*

The Committee on State and Metropolitan Police begs to submit the following report:

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE STATE POLICE MOVEMENT

A state police force is a specially organized and highly trained body, acting under state rather than local authority, and constantly employed in the prevention of crime, the apprehension of criminals, and the protection of life and property generally throughout the state and especially in the rural and sparsely settled districts. In most states the state police force is organized on a military basis and distributed over the entire state in small groups for patrol duty, but quickly mobilized in larger units in an emergency. In the selection of such a force the greatest care is taken to eliminate political considerations and to secure persons with the highest physical and moral qualifications and with more than average intelligence.

The movement for the establishment of state police forces in this country is the resultant of a number of causes or factors, operating sometimes separately and sometimes in combinations.

(1) The movement responds primarily to the increasing consciousness on the part of dwellers in rural and suburban districts of a need for a greater degree of police protection for life and property. The coming of the automobile and improved highways has vastly widened the range of activity of the criminal classes, especially the small postoffice thief, the bank and safe robber, the automobile thief, and pickpocket men; and at the same time the apprehension of these offenders by the local peace officers has been rendered much more difficult. Furthermore, women and children on farms and in sparsely populated suburban communities are more or less continuously exposed to crimes of violence.

(2) The movement reflects also the growing realization that ade-

¹The personnel of the committee is as follows:

P. O. Ray, Professor of Political Science in Northwestern University,
Chairman.

August Vollmer, Chief of Police, Berkeley, Cal.

F. B. Crossley, Librarian of the Elbert H. Gary Library of Criminal
Law and Criminology, Northwestern University.

quate police protection cannot be afforded rural districts by the local peace officers, the sheriff, deputy sheriffs, and constables. These officials perform useful functions in serving court processes, but in capturing criminals, preventing crime, maintaining order, and protecting life and property, they are often least dependable when most needed. Chosen primarily for political or personal reasons and by popular election, they seldom have or develop any special fitness for enforcing laws and doing police duty.

(3) The movement likewise reflects the widespread feeling that the state militia is a clumsy and extremely expensive agency for the protection of life and property, and is poorly adapted for ordinary police duties and law enforcement. Its employment for such purposes is often merely locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. Because of the time taken for the mobilization and transportation of the militia, it seldom serves as a means of prevention, but merely as a means of repression. Prevention, here as elsewhere, is better than cure; prevention of loss of life and destruction of property can better be secured with a small, well-trained, ever-ready and quick-moving professional state police. The militia, as is implied in its official designation, "national guard," is primarily and fundamentally a part of the national military organization, designed to supplement our small standing army for purposes of national defense. To employ it in race riots and labor disturbances is to require of it a service for which in many essential respects it is most ill-suited.

(4) The state police movement, furthermore, is a reaction against the decentralized character of law enforcement in this country, under which the enforcement of the great majority of state police laws is left to the local peace officers, the sheriffs and constables, resulting in the greatest lack of uniformity in the enforcement of certain laws in different parts of the same state, while in many sections of some states such laws not only are not enforced, but no pretense of their enforcement is made. Examples which will readily occur to anyone are the enforcement of liquor laws, Sunday-closing laws, and laws prohibiting gambling, vice and certain forms of amusement. A state police force is expected to enforce all laws in all parts of the state under its jurisdiction, regardless of local sentiment; and it was for this very reason that some members of the Illinois Legislature in 1919 opposed the establishment of a state police force in that state: they were openly opposed to the uniform and efficient enforcement of certain laws.

(5) Not only is the movement for a state police a reaction against decentralized law enforcement, but is a phase of the general

tendency everywhere apparent in our states to vest more and more controlling or supervisory authority over local government units in the hands of state officials. It is the logical "next step" in the movement which has been in progress a good many years, although scarcely observed by the general public, to take the enforcement of certain laws out of the hands of local peace officials and place it in the hands of state appointed officials, or at least to supplement local enforcement by the action of state authorities. Instances which at once suggest themselves are the enforcement of the fish and game laws and other conservation measures, including laws for the protection of state forest preserves, the enforcement of state labor laws, as in California, and the vesting of extensive police authority in state health officers.

Economy and efficiency are more likely to be promoted by giving all this police work to a single, non-political and highly trained body than by dividing it among several groups of state officials more or less subject to political influences. The centralization of state police activity in the hands of a state constabulary is quite in harmony with the movement for the consolidation of state administrative functions which is now so conspicuous in many states.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF STATE POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

The precedents or suggestions for a state constabulary appear to have been found chiefly in the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, created in 1873 and recently rechristened as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Suggestions may also have come from Australia which has had a similar force, called the Australian Trooper Police, since 1825; from the more recent British South African Police, organized in 1897; and from the county constabulary in England and Wales.

At the present time, something called a state police or state constabulary is to be found in twelve states. An examination of the state police laws now in operation in these states discloses the fact that there are three distinct types of police organization provided for. The first type of organization is found in Connecticut and Massachusetts; the second in Idaho and South Dakota, and the third in Pennsylvania, Nevada, New York, Michigan, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia.² From the summary of these laws which follows, it will be seen that only those in the third group have state police forces falling within the definition given at the beginning of this report.

²The chronological order of the enactment of the existing state police laws is as follows: Massachusetts, 1865; Texas, 1870; Connecticut, 1903; Pennsylvania, 1905; Nevada, 1908; New York and South Dakota, 1917; and Michigan, Idaho, New Mexico, Tennessee and West Virginia, 1919.

(1) The Connecticut State Police Department, organized in 1903, is chiefly a bureau of investigation and inspection, charged with the duty of assisting in the investigation and prosecution of crimes whenever its assistance is required by the governor or local prosecuting officers. When engaged in this work, the members have the same powers as sheriffs and constables. They also inspect moving picture machines and pawnbrokers' shops, perform the duties of state fire marshal, and, when requested by the secreaary of state, assist in enforcing the motor vehicle act.³ The force is not organized along military lines, nor does it maintain any rural patrol.

The Massachusetts District Police, originally created in 1865 and reorganized in 1879, is likewise not strictly a state police force. While its original purpose was the enforcement of the state prohibitory liquor law, it was also charged with the enforcement of all state laws. At the present time the force, consisting of about 125 men appointed by the governor and his council, is divided into two branches, a detective department which performs all the police functions of the department, and the inspection department. The members of the detective department are empowered to act when local officials fail to enforce the law. They are at the command of the governor in preserving order and suppressing riots and disorder in any part of the state. They also assist local state's attorneys in investigating crimes and collecting evidence, and in such matters co-operate with the local police. They also perform the duties of the state fire marshal. No military organization or rural patrol is maintained.

From the fact that from 1879 down to the Lawrence strike in 1913 it had been unnecessary to call out the Massachusetts militia to maintain order, the inference has been drawn that the district police was a highly efficient body. A different view was expressed by the special commission on state constabulary and state police, authorized by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1917. That commission, in its report, declared that "the so-called district or state police is beyond doubt the weakest and most inefficient unit among the police organizations of the commonwealth. . . . Its shortcomings are not chargeable to its officers or personnel, but to the heterogeneous character of the duties which it has been forced to undertake;" the inspection of steam boilers, airbrakes and compressors, theaters and moving picture houses; passing upon Sunday entertainments and moving picture exhibitions; investigating all fires in the City of Boston and all of unknown origin throughout the state; the enforcement of all state

³J. M. Mathews, *Principles of American State Administration*, 446.

laws as to rivers, harbors, motorboats, fishing and lobstering; the examination and licensing of engineers and firemen, etc., etc.

The commission recommended that the district police be abolished, that its inspectorial duties be assumed by existing state commissions, and that its police functions be transferred to a new state-wide police system, embracing every police activity in the state, under the authority of a state commissioner of police. Instead of recommending the organization of a state police force similar to the Pennsylvania State Police, which was deemed ill-suited to conditions existing in Massachusetts, the commission recommended the formation of an entirely different type of state police force, namely, an organization of mounted and unmounted policemen to be designated by the state commissioner of police *from the ranks of city policemen now in active service, but to remain in their respective cities until called for emergency service.* The commission also went on to recommend "the gradual development of an automobile and motorcycle rural patrol, whose principal functions shall be the patrolling of highways, the enforcement of automobile laws, the protection of thinly populated sections, and the prevention and prosecution of rural crime in co-operation with local authorities."

Thus far no legislation has been enacted in Massachusetts to carry out the recommendations of this special commission. The plan which the commission proposed has at least the merit of originality as well as some other merits which are set forth in the commission's report. Your committee recommends its careful consideration by state legislatures and organizations interested in the enactment of state police legislation. But it should always be remembered that Massachusetts possesses one essential prerequisite for the successful operation of such a state police system which is lacking in practically every other state in the Union: the rank and file of the police force in all the thirty-seven cities of Massachusetts are selected under a strict civil service system, administered by the State Civil Service Commission—a system which, the special commission declared, "has materially lessened the burden of political influence and has occasioned a corresponding increase in professional efficiency." Furthermore, in twenty-one cities, the civil service regulations also apply to the police chiefs as well as to subordinates.

(2) The South Dakota State Constabulary, created in 1917, bears some resemblance to the police force recommended by the Massachusetts special commission in that the several sheriffs and deputy sheriffs of the state are constituted a state constabulary "for the purpose of detecting crime, apprehending criminals, suppressing riots, pre-

venting affrays and preserving and enforcing law and order throughout the state." At the head of the force is the state sheriff, appointed by the governor and serving during the pleasure of the governor. Not more than three "special agents" may be employed at any one time by the state sheriff, a feature which prevents the quick enlargement of the constabulary to meet an emergency except by the creation of additional deputy sheriffs. By far the greater part of the work of this state constabulary has to do with the enforcement of the state prohibitory liquor law; the first report showed 800 arrests and 521 convictions; and the report for the year ending June 30, 1919, showed 971 arrests and 725 convictions. The law also provides that the constabulary shall give special attention to the enforcement of all criminal laws for the prevention of wrongs to children and dumb animals, and to juvenile court laws for the benefit of delinquent, dependent or neglected children. The force, or any part thereof, may also be called out by the governor to preserve order, enforce law, or apprehend violators of the law.

The Idaho law of 1919 is very similar to that of South Dakota, and perhaps comes nearer to embodying one of the distinguishing features of the report of the Massachusetts special commission of 1917. In Idaho, all the state, county and municipal peace officers throughout the commonwealth constitute the state constabulary, which is placed under the direct control of the commissioner of the Department of Law Enforcement. The powers and duties of the Idaho force are practically the same as those of the South Dakota Constabulary; but the Idaho Department of Law Enforcement is empowered to employ such "state police" as may be necessary to carry out the duties of the department, and generally from five to ten such policemen are employed. In an emergency the force can be quickly enlarged by the appointment of more "state police," and this is what occurred in connection with the operations of the I. W. W. shortly after the tragedy at Centralia, Washington. The secretary of state writes that "the state police have proven of great benefit, particularly in those laws of state-wide importance. For instance, in the enforcement of the automobile license law, which heretofore has never been given any attention, the state police have brought into the county and state fund sufficient income to more than pay the expenses of the maintenance of the bureau."

(3) The state police forces found in the third group of states in most respects follow closely the organization, powers, and modus operandi of the Pennsylvania State Police, created in 1905-1906, which in turn was modeled upon the Canadian North West Mounted Police. The maximum strength of the Pennsylvania force is now about 415

officers and privates; the forces in other states are not so large. The Pennsylvania force is divided into five companies or troops, organized on a military basis and assigned to different posts over the state, all of which are kept in close touch with each other by means of telephones and wireless. From these posts, detachments are sent out to about forty sub-stations, and from these, patrols of one or two men are sent out in all directions, while a portion of each troop and detachment are kept in reserve, ready for instant response to telephone or wireless calls for assistance coming from any quarter. Applicants for the force must pass a rigid physical examination and mental tests, and their personal records are carefully investigated before appointment. Preference is given to applicants who have served in the army, navy, or state militia. After appointment the recruit passes through a probationary period for a few months, during which he is carefully instructed in state law and criminology, and is given a thorough physical training. The period of enlistment is two years. Members who prove unsatisfactory may be summarily dismissed.

The state police are generally authorized to make arrests without warrants for all violations of law which they witness, and they also serve warrants issued by proper authorities. They are commonly authorized to act as fire, forest, fish, and game wardens; and, in general, they have all the powers of constables, sheriffs, and police in cities. Whenever possible, they co-operate with local police authorities in the detection of crime and the arrest of criminals, and in the maintenance of law and order. In most states the jurisdiction of the state police is state-wide, but in the New York law of 1917 and in the Dunlap bill before the Illinois legislature in 1919, certain limitations were placed upon the activity of the force. In New York, the state police may enter a city to suppress riot and disorder only by direction of the governor or upon request from the mayor, with the governor's approval; but upon all other occasions the territorial limits of the field of action of the state police are, in the words of a deputy attorney general, "simply the boundaries of the Commonwealth. Thus a state police officer may pursue a criminal, operate upon a case, make an arrest, and exercise the full authority of a state peace officer in any city, any borough, any village, or any section whatsoever of the State of New York." In the proposed Illinois law, the state police were given practically the same extensive jurisdiction as in New York, with the provision, "that in case of an industrial strike in any community, they shall not enter upon duty therein except by order of the governor, or upon request of the sheriff of the county, approved by the governor."

ACTIVITIES AND EFFICIENCY OF STATE POLICE.

The multiform activities of the state police in Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan where these forces have been longest in operation, can hardly be even summarized in this report. In addition to rendering assistance in a great variety of ways in the apprehension and conviction of ordinary criminals, the state police forces in one or another of these states have rendered the following important services: they have co-operated with the state health department in maintaining influenza and other quarantines, and in enforcing the health laws in rural districts; they have co-operated with the state board of education in launching a campaign of education for children on the rules of the road, safety-first, and obedience to law and order; they have apprehended a number of illegal dental practitioners; they have immediately reported defective roads and bridges, discovered by patrols, and posted proper warnings to travelers; they have assisted in the capture of persons who have escaped from state institutions; they have waged campaigns against sheep-killing dogs, killing 335 in New York in 1919; they have co-operated with the department of agriculture in enforcing cattle quarantine; they have guarded the New York canal system; they have apprehended auto, fruit and cattle thieves; they have rounded up persons who have dodged automobile and dog license taxes; they have guarded new highway construction against premature use by travelers, and have protected from thieves the great quantities of material used in state road construction; they have prevented reckless auto driving on the state highways, rendering them safe for ordinary travelers and winning the hearty commendation of the New York State Automobile Association; they have successfully handled immense crowds of people and automobiles attending the New York State Fair at Syracuse and at numerous county fairs; they have enforced the fish and game laws and have suppressed forest fires; they have protected unoccupied houses in rural and suburban districts from thieves and tramps; they have closed up gambling joints which had long been allowed to run in defiance of state law; they have captured smuggling parties, and have repeatedly saved lives and property in time of flood and forest fires.

Some idea of the efficiency with which the state constabulary performs its strictly police functions in the states where it has been in operation some little time may be gathered from the fact that the Pennsylvania State Police in 1919 made 10,017 arrests, resulting in convictions in the great majority of cases; the New York police in the first year of its organization (1918) made 3,750 arrests, resulting in convictions in 84 per cent of the cases, and in 1919 made 4,271 arrests

with 86 per cent of convictions. The New York force also recovered 121 lost automobiles valued at \$149,911, a sum which is equal to about one-fourth of the entire cost of maintaining the state troopers for a whole year. In Michigan during the first eleven months after the organization of the state police in 1919, 1,297 arrests were made, followed by 97 per cent of convictions. In his inaugural message in January, 1918, Governor Smith of New York expressed doubt about the usefulness of the state troopers and recommended the abolition of the force. Since then, however, the Governor has four times been obliged to call upon the state police to preserve life and property in various sections of the state where grave disorders existed and where the local authorities were powerless. Perhaps the efficiency of the state troopers on those occasions had something to do with governor's approval of bills passed by the legislature in 1920 for the continuation and support of the force and adding to it a motorcycle troop. Since the establishment of the Pennsylvania State Police in 1906 it has not been necessary to call out the militia in that state, although on a number of occasions an amount of disorder existed which would have rendered the calling out of the militia necessary if the state constabulary had not existed.

It is sometimes falsely asserted by labor leaders and their sympathizers that a state police force is designed to prevent strikes. Nowhere are strikes prevented by the state police; it merely prevents disorder and destruction of life and property in connection with strikes that have already begun. Moreover, the arrests made by the state police in connection with strikes constitute an exceedingly small percentage of the total arrests which are made during a year. Of the 4,271 arrests made by the New York State Troopers in 1919, only thirty were arrests for rioting, and of these fourteen were followed by convictions. In Michigan, less than 100 arrests out of nearly 1,300 had any relation to labor troubles; while in Pennsylvania, in 1918 more than 10,000 arrests were made, not one of which grew out of a labor disturbance or a strike. The facts respecting the operations of the Pennsylvania State Police in the Pittsburgh district during the steel strike in 1919 are still so much in dispute that your committee is not at present in a position to draw any positive conclusions. It is well known, however, that individual members of city police forces have frequently been charged with violence and even brutality in connection with strikes, and it is not at all surprising to find some of the allegations against members of the Pennsylvania State Police Force substantiated. Without any desire to condone such acts, your committee feels that they con-

stitute no more valid justification for demanding the abolition of the state police than for demanding the abolition of the city police forces whose members have been guilty of similar offences. Guilty individuals should be severely dealt with, but the institutions of which they are members are too valuable to be dispensed with.

Noteworthy developments have taken place during the past year in connection with the Pennsylvania State Police system. The first of these is the drawing up of a plan of co-operation between the department of state police and the state health department whereby, whenever the state police make arrests in raids upon places of questionable character, medical officers of the health department will accompany them and conduct physical examinations immediately. When necessary, the state police will also assist the health department in enforcing the quarantine regulations against persons arrested and found suffering from a social disease.

A second important innovation is the addition of a motorcycle troop of seventy members, distributed among forty different stations located in all sections of the state. From these stations any point of the state may be reached within an hour's notice. A telephone signal system will also contribute materially to the efficiency of the motorcycle force.

THE MOVEMENT IN OTHER STATES.

The legislatures of about forty states will convene in 1921, and it is highly probable that in a number of these states a proposal to establish a state police will come up for legislative consideration. In Illinois efforts will undoubtedly be renewed to obtain legislation along the lines embodied in the Dunlap bill of 1919, a copy of which is annexed to this report. A State Police Auxiliary Committee, with headquarters in Chicago, is conducting a vigorous campaign of education. Its representatives are appearing frequently before meetings of farmers' organizations and bankers' associations and other bodies to explain the nature and operations and need for such a force in Illinois. The committee issues a dignified and attractive monthly periodical entitled, *State Police Book*, which is being widely circulated among legislators, bankers, farmers, and other classes. Already the movement has received the official endorsement of automobile associations, numerous farmers' organizations, and the Illinois State Bankers' Association. The latter especially feel the need of a state police force in view of the fact that 30 per cent of all the bank robberies committed in the United States in 1919 occurred in Illinois, many of them in rural communities.

The Governor of Alaska has drafted, and has urged congress to enact, a bill creating a territorial police force similar to the state police organizations of New York and Pennsylvania. More or less activity in favor of a state police system is also reported in California, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington.

BUREAUS OF IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION.

The Pennsylvania Legislature in 1919 provided a special appropriation for the establishment of a bureau of criminal identification and information, as a subsidiary of the state police department. The bureau will be headed by a civilian, and its personnel will be made up of civilians; but it will be under the supervision of the superintendent of state police. The new bureau will act as a clearing house for all police departments, both state and city, and for some federal prisons. The idea, organization and functions of this bureau seem to have come from a similar state institution in California where there is no state police force. In the opinion of your committee this institution deserves something more than passing mention.

The California Legislature of 1917 authorized the creation of a state bureau of criminal identification and investigation under the supervision of a board of three managers appointed by the governor. All positions in the bureau are filled under civil service regulations. The purpose of the bureau is to assist peace officers, not only in California but in other states as well and also federal officers, in their efforts to suppress crime, by furnishing to them information leading to the apprehension and identification of criminals. Reports of crimes and of criminals arrested are sent in from all parts of the state, containing all possible details of the crime. These are carefully classified, and indexed in such a way as to enable the bureau to inform the police in any city or county where some special type of crime is being committed, what criminals employ that particular method of operation.

During the first six months of its existence prior to June 30, 1918, the California bureau received and filed duplicate finger-print records from twenty-three cities and penitentiaries outside the state of California, identified 227 criminals as previous offenders, and recovered stolen property valued at more than \$19,000, an amount which exceeded the cost of maintaining the bureau by more than \$6,000. The report of the bureau for the biennial period ending June 30, 1920, shows that the bureau has identified 2,550 law-violators with previous criminal records, received and filed 33,686 finger-print records, over twelve thou-

sand of which came from thirty-three cities and penitentiaries outside of California; received and filed 31,552 criminal photographs, of which over fifty-six hundred came from twenty-eight places outside the state; and recovered lost or stolen property valued at \$703,037, a sum more than twenty times greater than the cost of maintaining the bureau.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion, your committee makes the following recommendations:

(1) That the members of the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology actively co-operate in educating the people, and especially the legislatures, of their respective states with respect to the nature, methods, and value of a state police force;

(2) That they compare carefully the respective advantages and disadvantages of the plan for a state constabulary embodied in the report of the Massachusetts Special Commission of 1917 and the Idaho law of 1919 with the state police system of Pennsylvania, New York and other states;

(3) That all candidates for positions on existing and future state police forces, organized on the Pennsylvania model, be required to pass the tests adopted by the United States Army for the selection of commissioned officers;

(4) That, as a further means of increasing the efficiency and value of the state police forces organized on the Pennsylvania model, legal provision be made for the organization of one or more motorcycle units, and the establishment of a bureau of criminal investigation and identification in connection with each state department of police; and

(5) That a state bureau of criminal investigation and identification, similar to that in California, be established in every state irrespective of the existence of a state police force.

APPENDIX A.

SUPPLEMENTARY BIBLIOGRAPHY.⁴

Literary Digest, LXIII, November 22, 1919, "What the Steel Strikers Think of the Police."

_____, LXIII, December 27, 1919, "What Those 'Cossacks' Think of the Steel Workers."

⁴Supplementary to the bibliography printed in connection with the last annual report of this committee, in the *Journal of the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology*, November, 1919.

- Massachusetts Special Commission on Constabulary and State Police, *Report*, January, 1917, House Document No. 539.
- Mathews, J. M., *Principles of American State Administration*, (N. Y., 1917), chs. 15-16.
- New York Committee for State Police, *Second Annual Report*, (1919). L. R. Morris, Chairman, Bedford Hills, N. Y.
- Proceedings of the First Conference for Better County Government in New York, (1914), pp. 58-65, "The Sheriff and a State Constabulary," by E. Cawcroft.
- Proceedings of the Second Conference for Better County Government in New York State, (1916), pp. 49-59, "Shall New York Have a State Constabulary?" by H. H. Greeley.
- State Police Book*, monthly periodical published by the State Police Auxiliary Committee, 305 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
- Whitten, R. H., "Public Administration in Massachusetts," in *Columbia University Studies*, VIII, No. 4, ch. 6.

APPENDIX B.

The Dunlap Bill for a State Police Force, Introduced in the Illinois Legislature of 1919.

A BILL

For an Act to establish the Illinois State Police.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* The Illinois State Police is hereby established.

Section 2. The Illinois State Police shall consist of a superintendent, an assistant superintendent, and such a number of troops, not less than three nor more than seven, as may be determined upon by the superintendent subject to the approval of the Governor. Each troop shall consist of a captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, eight corporals and fifty privates. The superintendent shall be the commanding officer of the Illinois State Police. Each troop shall be commanded by a captain.

Section 3. The superintendent of the Illinois State Police shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The first superintendent of the Illinois State Police shall hold office for a term of four years from the first day of July, 1921, and

until his successor is appointed and qualified. The Governor shall have power to remove the superintendent of the Illinois State Police for incompetency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office.

The superintendent of the Illinois State Police shall receive a salary of five thousand (\$5,000) per annum and shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. Before entering upon his duties he shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office and shall furnish bond, with such surety or sureties as shall be approved by the Governor, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as superintendent of the Illinois State Police. The oath and bond shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Vacancies in the office of the superintendent of the Illinois State Police shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of this section for the unexpired portion of the term.

Section 4. The assistant superintendent, and all captains, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals and privates of the Illinois State Police shall be appointed by the superintendent. No person, however, shall be appointed as a captain, lieutenant, sergeant, corporal or private, unless he has the physical and mental qualifications required of candidates for the corresponding position in the United States Army. All persons so appointed shall devote their entire time to the duties of their respective positions. The assistant superintendent shall receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum. The captains, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals and privates shall receive such compensation as shall be determined upon by the superintendent of the Illinois State Police with the approval of the Director of Finance. The captains, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals and privates shall each take an oath of office before entering upon the performance of their duties and they shall not be discharged from service except for cause, which shall be reduced to writing and filed in the office of the superintendent, and after an open, public hearing.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the Illinois State Police:

(a) To establish, equip and maintain a central office in the capitol at Springfield and such stations as shall be necessary;

(b) To procure, subject to the provisions of "The Civil Administrative Code," such uniforms, equipment, supplies, automobiles, motorcycles and horses as shall be necessary.

Section 6. The Illinois State Police shall have power and it shall be their duty:

(a) To serve and execute, throughout the State, warrants of arrest and search;

(b) To arrest, without warrant, any person committing or attempting to commit a criminal offense in their presence, and when a criminal offense has in fact been committed, and they have reasonable cause for believing that the person to be arrested has committed it;

(c) To patrol the rural districts and principal highways and waterways of the State;

(d) To co-operate with State and local authorities in the enforcements of the fire, fish, game, forestry, public health, animal disease and road and bridge laws;

(e) Upon the request of the mayor or chief of police of any city, of the marshal of any village, or of a constable of any town, to co-operate with and exercise the powers of such officers in the conservation of the peace, the prevention of crime, and the detection and apprehension of offenders;

(f) On the direction or order of the Governor or upon request of the Attorney General, or of the sheriff or State's attorney of any county, to co-operate with and exercise the powers of such officers in the conservation of the peace, the prevention of crime, and the detection and apprehension of offenders. PROVIDED, That in case of an industrial strike in any community they shall not enter upon duty therein except by order of the Governor, or upon request of the sheriff of the county approved by the Governor.

Section 7. The superintendent of the Illinois State Police may promulgate reasonable rules and regulations relating to the enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

Section 8. Annually, on or before the first day of December, the superintendent of the Illinois State Police shall make a report, in writing, to *the Governor*, of the activities of the Illinois State Police and of the results thereof.

Section 9. The Secretary of State shall provide the Illinois State Police with suitable furnished rooms in the capitol, and the Department of Public Works shall furnish it with all necessary printing, binding, stationery and office supplies.