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No. 5

CONN. STATE POLICE DEPT.



EDWARD J. HICKEY,
Commissioner

OCTOBER 1943

Thirty Years . . .



CAPTAIN WALTER F. STILES

SERVICE RECORD
CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE

Provisional Appointment	July 1, 1913
Permanent Appointment	October 1, 1913
Sergeant	October 1, 1921
Lieutenant	August 1, 1922
Captain	July 1, 1927

THIRTY YEARS WITH THE CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT

On September 30, 1943, Capt. Walter F. Stiles, senior officer, completed thirty years' service. On starting his thirty-first year, he was presented with flowers and numerous other gifts by the Commissioner and staff.

Starting as an inspector of weights and measures when that division was organized October 1, 1913, he contributed materially to its development. He wrote the original weights and measures regulations, together with their several revisions. In addition, he was concerned with the inspection of motion picture theatres, and in 1921 and 1932 rewrote departmental regulations governing this activity. In 1935 he drafted the explosives law, putting it into effect with the aid of his assistant, Lieutenant Starkel.

The Captain's activities with criminal matters included the whole scale of investigation and prosecution, with the exception of motor vehicle traffic. For a long period he successfully pursued arson and theft of motor vehicle cases. From 1923 to 1940 he prepared all appealed or bound-over cases for the Superior Courts.

Since 1940, he has been chiefly engaged as coordinator of activities concerning the deputy fire marshal's office, fire investigation office, and the motion picture theater inspectors' division. He is never too busy, however, to look up questions of law for younger members of the department or to give them the benefit of his knowledge and valuable experience.

He is vice-president of the State Police Association of Connecticut, handling all financial matters pertaining to dues, assessments, claims, etc.

The Captain is very happily married. Every year, in the early part of October, he and his wife go on another honeymoon. Their anniversaries have taken them to Quebec in the North, to Trinidad in the South, and to many points in between. As this edition goes to press, Captain and Mrs Stiles are visiting old friends in New York State.

LUCK

"Do I believe in luck? I should say I do. It's a wonderful force. I have watched the careers of too many lucky men to doubt its efficacy.

"You see some fellow reach out and grab an opportunity that the other fellow standing around had not realized was there. Having grabbed it, he hangs onto it with a grip that makes the jaws of a bulldog seem like a fairy touch. He calls into play his breadth of vision. He sees the possibility of the situation, has the ambition to desire it, and the courage to tackle it.

"He intensifies his strong points, bolsters his weak ones, cultivates those personal qualities that cause other men to trust him and cooperate with him. He sows the seeds of sunshine, of good cheer, of optimism, of unstinted kindness. He gives freely of what he has, both spiritual and physical things.

"He thinks a little straighter, works a little harder and a little longer; travels on his nerve and enthusiasm; he gives such service as his best efforts permit. He keeps his head cool, his feet warm, his mind busy. He doesn't worry over trifles.

"He plans his work and then sticks to it, rain or shine. He talks and acts like a winner, for he knows in time he will be one. And then-- luck does all the rest."

HONOR ROLL

MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT ON MILITARY LEAVE

ARMY

State Policemen

Angell, Ernest
Buckley, Ralph J.
Kielty, Victor J.
Konopaska, Roy D.
McMahon, Edward F.
Olson, Russell J.
Ray, Robert H.
Sheeler, Edward
Tatro, Wendle H.

Radio Dispatchers

Allyn, Byron E.
Beauregard, Laurent E.
Bonuomo, Guy
Butler, John L.
Carpenter, William
Chatkin, Milton L.
Cohen, Irving
Davis, Timothy
Malloy, Charles
Massey, William J.
McNamara, William
Puzone, Peter G. Jr.
Strouse, Charles
Travaglini, Louis
Virelli, Frank Jr.
Winn, John W.

Civilian Personnel

Day, Lawrence F.
Durand, Oliver
Dzialo, Peter A.
Hayes, Howard M.
Linnik, Alexander
Oczkowski, Edward
Sweet, Robert E.
Zurowski, Joseph J.

NAVY

State Policemen

Ferris, George H.
Kamenski, Joseph
Starks, Russell N.

Radio Dispatchers

Condren, Raymond J.
Knight, Charles
Tasker, Norman Jr.

NAVY (Cont'd)

Civilian Personnel

Negri, Natale D.
Young, William

MARINES

Civilian Personnel

Breault, Helen
Durand, Julian

COAST GUARD

State Policemen

Abel, Walter J.
Ahern, Thomas F.
Bohman, Robert W.
Bowes, Frank J.
Brown, Robert E.
Carlson, John G.
Dick, James W.
Donovan, Joseph W.
Dowling, Edward M.
Formeister, Edward
Glynn, Joseph F.
Hafersat, Otto W.
Herr, Robert M.
Hickey, Paul J.
Johnson, Marcus E.
Kiernan, Charles
Mathews, William J.
O'Brien, Edward B.
O'Grady, Robert J.
Perkins, Walter E.
Schrader, Ernest K.
Simon, Marcel L.
Small, John T.
Stephenson, William
Sullivan, Joseph F.
Tripp, William
Winslow, Norman E.
Ziegler, Richard P.

Radio Dispatcher

O'Brien, Vincent J.

IN OUR COUNTRY'S SERVICE

ARMY

Donald Leavitt	son of	Officer Harry Leavitt
Edward L. Peichert	" "	Albert Peichert
Albert Peichert	" "	Albert Peichert
James Parrott	" "	Officer James Parrott

NAVY

Allen Shedroff	son of	Acting Sergt. Edward Shedroff
Leon Shedroff	" "	Acting Sergt. Edward Shedroff
Willard L. Bushy	" "	Lieut. Willard E. Bushy
John T. Hanusovsky, Jr.	" "	Lieut. John T. Hanusovsky

ARMY AIR CORPS

Sellwood C. Bushy	son of	Lieut. Willard E. Bushy
Kenneth Boas	" "	Lieut. Walter Boas
W. Roger Boas	" "	Lieut. Walter Boas
Arthur J. Kelly	" "	Capt. John C. Kelly

CADET NURSES CORPS

Marjorie C. Urquhart	daughter of	Lieut. Ross V. Urquhart
Theresa P. Lavin	" "	Lieut. Paul Lavin

WAVES

Thelma Jean Schubert	daughter of	Lieut. I. T. Schubert
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IN MEMORIAM

On the morning of September 30, 1943, a telegram was received by Officer and Mrs James Parrott from the Secretary of War, extending deepest sympathy for the loss of their son, Sergt. Harold W Parrott, who died from gunshot wounds in the Southwest Pacific on August 29, 1943.

The Sergt. enlisted in the Connecticut National Guard as a private in Hartford in February, 1941. In March of the same year, the Guard left Hartford for Camp Blanding, Florida. There he became a First Class Private and later was promoted to Corporal. The company moved to Camp Shelby, Mississippi. There he was made a Sergeant.

During the month of September, 1942, the company moved to Fort Ore, Claifornia, and after a short stay left our Pacific shores and landed on New Zealand. A cable received from the War Department stated that he had landed safely but did not say where. From time to time, letters were received from him saying he was feeling fine and not to worry, but not giving his location.

. On September 13, 1943, the following letter was received:

September 5, 1943

Dear Mother and Dad:

I have been going to write you before, but I have been very busy and just unable to find the time. We are now trying to get settled and this is the first day we have had off.

It is Sunday and a swell day at that. It is getting to be very hot. I just finished my laundry, just like the good old days at Camp Blanding.

Now that the Army has permitted us to write home telling of the places where we have been, but not permitting us to tell where we are or where we are going, I will try to give you a little idea of where I have been.

Leaving the United States, we first landed in New Zealand. We made out camp in the mountains in the northern part of the island in a town called Auckland, a very pretty town. It is about as large as Torrington, Connecticut, but not as nice. The New Zealanders treated us very nice, couldn't do enough for us; they were like the people back home. The New Zealanders can make the best tea I have ever tasted. At a certain time during the day, they stop working and have their tea and crumpets. There are a lot of large dairy farms, but most of the farmers go in for raising sheep. The milk and butter is very rich. The people are like the English people and talk like them. Their money was hard to

Sergt. Harold Parrott's Letter (Cont'd)

get used to but the New Zealanders were very good; they never tried to short change us. I often wish I was back there.

From here we moved to New Caledonia. While on this island, they asked for volunteers to drive trucks. I was one that volunteered and saw a lot of excitement. We also had a soft ball league and I was made captain of our team. Just when we were about to play off the series, we moved to Guadalcanal. This is a good size island. We moved on the night of February 17 and I thought it was our end. We were bombed from the air and water, and the only thing I can say is the Lord above answered our prayers, for we pulled through and landed on the island. We made our camp in a large coconut grove and saw some activity here. There are several large coconut plantations on this land and some are owned by the Palmolive people.

From here we moved to Russell Island for recuperation. We had just got set up here and were scraped by eight Jap planes. We got three of the planes out of the eight. This was a pretty island. We camped in a coconut grove here. Approaching the island from the bay, it was very beautiful to look at. It had such high mountains in the background that extended into the clouds and they seemed to grow larger as you got nearer. They look blue in color. From my tent, I could look out over the Pacific and at night when the sun would set it made such a beautiful picture, and as the band would play it reminded me of the motion pictures back home. The only thing missing was Dorothy Lamour! We had motion pictures here once a week. They were all good to see over again. Often at night, the boys would come over to my tent and we would make coffee and tell stories and read over some of the jokes in dad's letters, and get a kick out of them. Gee, how I wished we were back on Russell Island.

From here we moved to New Georgia and it was here that we met stiff opposition with the Japs, and let me say it was hell. It took quite a while to take the island, but we did it and came through on top. That is all that counts. We have been in some tough campaigns and all I can say is that all the boys are happy that Rendova and Munda campaigns are over and we came out on top. We have got the Japs on the run and we are going to keep them running, and tell the folks back home not to let us down.

Leaving Russell Island, I was put into the B A R. outfit and my boys did a wonderful job. It is rather an important position during the Rendova and Munda campaign. I will tell you more when I get home. I wish I could tell you where I am now and where I am going, but as we are not allowed, wish us a lot of luck.

Your loving son,

Harold

Through this medium, the entire State Police personnel wishes to extend heartfelt sympathy to Officer and Mrs Parrott

Chief Justice Harry H. Porter of the Evanston Municipal Court does not come into Chicago very often. But the National Safety Congress, now in session here with more than 7,000 experts from all over the country present, is reason enough. Judge Porter is general chairman of the council's street and highway traffic section. I bumped into him, elicited all this information, and then he wanted to know the whereabouts of my son, Dick, who is a captain in the Army Air Corps and who used to cover Evanston for the City News Bureau.

"There was a boy," said Judge Porter, "who really understood police, who knew how to get along with them better than any reporter I ever remember working with."

He Submits Proof--He started digging in his pockets and finally produced a clipping from a safety magazine.

"Dick wrote this years ago," said the judge, "and it just happens I'm taking it down to Don Stiver, director of Public Safety for the State of Indiana, who read it once and asked me if I could get him a copy. It has been used by judges and police officers in safety promotion all over the country. It has contributed tremendously in bringing about a better understanding between traffic police and their employers, the automobile-driving public.

I had never read the piece myself, but when a judge tells an old reporter that his son is a good reporter--and submits proof--then one should go into the matter from a feeling of personal pride, if nothing else. It is good stuff--and timely, this week, in Chicago.

"One night when someone was cutting your back screen you frantically called an officer. It was

an officer who took your little girl by the hand and helped her across a busy street to school. It was an officer who served as escort at your mother's funeral. But it was 'a dirty cop' who gave you a ticket for running a stop sign. You didn't intend to run the stop sign, the street was covered with hard packed, icy snow and you hadn't put on your chains. Too much bother--and so you skidded past the stop sign and the officer was a rat. But you would have been a dead man had the truck--which had the right-of-way and the driver of which had taken time to put on chains--not been enabled to stop in its tracks.

"It was 'a dirty cop' who curbed you as you were returning from the night club, weaving through traffic at 50 miles an hour, with one or two too many under your belt. He didn't enjoy it, because he thought of his wife and kid when he pulled that light motorcycle in front of your racing heavy touring sedan. He has to do that several times a month, risking his neck each time for a pretty slim salary.

"A Real Life Saver--He could have let you go ahead and run into an underpass pillar and kill yourself and your wife and the guests you had over at the night club. But instead, he chose to risk his own life to save yours and that of your wife and your friends. That's his job, winter or summer, weather good or weather bad. He was 'a dirty cop' when he testified the next day that you were under the influence of intoxicants although two physicians and two laymen who saw you fail on the coordination test, corroborated his testimony and the dunkometer showed plainly that you had had far more than the two beers you and your wife and friends swore had been your limit in that night club.

"You parked your car right under

a sign which said, plain as the nose on your face, 'No Parking At Any Time.' He came over when you were climbing in and touched his cap and said, 'I'm sorry, sir but I must give you a ticket for a parking violation.' You told him how close you were to the mayor and that you had had a hand in the appointment of the chief of police. And he said that all made no difference to him, this was his duty and he had to do it. But you did call your friend the Chief--whom you had nothing whatsoever to do with appointing--and when that did not help any you told the judge the policeman abused you. Of course you did not mention that five minutes after he had made you pull out from under the 'No Parking' sign a fire had started three doors down and your locked car would have hindered the Fire Department in its duty, might, indeed, have cost a life.

"He's a fine young man and you, the public, hired him and swore him in to enforce the laws you, the public, made to protect your life and your property. But he's 'a dirty cop' when he hands you a ticket."

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NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

Washington and National Activities
In Government and.....

POLICE. - J. Edgar Hoover forced the Hollywood corporation now making a picture of gangster Richard Tuohy's career to delete several important shots and substitute new ones. The director of the federal bureau of investigation maintained that the original scenario gave too much credit to state police for the criminal's final capture. The boss G-man has always been extremely touchy on that subject.

(New London Day 10-9-43)

The public thinks of the Federal Bureau of Investigation principally as an agency that devotes itself to spectacular crimes like kidnapping, the arrest of spies, the running down of escaped federal prisoners, and in general prosecuting violators of federal statutes. Active as the FBI is in such lines a report recently issued by Director John Edgar Hoover reveals that it also gives important aid to local and state law enforcement agencies. In the fiscal year of 1943 the FBI gave important assistance to state agencies in 165 major cases, 137 of which involved investigations by special agents and 28 by FBI laboratory or single fingerprint experts.

Mr. Hoover reports that these investigations included 45 cases of bank robbery, burglary and larceny; 34 cases of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution or giving testimony, 20 cases of theft, embezzlement or illegal possession of government property. Federal cases included 9 of sedition, 3 each of sabotage and extortion, 2 of killing or assaulting federal officers and 1 of kidnapping.

The FBI laboratory was useful in a variety of ways. In one case a splinter of glass from a headlight lens found at the scene of a hit and run fatality led to identification of the driver, who pleaded guilty after the FBI expert testified. There also were the familiar identifications of guns and rifles by ballistics examinations. The year's record included the first identification of a person from a fingerprint left on the trigger of a murder weapon. This identification was declared by the prosecution as having been largely responsible for conviction of the slayer.

Although the war has added greatly to the responsibilities of the F.B.I., the agency still has time to carry on its usual activity and to render great assistance to state and local authorities. It is believable that in some of these cases justice might never have been done had it not been for the aid the FBI was able to give.

(The Hartford Times)

SACRIFICE

Sacrifice is one word that should be added to that aptly worded combination of blood, sweat, and tears.

An example of true Americanism is the sacrifice made by our Lieut. Willard E. Bushy. For the past twenty years, Lieut. Bushy has been interested in guns. He has earned himself an enviable record of achievement in the "shooting world" winning more than twenty medals for excellence in shooting. At the same time, the Lieutenant has been collecting guns of all types. His collection received widespread publicity and renown. It was the apple of his eye, so to speak. He knew each gun and its history, worked over each one with the patience and skill of born understanding. Part with it? Unthinkable! But the Lieutenant sold his gun collection the other day, making a sacrifice that few of us will ever understand. The sale of his highly-prized gun collection helped him to purchase \$3,525 worth of War Bonds.

THIRD WAR LOAN DRIVE

In addition to the regular payroll deductions for bond purchases, the members of the State Police Department purchased \$8,975.00 in bonds through Liaison Officer Harry Taylor during the Third War Loan Drive.

COMMISSIONER PLEADS FOR MORE UNITY

Police Chiefs of the nation were given a sharp reminder by Connecticut State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey that they must abandon their former roles of unquestioned authority in their home communities and cooperate fully with federal and civilian defense agencies in safeguarding the public against enemy action.

Addressing the Police Chiefs Association of Massachusetts at Springfield, Commissioner Hickey said:

"War is ruthless, and in fighting it we must be ruthless, too-ruthless even to the extent of scrapping and discarding all our preconceived notions and provincial ideas about the degree of authority invested in us.

"That authority," the Commissioner reminded the chiefs, "won't be worth a plugged nickel if we lost this war.

"Let us realize that such correlation, coordination, and cooperation among all the protective services of all the towns, cities, states, and the nation provides another network of defense that is utterly essential to the war effort.

"Let us not fight among ourselves as to whether or not some agency or some phase of the program is indispensable. Rather, let us bend all our efforts in correlating, coordinating and cooperating all our activities for the greater protection of the nation. If we must fight, let's fight the enemy'."

COP EXPERIENCES THE PAUSE THAT EMBARRASSES

A policeman rushed out of the station house on a hurry call. A motor tricycle stood at the curb. The policeman jumped on, raced the motor, started off with a burst of speed and jerked to an abrupt halt. He had forgotten to unchain the tricycle from a hitching post.

(Jacksonville, Fla. - Oct. 9, 1943)

AUXILIARIES

STATION - H

On Sunday, September 26, 1943 at 9:00 A M., 65 of our auxiliary officers attached to Station H met at the Hartford Gun Club Range in Farmington to avail themselves of a planned program of specialized instruction.

After a preliminary explanation of the activities of the day and introduction of speakers, Lieut. Carroll E. Shaw took over and gave the boys a stiff course in gas mask drill, with and without gas masks, through dense chemical smoke and tear gas. In this he was ably assisted by former Auxiliary Officer Joseph Mercer, late of the United States Army.

Next the men were given a modified version of the FBI Gunnery Course, which included demonstrations of all types of small and heavy weapons and gas weapons. Then they were put through a pistol course, which quickly showed up those who had had past experience with firearms. Sergeant Candarian, one of Captain Arthur Pinell's "Rough Riders," gave a fine lecture on and demonstration of the use and fine points of the Thompson-sub-machine gun, using the latest Guadalcanal technique.

After lunch, Captain Pinell's men again came to the fore. Lieutenants Harold Strom and Frederick Runnels and Sergeants Godek and Candarian gave the boys a pertinent and effective course in camouflage, hand and whistle signals for military dispersal, fox-hole building, how to approach and take an objective using the latest approved military "crawls," etc. The whole period was then summed up in a simulated attack on a hill through tear gas and smoke. Several men from a visiting State Guard outfit supplied with blank cartridges, acted as Jap snipers with blank ammunition. This gave the affair a very real atmosphere.

Auxiliary Officer Robert Canfield, U.S. Army Ordnance Inspector at the Underwood gave a fine demonstration of the U. S. Carbine, Caliber .30, M1.

A critique of all subjects covered during the day was then given by Officer William A. Gruber, personnel officer of Station H Auxiliaries.

A period of supervised pistol practice followed. When the day finally ended the only casualties were some weary bones, a few "commando" scratches, and the aftermath of the "eyeful" of gas demonstration.

In the pistol shooting, Officer Lincoln Mansur won first place. Officers Reynold Wheeler and Stanley Mischak tied for second place.

Officers Harry Jordan and George Schenarts acted as photographers and took 150 feet of movie film. Many stills were taken by Officer William Bernhart.

A vote of thanks was given by the men to those responsible for making the day such a success. Special thanks went to Officer Gruber, who gave a great deal of his time and energy to organizing the program.

State Police Auxiliary Officer Jack Kane contributed immeasurably to the success of the Department in its efforts to meet the Third War Loan quota. "E" Bonds to the amount of \$1,500 help to buy Yankee subs.

Auxiliary Activity Report for
September

Total Roster	1113
Total Active	799
Total Man hours for month	
all stations	12666½

BE CAREFUL

CURB AUXILIARY POLICE

Every so often, usually at monthly intervals, the fire department report of each of the towns of the state is published, and it is interesting to note the similarity of the statements in the various localities.

When things are running smoothly, and when carelessness is at a minimum, there isn't so much to report. The losses are small, and the deaths and injuries entirely eliminated. Then when the cycle changes in some area, possibly because a few people revert to their careless habits, we get a distressing picture of losses of human life, numerous severe injuries, and tremendous destruction of valuable property.

In almost all cases of costly or dangerous fires, some thoughtless individual is responsible, and the picture is not clear to officials until a thorough investigation has been made and the facts brought to light. Whether the blaze involves the burning of grass in an open field or the destruction of a large building, we can accept either as a warning of the necessity for the exercise of uninterrupted vigilance. Lives and property are saved every year by people who just won't fail to be careful.

(Bridgeport Telegram)

NEW CHIEF of Detectives Capt. Daniel Hanrahan was recently promoted from sergeant to head of the detective bureau of the Stamford Police Department.

Capt. Hanrahan was named a patrolman February 14, 1910. In 1921 he was assigned the plain clothes squad and received his promotion to detective sergeant December 26, 1922. For the last year and a half he has been assigned to special investigation duty, working with state and federal law enforcement officials.

(Stamford News)

Connecticut's Atty. Gen. Pallotti and New Haven's Police Chief Smith are disagreeing over the question of whether auxiliary policemen who have been sworn in during the war emergency have authority to exercise police powers when they are off duty. The attorney general says "No" and the police chief says "Yes."

Apparently the law is not clear, or, since it was not framed to cover civilian defense duties, it is inadequate for the present situation. Should there be a genuine doubt as to the law's applicability, it appears that pending a court ruling the rule of common sense should be used to determine the policy to be followed.

Common sense, we believe, favors the limitation of the police powers of these auxiliaries to those times during which they are on duty and are acting under the authority of the local war council (New Haven Journal Courier)

From the Meriden Daily Journal:

It is costing \$1,250 a year, or better than \$24 a week to maintain each of the 230 inmates of the Cheshire Reformatory, according to a report of Supt. George C. Erskine. This is said to compare with about \$950 per inmate of the Connecticut School for Boys. The Supt. favored greater use of the Cheshire facilities, to relieve overcrowding of the county jails, but the Legislature failed to increase the age limits so the institution remains as strictly a reformatory for older boys.

Taxpayers, hard-pressed by the overwhelming demands of the Federals, will agree that the per capita cost at Cheshire is

From the Meriden Daily Journal (Cont'd)

unreasonably high. They may also become inquisitive concerning the number of inmates at some of the institutions, which are costing so heavily. Cheshire for example, has a capacity of about 450 with only half that number of inmates.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
Bridgeport,
Connecticut

October 1, 1943

On September 1, 1943, Superintendent Charles Wheeler voluntarily retired from the office of Superintendent of the Bridgeport Connecticut Police Department because of a severe illness. I know that his many friends join with us in the hope that he will very shortly be restored to good health.

Thru Civil Service competitive examination I was appointed successor to Superintendent Wheeler effective as of September 21, 1943.

I take this opportunity of sincerely thanking all Law Enforcement Agencies for the kind spirit of cooperation that they have always extended to this Department. In seeking a continuation of this cooperative effort, I pledge you the entire facilities of this Department.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. LYDDY

Superintendent of Police

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Next to the winning of the war, juvenile delinquency is the most discussed subject of the day. There seems to be two schools of thought; one, that the juvenile situation is completely out of hand with no hope held for saving anyone under the age of fifteen; the other, that no juvenile delinquency exists. The former looks upon each minor seen on the street after nine o'clock at night as a hardened criminal, and the latter feels that even discussion of the subject is pro-Axis propaganda. Actually neither opinion expresses the true picture. That there is an increase in delinquency cannot be disputed. The problem is not so serious, however, that intelligent thought and understanding of the causes, plus prevention and supervision of the results, cannot improve conditions.

First, consider the psychological effect of the war on an immature mind. The dangerous philosophy of "Live today, for tomorrow we die" is forced upon each and everyone of us during emergencies. Those of us who have lived long enough to fear the results of our mistakes rationalize our emotions, but the child has no wealth of experience from which to draw.

Second, the present lack of supervision due to the employment of both parents, and the fact that recreational facilities are now curtailed because of dimouts, gas rationing etc., leave juveniles who in former years enjoyed a summer at beaches and lakes swimming and indulging in healthy sports, now confined to cities with no provision for working off excess energy and high spirits. Is it so surprising, then, that these children sooner or later make a mistake (often with good intentions) which brings them to the attention of the authorities?

Countless numbers of boys and girls are leaving homes to find adventure in distant cities, or in many cases because they feel they are not wanted or needed. It is surprising the amount of responsibility a child is capable of assuming. During the depression, children rarely left home even where there was actual want, and most underprivileged families had a strong bond between members. Today, nerves are taut, money plentiful, and parents either too tired or too harried to give children the assurance of affection. They undoubtedly sense when they are a source of pleasure and when merely an inconvenience. It is a logical sequence of events that after arriving at the latter conclusion they become incorrigible, resent supervision and eventually decide to leave home. While this in itself is not so serious that it is beyond correction, it is the circumstances which may follow that make criminals. Therefore, the State Police Department can render a valuable service by timely apprehension of these youngsters and subsequent cooperation with juvenile authorities.

A certain amount of work and responsibility can be substituted for recreation, and surely this early training should be helpful in meeting post-war problems which will be their responsibility.

Contributor - Mrs Evelyn Briggs
State Policewoman.

COMBATting DELINQUENCY

While most of the suggestions for a program attacking the problem of juvenile delinquency which have been adopted by the State Board of Education and which were submitted by Commissioner Grace are not new, it is also true that as yet they have never been put in effect. The decision of the Board to present them to Governor Baldwin is wise, for under his emergency powers the Governor may, if he sees fit, suspend laws that interfere with essential parts of the program. Perhaps further discussion of delinquency will aid the Governor in reaching a decision.

It is undeniable that the pressure of war work has upset family conditions. Both parents are working, in many families, leaving adolescent and younger children to their own devices. Child care centers offer some relief, but not enough. The Commissioner of Education proposes a broad program in which local boards of education would be "the coordinating agencies for all problems involving children and youth in the community." The boards would sponsor community youth councils, through which each community would work out its problems.

Better community recreational plans more liberal programs for children both before and after school hours, part time work opportunities for some youths at age 14, and for all youths of 16 or over; cooperation with the Department of Labor, the welfare departments and other agencies are among the proposals of Commissioner Grace.

OTHER FEATURES ARE THE APPOINTMENT OF 10 STATE POLICEWOMEN establishment of a committee of the War Council to deal with general problems of recreation for children in wartime and additional personnel for the State Board of Education to investigate attendance, problems and issue work permits.

These and other suggestions included in the proposal should aid greatly in improving the conditions complained of. THERE WILL BE NEED FOR COOPERATION WITH POLICE DEPARTMENTS, WHICH KNOW MORE ABOUT DELINQUENCY THAN ANY OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROUP; welfare departments, juvenile courts, and organizations, devoted to child welfare.

Under present conditions hundreds of youths are in that unhappy predicament described by the police as "danger of falling into habits of vice." They are victims of the war. It is possible to organize a plan that will divert them from idleness and temptations into ways of usefulness, good citizenship and profitable enterprise. The program proposed by Commissioner Grace seems to contain the fundamentals for improvement. It should be thoroughly discussed. The Governor can be depended on to give it earnest attention. The youth of today are the adults of tomorrow--it would seem to be the responsibility of the public to encourage them in ways of good citizenship and self-support.

(The Hartford Times)

"SOME SENTENCES BY JUDGE"
New London Day
Oct. 9, 1943

Two serious accidents in neighboring towns within a week, because children disregarded the law forbidding more than one rider on the ordinary bicycle, ought to be their own warning to other young cyclists. But of course, we know youngsters are thoughtless and heedless and left to their own resources, they are apt to do things that may end in accidents. Parents must reiterate from time to time, to keep the young minds alert to the possible dangers

"Some Sentences by Judge" (Cont'd)

that lurk in their paths when they disregard rules made especially for their protection. The state law enacted to forbid a second person to ride on the frame or handlebars of a bicycle was not intended to take away any fun from young enthusiasts. That, like the law requiring a tail reflector and a headlight after darkness sets in, is for the sole purpose of keeping youngsters from getting hurt.

Policemen are generally kindly souls and dislike to seem to be picking on children. More often than not, if they see young people riding tandem on a single bicycle, they will let the infraction pass without notice. IF, HOWEVER, THEY COULD APPROACH THE CHILDREN (WHO OFTEN ARE TRYING TO DO OTHERS A FAVOR BY GIVING THEM A HITCH) WITH AN INSTRUCTIVE LESSON ON THE DANGERS ATTENDING SUCH AN ACT FOR BOTH RIDERS, they really would be doing the youngsters, themselves a favor, as well as autoists and the children's parents. The method to be followed by either parent or guardian of the law, in attempting to get lads and lassies to realize the hazards to which they are unnecessarily exposing themselves, must be one of teaching the need of caution rather than attempting to throw a scare into the offenders.

THE CRASH OF A P-47

(As related by Station C)

On September 1, 1943, at 9:17 P.M. the Massachusetts State Police called from Monson, and later from Brookfield to notify Station C that a plane had crashed. This was the start of a real hunt. The night was dark and occasional showers did not improve matters. The burning wreck was located on Station Mountain near East Brimfield, Mass., which is about three miles north of the Connecticut State line.

An immediate search for the pilot was started which developed into

one of the largest manhunts of the U.S. Army. Due to weather conditions, it was impossible to judge how a parachute would float, provided one had been used. This whole section is sparsely settled, with the old roads closed and only the main roads in use.

When Station C officers arrived they found 300 soldiers searching this section. Just before noon the following day, an air map was found about three miles east of the plane in a tract of woodland about seven miles wide and nine miles long. Three searchers were lost the first afternoon and did not come in until the next day. The men were provided with compasses after that.

On the second day of the hunt, 1800 men were brought in, tents set up, and the Red Cross provided food. The men were sent into this wooded area shoulder to shoulder to cross swamps and wade through brooks. They were a sorry sight when they came in at night. The flyer's pilot chute was found that day. (This is the small chute which opens first.)

The third day, the flashlight was found and a U.S. Navy Blimp arrived from New Jersey to assist in the search.

On the fourth day, the pilot's leg was found, having been severed just above the knee. Later that day his hat was picked up. The State Police bloodhounds were brought in, as was a larger number of Army dogs. The Army dogs proved worthless but our dogs were admired by all ranking officers and men and praised by the Red Cross.

The Army took over the home of First Selectman James Blair in East Brimfield, set up radio

Crash of P-47 (Cont'd)

telephone equipment and established Field Headquarters. Guides who were familiar with this section were questioned. An old lead mine was searched. This mine is approximately a mile long and in places 15 to 20 feet wide and 50 to 60 feet deep. There was a very real danger here from loose rock overhead.

The last three days of the hunt were under the direction of a Major with wide experience in this type of search. He immediately instructed his men to look for a ball about half the size of the trunk of a body, only part of which would be visible above the ground.

On September 11, 1943, at 11:30 AM the pilot's body was found about 2½ miles from where the plane crashed. We learned that the pilot bailed out and in so doing his leg was cut off. He made a safe landing, removed his chute and then attempted to pull his glove over the stump of his leg to shut off the flow of blood. He died before this could be accomplished.

The record of this search, however, indicates what will confront us in the future if it is necessary to locate a pilot without the assistance of the Army. It also shows the need for speed and coordinated action when there is the possibility of the pilot's surviving the crash. First Aid and fire fighting equipment must be available with trained, experienced men ready to handle this new type of emergency.

Headquarters
FIRST AIR FORCE
Office of the Commanding General
Mitchel Field, N.Y.

Oct. 7, 1943

Connecticut State Police
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Sirs:

The Commanding General desires to express his sincere appreciation for your organization of searching parties for Second Lieutenant Charles J. Collins, Air Corps, the pilot who was lost near East Brimfield, Mass.

Please convey to all members of your organization who participated in the search during the eight days from September 3 to 10, 1943, the appreciation of the First Air Force for their untiring efforts and loyal cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

R. E. NUGENT
Brigadier General, GSC
Chief of Staff

ARMY FLASH FOR VOX COP

October 7, 1943

Dear Commissioner:

Well sir, I'm on my way. At present we are passing through Wyoming. Can't say very much as to where we think we are going due to all mail being consored. I am awfully glad I made the decision I did and am looking forward to the trip with a great deal of interest. I will forward my A. P. O. number as soon as I get it, so that I may receive "Vox Cop."

Regards to all,

William J. McNamara

THINGS TO REMEMBER

QUESTIONS

1. We were cruising on A Street when our dispatcher advised us of a hit-and-run accident. We drove up to the scene, found a witness who had spotted the license number of the fleeing car and then we picked up the suspect. At the time we secured a confession from him, it was apparent that he had been drinking and, in fact, he so admitted. Is a confession taken while a person is in a state of intoxication good?
2. We secured a confession from a suspect. One paragraph of the confession was of particular value. Can we introduce only this paragraph as evidence or must the entire confession be introduced?
3. In an important criminal case, we went to the home of the suspect and interrogated him and his wife. We asked the wife what time he had returned home on this particular night. He made no objection to her statement. Later, he tried to establish an alibi by declaring that he was home several hours previous to the time affirmed by his wife. Is there any rule of evidence which can be used to introduce evidence of the wife's testimony?
4. An officer poses as a "con" man and gets himself locked up in a cell with the suspect in order to gain his confidence. As a result the suspect described how he pulled a number of jobs. Can the officer testify in court as to the suspect's story?
5. A suspected rapist was picked up. In order to get him to talk we gave him several drinks of intoxicating liquor. As a result, he loosened up and boasted of his conquests. Are his confessions good?
6. We arrested a woman, questioned her and secured valuable admissions from her. During the questioning, however, she grew hysterical. My question is this: "Is the confession admissible despite the fact that she was in a hysterical condition at the time?"
7. We caught a person suspected of burglarizing an apartment. The only evidence we had on him was his confessions. Is the confession alone sufficient to warrant conviction?
8. Where does the burden of proof lie in respect to whether the confession was voluntary?

(Answers on next page)

DID YOU KNOW THAT

In determining non-paternity by the blood grouping test there is absolutely no doubt that an examination of the blood can show that the man is not the father of the child but can never show that he is the father of a given child?

That if an escaping person is bleeding, the blood drops usually point in the direction the person is running or walking.

That in rope strangulation cases, (hanging) if same is questionable an examination of the rope fibers will, in most cases, determine whether a person hanged himself or was hanged by another person (murder). The fibers of the rope will lie in the opposite direction of the pulling.

ANSWERS

1. Courts have held on a number of occasions that a confession is good even though the accused is intoxicated or under the influence of narcotics at the time he gave the confession. However, exceptional caution must be used in relying upon such a confession since many factors may influence the court in either rejecting the confession or giving it little or no credence. The answer to this question stems back to the principles governing the competence of witnesses. Intoxication, even habitual, does not in itself incapacitate a person offered as a witness, as Wigmore has pointed out. The question is, in each instance, whether the witness was so bereft of his powers of observation, recollection and descriptive ability that he is untrustworthy as a witness in respect to the subject at hand. This is the test in your case. If, at the time you questioned the hit-and-run driver, he was so far intoxicated that he would have been untrustworthy as a witness the confession would probably be rejected as evidence.
2. To be on the safe side, introduce the entire confession. The rule is by no means clear.
3. This is another instance in which the rule governing tacit confessions plays an important part. The facts disclosed in your question point to a good tacit confession and parallel those in a recent North Carolina case-- State vs Portee, 156 A.E. 783 (1931). There the supreme court of that state held that evidence of the wife's testimony and of the defendant's silence was properly admissible in overcoming the alibi defense.
4. While no force, threats or inducements of any kind are permitted by the court, this is by
5. No. While a variety of trickery practices may be employed in securing a confession, offering a person intoxicating liquor to get him to confess is definitely not one of them. In this respect, the courts are adamant and hold to the practice of rejecting all confessions and admissions so obtained.
6. Yes. Such a state of mind does not ordinarily render a confession inadmissible. However, the situation will undoubtedly affect the jury. In any event, it is not wise to rely too heavily upon such a confession.
7. No. A confession without additional proof that the crime charged had been committed is not sufficient to warrant conviction. In your case, it would be necessary to show that the apartment had been burglarized. But it would not be necessary for you to connect the suspect with the crime by means of other evidence. The rule is as follows: It is sufficient to warrant conviction if corroborating circumstances are shown which, in connection with the confession, are sufficient to establish the suspect's guilt in the minds of the jury beyond a reasonable doubt.
8. The prosecution has the burden of proving voluntariness of the confession.

ENTRE NOUS

Pvt. Edward McMahon, former officer at A, dropped in there for a visit recently when he was home on furlough. Private McMahon, who will return to his base in Texas shortly looks hale and hearty and has taken off 25 lbs. Net result -- a streamlined finish. (Acting Sergt. George Noxon is thinking seriously of taking the same course.

Much concern was caused by the overturning of a 34X on Dead Man's curve in Old Lyme; that is, until Acting Lieutenants Schwartz and Heinold set their men in motion.

On September 23, Station F Auxiliaries turned out in goodly number to get some first-hand instructions in Judo from an ex-Marine. Some are still nursing sore spots.

Officer Engstrom is back from the hospital and convalescing at his home.

Acting Lieutenant Heinold grew a beard waiting for his oral! Some of the Sergeants came away with red faces. Powder puffs didn't interest them.

Acting Sergt. Ralph Boyington is taking a well-earned vacation after spending the spring and summer cleaning up Middlesex County mysteries. The tougher they come, the easier Ralph takes them.

An overturned board and an upturned nail are the cause of Acting Lieutenant Mackenzie's limping of late. All thoughts of lockjaw have passed, but the Lieutenant claims that some real First Aid down Norwich way saved him from taking time off from his duties at "Busy K"

Congratulations to Officer Bill Conlon for the good work he did on the forgery case. The forger is now resting in one of our bastiles after being Bill's guest on a fast trip to the "Land of Nutmegs" from the "Land of Pines."

We hear that former Marine Leatherneck, now State Police Officer Frank LaForge, who has traveled to many parts of the world, is doing fine work at K. Seems he always has the situation well in hand. K is really proud of this efficient officer.

The following announcement was on a card received from Sergt. Robert Herr, formerly of Station C, now of the U. S. Coast Guard:

"Just telling you we made our bid and introducing Robert McGee Herr, II, born October 2, 1943, 8 lbs. 11 oz.

"It won't take me very long to win this war now that I've got some help."

(Signed) Robert Herr

Have you heard about the new chef at Station K, You will never forget George Congdon once you sample his delicious dishes.

Officer Russell Burton at Station I announces the birth of a future "Admiral" for the Connecticut State Police Navy. The 5½ lb. baby boy and mother are doing nicely.

Congratulations to Trooper Frank Bowes, now of the Coast Guard at New Haven, on his coming marriage to Miss Betty McDonald of Westport.

On September 6, Radio Dispatcher Maurice Gallichant married Esther Pepka at a beautiful church ceremony in St. Joseph's Church, Webster, Mass. Reception and dinner was held at the Harris Street Hall, with approximately 200 in attendance.

ENTRE NOUS (Cont'd)

Earl C. Capron, chef at Station D is a surgical patient at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Newport, Rhode Island and expects to be there about a month. He writes he is in a cozy ward with 109 other patients.

Lieut. Norman E. Winslow of Camp Davis, N.C., was home on a 12-day leave and dropped in to Station D to "tell the boys all about it."

C.P.O. James Dick has been transferred from the Manhattan Beach Training School to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy for officers' training. Good work, Jimmy!

Station D bade Officer Ernest Angell adieu as he left to work for Uncle Sam at the request of "friends and neighbors." He was presented with a billfold.

Congratulations to Officer Joe Guilbeault for apprehending a stolen car, which entitles him to an extra day off.

Bet Auxiliary Officer Whitman was surprised to find that he was issued size 36 trousers instead of 46 on September 19 when Station D Auxiliaries bloomed resplendent in their new uniforms.

Thomas Egan, popular radio dispatcher at Station "I", recently married Helen Brennan, of New Haven. Congratulations!

Whenever Lieutenant Lenzi, of Station H receives word of the finding of a dead body, he exclaims, "I hope it's a murder!" He more than received his wish recently with two murders in less than a week.

Officer Walter Foley of Station A was heard muttering to himself around the barracks the other day. Investigation revealed that he had been assigned to investigate a complaint made by a local resident. To his surprise, he found that among the articles stolen were two brassieres (trademark "Sensational")

and two girdles (trademark "Wispie"). Oh, the duties of a State Policeman are many and varied!

The flag is flying at half-mast at the Ridgefield Barracks and everyone, especially Officer Emil Struzik, is mourning the death of the station mascot, "Chappy", who went to meet his ancestors the other day. Struzik is particularly heartbroken as he was training "Chappy" to take the place of the bloodhounds at Station A.

Officer Adam Beaudry, leaving on a week's vacation the other day, spent some hours instructing the various officers on the care and feeding of his bloodhounds while he is away. We understand from his lecture that the hounds will bay when hungry - with all this rationing, I think we will have to "make further study on subject of "Baying"."

Radio Dispatcher Al Corbett, from Station A, will middle-aisle it some time this month. Is there a reason for his getting married so early in the morning??????????

Understand that Officer Giardina is having trouble with the ceiling in his new home. If he would supply his young son with some plaster, he would have nothing to worry about -- or would he?

Lieut. Mike Smith of Station I is just back from his exciting trip to the Big City where he saw the Yankees defeat the Cardinals two out of three. He sure is sporting a great big smile since he came back. Reason...a dyed-in-the-wool Yankee rooter!!!!

Well! Everyone is getting real cigars from smiling Sergt. Ted Strand. Why? Tsk! Tsk! Yup, another baby girl, Donna Christine. Congratulations!

Yo-ho and a bottle of coca cola!
The old salt (Admiral) R. Burton
will become a landlubber again now
that the boat is in drydock. But
getting used to the rock and roll
of that Ford shouldn't be too dif-
ficult. Never mind, Buzz, you can
acquire only so much tan anyhow!

Officer Higney, just in from Station
H, had a slam-bang welcome the first
day at Station I. While out patrol-
ling with Officer R. DeRienz, a
careless motorist failed to heed
a stop sign and collided with the
patrol. Result? Officer Higney
was rendered unconscious. But lo
and behold! Ralph was the usual
master of the situation--he applied
First Aid and Officer Higney was
as good as new. All he had to show
was a small lump on his head. This
really was a bona fide accident and
not an initiation. (That comes
later)

Congratulations to Officers Nelson
and Carlson for their fine sleuthing
which brought about the apprehension
of persons responsible for the theft
of gas ration coupons from the
Bethany Ration Board.

The following announcement was
received from Officer Gerald D.
O'Connell, now Assistant Director
of Traffic at the Traffic Institute,
Northwestern University, Evanston,
Illinois:

My name is Ellen
I live with Fran and Gerry
O'Connell
I'm a big girl too!
When I met mother at New Haven
Hospital on September 20, I
weighed nine and one-half pounds.

DID YOU KNOW THERE ARE 6000 RADIO
TUBES IN OPERATION IN OUR STATE
POLICE RADIO SYSTEM???

Any time you feel indispensable,
take a walk through a cemetery and
read the headstones. Those guys
were pretty hot stuff, too. --

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL NEWS

Post-War Planning Committee:

The problems of post-war traffic
safety planning are being
studied by an Interim Committee
recently established after the
problem was reviewed by the Ex-
ecutive Committee of the Street
and Highway Traffic Section. W.
Graham Cole, First Vice-Chairman
of the Section, is heading this
all-important committee. Russell
E. Harrison, who has rejoined
the traffic engineering staff at
Council headquarters, will serve
as Secretary.

Other committee members are:

Donald Blanchard, Society of
Automotive Engineers
George M. Burns, Kansas City
Safety Council
Maxwell Halsey, Michigan State
Safety Commission
Edward J. Hickey, Connecticut
Department of State Police
Joseph B. Kennedy, Cleveland
Police Department
D. Grant Mickle, Automotive
Safety Foundation
Hon. J. J. Quillin, Portland,
Oregon, Municipal Court
Walter F. Rosenwald, Minnesota
Department of Highways
Carl J. Rutland, Dallas Citizens'
Traffic Commission

This Interim Committee, which
will serve until the new officers
of the Section are elected in
October, will make a limited
survey and report to the Congress
on the major phases of the post-
war traffic safety problem.
October - 1943

CONNECTICUT MEN HONORED

The National Safety Council head-
quarters, following its 32nd
meeting in Chicago recently
honored W. Burke Smith, director
of the Connecticut State Highway
Safety Commission, and John F.
Gleason, Chief of Police, Greenwich

Connecticut Men Honored (Cont'd)

Director Smith was elected president of the Traffic Education Association, and Chief Gleason was chosen a member of the executive committee of the State and Police Section of the National Safety Council.

AROUND THE CLOCK

"Jersey Justice" is a term which has nothing on Connecticut.

On September 20, 1943, Officer Thomas Dunn presented one Charles Tarchiniski before the Newtown Court on the charge of Breaking and Entering in the night season, a canteen operated by the State Board of Education for the Blind. This culprit was bound over to the next term of the Superior Court and the case was tried on September 24, 1943. He received two to four years in State's Prison.

While en route to the Hartford Barracks on Friday morning, October 1, Officer Panciera passed a negro man walking along the road. In true detective fashion he carefully scrutinized this individual and on his arrival at the station saw where a colored man by the name of George Douglas was wanted for assault with intent to kill. Grabbing his hat, he returned to the vicinity where he originally saw the man and there picked up the culprit.

Douglas was later turned over to the Hartford Police Department where he is being held pending the condition of the victim, Mrs Jenny Reed, who was shot through the neck when she refused to accompany him outside "for a talk".

A truckload of liquor valued at more than \$15,000 and stolen from a New Haven warehouse Sunday night, October 10, 1943, was recovered in Manchester on the night of October 11, by State Policeman William Braithwaite when found on North

Main Street, where the road passes through a wooded section.

Discovery of the truck, theft of which had been the subject of a nine-state broadcast, was made by Officer Braithwaite while driving through Manchester. He, like all other cruising State Policemen, had been on the lookout for this stolen truck.

Officials of Seaboard Freight Lines, Inc. expressed their gratitude to the State Police for salvaging the truck and balance of the liquor.

SAFETY JINGLE*

(by C. V. Collins)

Always mind the traffic light,
In the day or in the night;
Go on GREEN and stop on RED!
That's the safest path to tread.

When you want to cross the street,
Let the signals guide your feet;
Keep your eyes fixed on the lights!
Not on any other sights.

Whether you are watched or not,
Do not venture from the spot;
Go on GREEN, and stop on RED
And you'll be alive — not dead!

*Written at the request of an 8-year old boy whose teacher had asked him to write a "safety pome" for homework. The teacher made all the children learn it. She particularly liked the first line in the third stanza.)

LETTER OF THE MONTH

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

55 Allyn Street

Hartford 4, Connecticut

October 14, 1943

Mr. Edward J. Hickey, Commissioner
State Police Headquarters
100 Washington Street
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Commissioner:

We desire to take this opportunity to acknowledge the splendid cooperation we have had from your department and to tell you quite frankly that our success in handling any number of "black market" situations, especially in the gasoline field has been due in no small measure to the assistance your officers have rendered to us. Our staff frequently has occasion to contact the State Police Barracks and they have at all times received the utmost courtesy and consideration.

Some time ago you assigned to us Officers Warren French and Frank Whalen. Inasmuch as both officers are about to assume their regular duties, we desire to express our gratitude for the assistance they have rendered. Frequently the assignments that they were working on with members of our staff involved long hours and considerable inconvenience but Officers French and Whalen were at all times ready and willing to offer their services. We believe in "giving credit where credit is due."

Needless to say, we anticipate a continuance of our pleasant relations. With every good wish,

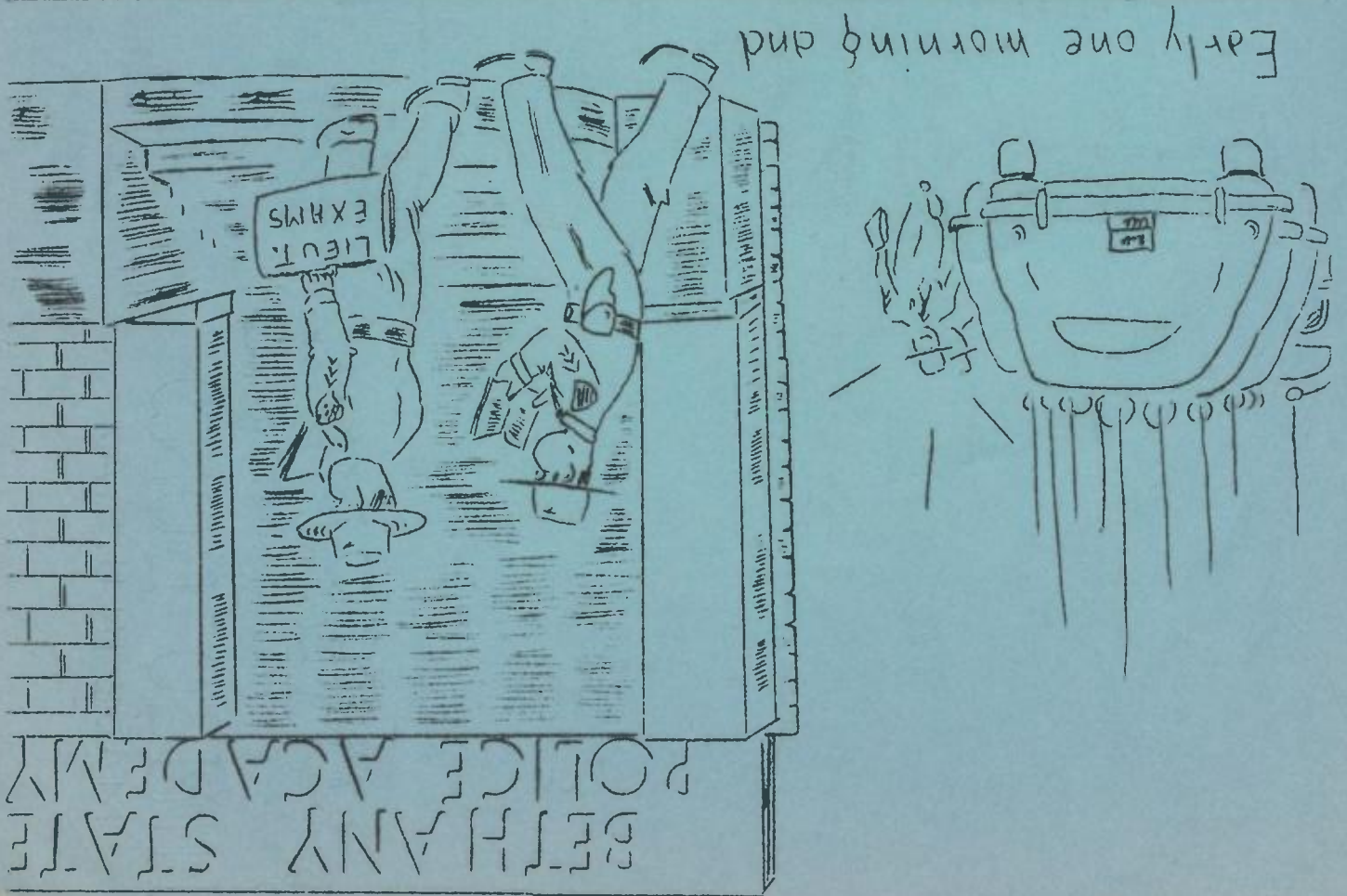
Yours very truly,

Michael V Kane
Chief Investigator

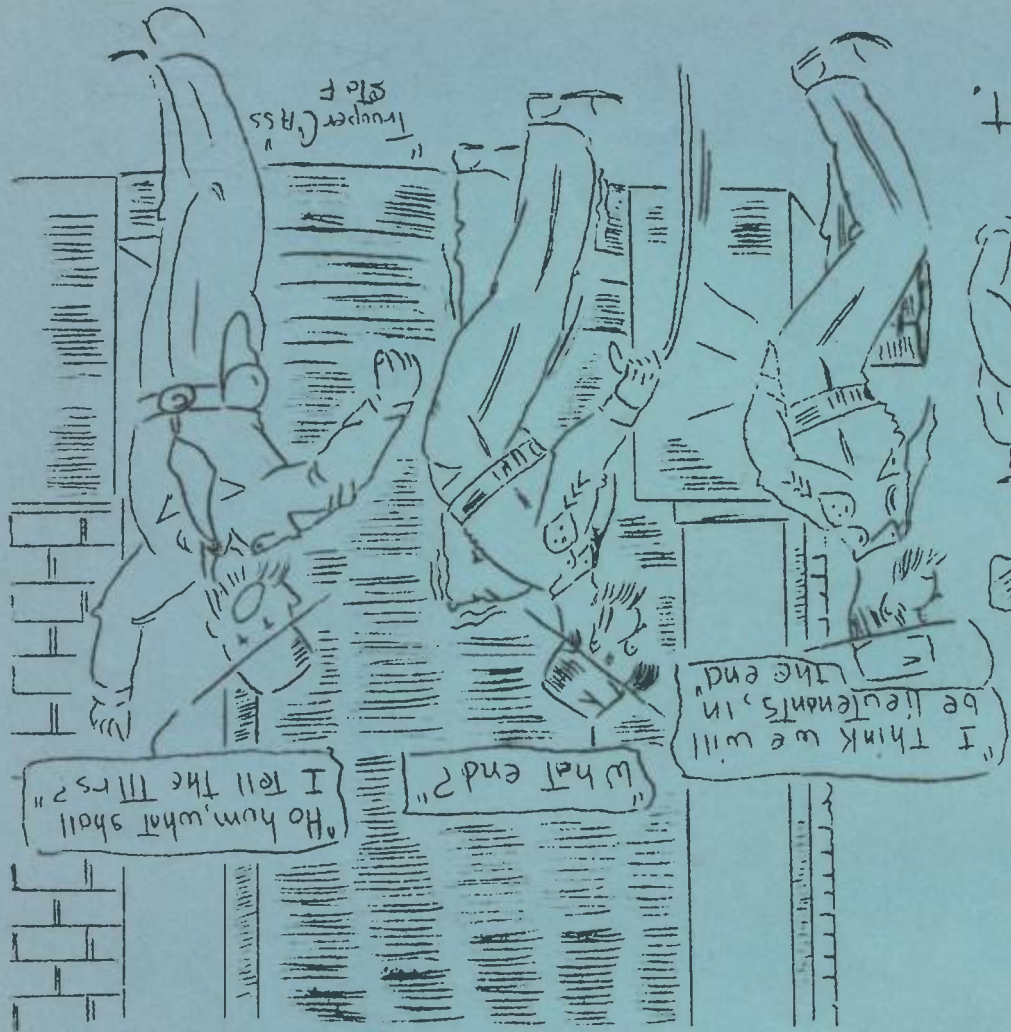
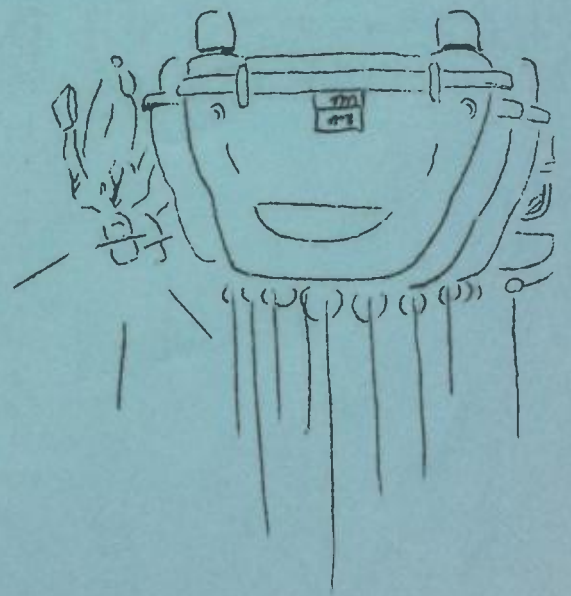
MVK:RS

A COP'S LIFE

If he's neat --- He's conceited.
If he's careless ---He's a bum.
If he's pleasant---He's a flirt.
If he's brief---He's a grouch.
If he hurries---He overlooks things.
If he takes time---He's lazy.
If you get pinched---He's had it in for you.
If he passes you up---He's easy.
If he's energetic---He's trying to make a record.
If he's deliberate---He's too slow to catch cold.
If you strike him---He's a coward.
If he strikes you back---He's a bully.
If he outwits you---He's a sneak.
If you see him first---He's a bonehead.
If he makes a good catch---He's lucky.
If he misses it---He's a simp.
If he gets promoted---He's got a pull.
If he doesn't---Aw, what's the use?



Early one morning and

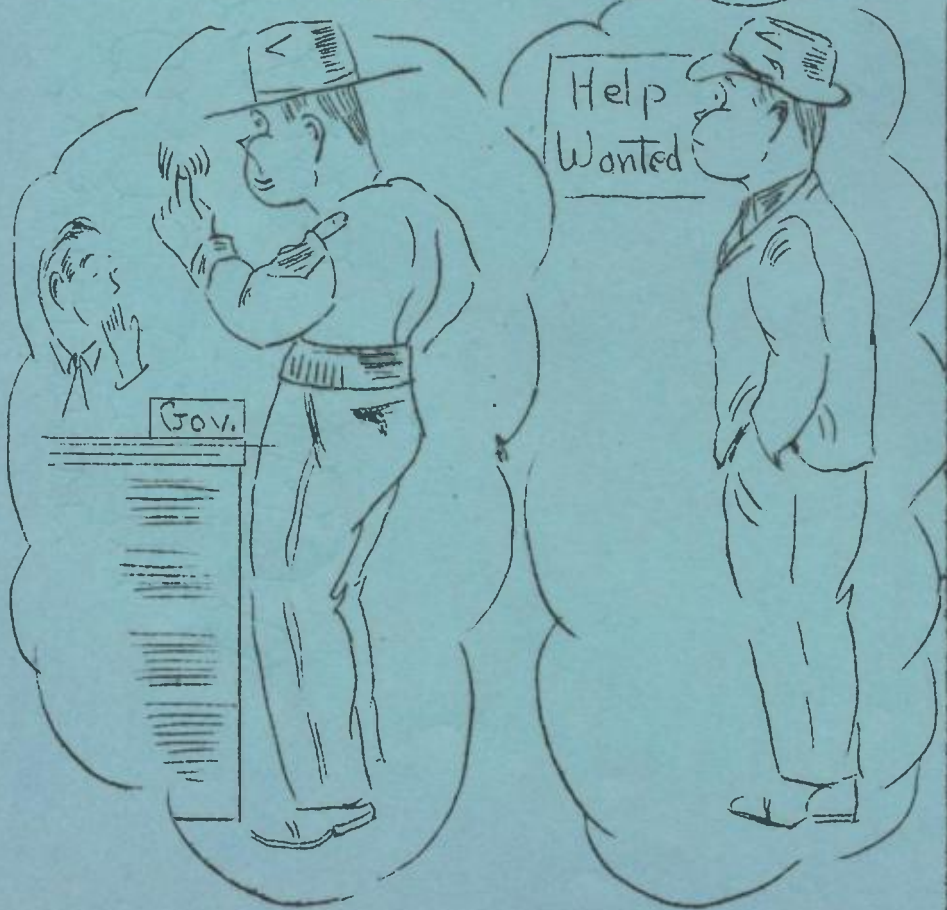
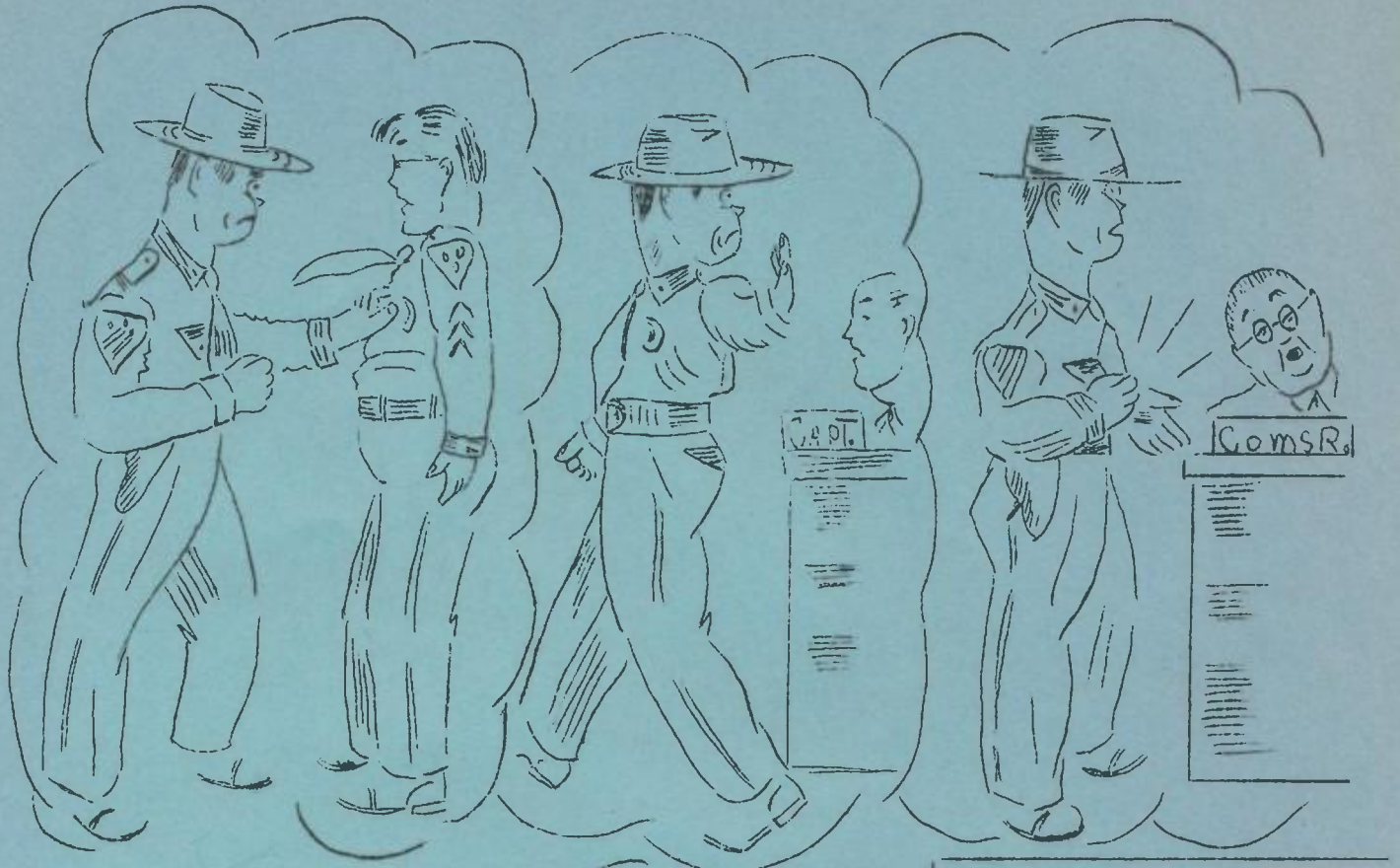


"Trupper Class" 210 F

Later that night.
Oct. 1943



Joe Trooper Has a Pipe Dream



"Boy, what a relief — must be something I ate last night"



CASS.
"A"

Joe Trooper Rushes Home To Show
The Wife How He Subdued a Bandit &
???

