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Vox-Cop

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CONN. STATE POLICE DEPT.



EDWARD J. HICKEY,
Commissioner

DECEMBER 1944

Connecticut
State Police Department

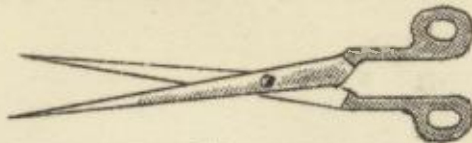


May the hours of Christmas Day
Be full of joy and peace for you,
And may the days of the new year
Bring you much happiness.

Edward J. Hickey
Commissioner



BY THE YANKEE CLIPPER



VOX-COP

PAGE I

DECEMBER 1944

F.B.I. REPORTS U.S. FREE OF AXIS-GUIDED SABOTAGE

But Hoover Warns Against Relaxing Vigilance

Washington, Dec. 7 (UP) - In three years of war this country has suffered no enemy-directed sabotage, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said today.

He warned, however, that it would be "foolish" to say such danger of sabotage is past. To relax now "would mean a delayed victory and a heavier cost in American lives," he said.

Since Pearl Harbor, Mr. Hoover said, the F.B.I. has handled more than 900,000 national security cases, and investigated 17,830 reported sabotage cases, in which the actual number of crimes totaled 1,991.

Mr. Hoover said that since 1939 a total of eighty enemy spies have been convicted. During this period, he added, fifty-one persons were convicted for evasion of the foreign agents registration act. Of 1,168 escaped prisoners of war, all but five have been caught and returned to internment camps.

VISITING TROOPER CALLS STATE POLICE BEST HE HAS SEEN

(The Hartford Times)

"I think that Connecticut has the best equipped state police organization I've visited," says Trooper Robert G. Norman, a member of the West Virginia State Police. He is in Connecticut this week on a field trip from Northwestern University Traffic

Institute at Evanston, Ill.

Trooper Norman who is related by marriage to the Hatfields of the famous West Virginia Hatfield and McCoy feuds has been accompanied on his field trip by Lt. Leo Mulcahy of the Connecticut State Police.

The West Virginia trooper who has had almost 10 years of police work in his home state says that the Connecticut and West Virginia State Police are both organized similarly, except his staff has no policewomen.

Another feature of the Connecticut State Police Department which impressed the out-of-state officer was the mobile kitchen. The kitchen permits our state police to live "at the point of an incident." Lieutenant Mulcahy explained that on a recent assignment of the Connecticut State Police, the kitchen had fed 127 men in a half hour.

"Sandwiches are all right," Lieutenant Mulcahy said, "but there's nothing like a hot meal to make you feel good when you're on a tough assignment."

"I'm in favor of that all right," Trooper Norman said.

The use of dogs in police work is not a part of the West Virginia system as it is in Connecticut, he said. He visited the three Connecticut dogs at the Ridgefield barracks which are specialized for police work. The dogs were trained by Patrolman Walter Foley who took special courses in dogtraining with the Northwest Mounted Police in Ottawa, Canada.

The \$50,000 Bethany Training Academy for state policemen also impressed the visiting trooper.

COMMUNICATION

(Winsted Evening Citizen)

Editor Winsted Evening Citizen: I am a traveling man from Massachusetts who passes through Connecticut now and then. Today I am in Canaan and am taking time out to write this letter to publicly extol a man whom I think deserves it in the highest.

About two weeks ago on a Sunday afternoon, I was driving by the state police barracks in Canaan, and my attention was attracted by a mass of school children on the barracks grounds. There was an abundance of laughter and happiness. I further observed a band of Indians and that they were entertaining these children. There were many grown-ups among the crowd. To me this was strange and I parked my car on the road side and walked over to the grounds and made inquiries as to what it was all about.

Two little youngsters replied: "Lieut. Brandt brought these real Indians here because we were all good children on Hallowe'en night. He promised us a good time if we all behaved on Hallowe'en, and we did."

One little fellow spoke up and said: "Gee the lieutenant is a swell guy. He likes us kids, and he always does something for us. He is so kind."

Another little lad spoke up and said: "You know he buys us ice cream, too, when he sees us in the village.."

What a tribute to a real man, idolized by the kiddies. What could be a greater tribute. Finally my curiosity got the best of me. Talking with several elderly people, I learned more about this state officer. One old lady said: "Ah, he is so good to the poor. Helps them. Kind to old people. Helps the sick and

injured." She further said, "Once I was sick in the hospital he came to see me and brought me some ice cream."

One old gentleman said: "He is honest. His word is gold. We like Brandt because he is so friendly and cheerful when we need help."

I stopped in the village restaurant. Indians were the topic and what a grand time the lieutenant gave the youngsters was again being talked over. What a credit this gentleman is to a great state organization.

Interested

LIQUOR TO MINORS

(The Thompsonville Press)

On the theory that "a word to the wise is sufficient," we would like to say that if there is one thing that both the public and public authorities will not tolerate, it is the sale of alcoholic liquors to minors. This practice, where it occurs, not only flagrantly transposes the sound social and moral tone of a community, it is also a grave injustice to the minors affected, and to the other persons who are honestly and cleanly engaged in the retail liquor industry. That this latter is so, is proved by the speculation that occurs as to who may be doing it, when a matter like this is discussed. The enforcement of the Liquor Laws can be left to the public authorities. However, the social importance of this matter is such that this newspaper proposes to discuss it later, if necessary, and to expose the dark cornered spot or spots where it occurs. It would be better if we had no more of it - and quickly!

SGT. JOHN REYNOLDS, VETERAN
NORWALK POLICEMAN, RETIRES

(Bridgeport Sunday Post)

A man's greatness is measured by his accomplishments.

Yet a man may accomplish much throughout a lifetime without this greatness being recognized because each accomplishment is a separate incident which goes by unnoticed. But over a period of years these accomplishments take on huge proportions and the man who has gone unrecognized suddenly becomes a great man.

Take the case of Sgt. John E. Reynolds of the Norwalk Police department who retired from the department after serving it faithfully for 33 years.

His is the story of a great man who has gone unrecognized. Today a tally of those deeds he has done in the line of duty makes him a great man in police work.

Appointed to the South Norwalk Police department as a regular on May 11, 1911, Sgt. Reynolds already had served as a constable for three years and in 1909 had become a supernumerary policeman.

From the time of his appointment to the regulars until his retirement last Friday, Sgt. Reynolds had been called upon to risk his life on many occasions in the performance of his duty and had been instrumental in bringing about the arrests and conviction of numerous unsavory characters who figured prominently in the field of crime two and three decades ago.

Reynolds has taken a position at the General Aircraft company in South Norwalk which duties he already has assumed. His retirement from the force became effective December 7.

Vox Cop - extends to Sgt. Reynolds all good wishes for a long and happy retirement with continued good health.

MAINTAINING SECURITY

(The Bridgeport Post)

State Police Commissioner Hickey at the Air Force Provost Marshal's meeting in St. Louis pointed out the extraordinary development in municipal and state police departments throughout the country during the war. The bombing of Sunday, December 7, 1941 at Pearl Harbor changed the course of everyone's life and mode of living, and likewise caused a change in the functions of the law enforcement agencies.

It may not be the time to evaluate extensively the effective work of the police agencies, since there are many days to come before the war ends, but tribute is deserving when the maintenance of our internal security during the war years to date is considered. It is most gratifying to note that not one detail in any civilian police war plan has been put into operation because of enemy action, though the complex plan developed by the police forces of the country were trained and ready for any emergency.

"Preparedness is as essential today as it was in the pre-Pearl Harbor days," the commissioner told the assembled police and military officials, lest there be any lessening of watchfulness of enemy attacks inside the country. He also cited the close cooperation between the police and the military forces in the care of vital Federal property and in the protection of the men in the military establishments and cities and towns nearby.

Commissioner Hickey stressed the point in which great strides have been made in Connecticut. The understanding of problems in war time will lead he believes to even better understanding after the great process of demobilization sets in. Even greater

(cont.)

efficiency will be required, because in 48 hours men will be transformed by the thousand from military to civilian status.

He notes that the removal of the uniform from the men will not immediately change the mental attitudes of these men who have been in service so long and have gone through harrowing experiences which they faced as soldiers, under discipline of the Army. "If mobilization and conditioning for war was an important matter, demobilization and conditioning for peace is paramount," our commissioner told the military authorities, and he pledged the complete cooperation of the law enforcement authorities in the work of aiding men to take up their places in national life, in order to maintain the peace at home which we are winning on the battlefields. Mr. Hickey offers a new approach to the problems which are sure to arise, one of helpfulness and protection, for those who make mistakes during the trying periods of their lives.

TOO MANY "IMMATURE" DRIVERS

(Waterbury American)

At the recent fall meeting of the Eastern Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators, by common report of it, there apparently was a general tendency among those present to concur in a judgment that a minimum age limit of 16 is too low for licensing of young people to drive motor vehicles. It was noted that "most delegates" said they would urge revision in their several states of existing laws by which applications from per-

sons under the age of 17 may be accepted.

In the course of a forum discussion of the question, it was disclosed, the chief inspector of New Jersey motor vehicle department submitted that "boys and girls of 16 and under do not have sufficient judgment to be turned loose in traffic; they are not mature enough." A delegate from Rhode Island was represented to have remarked that in his state a plan to raise the minimum age limit to 18 was under consideration because of a marked increase in the proportion of accidents among younger drivers. It appeared that a possible alternative remedy was suggested by the commissioner of motor vehicles of Maryland, who remarked that in his state a provision requiring parents of children under 18 to pay all expenses incurred by minors in accidents had reduced the rate thereof "tremendously."

On the merits of the case, it would seem to be patent that legal restrictions on driving ought to be tightened all along the line, in anticipation of a coming postwar era in which the average volume of motor vehicle traffic in all states presumably will return to what before the war was considered "normal", and in most states may surpass that proportion. Not all the reckless, incompetent, or irresponsible drivers, of course, are "children", or ever were. Adults with poor records ought also to be weeded out - provisionally at first, and permanently thereafter, if they continue to offend. For a beginning, though, on the grounds cited at the New York city conference, it might well be laid down as a general principle that no children under the age of 18 need even apply for licenses to drive.

SHOPS COOPERATE IN SAFETY
DRIVE OF POLICE DEPT.

(Bridgeport Post)

Industries of the Bridgeport area which are equipped with a public address system at their plants, will be asked to extend the equipment to the lots where their employees park their cars, and to co-operate in delivering a "Voice of Safety" message to workers, just as they leave for home each day.

The Bridgeport Safety commission, at a meeting last week at police headquarters, adopted a resolution introduced by Howard I. Comstock, a member of the commission, recommending the use of public address systems for a "properly prepared and strategically presented" message, warning of traffic accident hazards, particularly in stormy or slippery weather, and urging individual co-operation in accident prevention. The industries will be appealed to by Thomas M. Webb of the Bridgeport Brass company, industrial chairman of the commission.

At last week's meeting of the safety commission, at which Judge Paul L. Miller presided with E. Forest Hallett, secretary, Police Commissioner William J. Brennan, Robert A. Leckie, Howard I. Comstock, Edgar L. Haines, Cyril Mower, Lieutenant John J. Carroll, and Superintendent Lyddy were present, the commission approved a report by Superintendent Lyddy on safety activities of the police department during November, which is specially set aside for police safety programs.

The police superintendent said that 40 policemen are attending the regular weekly courses in public speaking, preparing to go out into the public and parochial schools to give lectures on safety on the highway.

Superintendent Lyddy announced police department plans for issuing warnings to motorists and pedestrians, for infractions which do not warrant the issuing of summonses.

Pedestrians who cross downtown intersections against the traffic lights will be handed a warning card, which reads as follows:

"Kindly read this:

"(Section 6191, General Statutes, State of Connecticut)

"Use of highways by pedestrians. 'Any pedestrian who shall use any street or highway negligently or recklessly or shall wilfully fail to obey the signal of any traffic officer or shall recklessly disregard his own safety or the safety of any person by the manner of his use of any street or highway, shall be fined not less than two nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.'

"You have or are trying to cross this intersection in a careless manner and at the peril of your own life.

"We are endeavoring to make our citizens safety conscious. You can assist us by being careful. Can we count on your co-operation?"

Sincerely yours,
JOHN A. LYDDY
Superintendent of Police"

The warning which is to be handed to motorists, Superintendent Lyddy said, has on the back of the card, a verse, "Jackie, the Son of a Hard-boiled Cop."

Beverly Hills policemen in California are now equipped with cameras having flash light attachments for night operations with which they can record facts in criminal investigations and in traffic cases.

A STATE POLICE OFFICER SPEAKS

(The Litchfield Enquirer)

We are indebted to State Police Officer Edward J. Dooling, now stationed at our own barracks on Harris Plains, for a manuscript which we wish we could print in full. Space limits preventing, however, we quote from it a number of passages which we find of particular interest. Officer Dooling discusses the problem of "Juvenile Delinquency in the Rural Areas," a subject of immediate interest to us all - for we live in a distinctly rural section of our state - and one with which he has much first-hand personal experience. He writes not from theory but from actual observation in the field, and what he says is very much worth while.

At the outset he stresses the importance of close cooperation between the State Police and the rural residents themselves, pointing out that our able State Police Commissioner, Edward J. Hickey, makes it his policy to "go to any extent to see that the rural residents are protected." All he asks is that they work with him, rely on him and his men, and call on them in time of need. And they are doing so, says Officer Dooling. "The rural residents have made our job a pleasant one and lightened our daily tasks because of their fine cooperation. It has taken years to build up this excellent feeling between us and I know it will continue."

After pointing out that there was an alarming increase of 38 per cent in the number of juvenile delinquency cases in 1943 over the previous year, according to state records, he lists the main causes, arrived at after careful study. First on his list he places the dislocation of home

life, due in part to the war - the absence of both parents and consequent neglect of the child - and in part to those constant evils, divorce, drunkenness and domestic discord which makes escape from home almost inevitable. A happy, wholesome home is of great importance. Health, too, must be carefully guarded. We have our safeguards, he points out, but they are too often disregarded. We quote, "In these days we have school nurses who take care of the children's health and make recommendations to parents as to certain operations such as those on tonsils and adenoids. If these recommendations are not accepted and followed the whole idea of school nursing and health checks is defeated."

It follows, of course, that attendance at school - in other words, education, is of the utmost importance, and the more of it the better. On this subject Officer Dooling is emphatic, saying, "The child who is encouraged to attend school is the child who will go far. Too many residents of the rural areas do not give enough attention to the education of the child. If the child has the will to learn and the intelligence to absorb, he or she should be encouraged to continue on to higher education. Remember, it is intelligence and knowledge and education that fight off crime." And he asks bluntly, "Do you belong to the Parent-Teachers Association? If not, why not?"

It is refreshing to find the need for religious training and background approached so boldly. "In 1943," we read, "fifty-three percent of the children who faced the Juvenile Court had no church contacts whatever. That was the parents' fault, not the child's. If you belong to no

church; if you think Christianity is a humbug; remember this: if all the teachings of Christianity were false from a standpoint of religion, still those teachings would be the best prescription for living it is possible to find." And we are moved to say, "Remember, this is written by a police-officer, not by a preacher."

We like, too, what he says about his own and his fellows' relations with the younger generation. "Are you a parent" he asks, "who makes a bogey out of a police officer? Too many times a child is told that if he does not do a certain thing the police will lock him up. The police are the real friend of your child. Teach him to go to them when he is in trouble, let him know the officers and call them by their first names. Take your children to the barracks and have them see the equipment that is there and meet the men who are doing a 24-hour job to protect them, and have them leave with the feeling that these men are big brothers, not bogey-men."

"While you have been reading this article," the author concludes, millions of our American boys are fighting on battlefronts in all parts of the world. Did you ever ask yourself why they are fighting? That is but one answer and that is, to protect the American way of life and the American home. If they can give their blood to protect your child's future, surely you can take a deeper interest in that child's future at home, and start now to declare war on juvenile delinquency and the elements that are dangerous to his welfare. This shadow over the nation must be eradicated, and it is up to you and me and all of us to cooperate in its elimination."

We thank our correspondent for

his timely and valuable communication. It is a great credit to him and to the fine organization he represents.

43 CONVICTED OF MURDER IN PAST 5 YEARS

(Waterbury Republican)

Washington, Nov. 25 - Murderers, persons guilty of manslaughter and automobile thieves convicted in Connecticut during the past five fiscal years total 500, according to figures today from the Bureau of Census.

The total includes 43 persons found guilty of murder, 125 convicted of manslaughter and 332 who had stolen automobiles. The rate of such convictions per 100,000 Connecticut population ranged in the first instance from 0.2 for the fiscal year 1940, 0.5 the following year, 0.6 in 1942, 0.7 in 1943, to 0.6 the last year surveyed. The manslaughter rate was lowest during the last year reviewed, 0.8 and highest in 1942 when it touched 2.1. Auto theft rates reach a high of five per 100,000 population in 1942, dropped to 2.3 the next year but rose again to 3.4 for the fiscal year 1944.

Of the 520 defendants disposed of for major crimes against property, 460 or 88.5 per cent were convicted, while of the 138 persons disposed of for major crimes against the person 109 or 79 per cent were convicted.

Of all defendants convicted of major offenses during the past five years, 33.8 per cent were sentenced to a prison or reformatory and 33.8 per cent were sent to a local jail or workhouse. Only 2.8 per cent were fined or charged with costs only, while 28.9 per cent were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence.

CLARK IN ITALY PAVED WAY FOR
DRIVE IN FRANCE

(The Sun, Baltimore)

Washington, Dec. 4 - Almost six months after D-day in Normandy it was disclosed here today that the real pioneers of the Western front were Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark and his 5th Army, who slogged ashore in Italy more than a year ago and wrote a new book of military logistics - a book so successful that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower used it in his lightning dash to the borders of Germany.

Thus, though they took no part in the battle, General Clark and his men felt that the reconquest of France was, in a sense, a victory for the 5th Army, a War Department spokesman said today.

Facts Now Revealed

Here, in brief, are some of the facts now revealed for the first time:

The 5th Army's rules of supply - embodying lessons and techniques learned the hard way - have become standard operating procedure for American Armies on every Allied front.

Before the Normandy invasion, General Eisenhower sent 20 of his supply chiefs to Italy to get the 5th Army supply chiefs to check over and approve the cross-channel operations.

The transportation system which rolled Allied might across Northern France was carefully patterned after the setup in the 5th Army where, for the first time, a Transportation Section was created as a separate part of the army's special staff.

General Clark's new logistics book carries the old military adage about an army's stomach one step farther. The new axiom

reads: "An army travels not only on its stomach, but also on its wheels."

A modern infantry division has about 1,300 vehicles, an armored division nearly 3,000.

Put thousands of rear-area service trucks on the roads with them and you have a traffic density that may send 10,000 military vehicles up and down a highway in 24 hours.

Into this flow of traffic, which is comparable to rush-hour traffic on the Washington boulevard - the Army may suddenly move an entire corps, involving 6,000 or 7,000 vehicles, while a battalion of tanks may be moving along the same road in the opposite direction.

Transport Section Formed

And it must all arrive on schedule, without benefit of four-lane highways, overpasses and traffic lights. And in Italy, the situation was complicated by twisting mountain roads, some of them one-way and pocked with bomb craters.

To combat this problem, General Clark, at the suggestion of his supply staff, organized a transportation section and placed at the head of it one of America's leading traffic experts, Lieut. Col. Franklin M. Kreml, of Evanston, Ill., former director of the traffic institute at Northwestern University.

Now in charge of 6,000 men, and with a pool of 1,500 trucks at his command, Col. Kreml and his staff operate and co-ordinate all 5th Army traffic movements.

This is the section that keeps the supplies rolling.

(Moves 15,000 Tons in Day)

On a big day it will move 15,000 tons, and every minute of

the day and night know where every ton is and when it can be expected at any point.

When supplies are being piled up for a big drive, as many as 5,000 trucks may be on the road simultaneously.

Under Col. Kreml, truck transport became a major and independent military department for the first time. The benefits were shown to the world in the dash across France.

CONTRIBUTED BY
Lt. Col. Wm. T. Babcock

POLICE REVIEW
London, England

INSTRUCTION BY FILMS

Pioneer Work in the West Riding

The Yorkshire Evening Post has published an interesting account of an instructional film which has been made by the West Riding Constabulary. The film is entitled "According to Plan" and in its 1,600 feet and running time of 70 minutes is told the story of a thief who commits murder.

The Police track, catch and convict him; the suspect becomes the quarry, the accused and, finally, the condemned; and in the last shot of all is the figure of Justice which, with scales in hand, stands over the West Riding Police Court in Wakefield.

The film will be used at the Training School for Detectives at Wakefield. Other films to be made - one devoted entirely to footprints, another to fingerprints, and a third to the scientific work undertaken when a couple of strands torn from the coat of a criminal are caught in a window catch.

These matters are given attention in "According to Plan," for

it is on footprints, fingerprints and strands of wool that the case against the suspect is built. There is shown on the screen the routine work in a murder case from uniformed Policemen to the head of the C.I.D., who makes the formal report of the discovery of the murder to his Chief Constable.

BILLBOARDS AGAIN

(Hartford Courant)

Chief Justice William M. Maltbie speaking for a unanimous Supreme Court of Errors, has sent back to Superior Court for retrial a billboard case. The point at issue was whether the Town of Westport might by exercising its police powers, prevent an outdoor advertising firm from erecting a billboard in violation of a zoning ordinance. The lower court had ruled against the town, granting the advertising firm in question an injunction.

This dispute has now been sent back for judicial reconsideration. The Supreme Court's comment makes interesting reading:

Since about 1905 there has been a considerable volume of litigation involving the right of a State or municipality to regulate or prohibit billboards, and generally speaking there has been a growing tendency to regard the power more broadly.

In the earlier cases, courts apparently did not realize as clearly as they do now, as the result of facts found upon various trials, that billboards may be a source of danger to travelers upon highways through insecure construction that accumulations of

debris behind and around them may increase fire hazards and produce unsanitary conditions, that they may obstruct the view of operators of automobiles on the highway and may distract their attention from their driving, that behind them nuisances and immoral acts are often committed, and that they may serve as places of concealment for the criminal.

That the concept of a billboard as a scene of crime is no mere imaginative attempt to justify use of police powers is borne out by the fact that only last summer a young woman was murdered not far from Lyme behind a billboard along the main line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. But whatever such factors may be involved, the public will respond most readily to the Court's esthetic grounds for favoring a zoning ordinance above whatever commercial value a billboard may have. Chief Justice Maltbie, quoting New York's Court of Appeals, spoke thus: "Beauty may not be a queen, but she is not an outcast beyond the pale of protection or respect; she may at least shelter herself under the wing of safety, morality or decency."

Those who have visited Jones Beach, a State park on Long Island's south shore have had graphic evidence of what the Court means. In addition to its beaches, swimming pools, picnic grounds, and sports Jones Beach has its quota of filling stations, parking lots, hot-dog counters and soft-drink dispensaries. All are identified by easily visible but artistically pleasing signs, but there is no blatant advertising. Nor is there a single billboard to intrude the world of commerce into

the holiday of the visitor. One moves into another world, the world of nature. That is the world we all enjoy, in which the billboard is a singularly jarring note.

DEMobilIZATION DANGERS

(New Haven Register)

State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey in a recent statement characterized the ultimate demobilization period of our armed forces as one filled with "potential danger" from the standpoint of law enforcement. He asserted that should law enforcement agencies fail to carry out a carefully conceived and executed program in the postwar period "the vigilante will ride again and chaos will reign."

Those are extremely strong words. None will dispute the wisdom of having our municipal, State and national law enforcement agencies properly prepared and properly equipped to adequately deal with such lawlessness as the immediate demobilization period will undoubtedly produce. It is a well known historical fact that the aftermath of war calls forth to some degree a period of violence. In some it brings out open revolt against the mandates of society's laws. However, history makes equally plain that these revolutionaries against the accepted order of things form but a tiny minority of those who come home from the wars. The vast majority of the returning veterans of this, as of other, wars will be all too eager to resume their places in society and to aid in its reconstruction and its proper progress.

Hence, in the larger sense, one cannot escape the opinion that Commissioner Hickey was to a great extent envisioning ghosts in broad daylight. In this same

talk Commissioner Hickey emphasized that he had no desire to be classified as an "alarmist." Nonetheless, his were of a certainty alarming words, despite the fact that their sincerity of purpose is not to be questioned.

A most careful line must be drawn between those veterans who will flood back to their homes asking no favor but that society accept them back as one of its own and the hoodlum few who will return with the same conviction held on their departure - that society owes them a living and that they will collect, law or no.

It is against this latter category that the commissioner was quite evidently directing his attention. However, in a potential situation such as this to generalize is to light the fuse to just that "dynamite" against which Commissioner Hickey warned.

The returning veteran has every right to find upon his return treatment which exemplifies the admiration, sympathy, understanding and respect which his sacrifices on our behalf so richly merit. A man, be he ex-soldier or no, with a good job and a place of respect in the community is a happy man. Therein lies our job. May it be well and properly done.

UNKNOWN SOLDIER

I am the unknown soldier asleep
in Arlington,
Where thousands come and bare
their heads,
Avert their eyes, and pray in
silence;
Here an eye is dim, their lips
move;
Steps are made as if each were
taken

On holy ground, and surely the
ground
Is sacred, for it holds a
promise -
A promise made in blood drawn
from
The arteries of American boys of
whom
I am only one.
I've paid the price that freedom
costs;
I've laid me down to sleep in
peace;
But voices speak to me and tell
me tales,
Unbelievable! Faith is broken,
they say,
And I do not sleep in peace as is
My right forever.

Am I to have companionship in
death,
Someone to whom the world has
given
Another promise? Must I make
room
For another son who gave his life
in
Response to the same call for
help to
Which I answered?
There is one charge I give to
you;
If you have broken faith with me,
and
Suffered greed to come again and
bring
The hand of death to those whom
I left behind
I shall not rest; but if you've
made
Sure this is the last you'll take
from
Out the ranks of growing youth to
share
With me my space, then, I'll
close
My eyes and never wake to
Share my bed again.

R.E.JAGGERS, in the Journal of
the National Education Association.

BRITAIN'S POLICEWOMEN

By David Thurlow

Britain is well to the fore in the modern social tendency to afford scope and recognition to women's abilities. There are women doctors, barristers, engineers, aircraft designers - in fact, women in almost every profession which until a few years ago man had considered to be exclusively his prerogative. The same is true of the police force. Britain was the first country in the world to introduce women as an integral part of the uniformed police force. That was twenty-five years ago, just after the first world war.

As early as 1914, it was found that there was work for women to do in the protection and control of young people in streets and public places, and also in the neighborhood of the great military camps. Not only were a few policewomen employed by some Chief Constables, but the British National Council of Women recruited several thousand patrols, whose voluntary services were placed at the disposal of the police in many parts of Great Britain.

In London these patrols proved to be so useful that by the end of the war, in 1918, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police decided to form a separate women's division to undertake full-time police work. In many parts of Britain, however, there was still considerable prejudice against women police, and it has taken a second great war to induce certain provincial police authorities to give a trial to women police. Thus in this service, as in many other branches of Britain's war service, in industry, transport and in the armed forces, women have been given a further opportunity to

demonstrate their abilities, to accept responsibility and to prove their worth.

Today Britain's women police are a remarkable and highly respected institution. Besides doing regular patrol in towns and in the streets, a number of them have become highly skilled detectives, and have been assigned to the Criminal Investigation Department.

The training of women police in Britain is thorough. To enroll in the police force, a woman must be unmarried or a widow, between 24 and 35 years of age; she must be at least 5 ft. 4 ins. tall, intelligent, have good eyesight, good hearing, and good feet, for a policewoman spends many hours of her day walking the hard streets.

A candidate for the Metropolitan Women Police must have passed an education test and after being accepted, she undergoes eleven weeks' training at a special training school, where she is taught first aid, the elements of self defence, police law, and how to make arrests and give evidence in court. Only when she has passed severe tests in all these subjects is she allowed to become a constable, and undertake police work. For the next two years she is on probation, and works in conjunction with experienced policewomen, all the time continuing her training.

The duties of the average policewoman are mainly concerned with the guidance and protection of women and children. During the war years, especially, they have been of invaluable assistance to the general police. Home life is very largely disrupted by total war. Education and healthy recreation are unavoidably restricted by blackout and bombing raids; camps and aerodromes and factories, paying

high wages to young people straight from school, spring up like mushrooms all over the country. Here obviously is a field where the tactful, kindly and experienced "woman in authority" can do good work among young people meeting the temptations of the world for the first time in their lives in unnatural conditions, and frequently beyond the reach of parental control.

Women police patrol the streets, they make enquiries concerning women and children reported missing, destitute or homeless. They take statements from women and children in the case of sexual offenses, and attend women and children in Court. They search female prisoners, and help young people to avoid forming bad associations.

Thus the war has brought about not only a considerable increase in the duties of women police, but also in their numbers, and more and more local authorities are introducing women police for the first time.

Illinois Policeman
and Police Journal

It's a long story but it is
worth your while - Vox Cop

COPS' COP WITH A
FIVE-BOROUGH BEAT

NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE
S.J. Woolf - Contributor

Commissioner Valentine, ten years
on the job, is ready for any
possible post-war crime wave

It is ten years since Mayor La
Guardia pulled Captain Lewis J.
Valentine out of the "sticks" and
made him Police Commissioner of
New York. Shortly after he had
moved into the somber, paneled

office where the boss of New
York's Finest holds sway, I went
to see him and he outlined some
of the things he hoped to accom-
plish. He was brutally frank
about the corruption which had
crept into the force under Tam-
many rule and the corners of his
thin-lipped mouth drooped more
than usual as he pounded his desk
with his large fists and promised
to root out politics from law en-
forcement.

The other day I went to see
him again. The intervening years
have not changed him much. In
appearance he is still the typi-
cal cop. Perhaps the lids of his
cold, steely blue eyes are a
little heavier and the folds in
his square face a little fuller.
But there is still the same
assurance in his deep voice as he
speaks of his job.

His beat extends over the five
boroughs and he is on twenty-four
hour duty. As he puts it, "I am
tied to the telephone and the
radio." There is not one moment
of the day or night that he is
not on call. Even when he visits
his barber, he leaves word where
he has gone.

His waking hours are spent
largely at his desk. Some 300
letters are received every day,
many requiring personal answers.
A hundred telephone calls are the
daily quota. Conferences with
police inspectors and officials
of other departments take up more
of his time. In addition, he
makes frequent trips to police
stations. Holidays, when crowds
are expected, require special
planning; so do visits from im-
portant dignitaries.

His office is in the ornate
building on Center Street. From
the basement with its cells,
photograph studio and shooting
gallery, to the top floor, which
houses the radio and teletype
rooms, the place hums with activ-

ity. The marble halls and gaudy, curved staircases are filled with strange figures. Men in uniform carry huge piles of papers. Slouched figures are hustled into offices for questioning. Tear-stained women seek word of missing children. In another building across the street men bend over microscopes or test tubes searching for clues that will lead to a killer.

There is a tragic air about headquarters. It brings up memories of the crimes of the last thirty-five years. Within its walls murderers have broken down and confessed. Not far from the Commissioner's office crooks face the glare of dazzling lights in the daily line-up. Yet there is little of the dramatic about the man himself. He's just a Bensonhurst cop who looks at his job as a prosaic bit of business. Even when he recounts some of his experiences, when he tells of men "bumped off" because they might squeal, of children murdered, there is no quaver in his voice. It is a recital unemotional as a laundry list.

Although crime is now at a new low, he expects an increase when the war ends.

"Crime waves," he explained, "usually follow wars. But we are all ready to meet any emergency that may arise. Wars bring with them a certain hysteria. In addition homes are disrupted when the bread winners leave and women who never before had to earn their own living are forced to work. These unusual conditions invariably affect the morale of the people.

"The men who are in the Army present another problem. They have been under military restraint. They have been taught to handle guns. They have seen their buddies killed and they have done killing themselves.

Human life has lost some of its sanctity. When they come back some of them will be out of step with the ways of peace. Until they can readjust themselves, there is bound to be some confusion.

"The Army in some ways does not differ from the civilian population. Among soldiers there are just as many potential law-breakers as there are in private life. Military discipline may benefit some, may have the opposite effect upon others. It will make them more daring and more of a problem for the police," he said.

The Commissioner went on to point out that while a harder job confronts the police, the force is handicapped by the loss of some 4,000 of its members to the Army. Moreover, there is no use holding examinations for new recruits when all able-bodied young men are in military uniform.

"And speaking of examinations," he said, "the men on the force today are of a much higher caliber mentally than the old cop. You know the story of the officer who found a murdered man on Kosciusko Street. Realizing that he had to write a report and not knowing how to spell the name, he pulled the body around to Lewis Avenue. In the old days, the cop was a swell guy who was a friend of most people on his beat. But educationally he was not on a par with the present policeman. He had brawn, not brains; today he must have both."

That is why he feels certain that the department will be able to cope with anything that may arise. "We are more thorough in keeping tabs on known criminals," he declared, "and ready for the return from the Army of men with police records. The department has been keeping its eye on those rejected because their records were too bad. Crime prevention

is one of our most important functions.

"We have men and women of the force at all railroad stations, bus terminals and ferry houses, as well as in all other places where crowds congregate. They are not only on the lookout for known criminals but are trying to save youngsters."

To Commissioner Valentine, "there is nothing more tragic than the apprehension, prosecution and incarceration of a young person." He told me that the force is trying to keep "victory girls" off the streets. "Why," he exclaimed, "some of these youngsters going around picking up soldiers and sailors, under the delusion it is patriotic, are no more than 13. They're not juvenile delinquents - they're the result of parental delinquency!"

Delinquency, in his view, ranges all the way from swearing and playing hookey to crimes for which adults would be punished. But he does not think that any one agency can handle prevention; all influences affecting a child must cooperate.

"Young people have not changed basically," he said, "but conditions have changed. The family unit is not so closely knit any more; there has been a breakdown in family life. Sitting around the parlor in the evening is out of date. Religious training has largely gone by the board, and remember that schools, no matter how good, cannot supply what the home must provide.

Born in Williamsburg sixty-two years ago, he cannot remember the time when he did not hope to be a policeman or a fireman. But as soon as he was graduated from the Manual Training High School he got a job as a delivery boy in a department store. By the time he cast his first vote he was its Greenpoint agent and his career

seemed settled.

But he was bored by a humdrum mercantile life and took examinations for both the Police and Fire Departments. The police got him first and so he began swinging a club instead of a ladder.

For ten years he patrolled Manhattan and Flatbush with no stripes on his sleeve. Then he became a sergeant and later a lieutenant. During these years he gained the reputation for being a straight cop who could not be "fixed."

In Mr. Valentine's opinion, crime detection has never been more efficient than today, no matter how heavy the cost in drudgery. He reminded me that while criminals had changed their methods - they can make quick getaways by car, for instance - the police have the telephone, teletype and radio to catch up with them.

Catching criminals is "just one of the things the force is called on to do," as the head of the department sees it. Then he gave this philosophy of his vocation:

"The cop on the crossing near a public school is a friend of the kids he sees every morning. He is an example and a teacher. He stands for what they learned in the classroom. But members of the force have other functions. At times they must act as lawyers, arbitrators, and doctors. Often they are the confidants of family secrets." The man who, in the last decade, has brought the Police Department of our metropolis to so high a level paused and then summed it all up in the most intense tones of that characteristically deep voice:

"The police must, above all else, be human. While they should know how to salute snappily, they must be intelligent citizens, ready to protect, direct and advise the rest of the community."

THE NEW MILFORD TIMES
(November 30, 1944)

State Fire Marshal Edward J. Hickey is sending out word through the State urging police to keep watchful eyes for fire hazards during the holidays that lie ahead. He says that "the annual holiday season is not 'just around the corner.' It is right in front of us, and with it comes a long list of special fire hazards incident to increased commercial activity. This is particularly true in department stores and specialty shops dealing in combustible goods. All of these stores have additional merchandise and holiday decorations and trimmings, as well as additional packing material and a shortage of sales people. The season brings greatly increased patronage, causing many stores to be crowded beyond their reasonable capacity. Added to all of this is the increased habit of smoking, particularly cigarette smoking....I cannot direct you but I can, and do advise you to take early action by inspection of all such stores, the posting of 'No Smoking' signs, and the enforcement of such laws and ordinances as are available, including those relating to means of egress." Which is good advice to all of us. We had a bad fire in Hartford last summer, it should be remembered, and another one near Boston not long prior to the Hartford catastrophe. Keep the matter in mind, whether you are a cop or just a common or garden variety of citizen.

FIRE HAZARD

(Hartford Courant)

As an outgrowth of the current cigarette shortage facts have been disclosed that indicate a tremendous increase in the consumption of cigarettes in the

United States. It is possible to get an exact picture of the situation from the Internal Revenue Department because of the use of excise stamps on every package of cigarettes sold. From this source we learn that in 1915 cigarette consumption in the United States amounted to 18 billion cigarettes. Four years later this figure had climbed to 53 billion, doubtless as a result of increased smoking by women following the last war.

By 1926 our annual cigarette consumption had skyrocketed to 92 billion. But this was only the beginning of a tremendous rise that reached 180 billion in 1940, and last year broke a new record with an astounding consumption of 309 billion cigarettes, 237 billion of which were consumed by civilians and 92 billions by the armed services.

There is more to this seventeen-fold increase than the fact that we have become a nation of chain-smokers. By this same token the danger of fire from cigarettes has increased seventeen times. Logically, everyone should be seventeen times more careful than thirty years ago. Despite posted warnings the thoughtless smoker is still an ever-present menace, particularly during the holiday season when department stores are more crowded than usual.

It requires little imagination to know what would happen if to the crowded store aisles and stacks of inflammable merchandise is added the precipitating factor, the carelessly thrown cigarette or match. The cigarette shortage has not appreciably reduced what the insurance underwriter calls the "matches-smoking" hazard. Authorities could well make an example of a few careless smokers who thoughtlessly imperil others by their failure to observe the rules.

LIGHTED CIGARET A DEADLY OBJECT

(Waterbury American)

As to the source of the fire which swept the third floor of the Court apartment building on Leavenworth St. Sunday morning, Fire Marshal Lahey is reported to have said it was caused by a lighted cigaret or match. Sometime, maybe, society will advance to the point of sensibly recognizing that an individual guilty of carelessness with a lighted cigaret or match is in the same class, for criminal irresponsibility, with the featherbrained intellectual misfit who takes chances by "playing" with a loaded gun.

SAFETY JOB FOR THE STATE

(New Haven Register)

The most logical conclusion which might be drawn from the Special Board of Inquiry report on the Hartford circus fire disaster of last July 6 is that herein lies a vital necessity for the State to step into the picture and devise a program providing more rigid supervision over amusement companies moving into Connecticut for a brief stay. The program advocated in the Hartford report is an excellent one, well worthy of attention by all Connecticut cities. However, it cannot be gainsaid that in the broader sense the overall responsibility for the presence of amusement outfits within our borders is the responsibility of the State rather than of the individual city.

Accordingly, it would seem that a real responsibility rests upon our State Police and upon our State Fire Marshal to see that each of these shows crossing the borders into Connecticut meet the most rigid safety requirements in every respect.

SMOKING IN STORES

(New York Herald Tribune)

The cigaret shortage has not yet made its influence felt where it might serve as a possible life saver, for it has not stopped smoking in department stores. A local law was passed last year against such smoking but how enduring is its violation by the selfish and careless is evidenced in an announcement by Fire Comsr. Patrick Walsh that in two days more than 200 summonses were served on smokers in shops of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

One need but glance at store aisles and the inflammable merchandise displayed in many departments to realize how easily a fire could flame up from a dropped cigaret or one forgetfully left on a shop counter. Magistrates, it is reported, have been imposing fines averaging \$10 each upon those summoned before them. This nominal fine might well be increased, we believe, as a means of emphasizing the seriousness of an offense which, whether committed thoughtlessly or not, carries with it the same threat of tragedy.

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

(New London Day)

The Connecticut highway safety commission is making a special effort to impress upon the people of this state the necessity of watching out for pedestrians on the streets. Pedestrian-automobile accidents always increase at this time of the year. The remedy for probably 90 per cent of them rests with the drivers and the pedestrians. If both will take extra precautions - in fact, if they will proceed on the theory that they have got to do the other fellow's thinking for him - the major part of the accidents will never happen.

SMOKING IN STORES IS CRIMINAL

(Waterbury American)

Since New York city's Fire Comsr. Patrick Walsh announced his resolution to put a stop to smoking by shoppers in metropolitan department stores during the present season, something like 339 offenders have been arraigned in magistrates' courts to give an account of themselves. In the cases of 73 men and 66 women who pleaded guilty before Magistrate Charles G. Keutgen in his municipal term court in Brooklyn, fines of \$10.00 each were imposed. In pronouncing judgment on them, His honor issued a grim warning that if any one of them were brought before him again on the same charge, the penalty would be stiffer.

Some of the defendants, in attempted extenuation of their behavior, according to a report in The New York Times, protested they had failed to see the warning signs against smoking that are commonly posted in the stores. Magistrate Keutgen evidently deemed that a poor and feeble excuse - and so it manifestly is. No shopper in full possession of his wits ought to need a printed sign, or a verbal remonstrance, to make him (or her) aware that it is an offense against both good manners and public safety to smoke in any enclosed area containing considerable numbers of people in proportion to its size. Common sense should admonish anyone that, as Comsr. Walsh is reported to have remarked, "Panic is always a great potential danger where people are congregated. Add fire to panic, and you have a terrifying condition."

A fire could start easily and spread with appalling speed in a department store stocked with

great quantities of such inflammable commodities as light fabrics and articles made of paper. A moment's negligence on the part of some thoughtless shopper with a lighted cigaret might be enough to cause a blaze. For a blood-chilling reminder of what could happen next, anybody who has not given any thought to the possibilities might profitably review the story of the disaster that destroyed some 500 human lives in the panic caused by a fire in the Cocanut Grove night club in Boston two years ago.

DOG HELPS OUT POLICE

Windsor, Conn., (UP) - Joseph Timko, twelve years old, and his dog, Tinky, happened along last night as police were searching in the tall grass of an empty lot for a hit-and-run fugitive. The boy turned to Tinky, ordered "Sic 'em," and the dog bounded into the grass, found the fugitive and pinned him to the ground until police took over.

IT'S NOT ONLY SPEED
BUT ALSO MOMENTUM

When a motorist drives his car into any solid obstacle like a railroad abutment he gets the same bump as if he had dropped the car, nose down, from a height of 41½ feet, and it's some bump. Tests by the National Safety Council show that nearly everything that was in front of the cowl would be back in the driver's lap, including the engine.

THE HOMEWARD URGE

(The Hartford Times)

It takes an understanding heart to appreciate the journey of that aged Staffordville man who wanted "to get a look at his birthplace before he died," and whose unannounced trip to Ashford brought out the State Police bloodhounds, the loud speaking apparatus and a cordon of searchers.

It was a pleasant afternoon when the old gentleman started for his old home, only 10 miles away. What if he was 82? He seems to have been sound of limb and wind. It is hilly country, not much traveled, where he went. Doubtless he was well satisfied in the home of his son, but before he died he wanted to see the place where he was born. Maybe he wanted to cross a brook where he had gone fishing, to see a brush lot that once had been a pasture, to recreate scenes in the barnyard at milking time. So he started "home," and when he did not return to Staffordville before dark there was understandable uneasiness.

What if he had strayed into the woods and become lost? What if he had fallen - old bones are brittle. What if he became faint from hunger, or if some misfortune befell him? He must be found. So the State Police were called. They went to Ashford. They set up the loudspeaker. The night was cold, and no doubt the old man's friends and relatives were apprehensive. While his son was calling his name through the amplifier, the old gentleman came off a back road and joined the group at the car.

He was all right. He may have been surprised so much fuss was being made about him. What difference? He had been near the

old home, near enough to live again for a few moments some of the days of his youth. He must have been satisfied. So was his son, and also the State Police, who once more had demonstrated that they are ready for anything and that their equipment and methods are up to the minute.

HE AND TRUCK WERE LOADED

Boston, (UP) - John R. Brandon, of Somerville, Mass., was fined \$75 in South Boston District Court today for drunken driving while operating a truck carrying seven and one-half tons of dynamite.

PET CROW ENDS PETTY THIEVERY

Carlsbad, N.M. - (AP) National park rangers finally corralled a thief at the Carlsbad caverns. A pesky pet crow which perched on a tourist's shoulder snatched gasoline coupons from a pocket and flew about for minutes before being persuaded to be a good bird.

3 YEARS FOR PLANE STEALER

They'll be Added to 30-Year-Term Court Martial Gave Ex-Flyer

NEW ORLEANS - (UP) - Robert G. Kaslow, twenty-year-old, former Army flyer who escaped from the Craig Field, Ala., guard house and ended his freedom after crashing a stolen trainer plane in a suburb of New Orleans, was sentenced to serve three years in a Federal penitentiary.

UNCLE SAM'S NEPHEWS

VOX-COP

PAGE I

DECEMBER 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Dear Commissioner:

When the September Edition of VOX COP reached me this morning via Fort Custer, Mich., and Washington, D.C. the envelope bore a large bright red legend to the effect that I had better get busy and let people know about the change in address. Therefore one reason at least for this letter; the other being a sort of "report of progress" to you on affairs in your SEVENTH region in the State and Provincial Police Section of the IACP.

Our problems have been much the same as those reported from your other regions. The job of the two hundred or more officers drawn from American state and municipal police departments has been one of assisting the police of liberated areas to get reorganized and re-equipped. It is liaison work only and these liberated governments are running their own show and doing a swell job of it. But we have been rubbing shoulders daily with French gendarmes and municipal police and we have really gotten down to the business of understanding each other on a foundation of mutual respect. The reorganized police over here are fine type men and real police in every sense of the word.

On the other hand our problem in Germany will be one of recruiting, training and reorganizing whole police departments from scratch, and as you know from the press it has already started. There our American police executives are running the show and will continue to do so for some time to come. It is all very interesting but unfortunately for the present I cannot furnish you with details for obvious censorship reasons. Later I hope to send you and Ed Kelly a more or less complete story on a chapter of British-American police cooperation and police activity that we have never covered in our text books or IACI conventions heretofore.

My time is almost out for this "introduction" but before closing I'll give you just a few of the names familiar to most of us, who are in this theater and doing a good job.

Capt. John A. Carroll (Lt. Mass. SP)
1st Lt. Lawrence W. Crozier (Sgt. Mass SP)
Capt. James J. Egan (Hartford PD)
1st Lt. Otto B. Graeminger (R. I. SP)
Lt. Col. Ed. J. J. Gully (Mass. SP)
Capt. John A. Holbrook (1st Selectman in Westbrook)
Major Martin Joyce (Lt. Mass. SP)
1st Lt. Robert Ray (Conn. SP- The man you kidnapped from
Capt. Wm. J. Roach (Supt. Waterbury PD) (NLPD)
Capt. Wm. H. Sullivan (Hartford PD)
1st Lt. Joh J. Teufel (Capt. Greenwich PD)

These names are pulled quickly from memory as I have not had time to go through our whole list. I know we have representatives from every State Police Dept. in the U.S. and from nearly every city of any size. I keep running into fellows from home every time I make a field trip and it is just another one of the things which makes the job interesting. Have also met many Conn. Police officers over here in the corps of Military Police and quite a few in combat units. Hope to get them also for our program after the Armistice. Will try to furnish a complete police roster sometime in the future. Must close this now with best regards to all (and tell VOX COP to change the address please)

Sincerely,
Bill Babcock

Lt. Col. William T. Babcock as Captain and Commanding Officer, New London Police Department, is on military leave. He is affiliated with the British and American Police, Prison and Fire Service officials who were on the staff of SHAEF and have been responsible for the preparation of the plans for assisting the National Governments of the territories to be liberated in N.W. Europe in the restoration of their Police, Prison, Civil Defence and Fire Service agencies. They have also been responsible for the plans in connection with the same agencies for the Military Government of Germany.

Vox Cop sends good wishes for continued good health and a speedy return homeward with Victory.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Hello Commissioner:

My sincere apologies for not having written to you sooner and letting you know of my whereabouts. Actually I have done nothing of great interest except attend officers training schools since I left the Academy.

I have finally received the letter that you sent to the boys requesting us to attempt to get a release from the service so that we can return to the Dept. I am sorry to hear that you are in such sore need of men as I know that the efficient operation of the Dept. is your pride and joy. Enclosed you will find a copy of the letter that I have forwarded to the commandant in Washington

in compliance with your request. Now all I can do is wait for an answer from them.

With the above taken care of I will tell you a little of what has happened to No. 79 since I last saw you.

I left the Academy in January of '44 and went to advanced officers training in St. Augustine, Fla. There I was trained in anti-sub. tactics and for further education I was sent to the submarine chaser training center in Miami, Fla. The training there was about the same as St. Augustine but more advanced and included large ship handling and damage control. The latter is a fascinating subject as it shows that ships can be saved when people feel that she is really lost.

In the latter part of May I was sent from Miami to the Army FS Pool in New Orleans, La. to be assigned to the outfitting and manning of army vessels. And here I am, on the FS-524, as watch officer waiting for the completion of alterations and repairs before shoving off for overseas duty.

We have just completed a 6,000 mile voyage with her and she is really a good little ship. She is a freight and supply motor vessel 176' long and meant for shallow draft work keeping the troops supplied with necessities at the island fronts.

I went aboard the ship in Chicago where she was built and have come with her down the Mississippi to New Orleans Port of Embarkation. There we were outfitted for our first sea voyage and left N.O. for Panama about the 21st of October. The trip through the Gulf of Mexico and thought the Carribean was interesting and outside of four days of wind and rain squalls was very peaceful.

We arrived in good shape in Colon, Panama Canal Zone and spent a week there unloading our cargo and taking on the necessary supplies for our trip to Wilmington, California. The trip through the canal was made during the daylight hours and was very interesting, a really amazing engineering feat. Our first lift was really three lifts and the height that we were raised totaled 88 feet. From there on we went down in easy stages until we were in the Pacific Ocean. One of the interesting features was that we started on the east coast and went to the west coast and we were farther east when we got on the west coast than we were on the east coast when we started. Confusing isn't it?

The trip up the Pacific coast was uneventful and was made in the best of weather. The sky was blue and sunny almost all the way and true as Bob Hope could ever be we hit the coast of the U.S. in sunny California in a heavy fog. It was so thick that we could just barely make out the outline of Catalina Island when we were only a mile from it.

Our trip from Panama was all in coastal waters and we had a fairly good view of the countries as we came by. The coasts of the Central American countries, on the Pacific side, are mountainous and practically uninhabited. The reason for that is that they have very little fresh water except in the rainy season all other must be brought in in boats. We saw plenty of mountains and a few volcanos that were reputed to be alive but gave no signs of that all the while that we saw them. The few homes that we saw could not be called homes according to our standards as they were either adobe or grass huts. Not the type of thing to come home to as far as I was concerned.

Well, Commissioner, that about winds up the adventures of No. 79 to date and I will say this "I will settle for the good old State of Connecticut as soon as Uncle Sam says I can go." No part of the country that I have seen as yet holds enough appeal for me to want to live anywhere but Connecticut.

So until a later date I will say hello to all the force, and good luck and good health to you and yours.

James V. Dick

Vox Cop - Good Luck, Jim - Good wishes from C.S.P. Godspeed you safely home - EJH



L. H. Martineau Y3/c 899 02 84 USNR
HEDRON Fleet Air Wing Three

Dear Commissioner:

You can see that it's a small world when I found the enclosed in a local paper.

I hope that you and Mrs. Hickey are in the best of health and that you have a Very Merry Xmas.

(Enclosed Article)

ANOTHER REASON

Police must prepare for "the bloodiest and most costly crime wave in history" after the war, Edward J. Hickey, Connecticut state police commissioner, warns, with the "evergrowing number of juvenile delinquents graduating into the criminals of tomorrow."

That is a warning which our postwar planners - federal, state, local and private - should read and heed. For it's still true that "Satan has work for idle hands to do." And it's also true that the fullest possible employment will be of more help than all the policemen in the world.

Sincerely
Bob Martineau

CARTE POSTALE

DEWEY
SENDS THIS SEASONS GREETINGS
FROM
BELGIUM
JOYEUX NOEL
ET
HEUREUSE ANNEE NOUVELLE

TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE
POLICE
HARTFORD, CONN.
GREETINGS AND
BEST WISHES TO ALL
"DEWEY"
WILLIAM J. ROACH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 18, 1944

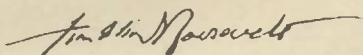
My dear Mrs. Carrigan:

I have been deeply grieved at the news of the death of your husband, who was acting at the time as a member of the Stamford Police Auxiliary Battalion, assisting the regular Stamford police in guarding the special train on which I was a passenger.

I understand that he has been a member of that Battalion for the past three years as a volunteer. The Battalion has been rendering patriotic service during the war emergency in helping the regular police in many ways. In addition, I am informed that your husband was employed in a war plant engaged in essential war production. His passing is, therefore, a substantial loss to the war effort in which we are engaged.

I know how futile any words are in circumstances like these, but I would like you to have this word of heartfelt sympathy from Mrs. Roosevelt and me for you and for your two children - little Kevin and Donald.

Very sincerely yours,



Mrs. Ethel Carrigan
958 East Main Street
Stamford, Connecticut



Francis Carrigan

Francis Carrigan, who was killed on November 4, 1944, while in the performance of police duty, enlisted in Company E, Stamford Auxiliary Police Battalion, on October 1, 1941, and was sworn in as an Auxiliary Policeman on January 5, 1942.

Carrigan was a reliable, faithful and interested worker and took his job and the performance of his duty very seriously.

He never missed one of the weekly drills or a call for guard duty except for illness. He was also one of the guards at the Norma Hoffman Plant in the winter of 1941, which was the first guard duty performed by the battalion.

He had a pleasing personality and was very popular with the officers and men of his company.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HARTFORD

RAYMOND E. BALDWIN
GOVERNOR

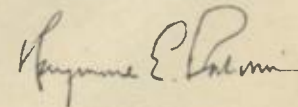
November 6, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Carrigan:

The news of the untimely death of your husband, Francis Carrigan, while in the performance of his duty came as a great shock to me. I am told that he had been very faithful and diligent in his duties and many people have expressed to me sincere regret at this most unfortunate accident.

I extend to you my heartfelt sympathy.

Yours very sincerely,



Governor

C

Mrs. Francis Carrigan
Stamford
Connecticut.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 18, 1944

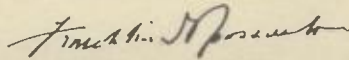
Dear Mr. Hartlett:

I was indeed sorry to hear of the serious injuries which have come to you as a result of the accident on November fourth of this year. At the time you were acting as a volunteer in the Stamford Police Auxiliary Battalion, and were assisting the regular Stamford police in guarding the special train on which I was a passenger.

I certainly hope that you will soon be able to return to your duties as head mechanic at the Town Shop of the Town of Stamford.

Please accept my very best wishes and kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,



Mr. Theodore Hartlett
20 Mohawk Lane
Stamford, Connecticut.



Theodore Hartlett

Theodore Hartlett, who was seriously injured on November 4, 1944, while in the performance of police duty, enlisted in Company G, Stamford Auxiliary Police Battalion, on May 25, 1942, and was sworn in as an Auxiliary Policeman in June, 1942. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal in September, 1942 and to the rank of Sergeant in April, 1943.

Sergeant Hartlett had formerly been a member of the Connecticut State Guard. He has an excellent attendance record and was absent from drill and other prescribed duty only once in his 2 1/2 years of service. He is especially proficient in the use of automatic weapons.

While his recovery will be slow, it is expected that he will eventually recover completely.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HARTFORD

RAYMOND E. BALDWIN
GOVERNOR

November 6, 1944.

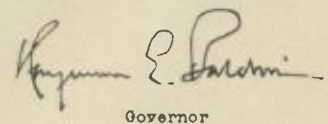
Dear Mr. Hartlett:

I was very sorry to learn of the accident and your injuries, and I am very happy to know that you are showing improvement.

Many people have expressed to me words of praise and sympathy for you, and I want to join my words of praise and sympathy with theirs.

With every wish for your speedy recovery, I am,

Yours very sincerely,



Governor

C

Mr. Theodore Hartlett
Stamford Hospital
Stamford, Connecticut.

Injured Auxiliary Remembered By President



Auxiliary Policeman Theodore Hartlett is shown in his bed at Stamford Hospital as he received a bouquet from President Roosevelt. This morning he received a letter from the President. State Police Lieut. George H. Remer presented the bouquet, acting for State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, who brought the flowers from the greenhouse at the White House. Left to right: Mr. Hartlett, Nurse Madeline Clark, Chief of Police John B. Brennan, Nurse Shirley Donnelly, Lieut. Remer, Mayor Charles E. Moore and Major Samuel Pierson, head of Stamford's auxiliary police.



POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF STAMFORD, CONN.
JOHN B. BRENNAN CHIEF



13 December 1944.

Mr. Edward J. Hickey,
Commissioner of State Police,
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Commissioner:

During the past few weeks, the attention of our citizenry throughout the State has been brought through the press, radio, etc., to our local Auxiliary Force due to the sudden death of one of our members who lost his life in the actual performance of duty and the severe injury of another.

The local Auxiliary is composed of about 175 active members. They have been organized for several years and have spent many hours in hard training to qualify themselves to handle any emergency that may arise. Their officers have, by their humane understanding of the work at hand, at all times commanded the respect of the personnel of their respective companies who have always performed their duties in a commendable manner when called upon to assist the Regular Force, they on numerous occasions having been called upon to do traffic duty, patrol duty, etc; an outstanding example of their worth having been shown when they were

called out during the last hurricane. This high standard of morale and efficiency is no doubt due to the encouragement and example set by the Regular Force and by the State Police, of which, you are in command.

I believe that every member of the Auxiliary experiences a high sense of pride and a deep feeling of appreciation in belonging to an organization that enjoys a position of comradeship with a department such as yours as was expressed by the efforts expended by yourself and all of the State Police officers who lost no time in showing their splendid feeling of responsibility to one another by their mutual helpfulness and untiring efforts to assist in the case of a departed and an injured fellow officer, for which we are indeed grateful and I feel confident that such action will have a tendency to increase the respect by the public for the various Auxiliary Forces throughout the State, to which they are justly entitled.

Very truly yours,
John B. Brennan
John B. Brennan,
Chief of Police.



Bristol Fire Department
Bristol, Connecticut

LISBON FIRE DEPARTMENT
INCORPORATED
R. F. D., 4 NORWICH CONN.

The Windsor Fire District
Fire Company
Windsor, Connecticut

Department of Police

West Hartford, Conn.



PLAINVILLE POLICE ASSO.
PLAINVILLE, CONN.


TOWN OF FAIRFIELD
CONNECTICUT
POLICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF
POLICE DEPARTMENT
WINDSOR LOCKS, CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

Department of Police
MERIDEN, CONN.

Branford Police Department
Branford, Connecticut



Town of Stonington

Connecticut

JAY R. TRAVIS, Chief of Police
Telephone 2760 Home 4535

Police Department Headquarters
November 30, 1944.

Hon. Edward J. Hickey,
Commissioner of State Police,
P. O. Box 1404,
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Sir:

In response to your communication of November 20th, with reference to the benefit performance at Stamford High School for the purpose of raising funds for the families of Stamford Auxiliary Police Officers - the late Francis Carrigan and Theodore Hartlett, I am enclosing two checks, one from my own department in the amount of \$7.00 which with \$1.00 turned over to Lt. Meckenzie of the Groton Barracks by one of my men, represents a 100% contribution from a total of eight members, and the other for \$40.00 from the Stonington Police Reserves under Capt. Clarence E. Bagshaw. The total membership of our Police Reserves is 32 men, each of whom contributed \$1.00 and the balance was voted from the treasury.

We sincerely hope the response to this most worthy benefit has been generous, and are thankful we are able to add our mite.

Very truly yours,
Jay R. Travis
Chief of Police.

TOWN OF EAST HARTFORD
Police Department
East Hartford, Connecticut

SOUTH MANCHESTER FIRE DISTRICT
MANCHESTER, CONNECTICUT



CITY OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
CITY OF WATERBURY
CONNECTICUT

BOROUGH OF FARMINGTON

POLICE DEPARTMENT

FARMINGTON, CONNECTICUT



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
CITY OF DANBURY
CONNECTICUT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE
100 WASHINGTON STREET
HARTFORD, I. CONN.

Warehouse Point Home Co.
Warehouse Point, Conn.



TOWN OF GREENWICH
CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

BENEFIT AT HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDED BY OVER 1000

A mixture of gaiety and solemnity pervaded the atmosphere in Stamford High School auditorium yesterday afternoon as more than 1,000 persons gathered to be entertained by amateur and professional talent and to pay tribute to the late Auxiliary Policeman Frances Carrigan and to Theodore Hartlett, who is now in the hospital recuperating from injuries received when he was hit by a train while guarding the Presidential Special Nov. 4.

Local and State Police Auxiliaries residing beyond Stamford area who travelled to Stamford to attend the benefit ceremony.

Danielson Area

Everett Doyle	Byron Parker	William Mansfield, Jr.
John Zieziulewicz		

Stafford Springs Area

Bernard Armstrong	Forrest Burke	Anthony Chemistruck
Jack Dennerley	Robert Greaves	

Groton Area

Eugene Buonanno	John Perkins	John Taglianetti
Aubrey Wilkinson		

Canaan Area

Joseph Beneditto	John Magyor	Salvatore LaMonica
Carl Nierentz	Anthony Roscello	

Hartford Area

Alden Bailey	Samuel Depel	Frank Duffy
Amos George	Howard Joy	Harry Kamm
Jack Kane	Carl Lawrence	Ernest Peck

Westbrook Area

Thomas Bernard	Raymond Edgecomb	James Laird
Walter Midgley	Tony Zuppe	

Bethany Area

Stanley Lund	Robert Treat	Dominick Patrnoster
Danielson Patterson	James Porter	Wallace Traver

Ridgefield Area

Oreste Bagnasacco	Theodore Bates	Howard Britto
Walter Conrad	Louis DeBoben	Edmund Einsman
Louis Esposito	George House	Harry Joyce
Theodore Judd	Raymond Keeler	Robert Kershaw
Anthony Merante	Richard O'Keefe	Charles Peck
Vernon Peck	Louis Richards	Alex Sinskie
Nicholas Stathes	Harold Wheeler	William Vandewater
Justus Wilmot	Earl Yaples	Fred Young
Andrew Nearing		

B E N E F I T P E R F O R M A N C E

STAMFORD HIGH SCHOOL
NOVEMBER 26, 1944

* * * *

AUX. POLICEMAN FRANCIS CARRIGAN
KILLED IN PERFORMANCE OF DUTY

* * * *

AUX. POLICEMAN THEODORE HARTLETT
INJURED IN PERFORMANCE OF DUTY

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

HON. CHARLES E. MOORE
Mayor City of Stamford
HON. GEORGE BARRETT
First Selectman, Town of Stamford
HON. JOHN B. BRENNAN
Chief of Police, City of Stamford
MAJOR SAMUEL N. PIERSON
C. O. Stamford Auxiliary Police
HON. KINGSLEY GILLESPIE
Commander, Stamford Harbor Patrol
HON. EDWARD J. HICKEY
Commissioner of State Police

ACTIVE COMMITTEE

CAPT. CHARLES A. PRICE
Executive Chairman
MR. THOMAS J. RYLE
Treasurer
CAPTAIN GEORGE C. CASTLES
LIEUT. JOSEPH R. SWAN, JR.
LIEUT. J. WILLIS SANC
LIEUT. GEORGE H. REMER
MR. RAY RANDALL
LIEUT. FRANK R. BARTLETT

City and Town Police and Fire Departments
who contributed to the Carrigan-Hartlett Fund

Branford Police
Bridgeport Police
Bristol Fire
Danbury Police
East Hartford Police
Fairfield Police
Farmington Police
Greenwich Police
Hartford Police
Lisbon Fire
Manchester Fire
Meriden Police
Middletown Police
New Canaan Police
New London Police

Norwich Police
N.Y.N.H. & H.R.R. Police
Plainville Police Assoc.
Rockville Police
Stafford Springs Police
Stamford Police
Stonington Police
Stratford Fire
Suffield Fire
Warehouse Point Fire
Waterbury Police
West Hartford Police
Willimantic Police
Windsor Volunteer Fire
Windsor Locks Police

State Police and Auxiliary donations
and collections for the Fund

Ridgefield	\$302.00	Westport	\$468.00
Canaan	30.00	Hartford	18.00
Stafford	350.00	Bethany	388.00
Danielson	301.00	Colchester	546.00
Groton	537.00	Litchfield	228.00
Westbrook	162.00	Comm. Hickey's office	539.00

December 16th, 1944
Stamford, Connecticut

REPORT OF THOMAS J. RYLE, TREASURER OF THE CARRIGAN-
HARTLETT BENEFIT FUND TO SPONSORING COMMITTEE.

Amount of cash and checks received through State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey and associates	\$3,969.00
Amount of cash and checks received through Lt. Robert S. Demms	1,358.50
and Lt. Edward F. Leach	868.50
Both Lieutenants reporting on behalf of the local Auxiliary Police Companies	
Amount of cash and checks received direct through the efforts of the general committee	<u>1,843.00</u>
Total collected	\$8,039.00
Less check returned for collection	<u>2.00</u>
Net total collected	\$8,037.00
Amount paid Federal Government for 20% admission tax on tickets sold, to wit: 4340 tickets	<u>868.00</u>
Net balance to be divided to beneficiaries	\$7,169.00
Assuming the division to be on an equal basis, then the amount for Mrs. Francis Carrigan is	\$3,584.50
The amount for Mr. Theodore Hartlett is	\$3,584.50
Deduct from Mr. Hartlett's share amount of check on account given him December 7, 1944	<u>63.00</u>
Leaving net check for Mr. Hartlett of	\$3,521.50

It is worthy to note that the only expense connected with the raising and distribution of this fund is that compelled under the Federal Revenue Act covering admission tax on tickets. All services of every other kind were donated and the beneficiaries receive the full sum less the necessary payment for taxes.

I think the Committee and the public did a job that we can all be proud of.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. Ryle, Treasurer
Carrigan-Hartlett Benefit Fund

STRAIGHT TALK

about the

SIXTH WAR LOAN DRIVE

As we move closer to victory, it wouldn't be surprising if you were saying to yourself—"What's the big idea of asking for all this additional money *now*? Isn't the war almost over?"

No sir, *it is not!* Not by a long shot. Of course, for many months now you've heard mostly about the war with Germany, where our greatest effort was concentrated. That's why many people have the idea that the war's practically over.

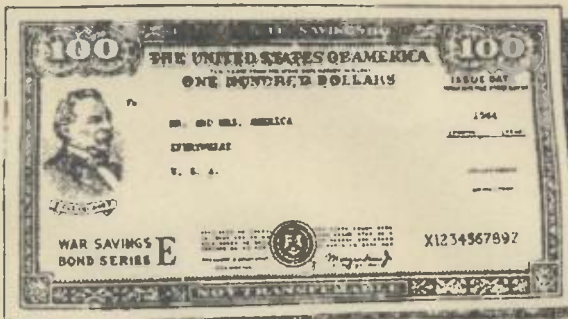
But make no mistake about it—nothing could be farther from the truth! The Japanese war is a tremendous undertaking, and victory will come high. We'll have to fight every inch of the way.



Men Sell Million

The HARTFORD COURANT

Through their assistance to the Sixth War Loan drive State Policemen proved "million dollar salesmen" in at least one barracks, it was disclosed Saturday when Commissioner Hickey announced results of this activity by the policemen. The record showed that Bethany Barracks officers and men, headed by Lieutenant Michael D. Smith, had sold \$1,005,200 to purchasers in their territory. Their record was the best of any barracks. Groton Barracks was second with sales of \$450,400. Other reports showed Ridgefield, \$12,175; Canaan, \$350; Stafford Springs, \$7825; Danielson, \$3675; Westbrook, \$69,000; Westport, \$2125; Hartford, \$4100; Headquarters, \$3725; Colchester, \$56,850; Litchfield, \$17,525.



THE H. A. MATTHEWS MANUFACTURING COMPANY		SEYMOUR, CONN.	
THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH. NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED		No. <u>7573</u>	
DATE	AMOUNT	Nov 21 1944	
PAY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND and 00/100 DOLLARS-----			
TO THE ORDER OF			
		Lt. Michael D. Smith, War Bond Division, STATE POLICE.	
DEDUCTIONS		<i>Chas. Colby</i>	<i>H. A. Leigh</i>
NET		AUTHORISED SIGNATURE	AUTHORISED SIGNATURE
TO THE SEYMOUR TRUST CO.			
51-284	SEYMOUR, CONN.		

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Commissioner Edward J. Hickey
Conn. State Police Dept.
Hartford, Conn.

December 5, 1944

Dear Commissioner:

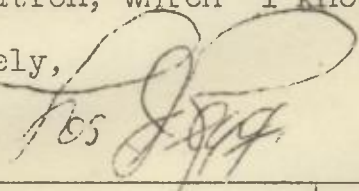
I want to take this opportunity to tell you how much I enjoyed your recent visit to Washington and particularly to express my appreciation for the White House tour. It was very considerate of you to have included me in your invitation.

As a military policeman I have had the opportunity to see most of the sights of Washington but because of the wartime restrictions have never had the pleasure of a White House visit, although I have been stationed on the grounds within a stone's throw of the house. I was particularly impressed with the beauty of the famous East Room and I do not hesitate to say that I had a peculiar tingling of the spine as I viewed and touched the many articles of historic interest.

I must admit that you Connecticut Yankees are remarkable people. Here, for many months, I have been guarding the house, and it takes a visitor to get me by the guard!

Again, my sincere thanks for a memorable day, I hope that on your next visit you will have sufficient time to look over our military police operation, which I know you will find interesting.

Sincerely,



Office of the Commanding Officer
HILLSGROVE ARMY AIR FIELD
PROVIDENCE 2, RHODE ISLAND

Connecticut State Police
Danielson Barracks
Danielson, Connecticut

4 December 1944

It is the desire of this headquarters to express to you our deepest appreciation and thanks for the splendid cooperation tendered by your office in the recent search to recover the body of First Lieutenant Robert W. Anderson, who crashed near Putnam, Connecticut, on 29 November 1944.

Please accept our commendation to you and your men on the manner in which they so willingly and efficiently conducted the search, despite rain and inclement weather.

Sincerely yours,

IVAN W. McELROY
Colonel, Air Corps
Commanding

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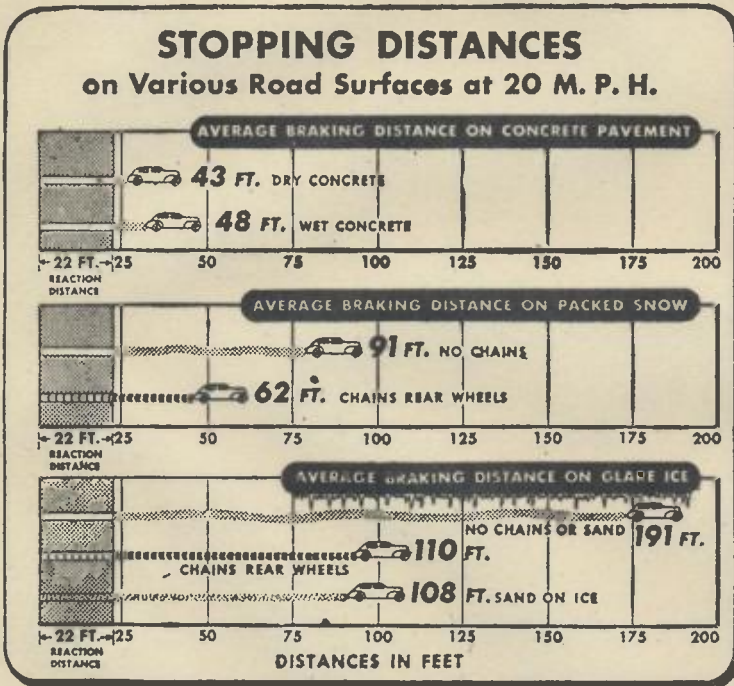
STOP LOOK LISTEN

VOX-COP

December, 1944

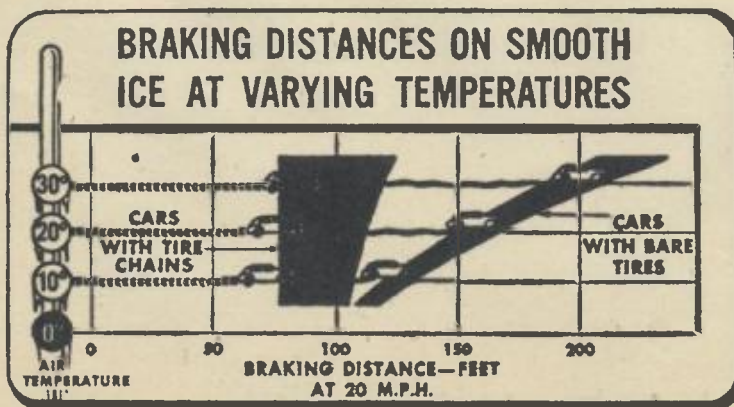
Between ages of five and nineteen — of three who die **ONE IS KILLED IN AN ACCIDENT!**

YOU SHOULD BE SEEN
not hurt
DRIVE CAREFULLY










WINTER IS HAZARDOUS FOR MOTORISTS

War production and safety authorities are concerned because last winter's traffic death rate in the snowbelt was 53 per cent above preceding summer rate. Chart shows National Safety Council research facts. A car travels 22-foot "Reaction Distance" while driver reacts and applies brakes after seeing reason to stop. Major winter hazards are skidding and reduced visibility. Are your brakes, tire chains, windshield wiper, defroster and lights in good condition for winter driving? Neglect of any one may mean sliding to the junk pile or hospital!



BEWARE OF THAWING TEMPERATURE

Did you know wet ice at near thawing temperatures is twice as slippery as ice at zero temperatures? This National Safety Council chart shows braking distances with and without anti-skid chains. Facts are based on thousands of tests on Lake Cadillac, Mich., and at Iowa State college.

FATAL HOME ACCIDENTS		1943	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	
 FALLS	16,200	49.8	
 BURNS, EXPLOSIONS	6,200	19.1	
 SUFFOCATION	1,600	4.9	
 POISONINGS, NOT GAS	1,400	4.3	
 POISONOUS GAS	1,350	4.2	
 FIREARMS	1,050	3.2	
 ACCIDENTS, MISC.	4,700	14.5	

This chart vividly points up the need for a wide program to reduce the number of home accidents. Such a program is under way: A New York project which is expected to be a model for other communities. Suggested by Health Commissioner Ernest L. Stebbins of New York, this project was developed by the New York City health department, the Greater New York Safety Council and other organizations, and sponsored by the National Safety Council.

As a starter, a home safety course was given, with required attendance by health department nurses, food, drug and sanitary inspectors, health officers and assistants in health education. Causes of home accidents and preventive measures were taken up. As part of the broad nationwide program, a manual on home safety, now being prepared, will be sent to health departments throughout the country. Increase in home accidents which took 32,500 lives in 1943, as against 30,500 in 1942, has aroused health authorities. Besides fatalities, some 4,850,000 non-fatal injuries were caused by home accidents in 1943.

WATCH
YOUR
STEP

**A CONNECTICUT STATE POLICEMAN AT
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY TRAFFIC INSTITUTE
IN THE FALL CLASS OF 1944**



Twenty-eight police officers from the United States, Canada, Mexico and China are attending the four-month course in traffic police administration which started September 6 at the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Eight states, one county and 14 municipal police departments in the United States are represented in the class.

Top row, left to right: Trooper Reuben Cansler, Georgia State Patrol; Det. Sgt. Walter E. Headley, Miami, Fla.; Sgt. Ralph E. Olstad, San Francisco; Sgt. F. Clark Sanford, Salt Lake City; Officer M. Brooks Stroud, Santa Barbara; Sgt. George T. Warner, Lansing, Mich.; Capt. S. A. Slavens, Los Angeles; Officer DeWitt J. Whitman, Washington State Patrol.

Second row from top, left to right: Ptlm. Fred V. Matheny McKeesport, Pa.; Trooper Robert G. Norman, West Virginia State Police; Sgt. Donald A. Quinn, Detroit, Mich.; Ptlm. T.

Clark Olsen, Ogden, Utah; Sgt. Evan A. Whittier, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Sgt. Clifford L. Fuller, Virginia State Police; Traffic Investigator William P. Thien, San Diego. Sgt. Ellis W. Mower, Provo, Utah.

Third row from top, left to right: Ptlm. Roy N. Phillips, Kansas Highway Patrol; Second Class Agent Oscar Danel, Mexico; Dep. Insp. Patrick Lenahan, Cleveland; D. Gerald O'Connell, assistant director of training; Lieut. Robert E. Raligh, acting director;

Gordon H. Sheehe, acting director of training; Lieut. Walter D. Myers, York, Pa.; Insp. Gaudiose Buteau, Quebec, Canada.

Front row, left to right: Kwang-Shee Chu, China; Lieut. Nicholas A. Fandel, Westchester County Parkway Police, N. Y.; Officer Jesse F. Foley, Jr., Connecticut State Police; Detective John J. Foy, Jr., Buffalo; Ptlm. William K. Ward, Utah Highway Patrol; Lieut. Harold D. Robinson, Nebraska Safety Patrol; Det. Clarence G. Robinson, St. Petersburg, Fla.



\$210,000 U.S. PAYROLL STOLEN IN ENGLAND

London - (AP) - The London Daily Herald said today a \$210,000 payroll for United States troops on the Western Front had been stolen while in transit in England.

It was the most "hush-hush" crime of its kind in England's history, the Herald said. How and when it occurred is a mystery, and nobody will talk about it.

"American military police and G-men have joined in a widespread hunt", the Herald said, adding that the money was in small notes and sealed in tin boxes.

Vox Cop - Just a little "taste of Post War Planning."

New York - (AP) - An unidentified man whipped out a gun on the lower Bowery and fatally shot another man who had asked him for a cigarette, police reported.

Michael Condon, 52, identified through a Social Security card, had berated the man who fled after firing three shots, one of which pierced Condon's heart.

LETTERBOX THIEF DOES NEAT JOB

Hartford - "I read an item in your paper about the theft of clothespins," Mrs. Mary Tofil, 270 Jefferson St., said today. "Well, my letter box is gone."

When she looked for her mail this morning Mrs. Tofil found that thieves had removed the box from the entrance to her apartment. To do so, they had to remove nine screws. Before departing they neatly pasted up a sheet of paper to cover the hole in the wall where the inset type of box had been. Upon the paper they pasted the piece of cardboard bearing the occupant's name.

GUARD CLOTHESPINS, IRATE WOMAN WARNS

"It isn't safe to leave your clothespins on the back stoop any more," said a lady on South Marshall St. Her bag of clothespins had been stolen.

"And when I went to borrow some from my neighbors, they'd had theirs stolen too," she said. Six families reported similar losses.

Clothespins have been scarce in stores.

**SAFE-CRACKERS GET \$12,558
IN 7 WEEK-END JOBS**

They Take \$11,000 in Bronx;
5 Offices Are Visited In
Building in West 55th St.

Seven week-end safe burglaries, six in Manhattan and one in the Bronx, were reported to police as the business day started. The total loot was estimated at \$12,558 in cash, a \$100 war bond, \$660 in war stamps, and \$54 in postage stamps.

Five of the Manhattan jobs apparently were the work of one band, who went systematically through a six-story building at 625 West Fifty-fifth Street and pried open five safes in as many different floors.

VOX COP CONGRATULATES OFFICERS POMFRET, WHELAN, RITCHIE AND PANCIERA UPON APPREHENDING OUR LOCAL SAFE CRACKERS.

Carteret, N. J. - A crazed slayer of four persons, believed to be armed with a rifle and revolver, was defying a posse of more than three hundred police, firemen and soldiers tonight in a wild brushland area here which was being fired in an effort to drive him out.

The scene was one of mad confusion - yelling men, smoke and flames swirling skyward, and searchlights, hastily erected by firemen of surrounding communities, sweeping the countryside. Sound trucks were on the way to amplify the shouts to the quarry to surrender.

But there was no sound from Daniel Molnar, twenty-five-year-old laborer, who went wild at 4:40 p. m. when his estranged wife refused to return some phonograph records to him at the home of his father-in-law at 22 Mercer Street, a few hundred yards from where the manhunt is going on.

**THIEVES STAND CHILD IN A CORNER
ROB BROOKLYN HOME OF \$20,000**

A widespread search by police for three thieves who ransacked a Brooklyn home recently after they had bound two domestics and a house painter and forced a ten-year-old daughter of the victim to stand in a corner for an hour while they leisurely went about their business.

The theft netted the thieves about \$20,000 worth of jewelry, silverware, furs and cash and was taken from the top floor of a two-story building.

The three intruders, one of whom displayed a revolver, went to the apartment after they had picked up the domestics and the house painter in the first floor apartment. Once they were in the house, they tied the domestics, eighteen and twenty-year old sisters, and the painter, and warned them not to make an outcry.

Just then a young girl came home. The robber who had the gun took her by the hand and placed her in a corner of the kitchen. He told her she later informed police, that no harm would befall her if she remained quiet but that if she moved she "would get hurt and maybe shot."

For the next hour the robbers emptied drawers and closets piling the loot in the kitchen. When they finished, they again warned the girl to remain quiet and they made their getaway in a waiting automobile. The girl, however, released the three persons who were tied in the living room.

A man arrested for stealing manhole covers and rolling them to junkyards and selling them told the judge he did this to keep from having to work.

1944-45 OFFICERS OF THE STATE SECTION—
HISTORY OF THE SECTION

In August the State and Provincial Police Section of the IACP observed its sixth anniversary. Organized in August, 1938, at the Toronto Conference of the IACP, the Section has fulfilled the best expectations of the group of state officials who were instrumental in its organization.

Some years prior to 1938, a number of state police executives met in Trenton, New Jersey, and organized the State Police Executives' Association, elected officers and decided to meet annually. Due to termination of positions in state police organizations by many of the founders and lack of facilities to develop a vigorous program of activities, this organization became inactive. State police officials, however, were anxious to have a nationwide organization for exchange of information and development of cooperative activities.

Anthony Sunderland, then commissioner of Connecticut State Police, invited state officials to meet in Cleveland in July, 1938, during the conference of the Interstate Commission on Crime to discuss forming a new organization. A committee was appointed to issue invitations to all state enforcement officials to attend a special meeting to be held during the Toronto Conference of the IACP.

Captain Don Leonard, of the Michigan State Police, was appointed chairman of this meeting. It was the general opinion of the group that state police and highway patrol units should unite in a national organization, and that organization within the framework of the IACP seemed the most desirable course of action. This opinion was supported by others present. Heads of the Canadian provincial police forces asked to be included in the organization plans.

The meeting drew up an operational plan for submission to the Executive Committee of the IACP. This provided that only executives of state or provincial forces who are active members of the IACP would be eligible for membership; that a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary would be elected annually; and that the secretarial assistance and facilities of the IACP would be utilized in carrying on the work of the organization; that the Section would not engage in any program inconsistent with the policies of the IACP; and that regional meetings would be held annually to promote cooperation in matters of mutual concern on a regional or area basis.

The plan was approved by the Executive Committee of the IACP, and the State and Provincial Police and Highway Patrol Section of the Association was duly established. The title was later shortened to its present form.

Since 1938, the Section has grown from the original membership of 17 to 120 at the present time, representing 43 states, three Canadian provinces, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Regional meetings are conducted annually, under the sponsorship of the six regional chairmen, and the annual meeting is held in conjunction with the regular IACP Conferences.

Shown here are photographs of the 1944-45 officers of the Section, with exception of General Chairman Edward J. Hickey, Connecticut State Police, whose picture appeared with those of other IACP officials in last month's *News Letter* and Colonel Beverly Ober, Maryland State Police, vice-chairman (East), and Bruce Smith, Institute of Public Administration, advisor.



Vice-Chairman (West)
Chief E. Raymond Cato
California Highway Patrol



Secretary
Supt. John A. Gaffney
New York State Police



No. Atlantic Chairman
Comm'r. C. M. Wilhelm
Pennsylvania State Police



Southern Chairman
Major J. T. Armstrong
No. Carolina Highway Patrol



East No. Central Chairman
Comm'r. Oscar G. Olander
Michigan State Police



West No. Central Chairman
Chief Elden Rowe
Minnesota Highway Patrol



So. West Central Chairman
Supt. Will K. Zurbrucken
Kansas State Highway Patrol



Mountain-Pacific Chairman
Chief James E. Pryde
Washington State Patrol

IN-SERVICE STUDIES

VOX-COP

PAGE I

DECEMBER 1944

LET'S BE FAIR ABOUT THE LIE DETECTOR

By Capt. Harold Mulbar,
Michigan State Police

According to a recent article that appeared in the New York Times, the American Psychiatric Association went on record as questioning the reliability of the "Lie Detector." In all probability 90 per cent of the membership of this association never saw a Keeler Polygraph, Fordham Recording Psychogalvanometer, or any other apparatus used in this technique. It is very apparent that they have not examined, at least carefully, the statistics available in connection with the results over any given period. A study of the results obtained by this technique are indicative of being directly opposite to the statement released for publication by the association.

It is rightfully assumed that the American Psychiatric Association membership is made up of reputable, ethical, professional people. What the purpose or motive is behind this release is beyond the writer's comprehension.

In their release, comment was made questioning the reliability of lie detection due to the danger of error and mistakes in the analysis of tests. There is danger of error. There have been mistakes in the analysis of lie detection tests but they have been so rare that they have attracted considerable attention.

Members of the medical profession, even those specializing in psychiatry, have committed errors: have erred in the diagnosis of patients. This does not discount the value of the practice of medicine. To err is human and to forgive is divine.

It is the opinion of the writer that this statement, released for publication by the American Psychiatric Association, is unfair and made without the proper foundation of facts, and that they went outside of their field to be critical.

It would seem to me that before any organization goes on record as being critical, or offering praise, they would first ascertain all of the facts.

To evaluate lie detection one should first have the benefit of the record. Statistical data, as to the accomplishment of lie detection technique, is available for the asking from public and private agencies engaged in this work over a period of years.

The records of the Michigan State Police show that thousands of crimes have been solved over a period of nine years by the aid of lie detection technique.

Thousands of persons suspected of having guilty knowledge of a criminal case have been able to offer further proof of their innocence by this technique. Other agencies have had the same experience with lie detection technique.

The question in discussing the value of this technique, which the layman asks is "If the lie

detector is so valuable why don't the courts accept it?"

In several states the courts have admitted "lie detector" testimony. There have been several instances in the State of Michigan.

In a recent Michigan case "lie detection" testimony was admitted after the jury was excused so that if the case went to the Supreme Court that body could have the benefit, or at least take the testimony of the operator into consideration.

In this particular case the Court ruled that the "human mind is not perfect and no human machinery has been devised that is perfect." This same rule would apply to the medical profession or any other testimony of an expert nature. This same court ruled that "the Supreme court for legislature has not authorized the use of the Keeler Polygraph as evidence in court." A lot of "expert" testimony is submitted without necessary direct legislation and the Supreme Court has never had the opportunity to pass on it.

Fingerprints went through a long period of pioneering before gaining legal recognition. It was not until 1911 that the first case admitting fingerprint testimony was accepted in this land. Today fingerprints, palm and footprint testimony is accepted without question if the person testifying qualifies as an expert.

All scientific evidence has had its struggle to gain recognition by the courts and this is a very healthy condition. I fully agree that our courts should be most cautious in admitting testimony of methods or procedure which are not far beyond the twilight stage.

There is one disadvantage in the work when the court accepts lie detector testimony; fewer persons will submit to the test. Attorneys, knowing the position of the courts today, usually do not particularly object to the accused taking the test. This enables the investigating officers to have the benefit of the information from the tests. The writer has never encouraged any move to have the courts accept deception examination for this reason.

There is one question that weighs heavy on my mind in this regard. In fairness to the accused who, at the instigation of the investigators, submits to one or more of these tests which turn out in his favor (there being no indication of deception), shouldn't he have the benefit of this in court? Hadn't the jury the right to know of his willingness in submitting to the test, which supposedly he did in an effort to prove his innocence, and to cooperate with the law enforcement agency investigating the case.

If the examiner believes there is deception, that the accused has guilty knowledge, shouldn't the court have the benefit of that opinion? As to the value of this procedure and the merit of this work the jury, like it does in all other evidence submitted, can weigh the evidence and give it any consideration they may deem advisable.

The Michigan Police Journal

QUESTION BOX

Q. Is circumstantial evidence sufficient to obtain conviction on capital offenses?

A. Yes. An excellent example of this type of evidence is the case of the State (Mo.) vs. Butts 182 S. W. 2d, 544. Butts was charged and convicted of the murder of a seven year old child. His confession was introduced at the first trial and conviction resulted in the death penalty. This conviction was reversed by the Supreme Court for the reason that the confession was inadmissible. At the second trial the State's case was based purely on circumstantial evidence. Butts was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. The conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court in a recent decision handed down by that body.

Q. Can a narcotic addict who is charged with a criminal violation legally refuse to submit to an examination to show that he is under the influence of a drug?

A. Yes. To require a man to submit to such an examination would cause him to testify against himself. Such a requirement would be a violation of Amendment V to the Constitution of the United States, which says that no person in any criminal case shall be required to testify against himself.

Q. How should samples of handwriting be secured for comparison with an unknown specimen?

A. The identification of handwriting is based upon the comparison of the writing habits of the individual in the formation of the letter or word sequences. A person forms writing habits which he cannot readily discard even though he wishes to do so. The writer does not stop to consider the formation of each letter when he writes a word but rather forms it subconsciously. It is logical to reason that a more accurate comparison can be made on words

or groups of words that are alike. The word comparison in itself connotes a similarity between two or more things. Obviously it would be impossible to make any accurate determination as to the similarity in the handwriting of the word "James" with the handwriting of the word "Ralph". Therefore, in obtaining a sample of handwriting to be compared with an unknown specimen of writing, the subject should write the same words that appear in the unknown writing. In securing the specimen it is best to have the person write the words as they are dictated, at first permitting him to take as much time as seems necessary, then require him to write the material at the normal speed so that it will be more difficult for him to disguise the writing. Several specimens of the same wording should be obtained. As soon as the subject has finished writing one, it should be removed from his sight and the same thing dictated to him again. If the content of the writing is brief, at least ten specimens of the writing should be secured. Questions put by the subject as to how the words should be spelled or written should not be answered by the officer; instead have him write them the way he would normally do. For the purpose of explanation, we may assume that a person is charged with the forgery of a check and the officer wishes to obtain specimens of the handwriting of the suspect. The subject should be required to fill in blank checks with the wording that appeared on the questioned check. The manner in which he writes the date, makes his figures or writes the amount might be of great help to the examiner in making the comparison and identification of the handwriting.

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

VOX-COP

PAGE I

DECEMBER 1944

STATION "A" RIDGEFIELD

GEN. STILWELL VISITOR HERE

Spends Weekend as Guest of
Daughter in Taunton
District of Newtown

(The Danbury News-Times)
General Joseph W. "Vinegar
Joe" Stilwell, recently returned
from China where he served as
commander of Allied forces in the
China-Burma-India theater of war,
spent the weekend as guest of his
daughter, Mrs. Stuart Wilder, in
Taunton district of Newtown.

Gen. Stilwell was accompanied
by his wife and his military
aides. His aides spent the week-
end at the Hotel Green in this
city.

He arrived here by plane early
Sunday morning and was scheduled
to leave the Danbury airport at
an undisclosed hour today.

Contacted last night by a
News-Times reporter, Gen. Stil-
well was non-committal on the
notoriety which accompanied his
recent removal as military com-
mander in the Far East and did
not disclose his future destina-
tion or assignment. The only
thing he had to say was he is
taking a well earned rest.

Gen. Stilwell stopped at the
Ridgefield Barracks and shook
hands all around. He appears
like a pretty regular fellow.
Officer George Noxon provided an
escort.

STATION "B" CANAAN

Imagine Officer Gunning's face
when he looked in the parked car
and found the young fellow lying
on the back seat dressed in a

women's slip and no woman
present. Dear Dear. And on such
a cold night. He claimed he had
been sleeping and that he was
angry because the Army rejected
him. He could have probably re-
leased a War for active service.

Yes, we have venison. Tex
Calkins who came to us from "L"
started right out in Canaan
style. Caught a deer-jacker with
two of the nicest bucks we have
seen in a long time. Imagine a
barber trying to be smarter than
Tex? Well, he did but Tex show-
ed him. \$100.00 is quite a price
for a deer when you not only
don't eat the deer but lose your
gun, too. We are glad to have
Tex with us and Station "L's"
loss is our gain.

Officer Donald Frost #56, who
has been in the hospital, is now
at home trying to get his
strength back. The little "flu"
bug got Don when his back was
turned, so down to the hospital
he went. He is better now, thank
you, and we expect him back to
work soon. Don is now a pilot
and has a new nickname. In
Canaan he is known as "Downwind."

Officer John Foley has passed
over his job on the vacant house
patrol to Officer Duren. There
is no better way of learning all
about God's country than trying
to locate the vacant houses under
our protection. Along about now,
it is a case of snow shoes, skis
or dog sled. Yes, we have had
snow and plenty of it.

It would never do to omit
Officer Beizer from this epistle,
but Larry is very quiet and very
busy. All fires in the locality
are turned over to him. He likes

then and does a very creditable job. Ask Frank Allen. He gets so he can investigate two a day.

We have a new dispatcher, Tom Trant, recently released from the Army and are glad to have him with us. He lives in Canaan and knows the territory so that is a big help.

Our former chef, Alec Durand, is still in the Army and we have not heard from him lately, but Eva tells us he is well. Our houseman now on military leave, Ned Negri, married Eva's sister. Congratulations!

Ray Conklin who writes those short notes to Lieut. Boas, was home for a few days. He looks fine.

An item of interest to Lieut. Boas, should be that Officer Val Serafini, formerly of the Winsted Police Department, now of the U.S. Army in India, was listening to the radio, when he heard a report of a stolen car and the station sending same was the powerful little five watter, known as WJTB. Imagine a cop getting a stolen car report from his own territory while in India.

Talking of India - what ever happened to our former dispatcher Johnny Winn. He wrote a letter to get us to write for Vox Cop so that he would know what was going on. We did. Then, he lost his pen or something. Come on, John, let's know where you are. We take this medium of sending our message.

Station "B" comes to the front again for the unusual. Chief Split-Cloud, Chief Thunder and Chief Run-Away, all full-blooded Indians and their families came to the station on a Sunday lately

and gave quite a performance for the benefit of the children in our territory. They arrived early with their tepee which they set up on the front lawn, and dressed in their native costumes proceeded to give us a real entertaining afternoon. With the help of the auxiliaries, the boys at this station were able to handle the crowd and the young folks went away from the station, knowing a little more about early American history. Everybody had a grand time. Ask Officer Pequignot who early in the afternoon decided that he would be the target for Chief Split-Cloud's demonstration of how the Indians used a bow and arrow, how it feels to be shot at? Lieut. Brandt received a great deal of mail from the Kids telling him how glad they were that he had arranged such a pleasant afternoon. Wahoo!!

Sgt. Lowery and Officer Gunning went to Falls Village recently to get a trio of young fellows who had stolen a car in Danbury and who had abandoned same in Kent and who were also guilty of breaks in Station "A" territory. They were picked up, and taken to the barracks, where they were turned over to Officer Casey of the Kent Residency, who in turn turned them over to Station "A". Sgt. Lowery and Officer Gunning learned of a new place to conceal a gun on this case. Now, the question is - who gets the day off? Station "B" made the arrest on a Station "A" case number but turned the boys over to Officer Casey, who works out of Station "L". We should get credit for an assist anyway. What say, boys?

When Station "D" starts to talk about their new dispatcher and wants people to drop in we

decide that when pulchritude is mentioned, why not invite people to come to Canaan. We know we don't have many visitors this time of year, but Miss Sherlock (WJTB 449) is still on deck at this station and the Massachusetts State Police think that she is worth riding down to see. We also get letters about her being so pleasant.

We, of Station "B", take this opportunity to wish our friends both in the Department and those in the service, a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year and to those in service we say "Dominus Vobiscum" and with it goes our hope that you will all soon be back with your families and with the department.

"Chum"

Special Canaan Reporter

STATION "D" DANIELSON

On November 29, at about 9:40 A.M., Station "D" personnel were called upon to investigate the crash of an Army P-47 Thunderbolt fighter plane which had spun to earth just south of Route #44 in Putnam. This request was unique in that it was the first such crash in this territory.

The crash scene presented the usual picture of complete destruction with the added discomfoting fact that the plane had struck in a stream and the fuselage was buried deeply in the bed of the rain swollen waterway.

The day was very disagreeable with heavy rain and strong winds and all at the scene suffered many discomforts from exposure to the elements. The weather did not prevent a large crowd from gathering to watch the drama unfold. There were the usual number of conflicting stories about

the movements of the plane prior to its final plunge, but it was felt from the first that the pilot, Lieut. Robert W. Anderson, a veteran of action in the Pacific had stuck with his ship.

As the day progressed, Capt. Leo F. Carroll arrived on the scene and undertook the direction of operations for this department.

It was evident from the first that the removal of the wreckage from the stream would present quite a problem and so the services of a gas shovel were obtained. The shovel arrived on the scene after dark and light for its operation was furnished by the lighting apparatus of 45 HQ in charge of Officers John Ehlert and Arthur Mayer, of Station "F". The Army added a portable landing light during the night to supplement our equipment.

By diverting the course of the stream, the shovel was gotten into a position to operate and proceeded to scoop up the bits of wreckage until all were removed. No trace of the pilot was found and operations ceased for the night at 1:30 A.M. By that hour the officers and auxiliaries, who so willingly volunteered their services, were wet and cold and were quite willing to get home to bed.

The following morning the search for the pilot was resumed and a detail of Army men joined in the hunt. Captain Carroll again took the field with Lieut. Clarke and directed the efforts of our men. It rained all that day as well and the cold wind continued to blow.

At 5:00 P.M. a detail of Army men found the body of the pilot in a swamp about one-half mile from the crash scene. His chute was not open although the rip

cord had been pulled and the pilot chute was sprung. The body was carried from the swamp and the Good Captain joined the others in wading through water up to his pockets to assist. And thus it was that one who had eluded death dealing bullets over enemy territory and served his country with glory was borne from the scene of his last flight. True to the code of the fighter pilot - he flew, fought and died alone.

Here this story might end but it would be incomplete if we did not make special mention of the yeoman service rendered by Captain Carroll. We think that his efforts are worthy of an additional day off for this meritorious service rendered and if not that at least he has earned a new degree to add to those (of doubtful parentage) displayed in the last issue of Vox Cop. "E.E." 'excavating engineer' - is the one we had in mind, and it took a real large bucket to take care of the work outlined by the Captain.

In former times parents spoke of the "Bogie man" to wayward children in order to bring them into line. Today, around Danielson and Moosup, the cry is "Heckler and Kenyon will get you if you don't watch out."

Officer Charles Heckler and Mrs. Susan Kenyon have really put the fear of the law into a host of "pleasure" girls, both young and old. Their recent Saturday night raid in the heart of Danielson caused many a raised eyebrow among the town's elite and fear in the hearts of others not so elite. This particular case, in which four women and four service men were arrested, was only one of many situations of the same type cleared up by Officer Heckler and Mrs. Kenyon in recent weeks. The parade of

these cases through the courts has awakened court officials to the seriousness of the situation and the growing severity of sentences reflects their reaction to the effort to curb such activity.

Officer Leo Marion, too, has been very active in and around Putnam and Thompson in cases of a similar nature. The effectiveness of his work was well demonstrated in Superior Court recently when four men were sent to prison for long terms despite, in at least one case, an extremely vigorous defense by a battery of legal talent. The success of this prosecution is a tribute to the work of Officer Marion in cases of such a distasteful and difficult nature.

Both Officers Heckler and Marion have worked long hours, day and night, to complete these cases and their reward has been the satisfaction of a job well done and the thanks of the substantial people of the communities wherein their work has taken them.

Lest it be thought that Officer Charles Heckler has confined his activities to sex cases alone we cite the following case for which the officer recently received commendation from Chief Game Warden, Thomas Rose.

On November 28, 1943, in the early morning hours, a rifle was fired at the home of Game Warden George Willis in Eastford and the shot went through the side of the Willis home and entered the living room. Fortunately none of the members of the Willis family were injured. Game Warden Willis had arrested several deer-jackers the night before and they were suspected in the shooting but all were old hands before the law and nothing was gained by questioning

them.

On October 6, 1944, two men were arrested by Officer Heckler for the shooting and later were presented in the Windham County Superior Court on bench warrants and were convicted of firing the shot into the Willis home. Almost a year of investigation had gone into the solution of this crime and we add our congratulations to those of Tom Rose.

It's another Kathleen added to official station family and this time it's Kathleen Brennan - daughter of former radio dispatcher, Katherine Brennan, born at the Day-Kimball Hospital, November 28, 1944. Mrs. Brennan's husband is in France with the U. S. Army and hasn't yet heard of this great event in his life, so this is one time we got the news before daddy.

"Les"

Special Danielson Reporter

STATION "E" GROTON

The firm of Skelly-Nichol-Marchese has tied another knot in the lanyard that keeps the old "E" Flag on the Mast at Station "E" (For Extra).

First - Skelly in retrospect:
Oct. 24, 1944 - Route #32, Montville - 9:52 P.M. "Sig. 96-Nutmeg 5W-745" - from Loc. 61. Same date, same route, same town, "13E to E - sighted 96". Ditto above, date route and town, "13E to E - sank same". Just like that; sounds easy - but it wasn't!

For in the first place, Long John was going in the opposite direction when he spotted the car and the only thing that's harder to see than a set of number plates under those circumstances is the lipstick on your

own face from the lips of a certain beautiful WAC captain. (we don't know the exact address in New Hampshire rite now but we do know it'll be "the Mr. & Mrs. John Skellys" at home to their friends after the war).

So he had to turn around (which constitutes a feat of magic in good old GG-124) and his troubles really began. The operator of the #96 wasn't going to be apprehended if he could help it, and employed all of the many stunts to avoid same - erratic course, high speed and artful dodging. But our Skell knows a few dodges himself and his'n was bettern their'n.

The actual apprehension wasn't too pleasant either, for the in-vectives of those two youthful Coast Guardians taxed to the fullest the intestinal fortitude of our Hero.

In spite of everything, in they came, and J.S. caught another of those coveted dazcoff.

On Nov. 7, 1944, at the eery hour of 2:30 A.M., Officer Tommy Nichol wondered what on earth anybody would abandon a car in the middle of the Great New London-Groton span over the Thames (pronounced TEMS hereabouts). But a closer inspection revealed that the car had an occupant, for behind the wheel sat a gentleman of color who hastened to explain that "a man who Ah don' know nuthin' bout, but his name iss Joe" let him take the car.

Not having the number on his stolen car sheet, Terrible Tommy brought the gent to the Station "for further examination." While there, inquiry revealed that the vehicle had been removed from it's parking place near the R.R. Station, unknown to the owner.

Meantime, along came a train with the owner on board. A R.R. employec, he gazed at the spot where he had left his car and saw only the empty space. Hurried telephone calls to the New London Pee Dee and subsequent check with this station substantiated the fact that Off. T.N. was entitled to membership in the ever increasing extra-days-off fraternity. On Nov. 18, the New London Police Court deprived the Navy of another Steward, 2nd class, by binding the gent over to Superior Court.

Officer Louis Marchese adds another one to our bewilderment. How did we ever get along without him? During the early morning hours of Nov. 11, 1944, the Club Woodland out in Waterford suffered the loss of 7 cases of choice liquors (and we do mean choice) represented by such names as Ballantine Scotch, Four Roses Rye, etc., via the B.E.&T. Route.

About 11:00 A.M. Sunday (fortified by the good influence of his surroundings::St. Mary's, 61:: during the preceding hour) our own Louie M. reached Flanders on the Post Road in E. Lyme on the first stretch of his patrol for the day. There, alongside the road is an old caddy sedan, left front fender waving in the breeze and tire flat. The individual in the car didn't move, but the man out near the front met Officer M half-way across the road. His intent was obvious: to keep the inquisitive minion of the law as far away from the stricken vehicle as possible. Brushing aside the variety of excuses offered for their presence, the persistent patrolman advanced to the investigation.

Abundant rewards were his as follows:

One stolen car (unreported)
 Two arrests: Breaking & Entering and Theft, Night Season (One of the accused with a N.Y. state record for Burglary)
 Solution of the Club Woodland crime
 100% recovery of the stolen liquor (except three bottles consumed by the thieves)
 The plaudits of his fellow workers
 The commendation of radio and Press
 And in recognition for a good job well done by The Boss in the form of congratulations and TWO well earned EXTRA DAZEOFF.

The \$64.00 question around Station "E" is: WHO IS LITTLE SKUNKTON? He is harder to find than Lil' Abner on Sadie Hawkins Day.

The snowstorm of Nov. 16, should bring to Captain Carroll's mind the remarks made by "Little Nell" to him about the Blizzard.

Officer J. Samuel Skelly is in the market for a pair of snow shoes. These victory jodphurs aren't what they're cracked up to be!

6:00 P.M., Monday, December 11, saw the final chapter written to this territory's most high-priority annoyance case in many a year, when Edmund Beebe, 27, of Waterford, was given a 10-day suspended jail sentence on a charge of Prowling.

The inception of this case dates back to early in September, when Beebe personally complained of the theft of several chickens and the apparent presence of a

prowler about his premises in Graniteville. Subsequently, almost nightly complaints of a similar nature were received from residents of this otherwise peaceful section of the Town of Waterford. Women whose husbands were in the service, were in an almost continual state of apprehension caused by the appearance of faces at the windows and rattling of door knobs, and the ringing of telephones, which when answered, elicited no reply.

Although every effort was made by the officers of Station "E" to discover the identity of the miscreant, even to the nightly posting of personnel in the affected homes, the "elusive one" seems always just out of reach. The local citizenry formed a posse, and although counselled against such drastic action, roamed the area with shot guns and rifles a-shoulder. On at least two occasions, weapons were discharged, and the picture became one of serious proportions.

But finally, as is always the case, the true status of the matter slowly came into view, and with the pooling of information acquired over the period of weeks involved, Officer John H. Smith, already renowned for his persistence and untiring effort, picked up the suspect for questioning. Beebe at first stoutly maintained his innocence, stating "Was he not responsible for the forming of the posse? Was he not always first and foremost in reporting information? Was it not he who dashed to the succor of the beleaguered ladies ahead of his comrades at the reception of each and every complaint?" Trooper John lent an attentive and sympathetic ear, but in the final analysis, the accused was forced to admit that the reasons for his being suspected as the prowler

were better than his weals of denial, and the signing of the confession followed as a matter of routine.

HATZOFF TO EFFORT!

"Don't leave your key in your ignition switch."

We know a poor brother copper who did, and is his face red! For this wasn't an ordinary ignition switch. This little ignition switch was in the panel of a Police Patrol car, and a little sailor boy who couldn't get a taxi back to the Base knew how to turn the key. But what the little sailor boy didn't know was that police cars don't pay toll on the bridge, so when he paid his, the toll collector, lacking a sense of humor, called the barracks. Officer Andrew Yurtin invoked "fresh pursuit", and turned another key on the sailor boy - in the lock at the brig on the Base.

XTRA DAZEOFF FOR ANDY!

RADIO BONERS

"WNLC reports the recovery of a stolen car in this section, by a State Policeman without wheels or tires."

The Eastern Division's own mentor, Captain L. Francis Carroll, man of many degrees, was responsible for a 100% subscription of the gathering to the Carrigan-Hartlett benefit show.

On the evening of Nov. 20, the Station "E" "Auxies" gathered in the dining room at the Barracks and listened in rapt attention to Commander Carlton Murphy of the U.S. Navy, recently returned Submarine Skipper from the South Pacific battle zone. His modestly related tales of Japanese Fleet conquests in the little

yellow men's own back yard, made extra good listening.

The unit voted unanimously to dine the inner man at the Morton House, Niantic on January 11, 1945. This will be the first occasion of its kind in our history, and non-refusable invitations were extended to the guests of the evening, and Commissioner E. Jay.

Wanna buy a horse? P.W. Ruthie Ashley advertises half of her stable for sale. She states she can do with one horse for the winter. (We haven't asked the horse what his opinion is yet.) Anyway, what it costs to feed one ain't just hay.

"Fitz"
Special Groton Reporter

STATION "F" WESTBROOK
HUNTER RESCUED BY PATROL BOAT

Westport Youth Drifts Five
Miles From Shore In Leaky Canoe

A 17-year-old duck hunter was rescued five miles off Compo Beach in Long Island sound late yesterday afternoon by a Coast Guard patrol boat a few minutes after a leaky canoe in which he had set out to retrieve a duck, had been swamped by high seas and a strong wind.

The youth, Horace Vasques, had doffed his overcoat and shoes before taking the canoe to retrieve the bird and a strong offshore wind and high seas buffeted the small craft so that he was unable to make shore. Commander E. D. Smith of the Coast Guard craft which rescued the youth said that Vasques was struggling in the water when picked up and suffered from exposure and immersion.

BOAT DOCKS HERE

Pharmacist mates aboard the Coast Guard boat took the lad in charge and early in the evening the craft docked at the Richard Peck dock here. Vasques was taken to his home, Imperial Avenue, Westport by State Police.

The State Police under Lt. George H. Remer, Westport police, two helicopters from the Chance Vought plant here and harbormasters from Norwalk and Westport took part in the search for Vasques but were prevented from moving far enough into the Sound in small boats by the heavy surf.

Vasques went hunting with two companions, Robert Hatch and Eugene Rudy and when the duck was shot down, Vasques took off his overcoat and shoes and entered the canoe to retrieve the bird which fell about 20 feet offshore.

After reaching the duck, Vasques found he could not paddle back to shore because of the strong wind and heavy seas. His companions reported Vasques' plight to State Police and the Westport harbormaster, Robert Rooker who in turn notified Albert Boerum, Norwalk harbormaster.

State Police under Lt. George H. Remer immediately went out to the scene, along with Westport police. Commandeering an oyster boat, Sgt. Albert Rivers and Officers Jerome Smith and Robert Murphy tried to launch a small boat but were forced to put back to shore. Lt. Remer then notified the Coast Guard station at Groton and Chance Vought officials who sent two helicopters to the scene and were given the general direction in which the canoe was last seen through glasses.

Later State Police managed to rig up a large boat and were

nearing the scene of rescue when notified by Commander Smith of the patrol boat that the lad was well and that he would be kept aboard until he recovered from his close escape from drowning.

STATION "K" COLCHESTER

Somchow or other, the news from "Whirling K", the home of the "Busy Beavers" missed the last issue of "The Voice of the Police." Consequently, the total distribution fell below the sales for the month previous. You readers have written in so many letters asking, "How Come" that we say, "It shall not happen again."

We welcome Officer Robert Erdin back to Station "K", having been transferred from Station "C" on October 1, 1944. Bob is well acquainted with "K" territory, having been stationed here four years ago.

If you see a four-foot-seven dashing about Station "K", who looks like a miniature Fiorella LaGuardia, he is "Billy", the kitchen boy, who keeps his 85 lbs. bounding between chores from dawn till dusk.

If you have not heard 425-HQ emitting from Hartford lately, it is because Walter McKenzie has taken up the duties of dispatcher at Station "K".

Well, the Captain of the GREAT Eastern District is now operating a new car; just keeping up with other increases in the No. 1 District. "It's an eight in place of his former six."

Officer Thomas O'Brien gathered in an extra day off a fortnight ago, in the arrest of two

thieves for the theft of gasoline. It was a two-day vigil and his patience was rewarded with the extra 24 hours O.D.

Sec. 565 of 1930 General Statutes

Was his face red.....

In exercising his franchise, as is the privilege of every American citizen on November 7th, Officer Edward Faith, #133, was advised by the voting list checkers, that he was unknown in his native New Britain, at least as far as their list showed. At loss which way to turn, he advised the moderators, who advised him to contact the registrar of voters for the City of New Britain. (His complexion was getting pink.)

After much confusion and delay he was informed he was out of luck. He contacted the City of Hartford, his former residence but received the same reply. (His complexion was getting redder.)

At loss which way to turn, he contacted Lieut. Schwartz for a solution. Referring to the General Statutes, the Lieutenant advised "Ed" to read Section 565 of the General Statutes to the moderators. This was done, and after a conference between the many representatives of the existing political parties, it was agreed that his name would be written in on the list of voters. (His face was now very, very red.)

So.....

Should any of you readers become faced with a similar situation, the solution can be had for the asking.....Just call "K".

"Punjab"

Special Colchester Reporter

