

Vox-Cop

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EDWARD J. HICKEY,
Commissioner

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GREAT MEN

VOX-COP

FEBRUARY 1945



GEORGE WASHINGTON

"....THE MEMORY AND THE NAME OF WASHINGTON SHALL SHED AN ETERNAL GLORY...."



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"....THAT FROM THESE HONORED DEAD WE TAKE INCREASED DEVOTION TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVE THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION.."

FRANCIS MALONEY

A FIGURE WHO WILL LONG BE REMEMBERED IN CONNECTICUT'S PUBLIC LIFE DIED AS WE WENT TO PRESS - SENATOR FRANCIS MALONEY OF MERIDEN. HE WAS AN ABLE MAN, A GOOD FRIEND, A CAPABLE AND HONEST PUBLIC SERVANT. IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF FRIENDS, REGARDLESS OF POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS, WHO WERE GRIEVED WHEN HE PASSED AWAY. THEY WERE LEGION. OUR STAFF WILL ALWAYS BE PROUD OF THE FACT THAT WE FEEL QUALIFIED TO BE IN THAT CLASSIFICATION. FRANK MALONEY WILL BE SORELY MISSED IN CONNECTICUT. HE WAS A GREAT STATESMAN.

CONNECTICUT STATE JOURNAL

HOW TRUE!

"IT IS NOT THE PLACES THAT GRACE MEN, BUT MEN THE PLACES"
- VOX-COP -

Police Photo Wins Prize

VOX-COP

February, 1945

The Hartford Times Rocky Hill Chief Intent on Job



Prize winning portrait of Police Chief Elmer J. Edwards of Rocky Hill, by Officer Russell Anderson, Rocky Hill Police Department and Northwestern Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.

Russell S. Anderson, of the Rocky Hill Police Department, received a second place award of \$10 in War Stamps for the photograph which he entered in the police photography contest of the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill. This contest, the first national photography contest exclusively for police, was conducted through the Traffic Institute Review, official publication of

the Traffic Institute.

Mr. Anderson's photograph entitled "Corner of State and Main," was taken while Chief Elmer J. Edwards of Rocky Hill was directing traffic on a busy corner. The judges commented that this entry depicted a traffic officer intent on his job, and were much impressed with the quality of the photography.

The Traffic Institute initiated the police photography

contest to stimulate the use of the camera as standard police equipment for preservation of evidence and general police work. Entries for the next contest must be postmarked not later than June 1. Any police officer (including members of the military police and shore patrol) may enter photographs taken in the line of duty, subject to the approval of the chief or commanding officer.

BY THE YANKEE CLIPPER



VOX-COP

PAGE I

FEBRUARY 1945

GAMBLERS HELPED THE REV. ENDICOTT BUILD HIS CHURCHYARD FENCE

(Thompsonville Press)

Tombstone was unique among the frontier towns that have achieved lurid distinction in the history of the American West. It had, according to its legend, its man for breakfast every morning, but it was touched with the refinements of old and ordered communities. It was isolated in an Arizona desert, but civilization was just over the horizon....A mining town in the heart of a cattle country, it had the picturesqueness of a boom silver camp and the colour of a trail-end, cowboy capital. It was a town of lawlessness and law, saloons and schools, gambling halls and churches, lurid melodrama and business routine, red lights and altar candles....

The Rev. Endicott Peabody, educated at Cheltenham and Cambridge university in England, and now rector of the Tombstone Episcopal church, is anxious to have the churchyard fenced and takes up a collection for the purpose. His congregation gives meagerly. Gamblers playing poker in the Crystal Palace learn of the good pastor's disappointment, and, with their compliments, send the Rev. Peabody the kitty from the night's play, the kitty comprising chips taken out for all hands above two pair. The Rev. Peabody returns a note of polite thanks and the church fence is built.

THOMAS E. JACKSON, SCREEN COP NINETY-TWO TIMES

Real Policeman Doubles as
Reel Policeman, Too

(Herald Tribune)

Type casting is a Hollywood practice against which most actors rebel. Usually it occurs because an actor has excelled in a particular role at an early period in his career and is always thought of in connection with that role. The actor's personal life has no bearing upon his professional career, and the two rarely are combined.

An interesting exception to this rule is Thomas E. Jackson, now appearing as a policeman in "The Woman in the Window" at the Palace. Three years ago Jackson became attached to the office of the Los Angeles District Attorney, and has passed his time since then alternating between real and reel police officers. Whenever a picture role turns up he receives a leave of absence.

Jackson arrived in Hollywood in 1928 after portraying a policeman in "Broadway" for ninety-five weeks on Broadway. One of his outstanding movie roles was in "Little Caesar," in which he appeared as the police sergeant who eventually brought about Edward G. Robinson's downfall. His role in "The Woman in the Window" is the ninety-second time that he has appeared as a screen policeman. Once a policeman, always a policeman.

FACES AND FACTS

By Willis Birchman
(New Haven Register)



ABRAHAM S. ULLMAN, State Attorney for New Haven County since 1939 and well known man about town for his interest in civic affairs; for three years he was President of Boy Scouts. I realized I was sticking my chin out, as well as his own, when I asked him to pose because his sister is an artist. You may be surprised to learn that Ullman receives knickknacks from people who now enjoy their Wethersfield abode. It seems the all time high was a man recently sentenced to life imprisonment who sent the attorney a Christmas card and this prompted Ullman to remark, "Apparently he is a satisfied customer!"

STATE TROOPERS SAMPLE
CAPTAIN FORD'S CHERRY PIE

State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey and State Trooper A. H. Kimball of the Stafford Springs barracks, who bore the brunt of some good natured kidding on their culinary ability recently by Maurice S. Sherman, editor and publisher of the Hartford Courant, today tasted the recipe for cherry pie of Lieut. Comdr. George Gilmore, commissary officer at the Maritime Service Officers' school, and probably commented that, "We couldn't have done better ourselves."

Accompanying Commissioner Hickey and Trooper Kimball was the commissioner's chauffeur, Sergt. Salvatore Pastorie of Hartford.

The sergeant was an innocent bystander to the whole business but one of the maritime men on duty said he noticed that the Sarge ate more pie than his two companions-and not out of courtesy either.

OUR MERCHANT MARINES

The late King George V of Great Britain had a motto which served him in good stead all his life: "If we don't get what we like, we must learn to like what we get."

The big thing in these times is to do well the job that has been assigned to us. Looking over the fence with one eye always upon what seems a greener pasture never has and never will help a man to do his immediate job; nor will it help him in his climb "up the ladder." St. Paul sums the whole matter in one sentence: "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content."

TRUMBULLOG-
USMS

THE CONSTABLE AND THE LAW

CONTRIBUTED BY

Lt. Col. Wm. T. Babcock

POLICE REVIEW

London, England

What is "Hard Labour"?

The Home Secretary has announced that a Bill is shortly to be introduced which will, among other things, abolish the only remaining significance of a sentence of imprisonment "with hard labour," as distinct from one in which hard labour is not specified. For many years now anyone sentenced to hard labour has done exactly the same kind of labour (if it could be called that) as people sentenced to ordinary imprisonment. Both kinds of sentence are sentences of "Third Division" imprisonment, and in both cases the prisoner does whatever tasks the prison medical officer certifies him fit to do. What distinguishes the two classes at the moment is the fact that the "hard labour" prisoner, for the first fourteen days of his sentence, gets no mattress to sleep on. No other difference survives.

The disappearance of this anomaly will probably be little more publicized than the process of whittling down "hard labour" itself has been. So those Justices who, despite the advice of the Magistrates' Association and the Home Office, do not make themselves familiar with the conditions prevailing in the prisons to which they send their cases, are likely to go on specifying "hard labour" for a long time to come. Hitherto it has made little difference whether they specified it or not; henceforth it will make none at all.

None at all? Well, it must be admitted that it may make a purely subjective difference to some Justices - those who enunciate the words "imprisonment with hard labour" in the special tone of solemnity which betrays a belief that hard labour still involves the breaking of stones and the operation of treadmills. Quite recently even a High Court Judge sentencing a prisoner at Assizes, told him "the sentence of the Court is that you go to prison, and be kept to hard labour, for eighteen calendar months." Clearly his Lordship had lost touch with prison developments. Few Home Secretaries, on the other hand, have shown such an interest in penology as Mr. Morrison, and none can have had so little time to devote to it.

Masquerading

The perennial Press report has cropped up again about a woman charged with dressing as a man - "Ex-A.T.S. Girl on Masquerading Charge," said the headline. Actually she was charged with stealing a clothing coupon book, and appeared in Court in clothes which could, apparently, be distinguished as noticeably "manly" even in these days of universal feminine slacks, collars and ties. One of the Justices, vaguely believing that there must be a permissible limit to this sort of thing, told her she must not go about looking like a man unless she was in the Services. No one else said anything about it, and the Justice's objection was presumably based on the feeling that the defendant's dress showed a disrespect for the Court. But it was enough to produce a "masquerading" headline.

Perhaps it may still instruct somebody if we point out once

again that the law places no restriction on dress provided it is decent and is not an unauthorized use of a "protected" uniform. And a costume is not indecent, in the eyes of the law, merely because it is worn by someone of the wrong sex.

Most textbooks on psychology deal with "cross-dressing" as a symptom of pathological disorder. They usually call it "transvestism" because they like the pseudo-Latin scientific jargon of the German medical authorities. (Havelock Ellis used to call it "eonism," after the famous Chevalier d'Eon whose sex was so long a mystery.) Psychoanalysts find that there are patients who resort to "cross-dressing" or masquerading because it "helps them to dispose of a complex." There are still a great many intelligent people who, priding themselves on their hard-headedness, dismiss the psychologists' explanation of sex-aberrations with a jeer; they are probably a majority, and many of them are certainly to be found on the magisterial bench. But it ought to be widely known among the Police that cross-dressing is not in every case due to the need for a disguise to cover a crime, or to a mere longing to be "different." And it should certainly be understood by the Police that it is not in itself an offence of any kind.

Employers "Using" Motor Fuel

A correspondent tells us that the Clerk to the Justices in his district puts a specially restrictive meaning on the word "using" when considering the issue of summonses for misuse of motor fuel. "No person shall use or permit the use of motor fuel, says Article 4 (1) of the Control of Motor Fuel Order, "for a purpose...not mentioned in the ap-

plication in response to which the coupons were issued." If a chauffeur driving a car on his master's business is stopped by the Police, and the employer is not in the car at the time, who is "using" the petrol? The chauffeur, says the Justices' Clerk, because you cannot "use" petrol unless you are actually manipulating the mechanism of the engine; the employer "permits" the use, and the summons against him should accordingly be for "permitting," not "using." Very well, rejoins our correspondent, but does this mean that the chauffeur must always be prosecuted for "using" in spite of the fact that he is a servant who must do what he is told and does not, in all probability, know the scope of his master's petrol allocation? Not at all, is the Justices' Clerk's reply - you can have a "permitting" summons without proceeding against anybody for "using." So this is what is done. Probably it doesn't matter much, says our correspondent, but which view is right?

The meaning of words not defined in a Regulation can often be a matter of opinion, and this appears to be such a case. We think the Clerk is wrong, and that an individual, a firm, or a company employing a driver, to make unauthorized journeys is "using" the petrol. So is the driver, whether you prosecute him or not. The Editors of the Justice of the Peace take the same view, to judge from the answer they give to a question of this kind in their issue of 6th October, 1944.

THE CARRIGAN-HARTLETT FUND

Notice has been received of a further contribution of \$15,00 to the Carrigan-Hartlett Fund by the Danbury Paid Fire Department.

CROOKS IN TECHNICOLOR

The Texas Rangers have a super rogues' gallery... with felons as film stars

The Texas Rangers can furnish Hollywood with a number of very capable and realistic successors to Humphrey Bogart, who has outgrown gangster roles.

They're good bad actors, too, these Southwestern public enemies whom the Rangers are starring in color motion pictures.

They perform, however, not for the amusement, but for the protection of the public. It's a new supplement to criminal identification, and here's how it works:

The notorious Robert McEachern, serving more than 300 years for murder and various other crimes, fled from a Texas Gulf Coast prison farm - for the third time in less than two years.

He Knew the "Mug"

Two years later a service-station operator was robbed 600 miles away at Lubbock. The robber's description vaguely fitted McEachern. The victim hesitantly and tentatively identified a standard "mug" picture of the outlaw.

At headquarters in Austin, 425 miles from Lubbock, a Ranger carrying a little flat tin can jumped into a fast car. A radio message instructed Captain Maney Gault at Lubbock to set up a motion-picture projector and have the robbery victim available. Six hours later the service-station operator sat in a room at Lubbock Police Headquarters and watched the colored, moving likeness of Robert McEachern flash on the screen. And he cried out, "That's him, by golly! That's sure him!"

In that moment success came to this use of color motion pictures as the first new addition to identification by photography since the police first started using "mug" pictures 95 years ago. The Rangers had made the film three months before, when McEachern was recaptured after his second escape.

The witness, who hadn't been sure of his identification of McEachern's "mug", made a succession of comments as the picture ran:

"See that funny little tilt in the way he holds his head? That's just like him. Look at the way his hair clings to his head, like a wig. Why, that picture looks more like him than he does himself!"

There was a lot of sense in that last statement. Movies are not only superior to ordinary mug shots - with their detail, color, and action - but are actually better than showing the suspect to the victim in person.

A subject in a line-up stands like a wooden Indian - in the movie he walks to and from the camera, smokes a cigarette, talks, laughs, frowns, gets into and out of a car. He is shown with and without a hat, shaven and unshaven. This personality study lets the witness see the suspect just as he appeared during commission of the crime.

Even more important is the elimination of self-consciousness and nervous strain for the witness.

The McEachern movie was shown to many local officers so that they could recognize him instantly. A widespread manhunt was organized. McEachern, however, stayed one jump ahead through a series of thefts until he reached New Mexico. The New Mexico officers were forewarned. They shot him out of a car and he fled a-foot. Next day he was captured

while riding a bus.

Officers responded enthusiastically to the movie idea. Some police and sheriff's departments, with the necessary equipment, have started using it. The Rangers are making "stars" of many of the State's more dangerous criminals, in cooperation with the Texas Prison System, and as soon as materials are available they're going to add sound tracks.

They're In the Limelight

If movies are adopted generally as a supplemental aid to criminal identification, as Colonel Garrison, Chief of the Rangers believes they will be, a long stride will have been made to remove the uncertainty which has thwarted justice both in the failure of witnesses to identify guilty persons and in the conviction of innocent persons through wrong identification. And officers can recognize criminals they've never seen.

But why, you wonder, will a criminal perform for a picture which he knows may cause his capture? "We haven't found a criminal yet," says Colonel Garrison, "whose vanity wasn't stronger than his caution."

CONNECTICUT ADOPTS CRIME SOLVING SYSTEM THAT SCORED PERFECT RECORD DURING 1944

(New Haven Register)

Adam Yulch, whose system of identifying criminals by laundry marks had a perfect batting average in 1944, doesn't look like a man you'd expect to find mixed up in a crime.

He can identify most murder or amnesia victims within 24 hours. Since he established the first laundry mark filing bureau eight years ago, no defense attorney

ever has challenged his evidence in cross examination. A lieutenant on the Nassau County, N.Y., police force, he likes to call himself "consultant for the entire nation's law enforcement agencies - and that includes the FBI."

Adam is a little fellow - just five feet, two inches of cop. A plain clothesman, he loses a couple of those inches in his hat which settles snugly around his ears. At 60, he still is excited about crime detection; when he's telling about a case his eyes widen as though he is hearing the story for the first time.

A MOTORCYCLE BUG

He joined the police force of a neighboring county 30 years ago because he wanted to ride a motorcycle. The inspector said that, if Adam would buy his own motorcycle, they'd pay him a dollar an hour to catch speeders. Adam earned about \$5,000 a month for the county and soon had a couple of extra counties as customers.

It was in 1936, while he was on Nassau's detective division, that he became aware of the potentialities of laundry marks. Three bandits in a stolen car had made a haul of \$10,500, abandoned the car and escaped. In the car was a suit of clothes with a cleaner's mark.

"Then," says Adam, "yours truly was called in and given the suit of clothes with: 'Find the man who cleaned this suit. I don't care how long it takes or how expensive it is, but don't come back until you've found him.'"

For three months Adam canvassed cleaning establishments in the metropolitan area. New York City alone has 11,000. Says Adam, "I don't know how many pairs of shoes I wore out." Then

one day up in Westchester, "To my surprise and I almost done a backflip, a cleaner says 'Yes, that's my mark'." All three bandits were caught and convicted.

While wearing out shoe leather, Adam had had a lot of time for thought. No state had a law requiring laundries and cleaners to register their marks. Criminals had been detected by laundry marks since 1883, but detection was haphazard and tedious because not even the FBI had a laundry mark file. Adam proposed to start one.

He told his commanding officer, Inspector Henry R. King, what he had learned. Every cleaner's mark has an indicator, a route designation and a customer's designation.

By collecting sample marks and filing them, Adam thought he could find the proper cleaner. From the route and customer's marks, the cleaner could tell Adam the name of the person in question.

Many cleaners use the same indicator but, with the selection narrowed by locality, Adam maintained he could pick the right cleaner "because no two marks is any more the same than leaves on a tree." Some cleaners use indelible pencil, some ink, some print, some write, some use a stamping machine.

HIS FIRST CASE

"Inspector King gave me the green light," says Adam, and he started out. Within a few months, his first murder case turned up. The body of a man who had been chained to a tree, his clothing saturated with gasoline and set afire, was found on New Jersey's Palisades, along the Hudson River.

No one could identify the victim. Yulch was called in. He

carefully sifted charred cloth. With a magnifying glass he found the smudge of a cleaner's mark. Since most cleaner's ink is indelible, Adam took a chance on moistening it. The number came through.

Within two hours he was in a tailor shop in the Bronx. The tailor got out his books, turned to the proper page, then became hysterical. The mark was that of his father-in-law. A dentist's examination clinched the identification.

Adam added institutional laundry marks to his files. His samples approached the 300,000 mark. Then he came across something that surprised even him.

He was in a shop requesting a sample mark when the owner said, "there's my mark," and pointed to the collar of a shirt. Adam blinked, "where?" he questioned. "Right there in front of you." Adam still didn't see it.

SECRET MARK

The cleaner put the shirt under an ultra violet lamp and immediately a number of marks became visible. The process was a trade secret used by some 500 firms in the United States and Canada to identify garments of fine material without visibly marking them. Today Adam's secret kit contains a portable ultra violet lamp that looks like a photographer's flash gun.

He has supervised the establishment of filing bureau like his own in Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Newark, and for State Police of Connecticut. He recently instructed the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in his system, and lectures on it at the Police Academy at Washington, D.C.

And there are always cases in hand to work on. "There were 74 cases last year," says Adam, "and 74 cases closed - 100 per cent.

STATE REVENUE DROP

(N.H. Register)

The bi-annual report of State Tax Commissioner Walter Walsh revealing a decrease of nearly two million dollars in State tax receipts for the fiscal year serves to emphasize anew the need for the exercise of judgment and caution on the part of the General Assembly in consideration of the proposed 73 million dollar State general fund budget for the next biennium.

With tax and other revenues already falling, it is essential that the Legislature follow carefully the advice of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin in appropriating for the coming fiscal term no funds which are not "absolutely essential." The Legislature must also give careful heed to the Governor's plea to conserve in every detail possible the State's re-

sources to meet "huge potential obligations of the future."

The State Tax Commissioner's report shows that the net decrease in State tax receipts was one of \$1,980,278. It is interesting to note that the decrease was centered in a drop of \$1,083,754 in liquor taxes and \$986,777 in gasoline tax and military tax. These drops were partially offset by increased returns from other types of tax receipts.

This falling off in tax revenues adds strength to the statement made by Governor Baldwin in presenting his budget which warned that the overall revenues of the State will not much longer remain at their present inflated war levels. It is thus extremely necessary that the Legislature in adopting a budget govern its expenditures accordingly.

BEACON HILL

Organized Police and Chiefs Oppose Bill for Instruction By Public Safety Department

Berkshire News

Boston - The police and chiefs of Massachusetts, through their state organizations, opposed in a public hearing at the State House yesterday, a bill to establish an instruction course for state, metropolitan and municipal police under the Department of Public Safety.

The Massachusetts Police Chiefs' Association, through Chief Archie F. Bullock of Arlington, expressed concern that the bill would lead to control by the state department over municipal police. The Massachusetts Police Association spokesman, John J. O'Brien, said "The men do

not object to going to school but to its being under the department of Public Safety," Chief Bullock testified. He favored instead a school for training new personnel.

John B. Atkinson, Cambridge city manager, the petitioner, said police departments have so many men in the military service that a school should be established to enable the men to get back their knowledge of police work when mustered out. He said, inasmuch as the police associations oppose Department of Public Safety control over instruction, it might be placed under the Department of Education, Miss. Katherine Lyford, of the Massachusetts Civic League, favored education department control, saying there would be federal funds available that way.

AROUND THE CLOCK

(Naugatuck News)

Paul Buckmiller, prominent local mortician, had a great deal of alleged help on his trip to New Haven Monday night to attend the dinner of the Connecticut Sports Writers' Alliance at which Peter J. Foley, N.H.S. coach and athletic director received a Gold Key award. Passengers in the car with Mr. Buckmiller included Carl Moore, publicity major domo of the U. S. Rubber Co. footwear plant, Harry "Red" Ingram, "U.S." employment manager who states if you are able to walk into his office, he has a job for you, Pat (Gleam In His Eye) Kelley of the Naugatuck Chemical, a smoothie of the best Baldwin street, Waterbury smoothies, and Joseph Smith of THE NEWS.

A tire chain broke on Mr. Buckmiller's car just as the party reached Bethany, and helpful Mr. Kelley suggested that one of the "public servants" at the Bethany State Police barracks, he was sure, would be only too happy to help remove the chain so that the party, togged out in best bib and tucker for the dinner, would not get all mussed up.

Hopefully Brother Buckmiller drove into the State Police yard, near the garage, and aided by Brother Kelley put on a great act looking over the tire chain and in general indicating to the world at large just what the troublesome situation was all about.

Brother Kelley's chest expanded another three full inches when one of the "public servants" was observed approaching the window of the garage. The "public servant" gave the Naugatuck group one quick look, took in the situation in a matter of seconds - and then ducked back to be seen no more.

With feet freezing rapidly, the Naugatuckians, stamped about with hopes dropping lower and lower like the mercury in the thermometers this winter. For all the help that the so-called "public servants" extended, the local motorists might as well have been in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

Brother Kelley received a few hard glances for his fellow passengers as the party slunk away from the State Police barracks, sure that the only help one would get from any of the so-called public servants there was when "Bill" Schatzman gave an order.

The party was forced to stop on the road and while everybody stood around figuring out how to take off the chain, Carl Moore, who knows more mechanics than the entire lot of his fellow passengers put together, got down on a blanket and took off the offending link while the rest of the group mulled over the matter.

Continuing on toward New Haven, the group was forced to stop at a garage in Westville to have the other chain removed - and believe it or not Mr. Moore had to tell the proprietor how to go about it.

Arriving at the Hotel Taft, the party almost wore out its shoes trying to find a check room. The check room in the lobby, presided over by a gorgeous brunette, was filled to capacity, and though Mr. Kelley used all his Irish guile and charm, the Naugatuckians were unable to get their clothes checked in that sector. With the second check room heavily burdened by the 600 odd men who left hats and coats there, Mr. Buckmiller finally solved the checking problem - but two of the group lost their hats.

P.S. Everyone had a great time before the night was over.

POLICEMEN AID FAMILIES
IN FUEL SHORTAGE

(Waterbury American)

When uncomplimentary thoughts about policemen pop into your head, stop and reflect upon the work Waterbury's John Laws are performing in the fuel emergency.

Yesterday Detectives Paul Moynahan and James Stack took off their coats and became coal heavers to aid three Waterville families that ran out of coal last week end. In one of the homes the occupants were freezing the officers reported. Moynahan and Stack, who patrol the city nightly in the police department's anti-vice crusade, keep alert to everything that goes on around them. When they learned of the distress of these families, the two men went to Citizens Coal Co., hobbled by a shortage of manpower, loaded coke bags and hauled them to the three Waterville homes. The plain-clothesmen also volunteered to replace any ailing yard man at the coal yards.

Sunday, Patrolman Walter Ogri-sek, Frank Pelser and Matthew Guarini also made their services available in the delivery of fuel to distressed families. Sir William Gilbert wrote a line into the score of "The Pirates of Penzance" proclaiming that "a policeman's lot is not a happy one," but Waterbury's finest do not agree with this theory of the Savoy lyricist. The gratitude of the people was ample reward, they say.

Meanwhile coal dealers, finding no relief from the demand for coal, continued today to deliver partial loads of substitute fuels. More people were going to the yards to cart their own requirements to tide them over until a supply truck can get around to their homes.

APPRECIATION MEMO
FROM
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL NEWS AND NOTES

OUR STATE POLICE are coming in for much favorable comment with their "preaching sermons, baking pies, - and what not", but Middlesex Hospital employees wish to add their appreciation and praise of this branch of the public service for what the men have done to help our hospital in time of need.

On Thursday, January 11th, the State Police were called upon to rush an emergency supply of a new drug for use in treating a patient for "an almost continuous nasal hemorrhage." Commissioner Hickey located some of the "Fibrin Foam" in New Haven while hospital authorities were waiting for a supply to come to Hartford by plane from Boston, and both supplies were rushed to the Hospital by State Police!

THANK YOU, COMMISSIONER HICKEY, and your OFFICERS for your never-failing cooperation.

Vox-Cop acknowledges with gratefulness the editor's memo of commendation for our services. We shall endeavor to continue our efforts to be of satisfactory service to the public.

The mother of a young woman engaged in war work in Washington, D. C., wrote and asked her just what she was doing. The daughter's reply follows: I work in the data-analysis group of the aptitude-test sub-unit of the worker-analysis section of the division of occupational analysis and manning tables of the bureau of labor utilization of the War Manpower Commission."

The Recorder

CHERRY PIE TEST

(The Springfield Union)

The demonstrated versatility of a Connecticut state patrolman, Albert H. Kimball, who last Sunday stepped aside from his regular duties to preach a sermon in the Staffordville Federated Church in the illness of the pastor has served to put him on the spot. This has been done through the agency of Lt. Harris J. Hulburt, in command of the Stafford state police barracks, where Kimball is stationed.

Hulburt, noting comment in the Hartford Courant on the versatility displayed by the patrolman, which was accompanied by a challenge to Kimball to bake a cherry pie," queried concerning the acceptance of the challenge. A "high authority," who may or may not have been State Commissioner Edward J. Hickey gave his sanction to this extra-curricular activity. Now for the honor of the force it is up to Kimball to make good and produce the cherry pie which will be judged by the editor of The Courant.

It is said that Kimball is not without ability as a pastry cook; if so the matter may perhaps be a "plant" to win publicity for the patrolman and through him for the entire force. Or again it may be that the Courant editor shines in the making of cherry pies as an avocation. Why else, the query arises, should the challenge have specified cherry pies?

However, the die has been cast and Kimball is put to it to produce a pie that will be as highly commended by The Courant editor as was the patrolman's extemporized sermon by the Staffordville congregation.

A possible catch lies in the difficulty in obtaining cherries yet awhile, unless canned cherries would be acceptable. The

curt wording of the editorial challenge, "Can you bake a cherry pie." leaves a certain latitude to the performance. Kimball may assume that cherries in their natural state are implied, in which case he would have opportunity to practice up. In making good on the editorial defi Kimball will be setting a still higher standard for other cops, either in Connecticut or elsewhere, to shoot at.

Had we been The Courant editor we should have stipulated sour cream pie or, in a pinch, apple pie, which are our favorites. Indeed, we challenge any member of the Springfield police force to make any kind of a pie that can be adjudged, by us of course, as excellent. This includes police detectives and Miss Belden.

EFFICIENCY PROVED AGAIN

State Police and Highway Department Earned Gratitude

To the Editor of The Courant:

I wish to express my gratitude publicly for the help that the State Highway Department in this section gave me when I so much needed aid.

I had been snowed in and was not only short of fuel and food but had injured my knee so that I needed it strapped. I live alone with my eight-year-old son a mile from the State road. I appealed to the State Police to help me as the Town seemed unable to do so. Officer Parrott procured a State plow, and immediately they cleared the road.

My heartfelt thanks go out to these men who acted so efficiently in an emergency. If you could in any way express my gratitude in your paper, I should appreciate it.

Mary B. Hart

Canton

RATS ARE PROLIFIC

It isn't rare for a pair in their prime to produce over 50 progeny in a year

Normally afraid of humans, a rat may attack viciously when cornered. Jabbing at it with a stick is a task for an athlete, because a rat can run up that stick in a wink and may inflict a painful bite on the hand. Gnawing insulated wire and matches, rats often cause fires.

(How to bait them.)

Finding hospitable premises, rats multiply at a rate that is terrific for mammals. When only four months old, they can breed, and the period of gestation is three weeks or a few days more. Ordinarily, a female in her prime produces three to five litters a year, but under ideal conditions the number is greater. In the Dolge Laboratories, we have obtained five litters in six months from a pair of experimental brown rats, and that record has undoubtedly been exceeded elsewhere. A litter includes from five to 20 - as many as 22 in a litter have been reported. Small wonder, then, that when a building becomes rat-infested complete riddance requires persistent effort.

The life span of a rat is three to five years, altho some have been known to live almost six. And those which have reached the age of four display a remarkable degree of intelligence. In experience and wisdom they are, relatively, the equivalents of humans who have reached three score and ten, but much more agile. Traps don't bother them. Even if caught, they often escape - after eating the bait.

Rats spend the greater part of their lives in a state of fear -

are terrified by humans. When they leave their nests, this fear is amplified, so that they may act in an irrational manner. At times, for example, they bite babies or sleeping adults. On being cornered, they fight viciously - do not merely defend themselves, but attack furiously. Jabbing at a cornered rat with a stick is hazardous, for it can run up that stick in the wink of an eye and inflict a nasty wound on the hand with its vicious teeth. Or it can jump about two feet vertically and over three feet horizontally.

In the big cities, firemen consider them an added hazard. Maddened by fire, they sometimes assault the men who are trying to save the building.

An adult brown rat measures about 17 inches from its snout to tip of its tail; has a body about nine or ten inches long and weighs about twelve ounces, altho some specimens are twice as heavy, especially those which infest buildings where the food is such as to cause obesity. The added weight is no advantage; it usually makes the rat clumsy.

That rats consume much of our food and do considerable damage by gnawing things they cannot eat is generally known. But did you know that rats cause many fires? In the first place, they often gnaw the insulation on electric wires, causing short circuits. Curiously, they like to nibble on matches, igniting them in the process. And when they build their nests, they often use inflammable materials.

When you try to exterminate rats, it is not enough merely to get a dependable material. There is no magic shortcut; the task calls for perseverance. Make up your mind to this: you are dealing with intelligent creatures.

If you leave both baited and unbaited food about, they will usually show a preference for the latter, so start by removing or covering it. And vary the bait from night to night.

Dolge has developed a new product for the purpose: Concentrated Safety Rat Scat, which is about three times as strong as our old Safety Rat Scat. Use about one part of Concentrated with nine parts of food. Mix it with chopped fish one night; switch to chopped meat the next. Then spread it on bread covered with butter or cheese, make sandwiches and cut them into cubes. Peanut butter is very appetizing to them.

Clean-up Magazine-

HIGHWAY EMPLOYEES DESERVE PRAISE

(Waterbury American)

It's about time somebody pat-
ted the state highway department
- at least the branch that covers
the Waterbury area - for the fine
job its employees have done in
snow-removal this winter. The
storm of Thursday night and Fri-
day morning, leaving 12 inches of
snow on an already well-covered
city, was taken in stride by the
state department crews. A
spokesman for the Waterbury sta-
tion said the men remained out
all night Thursday night and all
day Friday because the manpower
shortage made it necessary and
because the workmen take pride in
keeping state roads clean. It is
all the more a creditable job the
crews are doing when it is con-
sidered that the Waterbury sta-
tion covers an area from Water-
bury to the New York state line
in the west, the Naugatuck valley
in the east and Long Island Sound
in the south, with only one-third
of the force that normally
is employed.

ANOTHER ORCHID FOR CONG. LUCE

Whatever others may think of
Cong. Clare Boothe Luce is of no
concern to the Pedlar. In this
book the lady from Greenwich is
gracious to newsmen and to us
that is all that matters. On a
difficult assignment recently
curious crowds rushed in for a
glimpse of Mrs. Luce, spoiling
the chances of a battery of press
photographers to get their
photos. The congresswoman noted
the situation as she stepped from
her automobile. It's not alto-
gether glamour that keeps Mrs.
Luce in the public eye. It's
brains. The representative
doesn't need personal publicity
to maintain her standing and
whether the cameraman with us got
their shots made little differ-
ence to her position. But by her
consideration she showed that she
was aware that the lensmen had
been assigned to this event and
were expected to return with good
pictures. The crowd had spoiled
this. Mrs. Luce simply delayed
her exit from the sedan until
equally-gracious and obliging Lt.
Leo Mulcahy of the state police
cleared a path and arranged a
vantage point for the press
corps. Only Mrs. Luce and the
photographers seemed aware of
what was happening. Mrs. Luce
then stepped out and moved
through the crowd. Flash bulbs
went off to the accompaniment of
shutter clicks. The cameramen-
had their pictures. When the in-
cident ended Tom Goodman of The
Sunday Republican whispered:
"There's a smart woman". There
were no dissenters. "And there's
a smart cop," rejoined a reporter
with his finger pointed at Lt.
Mulcahy. That afternoon Mrs.
Luce's headwork was apparent on
the front pages of several state
newspapers.

THE BUS STANDEE LAW

(The Hartford Courant)

It is not clear why there should be perturbation over expiration of the immunity of public service companies from the law limiting the number of standees in buses, if indeed the immunity is, in fact, ended. The State Police Commissioner calls attention to the situation, and police authorities throughout the State have been informed. Technically, if the state of affairs is correctly presented, the police from now on would be obeying the law were they to cause arrests in connection with overcrowding of vehicles.

Nothing would or could be sillier than to attempt to enforce the prewar standee law at a time when the public can turn to no other means of transportation, and when the bus companies cannot obtain additional equipment or an adequate supply of manpower. It is not to incite rebellion to say that a police department that started making trouble for bus drivers of bus companies in present conditions would have the public on its neck, and properly. Common sense is an important component of law-enforcement.

But what is particularly strange at the moment is the fact that such publicity should come at a time when the Legislature is in session. If there is a public emergency, the House and Senate can easily deal with it. The House needs only to concur with a bill already adopted by the Senate. Or doubtless the Senate would concur in a suitable bill passed by the House. The two law-making bodies are not made up of children quarreling over petty precedence and prestige. At least, they should not be. If there is need for further legislative action on bus standees,

let it be had, and promptly. Meantime, any cop, State or local, who attempts to prevent citizens from getting home for supper or down to work on whatever bus is available, will find himself up against invincible odds.

It is appropriate, also, to say a word of praise about the efforts of Connecticut Company employees to handle the public in the recent stormy weather. They have done an excellent job. Most drivers are accommodating, patient and courteous. They have been helpful to women and children all but helpless in snowdrifts. They have stopped the buses to pick up and let off passengers where the public was best served. The supervisory force likewise has done splendidly in its efforts to overcome the effects of blizzard weather and shortage of manpower and equipment. The public owes all of them a word of appreciation, and that it gives it ungrudgingly is demonstrated by absence of petty complaints.

LA POLIZIA NEL NUOVO RUOLO

(Il Progresso--Italo Americano)

Il Poliziotto levatrice non rappresenta piu una novita, che se non proprio ogni giorno, almeno una volta a settimana, ve ne e uno che, chiamato di urgenza al capezzale di una donna s'accorge che non v'e tempo d'arrivare all'ospedale, e in quattro e quattro otto fa tutti lui, con l'aiuto, naturalmente, della partoriente.

Ma l'agente Albert Kimball della polizi statale del Connecticut ha assunto un nuovo ruolo che non ha precedenti e che quindi potra costituire un precedente.

La Federated Church di Staffordville si trovo domenica senza un Pastore. Il Ministro titolare, Rev. Clayton Small, era a letto con la febbre, e il sostituto, Rev. James English di Hartford non poteva raggiungere la Chiesa a causa della neve altissima.

Un allarme fu lanciato che proprio in temp di razionamento non si deve a nessun costo razionare il pane spirituale. E fu cose che il luogotenente delle truppe statali Hulbert diramo un messaggio all radio che fu raccolto dall'agente Kimball che si trovava non lontano del tempio.

E Kimball in uniforme sali sul pulpito e pronunzio un sermone, un sermone dal titolo: "Non fare agli altri cio che non desideri sia fatto a te".

I fedeli lo ascoltarono in religioso silenzio e infine furono tutti di accordo nel dire che il debutto era stato eccellente, e il sermone persuasivo e forte.

Ed ora che conoscete l'accaduto tenete bene in mente il nome dell'improvvisato pastore. Che se per caso vi capitera di trovarvelo accanto all vostra automobile su un'autostrada del Connecticut pronto a regalarvi una contravvenzione, mormorategli in un orrecchio: "Non fare agli altri cio che non desideri sia fatta a te".

30 A. A. F. MEN CATCH ROBBER
IN SUBWAY WITH \$2,000 VIOLIN

(Herald Tribune)

Thirty members of the Army Air Forces surrounded the Radio City station of the Independent Subway System yesterday morning on a ground and underground mission, the objective of which was recovery of a 250-year-old Maggini violin that cost its owner

\$2,000. Their report to police: Sighted thief, caught same.

The precious violin was the property of Private First Class Irving Fink, of 18 West Seventy-First Street, a former member of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. He and twenty-nine musical comrades of the 39th Army Air Base Unit were scheduled to appear at 11 a. m. on a WJZ broadcast of the A. A. F. Symphonic Flight.

Arriving early, the players went into a restaurant at Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street for coffee. Private Fink parked his Maggini beside his chair, and the others did likewise with their instruments.

A few minutes later, Private Fink missed his fiddle. He sounded the alarm, and his comrades went into action. After a quick survey of the restaurant, they deployed in the street, asking passers-by if they had seen a man with a violin. One of them, Robert Segal, a cantor, of Boston, had. A man thus encumbered had just gone down into the Fiftieth Street station, he said.

Quickly, some of the players scattered to cover all the entrances and exits to the station while a detail went below to search the station. There, Corporal Anthony Battista spotted Private Fink's Maggini case and seized the man carrying it just as he was about to board a train.

The suspect identified himself as Samuel Goodman, forty-five years old, of 287 Blue Hill Avenue, Boston. He was booked on a charge of grand larceny at the West Fifty-fourth Street station.

Private Fink arrived ten minutes late for the broadcast, but it didn't matter. He couldn't have played, anyway. Police had kept his violin as evidence.

Vox-Cop has sent 30 application forms to A.A.F. for post war jobs -- We'll need detectives of this kind.

HOW TO KEEP PRISONERS BUSY

(New Haven Journal Courier)

Some current arguments on the use of prisoners for work outside the county jail are more likely to becloud the issue than solve it. Hence it appears desirable to examine the various points of view.

First, all will agree that idleness is bad for prisoners. As far as possible they should be assigned work that has some value. On the other hand, prisoners are sent to the jail as a penalty for violation of the law, confinement is one of the elements in their punishment. If in the interests of serving the first requirement, the second requirement is upset then one of the purposes of their incarceration is defeated.

One other factor enters into this problem. Were it not for

the war with its labor shortage, there would be little pressure for employing the jail inmates in outside tasks. How do all these factors add up? The following conclusions seem reasonable:

1. It may be desirable to continue the assignment of prisoners to jobs outside the jail as long as the war produces a shortage of workers.

2. A peacetime policy should be formulated to take into account the need for keeping prisoners constructively occupied while at the same time avoiding competition with private employment.

3. Just because no perfect solution is possible, there is no reason for concluding that the only alternative is the kind of conditions described in the report of State Referee Carl Foster.

THANK YOU

(N. H. Register)

These are trying days of rush and worry. Men and women are overworked, tired and harried, often beset with problems which leave tempers short and foster a desire to find a ready scapegoat upon which to vent their spleen.

A case in point is the manner in which we regard the men who operate our public service buses and street cars. While on occasion we find a driver or operator with an unobliging attitude, it must be said that the majority show a courtesy and efficiency which is surprising under today's handicaps and crowded conditions. Their lot is often not a happy one. They must operate on schedule, navigate through congested traffic, take fares and make

change and in between give information on destinations, help children and the handicapped and throughout it all remain cheerful and courteous.

Despite a passenger load almost double that of pre-war days, the majority of these operators, many well beyond the prime of life, are doing a good job and making a major contribution to the war effort. Try giving them just a plain "Thank You," on your next trip. You will feel better, he will feel better and the service of the next passenger may even be a bit better.

We too say Thank You to Bus Operators for their fine cooperation - patience - and courtesies during the trying storms of the current month.

Vox Cop

MURDER ON THE LOOSE

(Waterbury Democrat)

According to a news story, police departments of several cities have been asked "to pick up known professional killers" who might have been involved in the unsolved murder of State Senator Warren Hooper of Albion, Mich.

Professional killers, it may be assumed, are men who murder for money. If they are known to the police as practitioners of this crime calling, it seems obvious that they must have committed murder without having been apprehended, or else have served prison terms and are now back in the business.

If they had been tried for murder and subsequently acquitted, they might be suspected professional killers. But police are being asked to pick up "kn'own killers. If this request to the police was reported accurately to newspapers, it would be well to have an explanation of why such men are at large - not in one, but in several cities.

A CONNECTICUT BLUE LAW

(Waterbury American)

Cigarette smokers who think the going is hard in this war shortage of tobacco may be cheered by the information that their lot is not nearly so bad as that of Connecticut folk 300 years ago. An act of the General Assembly at Hartford in 1647 ordered:

"That no person under the age of 20 years, nor any other that hath already accustomed himself to the use thereof, shall take any tobacco until he shall have brought a certificate from under the hand of some who are approved

for knowledge and skill in physic, that it is fit for him, and also that he hath received a license from the court for the same. All others who have addicted themselves to the use of tobacco are prohibited taking it in any company, or at their labors, or on their travels, unless they are 10 miles at least from any house, or more than once a day, though not in company, on pain of a fine of six pence for each time; to be proved by one substantial evidence."

LONG MAY IT WAVE!

(The Putnam Patriot)

In addition to the Lieutenant Kenneth W. Stevens Award for station performance and the Sergeant Charles F. Hill Award for the highest rating in the state for motor vehicle law enforcement, the Danielson Barracks of the State Police, according to an announcement by State Commissioner Edward Hickey, ably directed by Lieutenant J. Victor Clarke, again achieved the honor and privilege to continue flying the "E" banner.

The privilege was given the Danielson Barracks as a result of obtaining the highest general average in police work throughout the state, a coveted title contested by all 11 barracks in Connecticut and enjoyed in Danielson since last spring.

Despite manpower shortages the Clarke-directed staff, aided by Sergeant Royal V. Scranton and 10 energetic troopers, have proven their worth. Clarke, himself a tireless worker, lauded the spirit and cooperation of his men in accomplishment of this new and outstanding honor.

DETECTIVES AND BOND SELLERS

(The Rockville Leader)

Officers at the Stafford Springs Barracks of the State Police recently demonstrated that not only are they good detectives but also good bond salesmen.

A man in Somers had a sum of money stolen from his home. When Officers Koss, Yaskulka and Stason arrived to investigate, they found no clues as to the identity of the robbers. There were no finger-prints and no helpful descriptions of the men. It looked like the work of amateurs, and these are often the hardest to "break."

However, they went to work, and in a short time had two out of the state men under arrest, and later arrested a third. For their work in solving the case, they deserve congratulations.

Then they appeared in their second capacity. All the State Police have been furthering the sale of bonds during the Sixth War Loan, and when Officers Koss, Yaskulka and Stason discovered that the \$650 which the victim of robbery had lost was only a small part of the sum which was hidden in the house, and that \$6,000 had remained undiscovered, they convinced the man that War Bonds were a much safer place to put one's money than any nook or cranny, however concealed. And so the Sixth War Loan has these three state policemen to thank for the \$4,000 which the Somers man invested.

LONG ARM OF THE LAW

(Hartford Times)

An unusual judicial incident recently happened when a New Jersey Court held a bookmaker liable for loss sustained by a Hartford indemnity company which had compensated a Hackensack bank

for money embezzled by an employe who was playing the races. If bookmakers can be brought to bar for accepting gambling wagers from persons who steal other people's money, they may be less disposed to tempt individuals who handle funds belonging to others.

The sum involved in the case at bar was \$18,831. Because of the size of the sum and the fact that this would be a precedent, an appeal is to be taken by the bookmaker. It would be a wholesome thing from the standpoint of public morals if this potential curb on gambling should prove to be valid.

It will be a wholesome thing in the history of control of gambling if those who offer the gamble are to be held responsible for criminal acts which follow from their customer's participation in the transaction. This is not merely a case of the bookmaker's knowing that he was receiving stolen money. Even a grocer or preacher could be found guilty for doing that in a wholly non-gambling transaction. The question is the deeper one of the responsibility of the bookmaker for the temptation to crime which his business presents to his customers. It again suggests how difficult it is for gambling to keep its skirts clean.

GOOD TRICK IF IT WOULD WORK

(Waterbury American)

One of the troublesome consequences of the Democratic state Senate's refusal to sanction a renewal of the governor's special war powers, which expired on Feb. 1, has come to light already with the announcement of State Police Comsr. Edward J. Hickey's notice to all passenger transportation agencies that a general statute limiting the number of

strap-hangers in a bus to 40 per cent of its seating capacity, temporarily suspended by executive decree, is again, legally, in full force and effect. The commissioner's official subordinates accordingly have been requested to advise transportation companies "that overcrowding of buses constitutes a violation of the law under the present statute".

Under normal conditions, the ruling might be thought to promise some welcome and long desired relief to a majority of riders who have been harassed by necessity of standing in tightly packed buses very nearly every time they have had to go anywhere beyond easy walking distance during rush hours. Actually, it may be foreseen that one or the other of two possible conditions will obtain from now on - neither affording any satisfaction to those who cherish comfort in getting around. Either no serious effort will be made to enforce the law - in which case overcrowding will continue unabated - or, if it is enforced in any substantial degree, hundreds will be forced to walk wherever they want to go, for the want of a sufficient number of buses to carry them without overcrowding.

After months of subjection to the ordeal of riding in buses crammed to the absolute limit of their carrying capacity - packed so tightly that in literal fact not one additional passenger possibly could fight his way aboard - an effective restriction of strap-hangers to 40 per cent of those seated would seem, comparatively, like luxurious comfort. Unfortunately, though, Comsr. Hickey's memorandum to the contrary notwithstanding, it seems unlikely to happen for the duration of the war. In a major-

ity of cases, it may be imagined, there simply are not buses enough to carry all who want to ride, in those conditions, or available gasoline enough to fuel them, or enough operators to drive them.

THE CALLOUS PUBLIC

(By Mrs. Joseph F. Reynolds of Elmwood in a letter to the Hartford Times.)

On a Veterans' Hospital bus early this week, an incident occurred which may be repeated many times before this war is over, if people continue heartless and without understanding.

A big, blond sailor-boy about 19 years old, got on with his sea-bag, lurched a little toward a seat, when a big truck zoomed by and with the starting up of the bus, the noise and movement did something to the boy, who was taking himself to the hospital. He started fighting a sea-battle, yelling about waves and aiming guns. Most of the passengers laughed out loud. Maybe they thought he was drunk. But I know it was battle-shock.

Shame on people who will laugh at a condition brought on by war to one so young. The pity of it made me so ashamed of human beings' behavior that I want to bring it to the public's attention for consideration and judgment.

But an orchid to the woman who asked him to sit with her and watched over him as he slept in the seat after his outburst, and on his way to the hospital, where I hope he found understanding.

Mrs. Joseph F. Reynolds
Elmwood

LIGHT ON PENSION SYSTEMS

(Hartford Times)

The Connecticut Public Expenditure Council, a private research organization, has joined hands with a special legislative committee which was raised by the 1933 Legislature, in producing informative data on 53 pension systems which are now in operation in 29 cities and towns. The study discloses why new legislation, aiming at better standards and more uniformity, is desirable. Many municipal officials have indicated they would like to be better informed on this subject.

It was found that in only six of the 53 municipalities are pension systems based on sound actuarial principles. This means that in most cases insufficient provision is made to keep the systems solvent.

The result is that either the public will have to provide funds for making the payments or the pensioners will be compelled to take a cut. In good times, the former will probably be done but in periods of economic distress, the pensioners would probably have to accept less than was promised them under the adopted plan.

Since many pension systems are not in the form of a contract, they are not enforceable in court. Created under ordinance, they can be changed as condition suggests or dictates, by the same method.

The Expenditure Council's study, which was submitted to the Legislature in the form of a 28-page report, sets forth the principles which a sound municipal pension system should contain, regarding eligibility of members, health and age requirements, conditions of retirement, benefits

and contributions, and administration.

The Legislature would be serving the cities and towns of the State if it would enact into law, as it did in recent sessions in requiring standards for municipal accounting, a standard pension system. Many communities will be saved from financial difficulties in the operation of a pension system if they are made to proceed on a sound basis at once.

Waterbury is cited as a case where pensions have gotten out of hand. The total pension cost for its Fire Department is \$170,485, or nearly 41 percent of its present fire payroll. The city would have to appropriate \$65,627 a year for 30 years to catch up the arrears or actuarial deficit. This is an example of how pensioning should not be done.

IN NEW HAVEN AND WATERBURY

(Waterbury American)

When policemen and firemen of New Haven, in debate with the mayor of that city, point to Waterbury as a shining example of what they want in pension privileges, we naturally prick up our ears to attention in this city. New Haven, like our own city, has awakened to the fact that it is heading into financial disaster if it lets the hit-or-miss pensioning of the past go on. It has drawn a bill which has been presented to the General Assembly with the purpose of straightening out its difficulties.

Policemen and firemen of the Elm City want the right of retirement no matter what the age or physical condition of the applicant for retirement, provided he has served 25 years. The mayor of that city raises objection to the retiring of men in vigorous health who draw pension pay

from the city and connect themselves with some private job that likewise pays them.

This sort of thing has arisen particularly since the war brought into view high-pay jobs in prolific numbers for almost all who may apply. Waterbury has had this sort of thing to contend with also and has been battling to stop it. City employees in many cases seem to have the idea that the city owes people who have been in its service many years an obligation. They are right. But they need to give thought to the corollary that they also owe the city an obligation. It will not help for various individuals or groups, as we have been seeing, to set up battle in the General Assembly to get for themselves special privileges in pensions, leaving others to get little or nothing, as they may, and leaving it to the city to sweat out as best it may the problem of how it can carry such a load of pensions as they would like to receive.

We would have New Haven know that our city does show in its past performances in regard to pensions such things as the debating policemen and firemen down there are pointing out, but this makes no sane argument for their retention, either in New Haven or Waterbury. We in our turn are trying to get our pension troubles sanely dissolved by way of the legislature.

PENSIONS, NEW HAVEN

Consultant, Calls Police,
Fire Systems 'Hand to Mouth'

(New Haven Register)

The New Haven City Employees' Retirement Fund is one of the systems found to be on a sound actuarial basis after a study of 53 state pension plans, Dr. Thomas H. Reed, municipal consultant

for the Connecticut Public Expenditure Council, declared yesterday. The Teachers' Retirement Fund was not included in the study, Dr. Reed said, since its ranks have been closed to membership but he explained that "it is on a safe basis and there is no criticism." A majority of the city teachers are members of a state system.

Dr. Reed joined with Carter W. Atkins, executive secretary of the council, in making a blanket condemnation of the police, firemen's and custodians' fund here as they are now established. They are existing on a "hand to mouth" basis. Because of its small membership, Dr. Reed said there is no reason why the custodians' and engineers' fund should have been founded in 1927 or for its present existence.

The City Employees Retirement Fund, though it was not founded until 1939, has investments valued at \$928,000. Its ranks are open to municipal employees who do not qualify for the pension plans named above.

Term Pensions Criticized

Statistics of the council, which has its headquarters in Hartford, shows that the average age at which firemen and police may apply for retirement is 60 years, Dr. Reed said. This age minimum is the cause of the present split in opinion between the administration and the firemen and policemen over a bill now before the General Assembly. Under the present law, policemen or firemen may retire on a service pension after 25 years.

On this subject a report of the state council, filed with the General Assembly, states: "A pension is not intended as a reward for service rendered but rather as a means of providing reasonable security for an employee whom

age has disqualified for efficient service. Retirement, therefore, should not be allowed until the employee has reached an age which brings for the average man or woman a decided reduction in efficiency. Many municipalities have been saddled with unreasonable pension costs by permitting retirement after a specified length of service, 20, 25, or 30 years--irrespective of age. This results in men retiring in full health at 45 or 50 to take other jobs. No public purpose is served by this kind of liberality. It costs a great deal. Obviously, cutting 20 years off the period during which contributions are made and lengthening by 20 years the period over which the pension must be paid amounts to hitting the taxpayer below the belt."

EX-POLICEMAN FINDS
HABIT ERRING GUIDE

Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 3-(AP)-Adelbert A. Ferguson, who retired recently after 38 years on the city police force, walked into the police station today before he realized he was on his way to his new place of employment a half block away. Ferguson was director of the police traffic bureau.

State Police Win Pension Bill Aid

(New York Mirror)

ALBANY, Feb. 4 - Growing public support for the Condon-Rapp bill, permitting policemen in the State Retirement system to retire after 25 years of service, was reported today by Peter Keresman, secretary of the State Police Conference.

"An example of broad support was given at a recent meeting in Nassau County when more than 400 public

officials and taxpayers expressed approval of the bill," Keresman said in a report.

COMMENTS FROM
CONNECTICUT STATE JOURNAL

A cop's life in Greenwich sometimes produces a full day of disappointments. A month ago, a distraught lady called, explained that a dog had chased her cat into a driveway drain, and the feline had its paw caught in a trap. Our hero took off, stood by a brook, probed into the drain with a long stick, finally extricated the pussy, which dashed out of the drain, causing the officer to ignominiously topple into the brook behind them. The cat was finally caught, brought to the veterinarian to have its paw treated. Retiring to the police station, weary and very wet, our hero was heard to cuss loudly when the lady who made the request called on the telephone and very sweetly thanked the department, but indicated that the cat wasn't hers at all. Her Tommy had just come home.

If you are driving a stolen automobile, don't kid policemen in New Haven. His car stalled, a youth stopped a passing squad car and asked for a push so he could "get started." The gendarmes looked at the license plate and remembered the number from their reports. The young lad said he had borrowed the car from a friend further down the street. Search of the car disclosed it was stolen, and the lad was put under arrest. The cops then inquired about the friend, drove down to where the latter was sitting in another car. They promptly took him to the hoosegow too. The second car was also on the stolen list.

WALKERS AND STATE HIGHWAYS

Highway Commissioner William J. Cox has recommended to the State Highway Safety Commission that all postwar highway construction should take into consideration the safety of pedestrians. More auto-pedestrian accidents have occurred on state roads than any other type, he explained. He added that the providing of foot traffic is a tremendous job; that it should be worked out as a selective activity, based on needs and experience.

Section 6191 of the Connecticut General Statutes provides penalties for "reckless use of highways by pedestrians." It was enforced during the month in Greenwich, when a slightly inebriated Port Chester Resident was fined on that Charge. The major proportion of motor vehicle accidents in the state involve pedestrians, so such police action is helpful in accident reduction.

William Frazier of Hartford was walking along State Street a short time ago, and noticed two automobilists struggling to separate their cars whose bumpers had become locked. Being a good fellow, he pitched in to help lift one of the cars. As he helped unlock the bumpers, he slipped, caught his leg on one of the bumpers, fell on his wrist. Both cars drove away. Frazier was taken to Hartford Hospital, where it was discovered his wrist was broken. Samaritan!

STATION "K" QUIZ ANSWERS

Average intelligence finds three of them. If you spotted four, you're above average; five, you can turn up your nose at most anybody. There are six F's in the sentence. If you caught all six of them, you're a genius, and a lot too good to be wasting your time on foolishness like this.

Answer to last month's Quizzes

- Quiz #1 - Captain Carroll
- Quiz #2 - Lieutenant Bushy
- Quiz #3 - Lieutenant Smith

COMPARISON OF ARRESTS AND WARNINGS
for 1943 and 1944 by

Connecticut Department of State Police

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Spt.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
M. V. Arrests	1943	109	106	586	954	781	543	629	852	981	759	597	524
	1944	459	639	658	581	721	565	597	623	530	365	346	354
Crime Arrests	1943	200	138	187	189	257	274	252	359	257	255	217	226
	1944	187	244	246	209	323	277	347	257	234	208	206	270
M. V. Warnings	1943	169	524	863	1913	1894	1633	1368	1926	2399	1613	2138	1873
	1944	2258	2815	3917	3538	4983	3140	4779	3842	3305	2514	2118	2045

Yearly Totals

Motor Vehicle Arrests	Criminal Arrests	Motor Vehicle Warnings
1943 - 7,421	1943 - 2,811	1943 - 18,313
1944 - 6,438	1944 - 3,008	1944 - 39,354

MORE STATE POLICE NEEDED

(Bridgeport Post)

State Police Commissioner Hickey's plea to the Legislature to increase the state police force deserves the most careful consideration. Connecticut is badly undermanned so far as the state police force is concerned. This difficulty has been emphasized in wartime when so many state policemen are permanently assigned to jobs having to do with the safe-guarding of military supplies.

In addition, the police have many responsibilities placed on them by statute in the matter of making inspections of one kind or another. Time-consuming jobs, which keep them off the highway.

If we want to save lives on the highway one sure way is to keep state policemen steadily patrolling them. There is no greater incentive to law and order than the sight of a state police car. On crowded highways during holidays (when so many accidents ordinarily happen) the presence of a state policeman has an almost magical effect on motorists who attempt to speed or cut out of line risking thereby not only their own lives but the lives of all other users of the highway.

In our rural towns, which have no organized police force, the state police are the chief defense against crimes of violence. In addition our state policemen, who are a versatile lot, perform innumerable services of protection, assistance and kindness to the citizens of our commonwealth.

Connecticut can well afford a larger force, especially one whose members are selected with the same care and educated to the same high standards of performance characteristic of the present members of that group.

TROOPER THOMPSON WINS ANOTHER PRIZE

(Waterbury Republican)

Litchfield, Feb. 22 - For the second time in a month State Police Trooper Alden Thompson of Litchfield barracks has found "treasure" in Waterbury. Earlier he won a treasure hunt, received a war bond and spoke on the radio. Today, Mrs. Thompson gave birth to a baby boy at Waterbury hospital. Both mother and the new family "treasure" are doing well.

POPULATION CHANGES IN CONNECTICUT
1940 - 1943

Conn. Post-War Planning Board

During the period 1940 to 1943 there was a 41,000 net gain in the civilian population of Connecticut, only state in the northeastern region marked by a gain instead of a loss during the war.

The problems of a growing population, to be intensified after the war by return of large numbers of servicemen and women, plus the in-migrants remaining here, are now under study by the Connecticut Post-War Planning Board. They involve industry, housing, city and regional development, medical care and health, hospitalization, agriculture and social problems.

Recommendations for action in these fields have been proposed in an interim report to Governor Raymond E. Baldwin by the Board.

Increase of Births over Deaths	51,000
Net Migration Into State	130,000
Entered the Armed Forces	140,000
Net Gain in Civilian Population	41,000

STATE TROOPER TURNS SLEUTH

WATERBURY EVENING DEMOCRAT



OFFICER ALDEN THOMPSON

Follows Radio Clue to Welton Fountain; Awarded \$100 Bond

State Trooper Alden Thompson of 65 Pierpont street, Waterbury, is a cop with a future. His adeptness in "unscrambling" complicated radio tips, his deductive powers and his reluctant response to his wife's urging to get up at 4 a. m. in the morning to prove his hunch, netted him the following: a \$100 war bond, the official congratulations of his

superior court, Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, a free show at the State theater and a shower of "best wishes" from radio listeners and friends. And where do you suppose he found the answer to the puzzle? In a discarded cigarette casing tossed "carelessly" to the base of the Carrie Welton Fountain. It's gag, says you. Sure it is, but it's a commercial with a pay-off and one of those happy endings we like to listen to or read about.

State Trooper Thompson was one of thousands of fans to tune in on Station WATR's special exploitation of a publicity stunt in connection with the showing of Bob Hope's

picture at the State theater, "The Princess and the Pirate." Listeners for four nights were: obliged to tune in and interpret little tips on where the solution as to the whereabouts of the final clue on the bond would be found.

The last tip was given Monday night. At 4 p. m. Tuesday morning State Trooper Thompson started for Exchange Place. He had a "hunch" It came true. The answer to the puzzle was found in an empty cigarette package tossed at the base of the Welton Fountain.

Trooper Thompson was presented to the public over Station WATR this morning as the winner.

UNCLE SAM'S NEPHEWS

WE ARE ALWAYS PLEASED TO HEAR FROM OUR FRIENDS IN THE SERVICE AND ARE CONTINUALLY WISHING FOR THEIR GOOD HEALTH AND A SPEEDY RETURN TO US FROM A VICTORIOUS MISSION.

VOX-COP

PAGE I

FEBRUARY 1945

Jan. 12, 1945

Thursday, 1 February 1945

Dear Commissioner:

In looking over my files I note that my restricted radio telephone license expires April 18, 1945. I wonder if I can renew it by making application from here or perhaps Lieut. Boas could do it from there. From the looks of things here I will not be there to do it myself although the situation has improved a good deal. I am now Provost Marshal of this District and happy to be back in police work again. Vox Cop keeps me informed about the Department's activities and I look forward to the day when I can again participate. I liked the pedestrian warning ticket. We have plenty to do and being busy makes the time pass quickly. I am well and hope you are too. Remember me to my friends there.

Best Regards,

Major Ralph J. Buckley

The Federal Communications Commission has extended the time for renewal of restricted radio licenses for one year after date of expiration. There will probably be further extensions so that those in the service may renew without difficulty upon their return home.

Vox-Cop

Dear Commissioner:

Greetings from New Guinea again and the letter originates from the same place as the one before as you can see. By this time I hoped to be in the Phillippines but it looks now that it might be a few weeks more before I do move up. I was hoping to see a little action up in Luzon but so far my hopes have been blasted. The news is most heartening and its beginning to look as though this mess will be over in the not too distant future.

Many thanks for letter which I received yesterday. Letters from back home mean so much over here and each and every one is appreciated. I have not been receiving Vox Cop of late and I'm beginning to wonder where they are going to. Maybe they'll all come in a bunch and then I'll sure be busy.

My sister mailed me the clipping from the Courant relative to Pie Baker Kimball. It was very interesting and again proves that the State Police are on the ball. Incidentally Commissioner, I believe you have put on a little weight since I last saw you. Is that correct?

I'm still in charge of the P.O.W. camp which is not very exciting but is quite interesting. By the way I mailed you a box in which you will find a Jap uniform, raincoat and ciagretts. I thought you might like them for a souvenir. No doubt it will be a

couple of months before they reach you.

There isn't much else to write about just now so will close and will keep you posted on matters as they come up. Be sure and give my regards to Mrs. Hickey, Miss Collins and the staff.

Sincerely,

Capt. Olson

Richmond, Calif.
4 February 1945

Dear Sir:

I have been back in the States now for a little over one month. Two weeks ago I was transferred to this unit, and have been assigned here as the Executive Officer.

I find my now assignment very interesting, and decidedly different from any other assignments I have had in the Coast Guard. This unexpected assignment certainly surprised me, and I am endeavoring to do the best I can. I relieved a Lieutenant here, and am therefore expecting to be relieved by another officer. No relief is contemplated at present according to the Commanding Officer, but as we all know, time will tell, and when one is available, then I can only hope that the next assignment will be as interesting as this one is now.

My present Commanding Officer, a Lieutenant Commander, is a very interesting and pleasant man, a veteran of four major campaigns in the last World War.

I had hoped to be home and have the opportunity of visiting all my friends this month, but my transfer to this station was effected so rapidly, I couldn't make it, and now it will be quite

a while before I will have a chance to get home, but time is passing so rapidly for me now, and that helps to make it up a bit.

We have over four hundred men at this unit, which is one of the many Captain of the Port units in this Naval District. This particular unit is in charge of the munitions and explosives loading operations carried on at the Port Chicago Munitions Terminal. You probably remember the terrific explosion that occurred there last year. In addition to Port Chicago we guard and supervise the loading of munitions and explosives at six other munitions loading terminals.

A great number of the personnel here are ex-police officers. I met an interesting ex-Trooper of the Georgia Highway Patrol. He had applied for a discharge, and it fell to me to notify him that it had been disapproved in Washington. We had a very interesting conversation as a result of our meeting. Of all the men from various Police Departments I have met and talked with in the past year, I can readily recognize how much further advanced our Department is than most others.

We have two ex-Officers of the Bakersfield, California Department, who are Ensigns, working out of this station as loading officers. Their Department had a very high rating for city departments a short time ago. Did you by any chance visit that city on your tour?

This station operates similarly to any Police Department, in that the personnel are all working in the field. They stand a twelve hour watch, with the next twenty-four off. Their next twelve hour period of duty merely requires that they remain on the

station, in the event a ship should put in at one of our various terminals for loading, or an emergency should arise. Following this they are again free for 24 hours, and return to the station for another twelve hour period of duty aboard. The next twelve hour period is in the field. Of course one of the twelve hour periods aboard is at night. It certainly isn't strenuous duty for the men. Most of these men are married, and have their families nearby. It is as close to being a civilian for them as is possible. Most of these men are older than the average Coast Guardsman, and of course breaches of discipline are few. But, we do have a number of young men also.

Our station is situated in close proximity to a defense housing unit, constructed for shipyard workers and their families. The buildings are long two storied affairs, made into apartments for families, and there are also a number of these buildings used for single male workers. The buildings are similar to barracks found on most any military reservation.

It seems as if all the civilians employed in the shipyards, men and women, wear their safety helmets all the time, to and from work and in the city. One can look at a helmet and tell if the man or woman is a welder, riveter or what have you. Their trade is stamped on their helmets, and it appears that they wear them about as a badge of distinction.

All in all, this section of the West Coast is very interesting. You ride in taxis, buses and street cars operated entirely by women, and in San Francisco you watch their women Police Officers directing traffic.

The city of Richmond, to which our station is adjacent, has sprung from a population of some 30,000 to over 100,000. Imagine the amount of police work necessitated by the influx of people from all over the country. (Just a few minutes ago one of our sentries, an ex-police officer, apprehended two young boys driving around on the station in the vicinity of our parking lot. He brought them in to the office, both of them are 15, and neither of them knows the registration of the car they have, and insist they bought it. The vehicle is stolen as a check with the local Police Department brought forth. We are holding them for the Richmond Officers. Neither of them appear to be frightened. They both have been picked up before, but insist they just bought this particular car tonight! There is a terrific amount of crime and juvenile delinquency in this area.) It is truly a defense center. We are surrounded by shipyards including some of Kaisers', and at night when it is quiet we can hear ships being built, and the sky is colored a bluish-white from welding operations.

I wish that all at home could pass through this section of America, and see how the Naval and Maritime construction program has made a new and entirely different 'little America' in itself, here in the San-Francisco-Oakland Bay area.

It seems there has been enough rambling for one letter, so I'll close now with best wishes for you and Mrs. Hickey, and to all the rest of the 'outfit'.

Sincerely,

Marcel L. Simon
(cont.)

I forgot one of the matters concerning myself, and that is my copies of Vox Cop. I am waiting for the past issues of Vox Cop to return from the Southwest Pacific Area, and am anxious to have the forwarding address in the Vox Cop office, so future issues can reach me without travelling half-way around the world. My new address is enclosed to assist in this.

M.L.Simon, CBM
U.S.Coast Guard Barracks
Richmond Post Office
Richmond, California

SERGT. JOHN W. WINN

Story by - PFC William R. Munroe
Public Relations Office
North African Division - ATC

CERTIFIED: PASSED BY
FIELD PRESS CENSOR

ATC Air Base, Casablanca - Sergeant John W. Winn, son of Mrs. Catherine V. Winn, of Winsted, Connecticut, had seven months overseas service as a Flight Radio Operator before he was ever assigned overseas.

Flying out of the United States to England, Italy and India for seven months gave him a foundation for the 1,000 hours he's built up since being assigned to the North African Division of the Air Transport Command, which operate the world's most travelled airline.

As a radio dispatcher on military leave from the Connecticut State Police Department, Sgt. John W. Winn has learned a trick or two that the Nazis have pulled that he doesn't want possible criminals back home to get wind of. "Lots of times" he says, "the enemy broadcasts interference to break up reception and transmission in aircraft. When I get back to the State Police I

certainly hope crooks don't pull that one on me. I've had enough of it now. Doesn't faze us, though.

His time in the Army counts for seniority with the Connecticut State Police, and though he likes his work, he's glad that Army service won't delay his pension.

January 22, 1945
England

Dear Commissioner:

Just a few lines from what was once the youngest member of your great organization. Although I was on only a short time the spirit of the department is something that will always be part of me, regardless of my status when and if I ever return.

The fortunes of war have tossed me about a little and I have been to Scotland, England, France and Germany. I was in an infantry outfit in France and fought our way to Germany. This is probably the bloodiest branch of the service, for it is us that go the last hundred yards on foot to meet and destroy the common enemy and hold the ground taken by the tanks.

Here where the test of blood and guts is a common thing, I have learned a lot about the attitude that some of my comrades in arms intend to take toward civilian life. I am glad to hear that one in your prominent position realizes how little some of these men will regard the safety of their lives and thereby endanger those around them.

Combat, that is constant combat, such as faced by infantry units seem to breed carelessness and laziness. When not attacking, the Infantryman has nothing to do but rest and clean his weapon. He won't do anything to

better himself even if offered the chance because he figures tomorrow he will have to attack and if killed nothing is accomplished or that he will soon move to another position. He takes whatever he needs and at present his needs are simple and only that which he can carry on his person. His excuse for taking civilian property is that of the right by conquest and force, yet this was happening while still in France.

Fighting with these men and living with them, watching them fight and die or be hauled away wounded has convinced me and all the boys in the ward that read your article Demobilization Dangers is one great issue that should not fall on deaf ears. For what fear has a man for the law after he has faced deadly German artillery (and I can testify that it is deadly) cold steel and machine gun fire if he sets his mind to do an unlawful act. The habit of taking what he wants formed by months in combat, an expert in the use of small arms and explosives from constant use. Only careful planning and good police work will keep these men in line until they again go about a normal civilian life.

This is only a small percent of my entire unit but a great enough number to create a problem. The rest I am sure will go back to normal civilian life. My opinion is based only on a short space of time with these men.

September 7 I landed in France and four days later was under enemy fire. I served as a rifleman for about a month then was asked to take second in command of a squad. My job was to direct the fire of automatic weapons. A week later I was given a squad of eleven men and a sergeant and was made a S/Sgt. We fought our way to the outer defenses of the Seigfried Line, but sorry to say

I didn't have eleven when I got there. It was here that I was given a checkup and sent back to England for an operation. They're all good boys, Sir, except a few have become bitter and will think the world owes them a living.

I take this opportunity to thank you for your consideration in allowing me to become part of your organization and to thank the Vox Cop for hours of pleasure over here. I got my first copy here at the hospital. Soon I will be returning to combat to finish a job so well started and then with a little luck return to the things so dearly fought for. This is what has happened to 14K since leaving the Department, March 6, 1944.

Faithfully,

Charles Sedar

Jan. 9, 1945

Dear Mr. Hickey:

Since I left the Department to enter the service fourteen months ago I have received and enjoyed Vox Cop very much.

Now that I am away out in the Mariana Islands any little news is more than welcome. I read about many of the troopers I used to know when I was stationed at Cornwall Bridge. I also heard that all that extra work was put to an end as soon as the emergency seemed over. I will always be proud to be able to say that one time I was also affiliated with the Connecticut State Police.

I will close by wishing you and the Department a Happy and Successful New Year.

Yours truly

Sidney H. Terhune

THE SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY

227 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN 6, CONNECTICUT

TELEPHONE 6-9221

WILLIAM W. WREN
VICE PRESIDENT
RAYMOND A. LORING
GENERAL INFORMATION MANAGER
WESLEY W. PETERS
GENERAL ADVERTISING MANAGER

February 15, 1945

Commissioner Edward J. Hickey
Department of State Police
100 Washington Street
Hartford 1, Connecticut

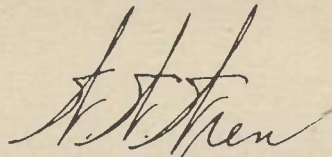
Dear Colonel Hickey:

Reports of outstanding work by the personnel of the State Police Department are heard almost daily. An instance has just come to my attention, however, which I want especially to have you know about.

Recently one of our essential cables in the Ansonia-Derby area was punctured by bullets from a "22" rifle. Apprehension of the person who had thus purposely or carelessly damaged this important communications line was assigned to Officer Carl Carlson of the Bethany barracks. Officer Carlson did a very swift and efficient job in discovering and arresting the culprit. The youth, as I understand it, not only admitted his guilt in this case, but under Officer Carlson's questioning also confessed that he was responsible for similar damage which occurred in that area in the past.

Needless to say, the telephone company appreciates the service which Officer Carlson has rendered, and I wanted to call it directly to your attention.

Sincerely yours,



Vice President

APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

PAGE I

FEBRUARY 1945

DeJUR-AMSCO CORPORATION

New York

15 February 1945

Hon. E. J. Hickey
Commissioner State Police
Hartford, Connecticut

My dear Commissioner:

We have recently experienced an incident involving the cooperation of the State Police in a matter pertaining to the theft of tools and equipment from our Shelton, Connecticut plant. The satisfactory culmination of this matter and the efficient way in which it was handled by members of your department prompt us to write you with the hope that the police involved in this case may receive some sort of recognition or commendation for a well executed job.

Approximately a week ago, upon our discovery that valuable war materials had been removed from our Shelton plant, we contacted Lieutenant Smith, Commanding Officer of the Bethany Barracks. He promptly dispatched Troopers Paige and Smith to our plant. Their thorough and expeditious handling of this case resulted in the immediate apprehension of the party responsible for the shortage and as a result, practically all of this equipment has been returned to us in satisfactory condition. Trooper Donald Paige appeared to be in charge of this matter and, without appearing to dramatize the incident too greatly, it would appear that to his tenacious and tactful handling of the matter would be due the full credit for the successful conclusion that we have experienced.

We congratulate you and your organization on the splendid job. If it is representative of the work that you usually do, then it must certainly stand as an excellent model for other states to follow.

Sincerely yours,

DeJUR-AMSCO CORPORATION

J. J. Kuscher
Vice President

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THE SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY

Dear Sir:

January 27, 1945

May I express our appreciation for the splendid manner in which the State Police Organization, under the direction of Captain William Schatzman functioned at the scene of the accident on Route 5 in Berlin on January 22, 1945, when the unfortunate accident occurred which completely destroyed a part of our toll cable.

Of course I appreciate the fact that control and supervision of traffic in such cases is the function of your organization. Nevertheless, the efficiency with which this situation was handled, together with the splendid cooperation and assistance which your office has rendered to our employees, who were working under severe handicaps, call for our highest commendation. Every facility within the control of your organization was put at our disposal with the result that service was restored much more quickly than it would otherwise have been.

Please accept our thanks and appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered to our people.

Very truly yours,

Thomas G. Fraser
Division Plant Supt.

CARRIER AIRCRAFT

Service Unit No. Twenty-Seven
United States Atlantic Fleet

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

5 February 1945

I am taking this means to express on my own behalf and on the behalf of the Naval forces under my command, our appreciation for the splendid assistance and active cooperation rendered by officers of the Connecticut State Police on the occasion of the crash landing of one of our aircraft near Norwich.

I thought you should be advised that the help given by your officers was both prompt and effective. They materially aided in the efficient conduct of salvage operations and are particularly to be commended for the way in which they maintained security of personnel and equipment.

With assurances of high esteem, I am,

Very truly yours,

M. L. SHIELDS
Commander, U.S.N.R.
Commanding Officer

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February 10, 1945

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To the State Police of Danielson, Connecticut

I want to express my sincere appreciation to the State Police of Danielson, Conn. I have always admired the work of the Troopers, but more-or-less from a law-abiding point of view, but my experience in the blizzard of February 8th, placed the admiration of these men in an entirely different light.

When it was pretty evident that the Greyhound bus was lodged in the snow, in the middle of Hampton Hill, with no chance of moving until the storm subsided, we passengers settled back with the realization that we were there in the seeming, "middle of nowhere," for the night. It wasn't long before the State Troopers came to our aid, and offered to do all in their power to make us comfortable. They put calls through to our families, secured rooms for us for the night, in the town of Hampton, and taxied us to and from the bus to our various destinations. We were all tired and hungry, but I know that the State Police were even more so than we, but they didn't relax once all night from their tiring work.

I am extremely grateful that I was a part of this experience, because it took a situation such as this blizzard to open my eyes to the wonderful work that the State Police of Connecticut, are doing day in and day out.

Thanking you again, I remain,

Sincerely,

Jane Eaton
81 Home St., Middletown

Department of Justice
FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
Danbury, Connecticut

My dear Commissioner:

January 26, 1945

Last Tuesday, January 23, 1945, you very graciously supplied a State Police escort for Attorney General Biddle from Hartford to Danbury and later in the evening from Danbury to Bridgeport where Attorney General Biddle boarded a train. General Biddle asked that I express to you his deep appreciation for the courtesy shown to him by the Connecticut State Police.

Sincerely yours,

MYRL E. ALEXANDER
Warden

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NOffice of
THE SHERIFF OF TOLLAND COUNTY
Rockville, Conn.

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

February 16, 1945

It gives me a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction to express to you our appreciation of the services that your State Police of the Stafford Barracks rendered to the County of Tolland in assisting in keeping the prisoners in the Tolland Jail safely confined after their attempted jail break.

The County Commissioners and I realize that it must have taken the time of your men which should have been used for other purposes and may have worked some hardship on them. It seemed necessary that someone be placed in the jail to prevent any further attempts at breaks, and I was unable to select anyone who seemed to be as well equipped and efficient as the men in the Stafford Barracks.

I want especially to thank you for your cooperation, through Lieutenant Hulburt and his men as they have always been very courteous and helpful since I have been sheriff of Tolland County. If at any time I can be of service to the State Police, I shall be very glad to help you.

Very truly yours,

Robert E. Hyde
SheriffCOLT CABLE CLUB
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Colonel Hickey:

February 13, 1945

We wish to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for having Lieutenant Leo J. Mulcahy as our guest speaker on the evening of February 7, 1945.

Lieutenant Mulcahy is an excellent guest speaker. He delighted our club members with his educational program. His enthusiasm for his subject held the interest of each and every one of us.

We appreciate your kindness in helping us to obtain Lieutenant Mulcahy for our Colt Cable Club meeting and we are looking forward to another talk in the near future.

Very truly yours,

M. W. McOmber, President

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SOUTH DAKOTA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS
 GOVERNOR M. G. SHARPE, CHAIRMAN
 JOHN SWENSON, C. H. McCAY, R. P. HARMON
 E. W. MEEKER, HIGHWAY ENGINEER
 FRANK W. MITCHELL, SECRETARY

Pierre

February 1, 1945

W. J. GOETZ, Supt.
 Motor Patrol

Mr. Edward J. Hickey
 Connecticut State Police
 Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Hickey:

This for your information. From now on the State of South Dakota will not have to depend upon the smoke screens and drums to relay messages as our Legislature has appropriated sufficient money to install a radio-telephone two way radio to cover the whole state. The contract has been signed and the Motorola outfit of Chicago will furnish the radio.

Perhaps no one else has aided more than you have in getting this radio because I showed all the "powers to be" what you people in the East think about us sending signals. I can now rest my right arm and will not have to beat the drums.

Kindest personal regards to you and your Department.

Yours very truly,

DIVISION OF MOTOR PATROL

W. J. Goetz
 W. J. Goetz, Superintendent

WJG:fr



Greatest Pheasant
 Area on Earth

NEW ENGLAND POLICE REVOLVER LEAGUE



VOX-COP

February, 1945

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE

The second series of postal matches, now being shot, has the greatest number of team entries since 1941—102 entries. On December 28, 1944, Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, of the Connecticut State Police, issued an order to the commanding officers of divisions and stations, as follows: "The results of the first series of the New England Police Revolver League have reached us and scores are mailed to you today. They are gratifying indeed. We shall again enter 16 teams from the 11 stations in the second series of matches. It seems advisable that each station commander organize a revolver league among the state police auxiliaries and have at least one team of 5 men

with two alternates from each station entered in the next New England Police Revolver League shoot."

As a result of this order the Connecticut State Police is represented in the second series of postal matches by 16 teams of regular police and 11 teams from the auxiliary police. This is very gratifying to the league, because it is the largest representation of teams from any one department in the history of the league.

The interest displayed by the Connecticut State Police and the Springfield Police, and others within the area of Springfield and its vicinity, has always been outstanding and continuous.

THE VALUE OF COMPETITION

Postal matches are valuable to the contestants because they compel regular shooting weekly throughout the Fall, Winter and Spring months. They are not to be compared with outdoor shoulder to shoulder competitions where the contestants meet strangers and have the elements of weather to contend with. It is an established fact that expert shots who lack the experience of competi-

tive shooting of this type will average the loss of ten points per man over the course, because of high tension. This is one good reason why inter-departmental matches should be encouraged among our members, which, in time, will overcome the so-called jitters, which is so prevalent among shooters.

Congratulations to the winners of the first series of matches.

OUR SHOOTING

PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZENS

(New England Police Revolver League Bulletin)

The New England Police Revolver League will enter its thirteenth year of successful effort in 1945 in training police officers and other law enforcement agencies in the art of shooting, and the members know and appreciate that a good job is being done.

This success is largely due to the financial help given by public spirited business men in our community, who have interested themselves in the work the league has accomplished in training its members to be able to hit the object of their aim, which training was sorely lacking in most all police departments before the formation of the league.

Despite the war, which has depleted the ranks of the police, and has imposed many hours of extra duty on those officers ineligible for war service, the league has functioned continually and has maintained the interest in shooting among its members.

The auxiliary police and the industrial plant guards have

played an important part in keeping the activities alive during these abnormal times.

Police chiefs, who have wisely provided training in shooting for their auxiliaries, have stated that this practice has created added interest and caused a regular weekly attendance, which had previously fallen off.

The Springfield Police Department is represented in this series of postal matches by 14 teams, ten of which are auxiliaries, and one team is entirely composed of women, whose scores indicate that they too can shoot.

The Connecticut State Police is represented by 16 teams, a total of 112 officers, which represents every subdivision of their department in Connecticut. The Springfield Armory is represented by 8 teams of plant guards. Total number of entries--90 teams.

This should be an inspiration for those departments who have failed to provide practice for their members.

NEW ENGLAND POLICE REVOLVER LEAGUE

Scoring by Connecticut State Police Teams
in 1st Series of Postal Matches, 1944-45.

(As reported by Licut. W. E. Bushy, Chief Revolver Instructor)

Class 1, No entries.

Class 2, Station K, Colchester won 1st place with score of 4344. Station C of Stafford and D of Danielson won 5th and 6th places respectively.

(Continued)

(N.E.P.R.L. Report As Continued)

- Class 3, Station G, Westport won 3rd place.
- Class 4, Station E, Groton won 2nd place with score of 4243.
- Class 5, Station H, Hartford won 1st place with score of 4233.
- Class 6, Station L, Litchfield won 1st place with score of 4237. Station H 2nd team won 4th place and Station I, Bethany, 7th place.
- Class 7, Station B, Canaan won 2nd place with score of 4054. Station F, Westbrook won 4th place and Station F 2nd team, 6th place. Station I 2nd team, 8th place.
- Class 8, Station G 2nd team, 5th place. Station A, Ridgefield 8th place.
- Class 9, Station E 2nd team, 6th place.

Members of each team winning 1st and 2nd places in each class were awarded medals; gold for 1st place and silver for 2nd. The scores of each winning team are included in the foregoing report.

Teams winning 1st and 2nd places

Class 2 1st place	Class 4 2nd place	Class 5 1st place
<u>Colchester</u>	<u>Groton 1st Team</u>	<u>Hartford 1st Team</u>
R. C. Boyington	L. Cable	Sgt. E. Nolan
E. A. Faith	O. H. Avery	E. Matus
Lieut. P. Schwartz	F. D. Leighton	J. Reardon
T. O'Brien	H. Myers	J. C. Lawrence
F. E. LaForge	F. Chmielecki	J. F. Sweeney
Class 6 1st place	Class 7 2nd place	
<u>Litchfield</u>	<u>Canaan</u>	
W. Casey	L. Beizer	
A. Buffa	Sgt. N. Lowery	
N. Davis	D. Frost	
Lieut. P. Lavin	E. Pequignot	
W. A. Towne	J. Gunning	

(Continued)

(N.E.P.R.L. Report As Continued)

First and Second High Individual
Winners in Each Class

(Medals awarded all winners)

<p>Class 2 2nd place - R. C. Boyington - 1154</p> <p>Class 4 1st place - L. Cable 1119</p> <p>Class 6 2nd place - W. Casey 1110</p>	<p>Class 7 1st place - D. W. Mielke - 1099 2nd place - L. Beizer - 1087 2nd place - L. W. Dymkoski 1087</p> <p>Class 8 2nd place - E. Giardina 1058</p>
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ONE OF THE WINNERS, N.E.P.R.L. SHOOT

DERRY POLICE ASSOCIATION
DERRY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

January 4, 1945

Edward J. Hickey, Commissioner
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for the card, I shall save it with the rest of my trophies and if the day comes when the palsied hand of old age say, "lay that pistol down" I'll have something to show for those long hours of practice

May I offer my congratulations to you and your men on the splendid showing in the first series. Fine markmanship and a credit to the State of Connecticut. We'll be seeing you in the next bulletin and I hope I can put a better team on the line.

Sincerely yours,

Starr K. Veige, Jr., Sec.
DERRY POLICE ASS'N.

A Quotation of Commissioner E. J. Hickey
on "Our Shooting"

"I am heartily in favor of anything that fosters and stimulates keen interest in shooting. One can say with truth that shooting is a clean competitive sport. Frankly, if we had more ammunition available for target practice, the general record of our men would be better. We are continually preaching that efficiency and fire-arms may spell the difference between life and death and we urge our men to become as proficient as possible."

STATE AND PROVINCIAL SECTION

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE

VOX-COP

February, 1945

CHAIRMAN HICKEY URGES CIVIL-MILITARY POLICE PLANNING FOR DEMOBILIZATION

Police Chiefs' News Letter

The need for military and civilian police to work out just as careful plans for demobilization as were made early in the war for mobilization was stressed by Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, of the Connecticut State Police and general chairman of the IACP State and Provincial Police Section, at the Army Air Forces Provost Marshal Conference in St. Louis, December 12. Attending the meeting by special invitation from the War Department, Commissioner Hickey opened his address by recalling the close cooperation between civil and military police in the war-planning program.

"Every police organization in this country has participated in this war-planning program. Not one dissent has been voiced; and yet, we are thankful that not one detail in any civilian police war plan has been put into operation because of enemy action.

"As guardians of law and order, we are not unmindful of the great contribution that has been made here on the home front by the civilian and military police forces in maintaining internal security . . . Preparedness obtainable only through such unity, is as essential today as it was in the pre-Pearl Harbor days. With the advent of the United States into World War II, it became almost immediately apparent that good coordination between military and civilian authorities was a matter of necessity, if the mistakes of World War I were to be averted.

The conversion of the civilian to a serviceman in the huge encampments throughout the country was highly specialized and a mass production project, working with the precision of a well-oiled machine, as long as the product was kept within the jurisdiction of the military authorities. In the camp, the civilian soon became the model soldier, out off the reservation he became somewhat of a problem child. This, of course, was not true of all, but was true of a goodly number. It was at this point that he became the responsibility of the civilian authority—while still subject to military rules and regulations. The most natural result of this situation was the establishment of a bond of understanding between his military and civilian masters of law and order. Good management of the soldier at play as well as at work reacted not only to the public advantage but also to his own, for it made a better man of GI Joe; made him not only acceptable to the society from which he found himself so suddenly divorced, but his company was actually demanded by that society. Gone were the days when a serviceman was treated as an outcast by so-

called society.

"Americans are eager to profit by their mistakes and accordingly the military and civilian authorities cooperated in their planning. Service Commanders were designated to act as agents of the War Department, to negotiate and enter into agreements with civil law enforcement officers of the states within their respective commands, with reference to the surrender to the proper military authority for hearing and punishment by that authority, members of the military units who had violated civil law. When occasion warranted, the highly essential law of reciprocity was invoked. A policy was adopted by the two bodies which commended itself to the finest type of service . . . The fact that it was a good policy is best illustrated by the existing conditions today.

"In my capacity as general chairman of the State and Provincial Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, reports reach me from all over the country which emphasize the healthy atmosphere existing between the military and civilian authorities and the resultant good influence on the morale of all concerned. To relate all of these reports would consume more time than I have allotted to me . . . but this is true in every state of the Union where a state police agency exists. The services of these agencies are yours for the asking. The state and local membership of the International Association of Chiefs of Police awaits your call

"These affiliations between the military and state police personnel have developed into a warm friendship and better understanding of our mutual problems and promise to be of lasting value long after the war is won. On this basis, we now look to the future for all that will strengthen this common bond for the betterment of the servicemen.

"Of late you may have observed that the press has given more and more space to the pending demobilization process. This demobilization process will require the same high type of efficiency that has made the mobilization of our present huge Army possible; however, it will also demand speed. A recent news release illustrated this point with the statement that 48 hours will suffice to transform a soldier into a civilian. However, although a soldier is physically transferred from the field of battle to the field of peace, can we believe that he is transferred mentally too? It is inconceivable to believe that his mental attitude will be readjusted

that rapidly. That is the crux of the matter.

"If mobilization and conditioning for war was an important matter, demobilization and conditioning for peace is paramount. While I have no desire to be an alarmist, the situation to me is filled with potential danger. If mobilization required that we sit down together and work up a definite program of coordination, demobilization demands that we do likewise. This can be no hit or miss proposition. It must be a careful prepared plan.

"Psychiatric examinations to keep men out of the services who would be little good there to the Army or Navy, or to themselves either, have been a conspicuous feature of the mobilization of our splendid military organization. But when the uncontrollable elements in so vast a dislocation of accustomed ways of living upsets mentalities, should not fully equal or even more meticulous after-care be provided for such accidents? Should not early steps be taken effectively to meet need for rehabilitation where at all possible? The element of personal safety and public protection may be only one factor, but it is an important one.

"I am indeed most fortunate to be one of you here at this conference, and I hope to be able to get some ideas from you as to what you will expect from the civilian police authorities. Rest assured that whatever it is, we of the police are eager to be of service to you in what may well be one of the great crises in our national life. One doesn't need a crystal to foresee the economic and social upheaval ahead. If law enforcement should fail in that great crisis, the vigilante will ride again and chaos will reign. Thus we might lose here at home the peace which we are winning on the distant battlefields and which we hope to win around the diplomatic conference table.

"Some of these problems can be dealt with solely by the civilian police. Some are not police problems at all. Yet, we who are peace officers, with you as military police officers, must bear the cross and exert every possible energy toward the over-all control of this situation, lest it grow completely out of hand."

Major Joseph Marsh, former supervisor of the Colorado State Highway Patrol and former regional chairman of the IACP State Section, attended the conference in his present capacity of military police officer at Orlando, Florida.

IN SERVICE STUDIES

VOX-COP

PAGE I

FEBRUARY 1945

Bureau of Identification
February 1, 1945

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING STATION AND LOCAL POLICE RELATIONSHIPS

What I am about to say may seem far-fetched, but whether we like it or not, we are all salesmen, consciously or otherwise. In talking about salesmanship, I feel that I am qualified because I have spent 12 years in this profession, and it is a profession. In the past, I had the good fortune to be trained to operate in the field for a nationally known concern. This manufacturer invested \$2,000 in each salesman's education before he was allowed to contact the trade.

A national organization, in order to meet competition, very carefully picks the best of their products to use as an entering wedge. This product, whatever it may be, gives them the necessary so-called "in" for all future contacts with this dealer. Not unlike this nationally-known manufacturer is a certain national organization in the Police Business. They too, undoubtedly, very carefully looked over all their products and decided that the Bureau of Identification and Laboratory was their best product to use as this so-called wedge. Then they proceeded to sell the local police departments the services of their Bureau and Laboratory, and I feel sure that their approach and sales talk is more or less familiar to all of us. Just how successful they will be in this campaign is up to each and every one of us. We should be able to meet this competition.

The State Police Department has a product to sell and it is one that is equal in every respect to that of our competitor. The price is the same. We, however, have distinct advantages.

1. We are able to render immediate service.
2. We are in a position to make better personal contacts.
3. We have had far more experience in all types of investigative work.

In order to meet this competition, I should like to make the following recommendations:

I would suggest that one or two men in each station be trained so that when called upon, they can process for latent finger prints at the scene of a crime. This branch of finger print work is where a lot of local police departments seem to be weakest. To accomplish this, it will be necessary to equip each man with a suitable latent finger print kit and finger print camera. My main reason for suggesting a trained man or two in each station is that it takes too long for a man from headquarters to get to the scene of a breaking-and entering. Incidentally, breaking and entering cases are the type in which this training will be most frequently used.

Contrary to general belief, this type of finger print man does not have to be a finger print expert. He can be trained in a short time. It is suggested that the station photographer, if possible, be given these added duties and no others. This, I

feel sure, would give the man the incentive to study and do good work. Men who otherwise would be interested in Identification Work, invariably say "I'd like to do Identification Work but it is impossible to do it in addition to a regular tour of duty." I sincerely believe that if a trained identification man at each station were a possibility, this in itself would go a long way toward selling the State Police Department to the locals.

I know whereof I speak, because I have had the opportunity of serving these local police departments, large and small, and I know how grateful they are.

By: Lieut. Frank Chameroy
State Bureau of Identification

WINDSOR LOCKS POLICE SCHOOL

Inspector William Schatzman of the Connecticut State Police was the featured lecturer at the Central Police Training School held at Windsor Locks High School recently.

Captain Schatzman presented the subject of "Confessions, Written Statements and Dying Declarations," to officers representing various Police Departments in North Hartford County and adjacent Massachusetts. He emphasized the absolute necessity of such statements being obtained voluntarily without threats, duress or promise of reward. In connection with dying declarations he pointed out that in order for the admissibility of such a declaration in evidence, it is necessary for the investigating officer to prove that the person giving the statement knew that he was about to die and that death was the direct result of the act or acts of the accused.

Chief William J. Fleming of the Thompsonville Police Department announced that Special Agent Burleigh K. Allen of the New Haven Division of the FBI, will discuss the subject of "Report Writing." Mr. Allen attended the University of Wisconsin for four years. He was a member of the Madison, Wisconsin Police Department for eight years and served for a four-year period as Superintendent of Identification for that agency. He has been a Special Agent of the FBI for several years and has seen service with the Memphis, Washington and Cincinnati Field Divisions prior to his transfer to this district about a year ago.

CRIMES INVOLVING MORAL TURPITUDE

By Jack Wasserman
IMMIGRATION and NATURALIZATION
SERVICE

(Monthly Review)

The earliest immigration statutes did not employ the term moral turpitude. It first made its appearance in immigration legislation in 1891. It was retained in subsequent legislation and in Sections 3 and 19 of the Act of February 5, 1917, which is presently in force. These sections provide that aliens seeking admission to the United States are barred from entry if they (a) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; or (b) admit the commission of a crime involving moral turpitude. Aliens who are in the United States are subject to deportation if they have been (a) convicted or admit the commission, prior to entry, of a crime involving moral turpitude; (b) sentenced to imprisonment for a term of a year or more because of conviction in

the United States of a crime involving moral turpitude committed within five years of entry; or (c) sentenced twice to imprisonment for a term of a year or more because of conviction for crimes involving moral turpitude committed at any time after entry.

The sine qua non to a finding of moral turpitude is a finding that a crime has been committed and a determination of the nature of that crime. No difficulty is presented where a record of conviction is introduced in the deportation or exclusion proceedings. It is, of course, essential that there be a valid judgment of conviction. The problem as to the criminal character of the alien's conduct and the nature of the crime arises in two types of cases:

(a) Where the alien admits that he has been convicted of a crime and the judgment of conviction is not introduced, it cannot always be assumed that an admission of the conviction by the alien conclusively establishes the nature of the crime. An alien may admit that he has been convicted of conduct which might appear to be the crime of assault, malicious mischief, adultery or prostitution. An examination of the statute and the conviction may reveal that he was merely convicted of vagrancy or as a disorderly person. As the proceeding is based on a conviction and a conviction for vagrancy or being a disorderly person does not involve moral turpitude, a case for deportation or exclusion has not been established. The admission by the alien that the crime does involve moral turpitude is of no avail because it is a conclusion of law and an incorrect one. It would, therefore, seem preferable in cases of this character to place the record of

conviction and the statute in evidence so that the alien's crime may be adequately and properly described.

(b) The problem of the criminal character of the alien's conduct arises mainly in those cases where there is an admission of the commission of a crime prior to entry and the alien has not been convicted. Here the immigration officials come very close to engaging in the trial of a criminal case. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that they be thoroughly familiar with the laws of the jurisdiction where the alleged offense was committed. Conduct normally made criminal in the United States may not be criminal in a foreign jurisdiction and the criminal character of an act may vary from state to state in this country. Unless the alien violated a law in the place where his alleged wrong occurred, he cannot be charged with a crime, no less one involving moral turpitude. Adultery is not a crime in South Africa and exclusion cannot, therefore, be based on noncriminal conduct of this character committed in that jurisdiction. Juvenile delinquency is not a crime; bastardy proceedings are civil in nature; and an attempt to smuggle merchandise into the United States with intent to defraud is not a crime. They cannot, therefore, support a finding that an alien has committed a crime involving moral turpitude.

At common law, the relative seriousness of crimes was not evaluated by use of the term, moral turpitude. In the United States, the term was first employed in civil cases. In an action for slander, the false accusation of a crime is actionable

per se if the crime involved moral turpitude. An action for restitution may be maintained in some jurisdictions if a transaction was not tainted with moral turpitude. In several states, legislation has been enacted providing for disbarment of attorneys, revocation of physicians' licenses, prosecution of matrimonial actions, and impeachment of witnesses on the basis of the commission of a crime involving moral turpitude. The use of the term moral turpitude has been severely criticized and vigorously defended. Many definitions state that it is a vague term designating criminal conduct which is base or depraved. It has been said to include those crimes which are mala in se and not mala prohibita. These definitions have merely perpetuated loose terminology and have not clarified the meaning of the term. The legislative history of the immigration laws does not contain any information clarifying the meaning ascribed to moral turpitude by Congress. It does reflect that the legislators were concerned with aliens who committed serious crimes and those who might be regarded as dangerous criminals. We are left, therefore, to general legal principles and judicial utterances in the quest for a workable definition of moral turpitude. It may be difficult to state a definition which will serve as an infallible guide for the disposition of all cases, but certain general rules may be enunciated which will permit an accurate determination of the existence or nonexistence of moral turpitude in most criminal cases arising under the immigration laws.

Rule 1. The moral turpitude of the offense is determined according to standards in the United States. The standard by which the crime is to be judged,

regardless of where committed, is that prevailing in the United States. Whether a crime has been committed is determined by the law in the place of commission; whether the crime involved moral turpitude is determined by "the common view of our people concerning its moral character."

Rule 2. In determining moral turpitude, it is immaterial whether the offense is an infamous crime, a felony, or misdemeanor. At common law, infamous crimes were those which disqualified convicts as witnesses. Today, an offense is considered infamous according to the nature of the punishment or whether confinement is directed in a state prison or penitentiary. The punishment meted out to the alien is immaterial in determining moral turpitude, and since that controls the designation of a crime as infamous, it cannot be used as a guide. The common law felonies murder, manslaughter, rape, sodomy, robbery, larceny, arson, burglary, and mayhem generally but not always involve moral turpitude. For instance, involuntary manslaughter does not. Furthermore, many new felonies have been created by statute. The severity of the punishment often determines the designation of the statutory offense as a felony, and a number of statutory felonies have been held to be free of moral turpitude. Misdemeanors include trivial offenses and it is clear that many do not involve moral turpitude. On the other hand some misdemeanors may involve moral turpitude. It will be seen, therefore, that crimes involving moral turpitude represent a cross section of the classification of crimes. It includes some, but not all offenses whether designated as infamous felony, or misdemeanor.

(Continued next month)

STOP LOOK LISTEN

VOX-COP

PAGE I

FEBRUARY 1945

GOVERNOR URGES COOPERATION FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY

Governor Raymond E. Baldwin, concerned with the continued appalling loss of life of pedestrians on the streets and highways of the state, and in accord with a program of Pedestrian Safety to be sponsored shortly by the Connecticut Motor Vehicle Department in cooperation with the Motor Vehicle Departments of twelve other eastern states today issued the following statement calling for the support and cooperation of all concerned in an effort to decrease the number of pedestrians killed and injured during the year 1945:

"During the year 1943, records in the Motor Vehicle Department disclose the fact that 235 persons lost their lives as the result of traffic accidents on the streets and highways of our state. Of this total, 135 or 57.4 per cent were pedestrians. In the year 1944 just closed, the records reveal a loss of life of 220 persons, of which 126 or 57.1 percent were pedestrians.

"This appalling loss of life each year, affect seriously the homes and lives of a great many of our citizens. I am greatly in accord and heartily support a program of Pedestrian Safety to be sponsored by the Motor Vehicle Department beginning the week of February 5th and to continue thereafter until greater pedestrian safety in the state has been achieved. As this program will be a part of the combined activity of the Commissioners of Motor Vehicle Departments in

twelve eastern states comprising the Eastern Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators and agreed upon at their recent meeting, I therefore urge the cooperation of all citizens in Connecticut to

1. Observe traffic light and police signals at intersections.
2. Cross streets only at intersections.
3. If on a rural highway, walk toward oncoming traffic.

"I further urge and request the fullest cooperation of the law enforcement agencies of the state in the use of their uniformed police officers to warn pedestrians walking carelessly and dangerously on the streets and highways, and that this program be accorded full support of the press, courts, radio, safety and other organizations interested in traffic safety."

It is only through the fullest cooperation of all concerned, concluded Governor Baldwin, that a better performance of pedestrian safety can be accomplished during the year 1945.

A candidate for the police force was being given an oral examination.

"If you were alone in an automobile and were being pursued by a gang of desperate criminals in another car doing 50 miles an hour on a lonely road, what would you do?"

And the candidate promptly answered: "Sixty."

Birmingham News

AUTO FATALITY INCREASE

(The Register)

Despite stringent war-time regulations which greatly restrict normal vehicular travel, the automobile fatality toll in this City continued to mount during 1944. The annual report of Police Chief Henry P. Clark shows that 16 persons met with death in automobile accidents here last year as compared with 14 of the year before. This same report shows that motor vehicle accidents during 1944 were six per cent higher than those for the preceding year.

Those who would take the easy road and lay the blame for this tragic record at the door of inefficient or insufficient policing would do well to look at the record. This shows that motor vehicle arrests by the police during 1944 were increased as the department launched a campaign against careless drivers. There were 2,601 such arrests last year, 1,631 more than the number arrested for this cause in 1943.

Enforcement agencies and safety organizations are continually hammering home the lesson that human life is never cheap. Will we ever learn?

In the ultimate, the final responsibility for mastering this lesson falls upon the motorists themselves. To an observer there has been a noticeable increase recently both in reckless driving and in excessive speed, near and in the very center of the City. This is especially evidenced by reckless turning of corners on days when the streets are ice-coated. There has been a marked increase in the speed with which

drivers rush toward their homes or business destinations so anxious to gain a few seconds of time that they utterly ignore the safety of pedestrians and other users of our highways. The facts clearly show that a number of our fatal accidents have been directly attributable to this cause.

NUMBER PLATES

(Worcester Telegram)

After extensive tests, a physicist has concluded that the automobile license plate which is the easiest to read has white figures on a black background with a white border. The black-and-white idea will please Rhode Island. But Massachusetts probably will stick to its rotation of green, maroon and blue backgrounds and white numerals. New York likes yellow and black.

Visibility and legibility are interesting in this connection, but not highly practical or pertinent. A criminal speeding away in a high-powered car, after a bank robbery, will not often be caught just because his number plates are scientifically designed for quick and easy reading. So uniform design and color of the plates probably will not come, at least not soon.

Different states like to show their originality by way of unusual plates. That not only promotes state pride, but it also helps in identifications. Cars themselves, in time, may look more and more alike. That may be an added reason for wide variations in number plates, for the sake of convenience.

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

VOX-COP

PAGE I

FEBRUARY 1945

STATION "A" RIDGEFIELD

An enjoyable time was had by all at the 2nd Annual Auxiliary Dinner held at Station A on January 25, 1945, which was attended by Commissioner Hickey, Capt. Schatzman, regular personnel of Station A, all the local Police Chiefs of the territory, in addition to the Auxiliaries - making about 75 in all. Commissioner Edward J. Hickey's talk on Post War Crime and Criminal Investigation, and picture slides of past outstanding cases handled by the Connecticut State Police, certainly hit the spot.

Officers Jones and Merritt, with Chief "Bruce" Nearing worked off that Auxiliary supper, when they "Mushed" three miles through woods and snow drifts to assist a needy family stranded at the top of Long Mountain, Town of New Milford. Jones and Merritt say they wouldn't have minded the trip if they didn't have to stop and wait at intervals for Bruce, better known as "Tiny", who only weighs 300 lbs. plus.

Former Officer Edward F. Meagher appeared at this Station a few days ago after finishing a 10 week training course at Camp Sampson, N. Y. as a Seaman 2/C. During the 10 weeks at Sampson he lost a total of 22 lbs. He looks like a high school boy and he says he feels the same way. (Good Luck Eddy on your new assignment as M. P. at Camp Sampson)

A number of small wooden State Police Cars (Aerials and all)

were made up by one of our ingenious Auxiliaries for name cards at the Annual Supper. As a tribute to Chief "Bruce" Nearing, who just about a year ago received a "Dunking" along with his car in Lake Candlewood one of these small cars, was presented to him, half sunk in a tray of ice, (Was his face red). E. J. H. surely took him over the hurdles to the enjoyment of everyone.

It is a good thing that Station A is a large structure or the public would have quite a job trying to find it. The snow is piled about eight feet high around the driveway as a result of a job well done by the Highway Department.

Who said those recent transfers were not appreciated? Ask Officer Louis D. Marchese (better known as "The Terror of Route #6" in the olden days at Station A.)

I don't know what the Auxiliaries are doing to get all those holes in the Black on the target. (Still no powder burns!)

Commanding Officer
Ridgefield Station

ENJOY DINNER AT BARRACKS

Auxiliary Officers and
Neighboring Chiefs Guests
of State Police

(The Danbury News-Times)
Auxiliary state policemen to the number of 65 and Police Chief George J. Schoen of Danbury; Chief Andrew J. Nearing of New

Milford; Chief Morris Britto of Bethel; Chief Horace Walker of Ridgefield; Game Warden Fred Lord and Railroad Police Sergeant Austin J. Gould of Danbury, were guests on January 25, at Ridgefield barracks of the state police at a turkey and venison dinner.

State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey and State Police Captain William Schatzman, commanding officer of western Connecticut, were also guests at the dinner, which was prepared by Chief Nearing and Reuben Warner, of New Milford, assisted by Milo Scanlin, chef at the barracks.

Lieutenant Harry T. Tucker, commanding officer of the barracks, presided over the gathering.

During the evening Commissioner Hickey, in behalf of the auxiliary officers, presented Trooper George Noxon, personnel officer of the auxiliary, with a \$50 War bond. This was given by the auxiliaries in appreciation of the assistance given by Officer Noxon.

Commissioner Hickey also spoke interestingly on postwar police problems and postwar crime investigation. He displayed movies of many of the activities which he discussed.

STATION "C" STAFFORD

While patrolling Route #15 on Sunday January 28th, 1945. Officer Whitmarsh observed a 1941 Ford Sedan bearing Mass. Reg. 518-241 with three young men in it as it passed him in the opposite direction. The officer decided to check this car and as he turned around the operator of the car started to pick up speed. As the officer gained on the other car the three lads jumped out of the

car and ran into the woods. Officer Whitmarsh started after them but found that he isn't as young as he use to be and returned to the car and called for assistance. Within an hour Officer Kimball had picked up two of the lads who gave their names as John D. Hurley and Royal Copeland and within another hour the third lad, William Atwood was apprehended by Lieut. Hulburt.

Atwood states he saw a deer as he ran thru the woods but Officer Whitmarsh says he saw both, (Atwood & Deer) and that Atwood was running so fast he passed the deer. Atwood also was carrying a dangerous weapon, (large hunting knife). The car they had was stolen as were the registration plates. Copeland lost a pair of eyeglasses while running thru the woods, valued at \$39.50, which proves again, that crime does not pay.

Leon Foisy of Stafford Springs reported his 5½ months old, English Setter pup as being lost. Miss Mable Ward, dispatcher at Station "C", took the above call at 3:05 PM and left for home at 4:00 PM. At 4:10 PM Miss Ward called the barracks stating that she had found the missing dog roaming on Main Street. Quick work, eh!

Safety Sermon
SPEEDER RECEPTIONAL

BY REV. L. C. MILLER, MANITOU SPRINGS, COLO.

The motorist with any "regard for his future abode" should sing hymns as the speedometer climbs upward. His selections at the different speeds are:

"At 25 Miles Per.Hour, I'm but a stranger here, heaven is my home.

(cont.)

"At 45 Miles Per Hour, Nearer, my
god to thee,
"At 55 Miles Per Hour, I'm near-
ing the Port and will soon be
at home,
"At 65 Miles Per Hour, When the
roll is called up yonder I'll
be there,
"At 75 Miles Per Hour, Lord, I'm
coming home.

FORMER DISPATCHER OF
STATION "C" STAFFORD

Word has been received at this
station that former dispatcher
Richard Schwarz, now in the Army,
is serving somewhere in Italy.

Jackie Horner
Special Stafford Reporter

ON THE FIRING LINE BY D.N.T.

(The Springfield Union)

When a snowstorm prevented the
minister from reaching the church
down in Stafford Springs, Sunday,
they called on a member of the
State Police to fill the pulpit.
According to the AP, he was des-
cribed by the congregation as
"Little short of sensational" and
we hope against hope that he
chose as his subject: "Where in
hell do you think you're going?".

STATION "D" DANIELSON

Officer Henry Marikle is bear-
ing down as usual in his pursuit
of crime and criminals and was
directly responsible for a thin
veil of smoke which hung over
Plainfield and Jewett City and
vicinity in recent weeks. If you
had been near enough to those
places, you would have detected
the odor of burning cloth. Those

14 arrests Henry made for theft
of yard goods from Textile Mills
disturbed many of the workers
who, while not actually arrested,
felt that they had better get rid
of any evidence that might have
caused them to be suspected of
theft, and so it was that many
fires burned brightly as the un-
wanted textiles went up in
flames.

Sufficient has been printed in
the papers about the facts in the
case so that they need not be re-
written here but it is very in-
teresting to note the tremendous
amount of cloth which was stolen
by these few workers. For years
workers have felt that there was
no harm in taking small remnants
of cloth, some even felt that
they had a right to it, and good
use has been made of most of the
bits so obtained. The mill own-
ers expect it and made no com-
plaint until the amounts of cloth
grew to such proportions that it
represented a very serious loss.

It is interesting to note that
despite the amount of cloth and
its substantial value, the mill
owners were so short handed that
they were willing to post bond
for the arrested workers or to
advance the money to pay their
fines that no time might be lost
by the guilty ones from their em-
ployment.

Last Thursday's big snow - 18
inches of it - with all its hard-
ships and inconveniences to
everyone, gave excellent oppor-
tunities for police service, and
no request worthy of considera-
tion was left unfilled. We are
proud of the confidence people
have in their State Police De-
partment, which all policemen
feel at such times when we see
how they turn to us in every type

of trouble and how they expect, without fear of disappointment, a solution to their problems.

Many problems were solved and innumerable persons assisted on their way with pleasant thoughts in their minds of those who so willingly extended a helping hand, as for example: -

Officers Heckler and Pritchard, the two Charlies, cut off from the rest of the world in Hampton established a sub-station of their own where they assisted stranded motorists and found shelter for the passengers of an interstate bus. They were finally rescued themselves and returned to us at noon the next day.

Or-

Officers Joe Guilbeault and John B. Murphy teaming up with Aux. William Mansfield and Dr. G. M. Chartier of Danielson to break a path through to the Day-Kimball Hospital in Putnam with a nurse and an injured woman patient, at the cost of 3 hours of hard labor (and one rear fender).

Such experiences were perhaps duplicated many times over at every station in the State during the same time, but we mention these as examples of what the public has come to expect of us and as services we are glad to render.

Such times are not without some bit of humor which helps to lighten the long hours. Officer John B. Murphy, sent to Danielson to pick up a lady unable to reach her home and children, found that before he could get the doors of his car closed, he had five lady passengers instead of one. John found that there was nothing else to do but take them along with him as none of them would get out of the car.

The storm also proved that Danielson is not a one-horse town, all rumor to the contrary notwithstanding. During the evening this station was offered the use of a saddle horse and a horse and sleigh if needed.

Speaking of funny stories - Policewoman Susan Kenyon came through with one we liked following her rescue from the wilds of Woodstock Valley after the storm. Recently when Susan was dining out at a fashionable eating place in a large city, her mind was preoccupied with one thing and another. Upon completing her meal, she neatly stacked her dishes and started to carry them to the kitchen, barracks style, only to be interrupted in her thoughts by a waitress who said, "It's alright Madame, we'll take care of that. You don't have to do that here." Whereupon Susan mumbled softly, moved her hands nervously, put the dishes down quickly, and left the place rather hurriedly.

Once again we have to thank our Auxiliaries for their willing cooperation and assistance in turning out to help man posts in our check on the Watch Hill report. It always amazes me to see these fellows turn to and work extra long hours at the most inconvenient times and all without any thought of remuneration.

Officer John Skelly, who arrived at Station "D" at about the same time as the spy report, found an Auxiliary not only helpful but necessary as a guide in "Ah Wilderness". "Jack" certainly lost no time in getting to work.

This week saw two more of our

boys going overseas. Officer Leonard Angell and Dispatcher Maurice Gallichant report themselves on the way, destination unknown, and both state they are willing to trade their present occupation for any part of their past jobs. Good luck fellows and get it over soon!

Since I have begun to piece out this little effort each month, I have had the pleasure of announcing family additions on four or five occasions, but now its really mine. It's a daughter - born on February 3rd, 1945 at the Lawrence Hospital in New London, Marjorie Alice Williams. Mother and father doing fine. Then this daughter was announced to the other two members of the family, the oldest, age 6, replied, "Sure I knew it, didn't we order a girl?" Great people, these little children!.

"Les"

Special Danielson Reporter

STATION "E" GROTON

We were going to tell you something about a certain Resident officer this month - but decided to collaborate with his Superior before doing the job.

Nuf sod that he deserves the whole section for the type of service he renders out around East Lyme. We'll tell you some tales about him next month - Okay - Capt. L.F.C.?

Some folks refer to a "one head light" warning as a ten-cent job. This little chronicle should emphasize that error in judgment.

It was at 2:Ahem on February 8, 1945, that "Honey" Fitzgerald was plying his lonesome patrol

over Route #32 in Montville, when he saw the "one-eyed" guy - rollin' in high - head in the sky. To some t'would be just another - but our Fitz murmured, "Oh brother" - turned around on one wheel - with a synthetic squeal - and was off in pursuit on the fly. A short chase and then - Fitz was asking just when - and which, who, where, why and what for - the man in the car - had proceeded so far - without having thisa and thata. Answering the query as to what was the matter - Alert Fitzie requested the data - but the stuff didn't tally - so the twain then did sally - to the Barracks in good olde Groton - (yes, we know that ir rhymes well with rotten) - B4 Fitzie was through - he had not one, no, nor two - but three; and yes, four - stolen cars to his credit - which is, you'll allow - something of a wow - and considerably adds to our debit! If there's doubt in your mind - we'll ask you to find time to read E-894-Z - and rite there you will learn - how a warning can turn - a day off so pretty to see.

Maybe if Cupid made a little more noise with that bow-string when he shot the arrow, a certain little adornment over at Draft Board 18-B (for Beauty) wouldn't be worrying about the distance between certain stations.

The so-called bird cage on the wall in the lounging room is a constant reminder of the rosy-checked "Little Deacon" whom we all hated to see leaving. His many talents will serve the "L" cottage - but well.

No. 46 has already proved to "F" that he is always in focus; altho his range finder must have slipped when he "pic'd" that snow plow.

Twas a cruel fate that parted the 18th hole Irish team of Skel and Fitz, but we'll wager that the Lisbon-Norwich Town Line where "D" and "E" meet could tell a tale.

Sarge W. Eugene Farrow didn't really leave anyhow. We see as much of him as "F" does.

We note with interest and pleasure that Tommy Nichol is showing the boys at "G" how he handled the "96's" at "E". Nize goin', bud!

Station "E" is happy to extend the warm hand of welcome to our latest acquisitions; i.e.; Robert (Olde Friende) O'Donohue - Edwin L. Puester (a former lumber-lugger from the State Pier) and J. Patrick McNally, whose slow but sure routine is already paying off.

At 9:30 P.M. - February 9, 1945 - William Loftus, Jr. a substantial citizen of Mystic parked his 42 Chevie Pickup outside the Rotary Restaurant at North Stonington and went in to make his innards happy with a cup of jamoch. When he got ready to leave, the truck was gone and with it two large cans of cream and a case of hen fruit. J. Patrick answered the distress call, and after some clever sleuthing secured confession from one of the youthful "men about town" who was just too tired to walk to the dance at Dew Drop Inn.

We heard that the "Farmers appeal" is going to be withdrawn and the bad boy permitted to confine his future driving to Uncle Sammy's Tanks and Trucks.

Number one for the Mac - now let's keep 'em coming.

On February 3, 1945, about 2:15 P.M., two colored gemmens were en route from Boston to New York. In Hope Valley, Rhode Island they stopped at a road side Garage. While Moses Dalton engaged the Proprietor in small talk in the building, Louis Tinner pumped ten gallons of gas into the car.

Immediately thereafter they saw the setting sun in Harlem drawing nearer and the "free" ride at the Garage owner's expense was pleasant indeed. What they did not see was the face of the Proprietor's Partner at the window in the house across the street from the gas pump.

Some fast conversation between the latter two men and a call to Hope Valley Barracks, supplemented by another to Station "E" and Terrible Tommy Nichol was on Post at the big bridge. Time was the only factor that mattered from here on until Mose and Lou were on their way back to Rhode Island to atone for their little stunt.

P.S. The spiritual supplications and general denials of the culprits impressed Corporal McGovern of the Rhode Island State Police not at all.

Elzneckam
Special Groton Reporter

STATION "G" WESTPORT

On February 5, Officer Thomas Nichol was transferred from Station E to G. On Sunday February 11, while patrolling the Merritt Parkway in the town of Fairfield he apprehended two sailors with a taxi which they had stolen in Providence, R. I. several hours earlier. We are glad to have Tom here at Westport with us now, but I suppose Station E will take

credit for his good police work because he started there. Keep up the good work.

Officer Fred Virelli, better known as "Chief", has been away from the station since February 1, when he received a cracked rib. The chief expects to return to the fold soon. Get well quickly, Fred.

Officer Stephen Howell is now back at work after a long siege with a bad knee. He is still limping a little but claims he can't go fishing as yet.

Louis "Squash" Travaglini, former assistant chef at Station "G" and former dispatcher at Station "A" is in France now and has been promoted to PFC. He is driving one of those big army trucks and received a "Good Behavior" medal. Keep up the good work, "Squash."

Dispatcher Nehemiah Woodward expects to go into the Navy soon. He has had correspondence with his draft board of late, and that's the way it looks at present. Woody was accepted by the Navy last spring but wasn't called. Good Luck!

"G Mack"
Special Westport Reporter

STATION "K" COLCHESTER

It happened early one Ayem, a man was held at the station on a charge of operating under the influence. He was unable to contact his wife for bond, as they had no phone, so "William" The Third, Conlon, went to the home to advise the Mrs. that her husband was in the Klink at "K" and he wanted her to come to the

barracks with the bond. The Mrs. advised that she would go to the barracks with the bond and bring her husband home. But, alas, who would mind her six month old baby? She asked - he acquiesced. Now she was absent for a half hour or more, while William billed and cooed with Junior, made changes, rendered General Service, until Mother returned. Our "Butch" is Sweet William now.

Johnny "The Champ" Fersch is raising another "Champ." You should hear the questions he asks about diet, habits, and morals, concerning his six weeks old German Boxer. We hope his Boxer is more genteel than Officer T. M. O'Brien's Boxer, "Bruno," who came out a winner in a match with Tom, while Tom displayed a shiner for a few days.

"I never wanted to be a tree - I vow,
With millions of dogs around my bough."

Well folks, February 8th brought Siberian weather to Station "K" territory. The entire personnel, including Captain Carroll, were out in the weather through the night and far into the Ayem. Buses were stalled with many passengers marooned, until the Busy Beavers went about the task of bringing them into the barracks where coffee and sandwiches were furnished to more than seventy-five people, who were loud in their praise of the efficient working personnel of "K". The Good Captain supervised the removal of the passengers and was out in the elements more than 15 hours...His cheeks were rosy for the next three days.

Officer Loren Larson has changed his allegiance from Station "C" to "K". Welcome to the

pace-setting station, Larry.

Lieut. Philip P. Schwartz is taking a well deserved rest in the form of a week's vacation; too bad the Keney Park course is snow bound.

Comment sa va? Tres bien, sounds in the "K" kitchen with our new chef Rene-C. Remillard, who hails from the White Mountain State; an expert, we are advised on "Par excellent pork and bean."

Officer Wendell (Please call me Jimmy) Tatro, has swung into the State Police routine, from the U.S. Army life so nonchalantly, that if you didn't see that service stripe, one would think he was here all the time. Nice going, Jim, on several important cases since your return.

Now try this ---

Take your age - multiply by 2 - add 5 - multiply by 50 - subtract 365 - add the loose change in your pocket under a dollar - add 115.

The first two figures in the answer will be your age; the last two the change in your pocket.

FOOLING FOLKS MAGICALLY IS THE RESULT OF YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC STUDY COMBINED WITH THE EXPERIENCE OF YEARS.

Now count the F's in that sentence only once and don't go back and count them again.

Answer on Page 23
of
"Yankee Clipper"

"Punjab"
Colchester Special Reporter

STATION "L" LITCHFIELD

Lieut. Paul Lavin is confined to his home with a bad sprained leg.

Sergt. H. Theodore Strand is acting Commanding Officer in the absence of Lieutenant Lavin. He is now permanently assigned to Station L.

We welcome Officer Neil Hurley to this station and are glad to have Officer Tex Calkins with us again.

We are sorry to lose Officers Buffa and Davis and look forward to the day that they return to the land of Milk and Honey. Station B has gained two of the departments finest. Good luck to you both.

Officer Alden Thompson deserves congratulations on picking up a stolen car and the thief. It was a good job well done.

Our old pal, Vic Kielty is back from the Armed forces and was assigned to Station B. We regretted to see him leave L for the army and heartily welcome him back to the department. Good luck, Vic.

Our old dispatcher, Guy Buonomo, is the proud father of a baby girl. Guy is with the U. S. Army now attending the University of Chicago.

Snow! Snow! Snow! and more Snow! Skiing is good in Litchfield County if your skis are not snowed under. Everything else is.

The police emergency service rendered during the recent storms is receiving favorable comment

and plenty of it from our rural friends.

A deer was shot and wounded in the town of Warren about 15 miles from the barracks and ran over Route 341 to Woodville and turned up Route 25 and continued to run towards Litchfield. When he got to a point in front of the barracks he turned into the barracks driveway. As he ran up the driveway Officer John Wilcox was backing his car out of the garage and the deer attempted to hurdle the car and leaped high into the air and over the car and his fore feet got caught in the garage-rafters and the poor deer then died of a heart attack. Never mind, young buck, don't you cry, you will be venison steak by and by. (Proof of this story will be mailed on request)

Mr. Rivers did his bit during the snow emergency serving meals for 31 members and friends on January 28, 1945, in his 2 x 4 kitchen. Sometimes one wonders how he can do it in such a small kitchen. Chicken Fricasse was the menu.

Dispatcher Clara Toce just as pretty and accommodating as ever has also helped out during this emergency as has Joseph Clark.

Officer James Conlon was seen strutting his stuff at the Waterbury Police Ball. Conlon says that he couldn't even go to this ball without meeting some of Dooling's cousins.

DOUBLE DUTY

The chief of police of Dinksville was also Dinksville's veterinary surgeon. An agitated woman called up his home.

"Do you want my husband in his capacity of veterinary or chief of police?" asked the chief's wife.

"Both!" came the reply. "We can't get a bulldog to open his mouth; there's a burglar in it!"

AN APPRECIATION LETTER

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

February 13, 1945

Mr. Edward J. Hickey,
Commissioner

Dear Mr. Hickey:

This letter is to personally thank you for your most valuable assistance in opening the highway between North Canton and North Granby in accordance with our conversation on Saturday, February 10, 1945.

Your Officer Parrott carried out your instructions through day and night operations in a manner that was certainly a great tribute to the efficiency of the State Police.

This fine assistance, I am sure, was greatly appreciated by our First Selectman, Mr. Roscoe C. Bristol, who has been striving most diligently to overcome this serious condition.

The photographs which I loaned to you and Miss Collins were received at my office yesterday morning, and I wish to thank Miss Collins for her assistance.

The residents of our community, I am sure, wish to join me in expressing appreciation of your efforts.

Very truly yours,

H. I. Schell

Code of Honor
of the
Connecticut State Police



The traditions and splendid reputation of the Connecticut State Police are incorporated in the following code of honor, to which all members of the Department subscribe by word and deed:

“I am a Connecticut State Policeman — a soldier of the law. To me is entrusted the honor of the Department.

“I will serve the State of Connecticut honestly and faithfully and, if need be, lay down my life as others have done rather than swerve from the path of duty.

“I will be loyal to my superiors, obey the law and enforce the law without discrimination as to class, color, creed or condition, and without fear or favor.

“I will help those in danger or distress, and at all times conduct myself so as to uphold the honor of the Department.”