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EDWARD J. HICKEY,
Commissioner

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THIS WEEK'S COVER

Stevan Dohanos, who painted the state-trooper cover, confesses to being twice arrested by state troopers, "once when sparking a girl in the old family jalopy in Ohio, and once, for an hour, mostly to 'learn me a lesson,'" he says. "My reaction to state troopers is typical of Mr. John Doe. I admire the troopers and think they do a much-needed job, and yet it is nice to see them in trouble for a change. To get the accurate details for this painting, I went right into the lion's den, State Police Barracks, Station G, Westport, Connecticut, quivering as usual when I see a state trooper, and laid the whole problem on the desk of Lt. George Remer. With the full approval of Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, he gave me cooperation in every particular, even to having a mechanic obligingly let the air out of the rear tire."



BY THE YANKEE CLIPPER



VOX-COP

PAGE I

MARCH 1945

THE SMALL TOWN DETECTIVE

I have been sitting here and thinking, of the days that have gone by, When we didn't have the "State Police" a coming at our cry, Most "Towns", had only a constable, who didn't know the rules, And when trouble did arise, they acted like a "Mule".

But now those days are over, and when looking for a man, You call upon the "State Police," the finest in the land, They are men of skill and knowledge, and of them we'er very proud, Their patience and their fortitude, are admired by the crowd.

Have you ever stopped to realize, how essential the "State Police" are, And small "Towns" depend upon them, and even use their car, But in these times of "War" and toil, how seldom do we hear, Appreciation of these men, who show no signs of fear.

I think we owe them gratitude, these "Law Enforcement" men, Who take over our problems, and work just like a "Wren", So lets "Salute" them, these men of Hickey's clan, And what would we do without them, I ask you like a man.

J.G.Petersen
Fairmount Police Department

AIRCRAFT LAW ENFORCEMENT

(National Aeronautics)

Violations with the airplane, as with the automobile, to be effective and deterring must have "on the spot" enforcement. Don't forget, it's the cop on the beat who gets there first.

Recently the F.B.I. mentioned publicly that they were concerned over the increase in crime. They only voiced what most law enforcement agencies knew to be a fact, but hadn't mentioned for good and sufficient reasons of their own. It doesn't take a master mind to realize the criminal invariably follows the first law of man and beast - self preservation. As a consequence, immediately following his crime he "takes it on the lam."

History proves he uses up to the minute transportation. Jesse James used a horse - Dillinger a car - and the postwar stickup will take to the air for the airplane is faster and flies further without refueling. Thereby there is less chance of apprehension en route, and it cuts across lots and isn't stopped by bridges and traffic lights.

Do you think there is no need for postwar planning on the part of the flatfoot? If you do, think again, for certain present police procedures such as the road blockade can be tucked away with the 1930 Mah Jong set. The harness bull is going to be in the same category as the beagle hound after he's flushed his bird.

TIME BOMB PLANTED FOR GAMBLERS

(Bridgeport Herald)

Although they refused to reveal their plan of strategy to combat the big time gamblers who have invaded Hartford, State's Atty. Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr. and Joseph F. Mitchell, pistol packin' county detective, are believed to be drawing up a delayed time bomb to dump into the gamblers' laps with one swift move.

Keeping the whole thing hushed up, the chief sleuths of the state and county have the gamblers in a dither.

It may be their plan to let things go along as they are for a while, hoping that the big shots of the gambling world will take a powder without any official action.

In order to prevent any embarrassing questions the sleuths may pursue this course, but there is the possibility that they are playing a waiting game and watching the big boys for one false move.

It is most likely that the law enforcers are planning some strategic move, because they refused to comment on The Herald's sensational revelations that big time gambling had invaded the Hartford area.

Last week Mitchell took a look around the Hartford auditorium where plenty of cash changes hands, but refused to make any comment other than he was there on official business.

Hartford police officials, including the commissioners, still are in the dark about the situation and probably will sit by waiting for the state and county chiefs to make the next move.

CONNECTICUT STATE JOURNAL

Want another story showing the efficiency of the Connecticut State Police? A woman in Cornwall found the road to her home snowbound, with no chance of her 40-quart milk can, to be filled with her day's yield from her cows, being picked up. The state police were called. A trooper drove up to the main highway, toted the big can on foot through the deep snow to the woman's farm. These state cops are making records for doing almost everything imaginable.

In the Hartford Police Department, Lieutenant Charlie Keefe is very proud of his son, at present in the Army Air Corps. Before going in service the latter was employed in a chemical laboratory and specialized in tear gas. It seems that various attachments were installed all over the country on safes where burglars would be frustrated because of the tear gas installations. Keefe has already had a few cases in Hartford where, checking into attempts to rifle safes, thieves were scared off because of the gas contraption. In so many words, the old man is very proud of the son because it has saved him a lot of work.

BEATS FIREMAN TO BLAZE

GREENVILLE, N.H. Clyde Eaton, of Greenville, discovered a chimney fire at his home recently and rushed out to ring in an alarm. Finding the box wouldn't work, he rushed to the fire station, took the engine to his home and had the blaze under control before volunteer firemen arrived.

TWO STATE COPS OBSERVE
OLD IRISH CUSTOM

(New London Day)

Because, as Capt. Leo Carroll in command of the eastern division of the state police explained, it is an old Irish custom never to go visiting empty handed, Capt. Alfred G. Ford, superintendent of the Maritime Service Officers' school, ate a piece of lemon meringue pie yesterday made by Bernard (Benny) Girotti, chef at the Groton state police barracks.

Captain Carroll and Lieut. William E. Mackenzie, commanding officer of the Groton barracks, were Captain Ford's guests at lunch and not being the type of men to scoff at custom, brought the pie with them for Captain Ford to smack his lips on.

Only a few weeks ago, State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey and Trooper Albert H. Kimball of Stafford Springs tasted cherry pie baked by Lieut. Comdr. G. T. Gilmore, commissary officer at the school.

The state police gastronomes found the cherry pie delicious and reported no digestive repercussions. It remains to be seen if Captain Ford after due course of time can say the same about the meringue. Meanwhile, all of the parties concerned are keeping their fingers crossed.

A HINT TO THE JUDGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. A Springfield youth indirectly made a plea for leniency recently when he stole a batch of phonograph records. Top record in the pile was "Don't Fence Me In."

STATE POLICEMAN A "COVER BOY"

WESTPORT, March 22 - State Policeman Frank Bennett, of 211 Howard avenue, Bridgeport, assigned to the barracks here, is being hailed by his colleagues as a "cover boy" since he is the subject of the Saturday Evening Post cover this week, painted by Stevan Dohanos, of Sturges highway.

The painting shows a State Police car with a flat tire on the Merritt Parkway and Policeman Bennett is looking sadly at the rear wheel as he alights from the vehicle.

Mr. Dohanos said the auto is the one driven by Lieut. George H. Remer, commanding officer at the Westport barracks, who obliged the artist by having a mechanic let the air out of the tire. The painting was done at the barracks, but Mr. Dohanos painted the background on the parkway. The project was approved by Commissioner Edward J. Hickey.

"LACK OF EVIDENCE"

One Policeman Not a Crowd

Herald Tribune: In Queens Felony Court Plainclothes Patrolman Edward Cugell accused five card players of violating the penal code at 4:45 a.m. by making noises "during the night to the annoyance or disturbance of a considerable number of persons." Pinned down by Magistrate Jenkin R. Hockert, he admitted that he was the only person abroad or disturbed in the vicinity, whereupon the magistrate asked: "Can you testify that you are a considerable number of persons?" "I couldn't swear to it." Patrolman Cugell said. "Defendants discharged," said the magistrate.

REID DYNASTY

THE POLICE REPORTER, New Orleans, La.

When 25-year-old Sheriff Henry A. Reid, Jr., completes the four year term as Sheriff of Calcasieu parish, Louisiana, which he began serving June 1, 1944, it will round out the 98th year of the Reid dynasty. For 78 of the last 94 years a Reid has been sheriff of this parish. Likewise the posts of district judge, assessor and mayor of Lake Charles are in the family record.

The present sheriff is the sixth member of the family to hold the office of sheriff. He is the great grandson of the founder of the dynasty, David John Reid, who was elected to the office early in 1850, serving until he was made Parish Judge in 1868.

Here's the dynasty record:

David John Reid, elected sheriff in 1850; parish judge in 1868 and reelected for several successive terms.

John H. Reid, brother of Judge David John Reid, elected sheriff in 1868, serving one term.

Alexander Lawrence Reid, the second son of Judge David John Reid, was elected sheriff in 1872 at the age of 21, and served two terms. In 1880 he was appointed assessor by the Governor. He relinquished the assessor's office in 1887 to run for Mayor of Lake Charles, and served six successive one year terms in that office. In 1893 he was appointed inspector of customs at New Orleans and continued in that post until a few months before his death in 1911.

D. J. Reid, better known throughout Louisiana as "Kinney Reid," another son of Judge David Reid, was elected sheriff in 1884

and served five terms of four years each, but not consecutively. Twice he was defeated, but in each instance came back four years later and defeated the two men who defeated him. This took place in the 80's and 90's and "Kinney" Reid came back to the office in 1900, serving until 1912. The two men who defeated him and whom he returned to defeat in comeback elections, were Johnny Perkins and Dr. Gus Lyons. Then in 1912 it was Reid against Reid in the race for sheriff. His opponent was his nephew.

Henry A. Reid, Sr., son of Alexander Lawrence Reid and grandson of Judge David John Reid, ran against his uncle, "Kinney" Reid, in 1912 and was elected. He was reelected in 1920. In 1920 he was defeated by Horace Lyons, but eight years later, in 1928, he came back and defeated Horace Lyons.

He was re-elected in 1932, 1936 and 1940. He had served nearly three years of the latter term when he died, and spent 24 years in the office, "Kinney" Reid 20 years, Alexander Lawrence Reid eight years, John Reid four years, and the founder, Judge David John Reid, who served eighteen years in all.

The present sheriff, Henry A. Reid, Jr., served a little more than a year of his father's unexpired term, and began his present four year term June 1, 1944.

THE CIRCUS CASE SENTENCES

(The Manchester Herald)

There are times when Connecticut justly prides itself upon the severity of its justice. And again there are times when its severity seems unduly exaggerated.

The prison and jail sentences passed out to officials and employes of Ringling Brothers after their plea of nolo contendere to charges of manslaughter in connection with the circus fire tragedy of last July 6th seems to belong in the category of exaggerated severity.

From the start, the process of trying to single out certain individuals and hold them criminally responsible for the circus fire disaster has been an exceptional legal feat. It was apparently justified as a method of placing some legal responsibility for the disaster, as a matter of record, and the circus officials and employes pleaded nolo contendere with the obvious idea that Connecticut was seeking a legal determination of responsibility, not punitive satisfaction.

The fact that Connecticut justice has now added drastic punishment to its settlement of these cases revises a good deal of the state's thinking on the matter.

How much more guilty were these men who are now called upon to serve time for the disaster than many others?

If these men are thus deserving of such punishment, there must be many other circus employes who likewise could be found to be sharing a part of the blame for the disaster.

If these men are thus guilty and punishable, the higher circus officials who hired them and even the stockholders who put this menace upon the road must also share some part of the guilt and deserve some part of the punishment.

If these men are so guilty and punishable, it can be doubted that all those city and state officials who might have prevented

the tragedy by catching and rectifying the circus' neglect of safety precautions really deserve the clean bill of health the Connecticut process of justice has so cheerfully extended them.

If these men are guilty and punishable, what in the world should be the punishment for the individual who threw the cigaret which started the fire-if it was a cigaret? We guess he, or she, should be drawn and quartered, even though he or she may have been only one of thousands of people throwing cigarets under the circus seats that afternoon.

No one intended this tragedy. And if there is any real moral responsibility for it it is a responsibility so widely shared that any attempt to place criminal responsibility and levy actual punishment upon any selected handful of individuals seems grotesque.

We think the state's attorney himself might well take the lead in attempting to obtain an amelioration of sentences.

MORE ON THE CIRCUS CASE

(The Manchester Herald)

Opinion that the sentences meted out to the officials and employes of Ringling Brothers for their part in a disaster for which many men and many circumstances were responsible were unduly severe seems to be a view shared widely throughout the state, in legal circles as well as in public opinion.

If we were to try to interpret what seems to be the state's idea in the matter, we would say that April 6th, the day when those whose sentences were stayed so that they could fulfil their functions in getting the circus

ready for this year's opening must again appear in court, should find the sentences stayed indefinitely or suspended.

Connecticut justice, of course is a process unto itself, and such opinions as the public may express properly contain neither compulsion nor weight upon the men who are the sworn officers of that justice. If there can be a hope properly expressed, it is that the same process of thought which is taking place in the public mind occurs naturally, upon reflection, within the minds of those who can remedy the situation.

NEW MAGNET IS PERFECTED FOR POLICE, WILL AID DETECTIVES ON MANY CASES

By Robert L. Sawyer

A New-type magnet, with a 500 pound lifting power, which takes its place in the Bridgeport Police Department's scientific laboratory this week, promises to make murder or assault weapons "plenty hard to lose" in the future, police officials have disclosed.

Recently conducted experiments indicate that the magnet will retrieve metal objects in practically any depth of water; and will bring to light weapons, vitally needed to solve police cases, where formerly they might never have been discovered.

The immediate need for such a device was introduced several months ago by Supt. John A. Lyddy and Clifford Fraser, Radio operations head in Police headquarters, was detailed to make a complete survey of all surrounding police departments.

The most practical, and effective magnet was found in the New York City police laboratory. An "electro" type instrument, it had a lifting power of 30 pounds and was controlled by batteries and electrical cable.

The presence of short-circuits and bulkiness of the necessary batteries prompted Fraser to label the Electro magnet "impractical." It was decided that a "permanent type" magnet, which was a "charged" unit, requiring no electrical fixtures, would be more suitable.

Use "New" Metal

Supt. Lyddy and Mr. Fraser took their problem to Walter A. Upham, Superintendent of distribution in the United Illuminating company. A "new" metal, invented by a local concern, was suggested by Mr. Upham as a possible solution to the problem of a "permanent magnet with a strong lifting power."

The suggested metal was used in the construction of a magnet, designed by Mr. Upham and Mr. Fraser, which when completed had a lifting power of 30 pounds; the equivalent of the New York police force's instrument.

The new magnet, while satisfactory in many ways, was doomed to failure, however. Although unsurpassed in lifting power, the new metal was found to be "as brittle as glass." During experiments, the instrument struck rocks and other obstructions and chipped several times.

Anything but discouraged, Upham and Fraser planned to encase the magnet in a heavy steel jacket which would protect the heart of the device but would not impair its efficiency.

Completed by engineers at a low cost, the second attempt proved itself beyond all expectations.

The new magnet had a maximum lifting power of 500 pounds instead of the anticipated 30 pounds. Its heavy metal jacket withstood all tests of durability.

The instrument was lowered into the water from the Stratford avenue bridge, and quickly retrieved all objects thrown into the channel-depth waters for experimental purposes.

A device for lowering the magnet has been constructed on the front of the police department rowboat, and can be pulled along much the same as grappling hooks.

Supt. Lyddy said the magnet awaits its first official test.

IF ONE MUST DIE

(Hartford Courant)

Youth and valor usually go hand in hand. But there are all kinds of courage. Consider the case of John Eckert of Bethel, seventy years of age and under the care of a physician because of a heart condition. Despite this fact he responded without hesitation to the cry for help from two young children who had fallen into a pond near-by, and succeeded in rescuing both children by using a long pole. When he had got them safely ashore, he went home - to die.

If death it must be, what finer way than this - the elderly giving life that the young might live? Death has a thousand doors to let out life, and when the time had come how fortunate is he who passes through such a one as this.

NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE TO USE RADIO IN DIRECTING SNOW REMOVAL CREWS

Announcement has been made that the New Jersey State Police two-way radio system will be utilized in directing New Jersey snow removal crews during Winter storms when normal communications fail.

Colonel Charles H. Schoeffel, Superintendent of State Police, said this plan was worked out at a conference with Acting Governor George M. Stanger, State Highway Commissioner Spencer Miller, Jr., State Senator Alfred B. Littell and Assemblyman A. F. Dixon of Sussex County.

Senator Littell suggested the conference in order to prevent a repetition of what occurred in Sussex County during the snow-storm of November 20 when that county was without communication with the rest of the State as a result of broken and disabled telegraph and telephone lines.

RADIO IN AMBULANCE

("The New Era", Deep River)

To further increase the efficiency of the lower Middlesex county ambulance, a two-way radio was installed during the past week. This was done under the supervision of the State Police department which is responsible for the operation of the ambulance. Thus a constant contact can be kept with the Westbrook barracks and the driver can be directed to change his route should occasion require. This is one more example of the efficiency of the State Police Department.

POLICE PRESS

(The Stafford Press)

The Connecticut State Police usually have a, as the British say, good press. Newspapers are free to bestow upon the Stetson-hatted, whipcorded officers, deserved encomiums whether they track down desperate criminals, dig out snowbound families, deliver impromptu talks to church congregations, or bake cherry pies. A bad press is the exception. Well Commissioner Hickey's bold men got one last week when a Saturday Evening Post artist got off of his chest an expression of the universal (almost) desire to see a cop in trouble. That expression was on the front cover of the SEP: (issue of March 24th) and was seen by no fewer than three or four million people throughout the United States of America. Steven Dohonos of Westport depicted a worried-looking State Cop in the throes of learning that the left rear tire on State Police Car, G-299 Conn. had bogged down, as flat as a fallen arch.

The officer, according to Mr. Dohonos, is leaning from his seat, door half-opened, looking back over his shoulder at the tire which has all the rubber appeal of a sadly distorted doughnut. The Cop's scowl expresses words that would earn him a forced vacation if verbally phrased - and overheard by the Commissioner. Policemen can't be human, regulations say, and use cuss words. But if looks cuss, our hero on the Post cover is holding back some dandies!

Mr. Dohonos explains his drawing of the Cop's predicament by writing: "My reaction to state troopers is typical of Mr. John Doe. I admire the troopers and think they do a much-needed job, but it is nice to see them in trouble for a change. To get the

accurate details for this painting, I went right into the Lion's den, State Police Barracks, Station G, Westport, quivering as usual when I see a state trooper, and laid the whole problem on the desk of Lt. George Remer. With the full approval of Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, he gave me cooperation in every particular, even to having a mechanic obligingly let the air out of the rear tire."

Of course we were kidding when we remarked at the beginning of the piece that the magazine cover was bad press. Actually, it was still good press, because the picture impressed upon the thoughtful observer the possible tragedy that might have resulted from that flat, foiling the necessity for a State Policeman getting to wherever he was going as fast as possible. Yeh, being cop-minded (as we have been accused of being - and are) we know that a flat is nothing to laugh at on a State Police car. To be sure, the flat displayed might have been suffered on a routine tour of duty. But suppose it might have been on an emergency!

What emergency? Well, Kiddies, there are so many possible police emergencies that they are too numerous to list in these paragraphs. Name one? All right we'll name just one: Just imagine that the officer was on his way to an alarm, turned in by a frantic neighbor who hysterically called the barracks to say that John Jones, recently released from a hospital for the insane, was running wild among his family of wife and four children - with an axe!

Like we always say: many of us resent a State Policeman riding around at his ease on the taxpayers' money until we need him.

And then, my gosh, how we need him.

IS THE ARMY BREEDING CRIMINALS?

BY J. EDGAR HOOVER

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Here is a challenging answer to a question that has been worrying thousands of Americans

"ISN'T it awful?" said an acquaintance of mine, the other day. "Soldiers holding people up, robbing banks, breaking into apartments. And this scandalous black market business in France! Our own men hijacking gasoline needed at the front. I should think it would keep you FBI people lying awake nights, worrying about what's going to happen when all these soldiers are let loose on the country after the war."

Yes, we have had a lot of unpleasant news of that sort, lately. Naturally it disturbs us — all of us. But let's get things in perspective. When we do, we shall see that soldier crime is much less frightening than some things happening here among civilians.

Soldiers Make News

OF COURSE, when soldiers go berserk, they usually make news. Last November, an Army flyer named Robert G. Kaslow made headlines all over the country when he escaped from the guard house at Craig Field, Ala., stole a training plane, and flew away. Near New Orleans he parachuted to the ground, letting the plane crash.

He is now serving a long term in prison for theft of the airplane, in addition to terms for forgery, larceny, assault, intent to murder, and desertion. But the significant fact is that he had already been found guilty of these latter offenses by an Army court-martial and sentenced to 30 years before he stole the plane and tried to escape. He was just a potential criminal who happened to be in the Army.

Naturally, you can't induct a whole segment of the population into the armed forces without getting some who are criminally inclined. The important question is: Are the armed services creating criminals?

Taught to Kill

RECENTLY, the estranged wife of an Army private complained in a New York court that her soldier-husband had threatened her with a knife. "I'm going to kill you," she quoted him as saying: "I'm going to put a knife in

you and twist it. The Army taught me that."

"The Army taught me that. . ."

Well, the Army does teach men to kill, of course. It teaches them not only how to twist a knife, but how to deal out death with rifles, machine guns, grenades and even with their naked hands. **Killing is the business of the Army, and several millions of our young men have become experts at it.**

FBI men are experts at it, too. We have to be, just as the Army must be. In fact, the FBI and marines have joined in developing the techniques used in commando fighting. But no FBI man has ever been arrested for a crime of violence.

Think of it, for a moment, in terms of your own man in the service — that son or brother, or the boy from next door. Do you think he likes killing? You know, of course, that he hates it, inside his heart. He does it because this is war, and war is self-preservation. He does it so he can come home and live in the kind of a society in which the need of killing and the fear of it will be no more. It is downright slander to talk of him as a menace. He has been taught the art of killing, yes; but he has also been taught discipline and patriotism. He is going to come out of the service a better, deeper citizen than when he went in. The more violence he sees, the more he values an orderly society. You have received letters which make that clear.

Others Are Exceptions

HE REPRESENTS the Army and Navy. Those other men are the exceptions. They would have been criminals under any other circumstances — and probably more active ones because of greater opportunity.

Those who become criminals after they are in uniform get prompt and drastic punishment from the military authorities. Although I have no satisfactory statistics, I know that the number of cases, in proportion to the whole number of men and women in the armed services, has been remarkably small. **Even the hundreds of arrests in France in the black-market scandal, disturbing as they are, are few, considering that our**

forces there number in the millions.

Some of those exceptions are going to give the law-enforcement agencies trouble after the war. We know that, and are taking it into account. We know that some veterans of World War I became notorious criminals, such as Roger Touhy and Eddie Bentz.

Yet the majority of the well-known criminals of the '20's were not veterans, but men who got started in crime during the war as juvenile delinquents here on the homefront.

John Dillinger, a teen-age youth at the time of the war, had gone from the farm to Indianapolis and was getting accustomed to big money and the tawdry thrills it would buy. Alvin Karpis was a youngster who was stealing bicycles. Fred and Arthur Barker were young men courting trouble with the law in Oklahoma. Pretty Boy Floyd, just under age for the Army, was serving his apprenticeship in robbery.

It is all too plain that the same stage is being set all over again. In 1943, robbery by youths under military age was up 40 per cent over the period of 1939 to 1941. Assault was up nearly 43 per cent; drunkenness and driving while intoxicated, up 115 per cent. Among girls under 18, the figures are even more startling: more than 300 per cent increases in disorderly conduct and some other categories; a total increase, in all offenses, of nearly 175 per cent.

Postwar Crime Wave

WE FACE the possibility, even the probability, of a postwar crime wave. In fact, we already have the makings of an ugly crime wave. But it is not primarily a soldier crime wave; it is a crime wave of the soldiers' younger brothers and sisters.

The Army and Navy do not make criminals, although there are some in the Army and Navy. But we are making criminals here at home — by neglect and thoughtlessness.

Let's not lie awake nights worrying about the postwar menace of our fighting men. There is entirely too much that we need to do here and now.

The End

This Week Magazine

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STATE AND PROVINCIAL SECTION

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE

VOX-COP

March, 1945

PROVOST MARSHAL CONFERENCE CONSIDERS MILITARY-CIVIL POLICE MATTERS

Police Chiefs' News Letter

"Liaison between civil and military authorities, if maintained between agencies of comparable echelons, is an effective means of obtaining the maximum degree of cooperation from civil agencies," pointed out Brigadier General B. M. Bryan, Assistant The Provost Marshal General, in summing up the three-day Army Service Forces conference on the enforcement of military discipline, held at the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, January 15-17.

While many problems were discussed throughout the meetings, it was agreed by representatives of the Army, Navy and the International Association of Chiefs of Police that close liaison and wholehearted cooperation is necessary, especially with the manpower shortage that both civilian and military agencies are facing and with the probable increase in requirements due to the return of many more veterans from the combat zone.

Representing the IACP at this meeting were: Director Homer Garrison, Jr., Texas Department of Public Safety, sixth vice-president of the Association; Chief C. B. Horrall, Los Angeles Police Department; Captain Donald S. Leonard, Michigan State Police, past president; Acting Deputy Chief Inspector John W. Sutter, commanding Division of National Defense, New York City Police Department; and Colonel Will K. Zurbucken, superintendent, Kansas State Highway Patrol, regional chairman of the IACP State Section.

To the question of the proper contact to be made by civilian enforcement agencies when there are several military headquarters in the same state or geographical territory, General Bryan replied: "I would like to recommend to civilian authorities that when you are in doubt, go right to the Service Command headquarters and put it squarely in its lap. Let headquarters get it into the proper channels. That is always an effective solution to the problem. If it pertains to the Army, and if you have no method of liaison established, headquarters can certainly channel it down the right alley and push it right back into the Service Command headquarters."

The conference generally agreed that:

1. Maximum use of radios and motorized patrols was necessary. Toward this end, Captain Leonard declared: "I believe I am safe in saying for all the police agencies—city, county and state—throughout the country, that they will always be willing to open their fine communications systems for use by the military. This embraces both radio and teletype. They always have been available and always will be."

2. Returned veterans, with Purple Hearts, if possible, should be used as MPs in towns and on trains. The servicemen have more respect for them, and they also do a fine public relations job for the Army as far as civilians are concerned. As Captain Leonard pointed out "There is somebody who has gone over and done his job, and he is back still doing his job."

3. Returning veterans should receive the same treatment as other military personnel. It was felt that the fact that a soldier has returned from combat is not a license for him to run wild to the extent of disturbing others, and leniency should not be shown in meting out punishment when it is warranted.

4. The organization of military police enforcement agencies must be such that it will eliminate all duplication of the activities of civilian organizations, Army Air Forces, Navy and Marine Corps. This does not mean passing the buck, General Bryan pointed out, but stressing practical coordination with all the policing organizations.

5. This cooperation within the limitations of the law also is necessary in stamping out the practice of certain civilians who bootleg liquor to servicemen at exorbitant prices.

6. Greater uniformity in standard operating procedure for train guards is necessary and will be worked out.

The question of training MPs to do their job was another important topic under discussion. From the police standpoint, Chief Horrall declared: "We have been very happy to have had military police with us in our training and we always see that they are in a position to handle returning men, especially those who have seen service, rather than our civilian police. Many of the returnees, of course, especially those who might be neurotic and difficult to handle, have aversions even to being corrected by the civilian police. The military police have been especially effective in assisting us in handling these men, and we give them all the training we can. We have our instructors and our academy and men who have been there some time, experienced in training men, and it certainly has been a pleasure to have rendered any assistance we have along that line."

With respect to apprehensions of absentees from duty, a situation that civilian police are daily confronted with all over the country, Acting Deputy Chief Inspector Sutter, in emphasizing the close cooperation between the New York Police Department and the military authorities, said that his department had apprehended more

than 12,000 Army absentees since 1941. "When we receive an apprehension order," he explained, "we route it to a detective squad. There are 85 detective squads in our department. The detective squad commander makes two copies of that order, and sends one to the precinct control commander so that the men on post and in the radio car know that the man is marked. When the investigation is completed the detective squad commander makes two reports, one of which is turned over to the Army or Navy and the other placed in our files. The detective making the investigation goes to the families in the vicinity whom he knows have servicemen fighting on the front, and he receives very proper cooperation."

One of the most important topics under discussion was the problem of discharged veterans still in uniform. It was pointed out—and it cannot be emphasized too much—that once a man is discharged from the Army he no longer is the responsibility of the Military Police when involved in law infractions. He is under the jurisdiction of civilian police, whether in uniform or not. A more detailed study of a solution to this ever-growing situation is now being given by the Provost Marshal General's Office.

Colonel Zurbucken took a realistic stand on what the future holds. "I believe you men may just as well begin now to brace your feet for the impact of the several million men who will be back—I hope soon—from Europe," he said, "because we will have to absorb them. They will fall into your hands, and when a man of his own volition asks to be assigned to the Military Police, or such a mission is handed to him, you can point him out immediately as a man who is braver and smarter than his fellow men."

"The Military Police—and civilian law enforcement officers—set themselves up as men who are in some measure going to control the emotions, the behavior and the demeanor of their fellow men; thus I would like to leave this admonition in your mind: that you select the highest type of personnel available. I think you are already doing that, but tend, if you can, to build it up, because those men are going to control someone else, and before they can successfully do that, my friends, before they can control the emotions, activities or behavior of others they first must be able to control their own. That is a very important subject in this field." Colonel Garrison heartily concurred in this statement.

PASSED BY
 U 37205 S
 ARMY EXAMINER
1st Lt. W. C. [unclear]

U.S. POST
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 JAN
 1944
 U.S. AIR MAIL
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*Commissioner Edward J. Hickey
 Conn. State Police
 Hartford Conn.*

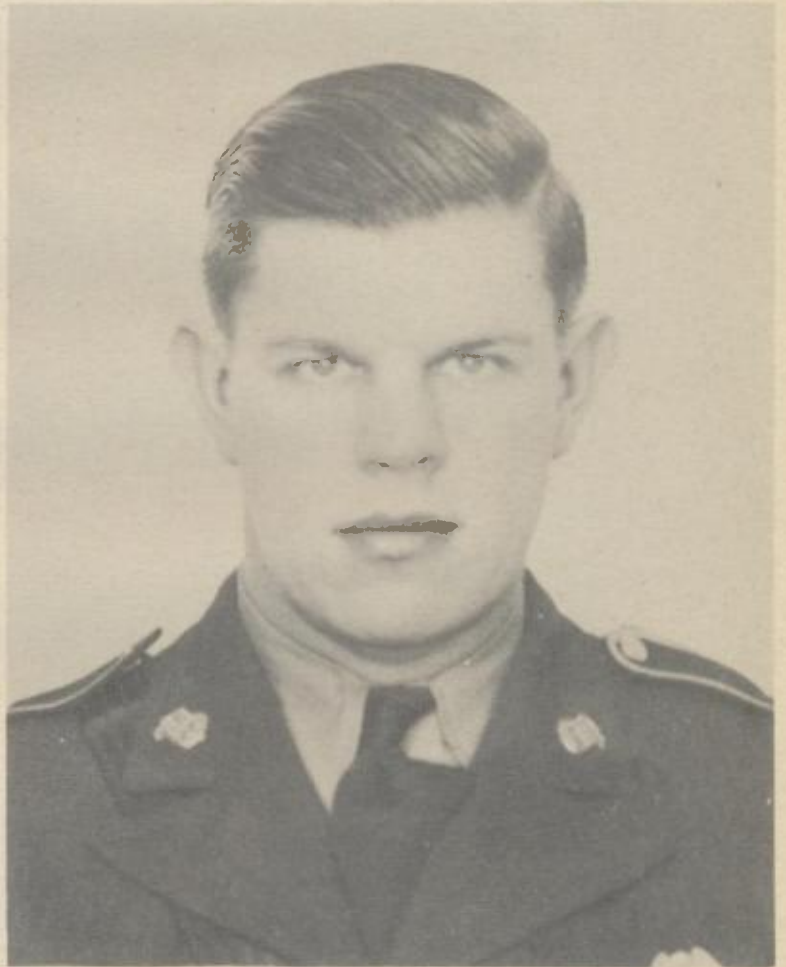
*Dear Commissioner
 Just a few lines
 what was once the
 member of your great
 Although I was on only a
 the spirit
 that*

His Letter Continued

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.

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 per cent 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.



Officer Charles Sedar

BIDDLE EXPECTS CRIME RISE

Washington, March 18 (UP). Attorney General Francis Biddle revealed tonight that the number of Federal prisoners has increased and the Justice Department expects an increase in crime after the war.

He said preparations are under way to expand and modernize Federal prison facilities to take care of the "natural increase of offenders which may be expected upon cessation of hostilities."

In a report to Congress for the fiscal year ended last June 30, he reported that there were 18,392 Federal prisoners at the end of fiscal 1944, compared with 16,539 a year earlier. The largest group were 4,679 violators of the selective service act. There also were 1,417 former members of the armed services sentenced by courts martial and 782 persons convicted of such wartime offenses as treason, sabotage and sedition.

SUPPLIES TROOPS

Rockville, Feb. 24. (Special) Coast Guard Ensign James W. Dick, husband of the former Doris Brown of 112 High St. Rockville, and a former State Policeman, is serving aboard a Coast Guard-manned Army freight supply ship in the Pacific. His ship carries war material from island outposts to advanced combat zones. A son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Dick of 64 Vernon Avenue, Ensign Dick enlisted in 1943. He and Mrs. Dick are the parents of a daughter, Laurie Dee, one year old.

Dispatcher Louis Travaglini entrenched for action in a European battlefield.



"Squash" Travaglini has been serving with General Patton's Army since D-Day.

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

MARCH 1945

Jan. 11, 1945
Luxembourg

Dear Commissioner:

I have been receiving Vox Cop ever since I came over here to England and I never wrote you to tell you how much I appreciate them and how they keep me in touch with the State Police Department, since before this I was part of the Ridgfield Barracks as a Dispatcher. I hope soon to be back there with the boys.

So much for that. Commissioner, I have been in France - one of the first to land and it was no fun at all. Got all the way over here to Luxembourg, traveling on rough road through shelling and firing of all kinds. We have lived in rain, mud, snow and cold and we did have our share of it. At times it wasn't safe to travel but we still went forward so fast that we didn't have time to wash or shave. It's really no fun at all being in this war. But as long as we are in it, we must give the best - civilians along with brother soldiers. We really work here in Anti-aircraft and we are up with the best. I am with the 3rd Army and 5th Division and, of course, have a very good leader to boot. Sure am glad to be with him. The boys are a fine group of men and also the officers who are O.K. Of course, at times they along with

the men, get disgusted, but it's all over after a while and we are ourselves again. I have a nice Section Chief to work with and he knows his guns in and out. It sure is quite an experience to be here and really go through hell, but at the end it is worth all of it.

Days here you can see our bombers go over to drop bombs on Germany and quite a few of them - I cannot say in number. We see our planes dive bomb and boy, what a sight. It's really nice to be on this side of the fence. Of course, the Jerries still have plenty as you can see, but we did demolish quite a bit of their equipment, and still are until it's all over.

Since I came in I have been promoted to a P.F.C. and did receive a Good Conduct Medal, which isn't too bad at all.

So, Commissioner, I will end this letter knowing how busy you are. I see where Rundle is a Sergeant now, and that quite a few things have changed in the Department for the better.

My best to you, Commissioner, and your wife. My best again to all of the boys. If possible, drop a few lines. Thanks again for Vox Cop.

I remain

Yours truly
Pfc L. Travaglini

The following letter was received from a former employee of our Station H Barracks, a boy now 22 years old. His home is in Colchester. When the war is over we hope that he will again be one of us.

Somewhere in C. Pacific

3-10-45

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

I am just writing a few words to say hello to everybody and to let you know that I am feeling fine and hope all are the same.

Everything here is peaceful and quiet. There is no action as this island was secured a couple of months ago.

Yesterday I received VOX COP and was glad to get it. Have read most of it already. It is a good book. It is very interesting to know what the State Police are doing.

All my brothers are fine. They ask me if I get any mail from the Department and I say yes, through Officer Feegel's letters. You see there are four of us in Service. My oldest brother - John - is on BE 410 Navy out in the Pacific. Brother George is with the Marines on some Pacific Island. Brother Mike is in India with the B-29 Squadron that has been and is bombing Japan and other islands.

You look swell in VOX-COP, also in a detective magazine that has a story about the killing done in a cottage in Danbury. I also read some other stories in other detective magazines about killings in Connecticut where the State Police did a swell job in cleaning up the crimes.

I miss the Department and kick myself for giving up that job there. I had lots of fun and all the boys and you were very nice

to me. I also liked Manuel's cooking. How is Manuel these days? Say hello for me.

I showed the VOX-COP to three other Connecticut boys. Some other boys said when I got the book that the State Police must be after me!

Give my regards to Mrs. Hickey and to Officer Feegel. Am going to write to Lieutenant Mackenzie soon.

Maybe it was in the paper about my brother Mike burning both his legs - second degree burns. My folks got a telegram from the War Department about it. He is now in an Army hospital in India. He told me that he was checking a B-29 that had just come in from a bombing mission over China, when a bucket of gasoline caught on fire near his plane. So not thinking what would happen to him, he grabbed the burning bucket and ran away from the plane, but his pant legs caught on fire. The doctor said that he would be back to work in a short time. I haven't seen him since September, 1942, but hope to see him soon.

Well, Commissioner Hickey, I can't think of anything else to write about so I'll close with congratulations on the good work you and the State Police are doing.

Hope to see you soon and I promise that I will stop over to say hello whenever I get back. So long and thanks a lot for the VOX-COP.

As ever,

(Wm. Maletich, W.T. 2/c)

P.S. Sorry for any wrong spelling. Eyes are asleep. It's 2400

P.S. Thanks for everything you are doing for me and everything that you did before.

19 February, 1945

Dear Mr. Hickey:

After considerable travelling I've finally settled down, for a while anyway, on an island in the Hawaiian group, called Kauai. I've been here a little over a month.

The trip over was interesting but uneventful. I spent Christmas day at sea but managed to have a fairly enjoyable time. Under the conditions the dinner was very good. Troop transports are by no means palaces.

Much in contrast to the weather you're having, the weather here is almost perfect. The days are warm enough for good swimming and the nights cool enough for good sleeping. We usually have an off-shore breeze. The vegetation is green and the various flowers are in full bloom. The raising and processing of sugar cane and the raising of pineapples and fresh vegetables constitute the main industries of the island. Fresh coconuts are to be had for the taking.

The base here is a small one and at the moment very quiet. V. J. O'Brien, former dispatcher at Bethany, and I have been placed in charge of the guard sections and fire equipment on the base. To date we've both been very busy getting some neglected fire equipment into shape.

I have received and read with interest several newspaper clippings regarding State Police activities. The incident of officer Kimball's emergency preaching job was published in the Army newspaper "Yank".

Social activities are limited largely to the base as there is very little to do in the towns. We have a U.S.O. near the base.

A 10:00 P.M. curfew is in effect for servicemen and civilians alike.

That I believe about covers the highlights. I am looking forward to returning to duty with the Connecticut State Police Department. My best wishes for continued success in meeting emergencies.

Sincerely,

Richard T. Ziegler C.Sp

U.S.A.
3/13/45

Dear Commissioner:-

It will be rather difficult for me now to answer your letter of Feb. 26th which I received yesterday, due to censorship but I simply have to try. If you find that someone has been cutting something out of this, well just remember this is my first censored letter.

When I left Danielson, I asked Sgt. Scranton, then in charge of Station "D's" Vox Cop contribution, to see that I received a copy of that publication. The Sgt. however assured me that he had forgotten it and I could easily see why as I had the local papers coming to me which were always carrying news stories of the cases the boys were working on. It was quite evident to me that Station D as well as all the Stations were very busy. Lieut. Clarke, however, would write me as well as a few of the Officers and thru them I managed to get some news from the Department. When I was home in Nov. I again asked to get Vox Cop and as a result I got the Dec. & Jan. issues. Both of those I've read from one end to the other while several of my buddies read these issues also.

Now for your inquiries. Upon induction I tried to get into whatever branch of service that would help me in getting more instructions in teletype. I was put into the Army and the Signal Corps looked like my best deal. However I left Fort Devens and landed at Keesler Field, Miss. for Air Corps training (basic). this was really a break for me but I couldn't imagine what I was doing in the Air Corps at that time. After a few days I learned that radio would explain that very well. Upon completing basic I was interviewed again, and again asked for teletype training. I was told that in order to operate an Army teletype I had to be a graduate of the Army Tech. School and that no such school was in operation at that time. I then tried to get a clerical job but the interviewer cut me short saying he had to recommend me to be sent to a radio operators course due to the high mark I received in a code test at Fort Devens. I simply didn't want radio but didn't have much to say about it then. As a result I was sent to Scott Field, Ill. where a radio operators course of 22 weeks was in store for me. I disliked it very much and found it very hard to grasp so after three months of taking code I "washed out". During that time, I had heard rumors that a teletype school had been started at Chanute Field and the Sgt. in charge of the class at Scott plus the Officer gave me a recommendation to that school.

The course at Chanute was not hard for me. It was a six week course during which time the

operation, procedure & nomenclature of this work was taught to experienced & inexperienced men very quickly. It is one of the best outfits a non-combatant person can get into. My duties are to send & receive messages via teletype. We have learned to read teletype tape and operate the teletype switch boards.

Air Corps Communication is handled by the A.A.C.S. - (Army Airways Communication System). This outfit consists of radio operators & mechanics, teletype operators & mechanics, deisel mechanics, clerks, weather men, cryptographers, radar men, truck drivers, cooks, and the like. We are not a complete outfit as the Infantry but mostly five or six men in each job attached to different organizations. I really like my work a great deal. Only one thing, I haven't actually done any of the work but that shouldn't be long.

Well Commissioner, that is about all I can tell you about this outfit at present. Shortly I'll be over there doing what I consider I can best do to help speed up V-day and return to the Department.

As for coming back to the Dept. you can rest assured that that day can't come fast enough even though this Army life hasn't been too bad for me.

It will be a great day when all the men return but in the meantime here's wishing good luck to you and all C.S.P. personnel.

Respectfully Yours,

Maurice C. Gallichant

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YALE UNIVERSITY
School of Law
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

March 16, 1945

This is to report an incident which again confirms my very high opinion of the State Police. On Wednesday afternoon I was riding in a car belonging to Dr. Emerson L. Sone, of New Haven, and this car broke down in a rather isolated spot south of Pomfret. Almost immediately after the car broke down Officer McGrath came along in his car and he made all the arrangements to have the car repaired, and to have us transported to Pomfret where we had an engagement for the evening. Officer McGrath handled this entire matter with courtesy and complete efficiency.

While this situation was not as complicated as one previous occasion involving a theft of a car that I reported to you, I think it only fair to your outstanding personnel to report these instances of their fine service.

Do not bother to take the time to answer this note, but Officer McGrath might like to know that I have expressed my appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

A. A. Gilbert
DEAN

HARRY SCHWARTZ
Attorney at Law

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

March 7, 1945

May I take this opportunity to thank you for a courtesy extended to me by one of the members of your department.

Yesterday, I was returning from a hearing before the Probate Court in New Haven. On the Post Road, one of my tires blew out. I was not near any tire service station and started to change the tire myself. My jack was not working very well and I now ask you to picture this situation with little me as the mechanic. I must now admit and you no doubt will agree with me that I am not very handy.

To my good fortune, State Policeman John H. Smith came along and stopped and because of the assistance, which he rendered and his courtesy, I was able to proceed to my family and fireside.

We may well be proud of our State Police Department.

Respectfully yours,

Harry Schwartz

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Niantic, Conn.
March 19, 1945

Commissioner of State Police
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Sir:

I wish to extend a letter of appreciation to your Department for the instructive cooperation you have given us. Lieutenant Mackenzie has been most helpful in his lectures on law enforcement and responsibilities connected therewith, and we always look forward to his visits.

Officer Donahue and Policewoman Haggerty of Westbrook Barracks, recently gave a very interesting lecture and demonstration on first aid and artificial respiration. They also explained the equipment of the Safety Wagon, to a large group of Auxiliary Police and Fire Department members.

At this time, as President of the East Lyme Auxiliary Police, I would like to express our appreciation to Officer Roy Goodale, for the splendid work he has done in securing the varied programs offered by your Department, also the cooperative spirit he has shown throughout East Lyme.

Sincerely,

Chris Bayreuther
President,
East Lyme Auxiliary Police

FLEET RECORDS DIVISION
UNITED STATES NAVY

Hon. E. J. Hickey
Commissioner of State Police

February 16, 1945

Dear Sir:

On the night of December 26th, State Police Officer Andreoli, on duty from the New London State Police Barracks, was of great assistance to me in summoning assistance when my car broke down in Gales Ferry. His aid purely voluntary on his part, but it was invaluable to me, and is good evidence of the pride he holds in his position as a State Police Officer.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Lt. (j.g.) Charles Henderson,
U.S.N.R.

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WE PROVE THEM INNOCENT

BY J. EDGAR HOOVER

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

This Week Magazine

Did you think that the FBI just hunted for criminals? Read this, and be proud of American law enforcement...

IN A lonely shack in Alaska, an old prospector lay dead — murdered by a bullet through his head. The still-falling snow had obliterated all tracks around the cabin, but it didn't take investigating officers long to find the obvious suspect near by: a rival prospector, long-time enemy of the victim. The fact that the suspect was also an ex-criminal added nothing to the evidence against him, of course, but that seemed hardly necessary.

First, the officers found the bullet that killed the murdered man. It had lodged in the window sill of the cabin. And when they came upon the suspect, he possessed a rifle of the same caliber as that which had fired the fatal bullet. The rifle had recently been fired. And the man's socks were splattered with blood.

HE DENIED his guilt, of course, as murderers usually do. He admitted he had fired the rifle, but insisted he had shot at a reindeer. That was how he got the blood on his socks, he said. But he couldn't produce the reindeer. It seemed to have vanished into thin air. An officer summed it all up grimly: "That old fellow is as good as hung right now."

Scrupulously, however, the officers gave him the benefit of the doubt — little as the doubt was in their minds. They packed up the rifle, bullet and socks, and started them to the nearest city by dog sled. There a plane picked them up and carried them all the way down and across the continent to Washington, D. C., where they were finally delivered to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A scientist made exhaustive tests of the bloodstained socks, while experts tested the rifle and checked the bullet — and the tests proved conclusively that the bloodstains were

made by reindeer blood, and that the murder bullet could not possibly have been fired by the suspect's rifle.

In due time, other similar tests proved the guilt of a new suspect, a half-breed Eskimo youth. But the point I want to make here is that an innocent man, who might well have been found guilty by a jury, was exonerated.

With only the details differing, that happens all the time. That is the American way of law enforcement. When people are guilty of offenses against our society, we prove them guilty, if we can. But for every one proved guilty, we prove many more innocent.

On the night of December 27, 1936, ten-year-old Charles Fletcher Mattson was kidnaped from his home in Tacoma, Washington. Demands were made for twenty-eight thousand dollars in ransom, but all efforts to bring about his return failed; and almost a month later, his dead body was found.

Since that December night, we have investigated more than twenty thousand suspects in the attempt to bring the murderers to justice. It is one of the only two kidnap cases on the books of the FBI which have not yet been solved. Naturally, jealous as we are of our record, we would like few things more than to see it solved and closed. Yet when people have actually confessed to the crime — as they have — we have laboriously proved them innocent — and deprived ourselves of the satisfaction of closing the case.

I AM not boasting about the FBI when I say this. I am boasting about the country under whose rules the FBI operates. I know very well that the FBI would not last long — or, at least, its director wouldn't — if it began to operate with the methods of the Gestapo or Secret Police, more concerned with putting people in jail, or disposing of them by more drastic methods, than with establishing the facts by which not only are the guilty punished but the innocent protected.

Some time after the kidnaping of the Lind-

bergh child, a man signed a confession admitting that he was solely responsible for the crime. Our investigation showed that a little group, led by a small-town police official, had been so overanxious to solve the case and get a conviction that they had kidnaped their suspect, held him captive in a cellar, tortured him, and finally shut him into an institution for the feeble-minded, in order to get him to sign the confession. This flagrant attempt to railroad an innocent man to the electric chair not only failed, but the perpetrators were themselves arrested and convicted. This country won't stand for that kind of police work.

PERSONALLY, I cannot understand why any police official would want to operate that way. Any reader of detective stories knows that one great satisfaction in solving a mystery is the clearing from suspicion of innocent people. It is as true in real life as in fiction.

Not long ago, an airplane factory on the East Coast reported finding fragments of glass in the hydraulic systems of a number of planes just before the final tests. Automatically, everybody working on the planes who might have placed the foreign material in the systems was under suspicion of sabotage. It was, for me, a moment of supreme satisfaction when I could report, on the basis of an exhaustive laboratory investigation, that the whole affair was an industrial accident, and that none of those American war workers had betrayed his country.

Modern science has developed many new aids for the investigation of crime. Yet, even more than aids in finding the criminal, they are aids in finding who is *not* the criminal. If you have the fingerprints of a person who committed a crime, nobody else's fingerprints will match them. Scientific tests prove what the facts are, not what somebody's theory is. And while theories may be dangerous to innocent persons, enough facts can always save them. I am glad I live in a country where that is the chief aim of the law.



THE
FIGHTING RACE

Distributed on St. Patrick's Day 1945 by
JAMES LAWRENCE MCGOVERN
Associate Editor of the Bridgeport Post and Telegram

"Read out the names!" and Burke sat
back,

And Kelly drooped his head.
While Shea - they call him Scholar
Jack -
Went down the list of the dead.

Officers, seamen, gunners, marines,
The crews of the gig and yawl,
The bearded man and the lad in his
teens,

Carpenters, coal passers - all .
Then, knocking the ashes from out
his pipe,

Said Burke in an offhand way:
"We're all in that dead man's list,
by Cripe!

Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's to the Maine, and I'm
sorry for Spain,"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"Wherever there's Kellys there's
trouble," said Burke.

"Wherever fighting's the game,
Or a spice of danger in grown man's
work,"

Said Kelly, "you'll find my
name.

"And do we fall short," said Burke,
getting mad,

"When it's touch and go for
life?"

Said Shea, "It's thirty-odd years,
bedad,

Since I charged to drum and fife
Up Marye's Heights, and my old
canteen

Stopped a rebel ball on its way.
There were blossoms of blood on our
sprigs of green -

Kelly and Burke and Shea -
And the dead didn't brag." "Well,

here's to the flag!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"I wish't was in Ireland, for
there's the place,"

Said Burke, "that we'd die by
right,

In the cradle of our soldier race,
After one good stand-up fight.

My grandfather fell on Vinegar
Hill,

And fighting was not his trade;
But his rusty pike's in the cabin
still,

With Hessian blood on the
blade."

"Aye, aye," said Kelly, "the pikes
were great

When the word was "clear the
way!"

We were thick on the roll in
ninety-eight -

Kelly and Burke and Shea."

"Well, here's to the pike and the
sword and the like!"

Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

And Shea, the scholar, with rising
joy,

Said, "We were at Ramillies;
We left our bones at Fontenoy

And up in the Pyrenees;

Before Dunkirk, on Landen's plain,
Cremona, Lille, and Ghent,

We're all over Austria, France, and
Spain,

Wherever they pitched a tent.

We've died for England from Water-
loo

To Egypt and Dargai;

And still there's enough for a
corps or crew,

Kelly and Burke and Shea."

"Well, here is to good honest
fighting blood!"

Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"Oh, the fighting races don't die
out,

If they seldom die in bed.

For love is first in their hearts,
no doubt,"

Said Burke; then Kelly said:

"When Michael, the Irish Archangel,
stands

The angel with the sword,

And the battle-dead from a hundred
lands

Are ranged in one big horde,

Our line, that for Gabriel's
trumpet waits,

Will stretch three deep that
day,

From Jehoshaphat to the Golden
Gates -

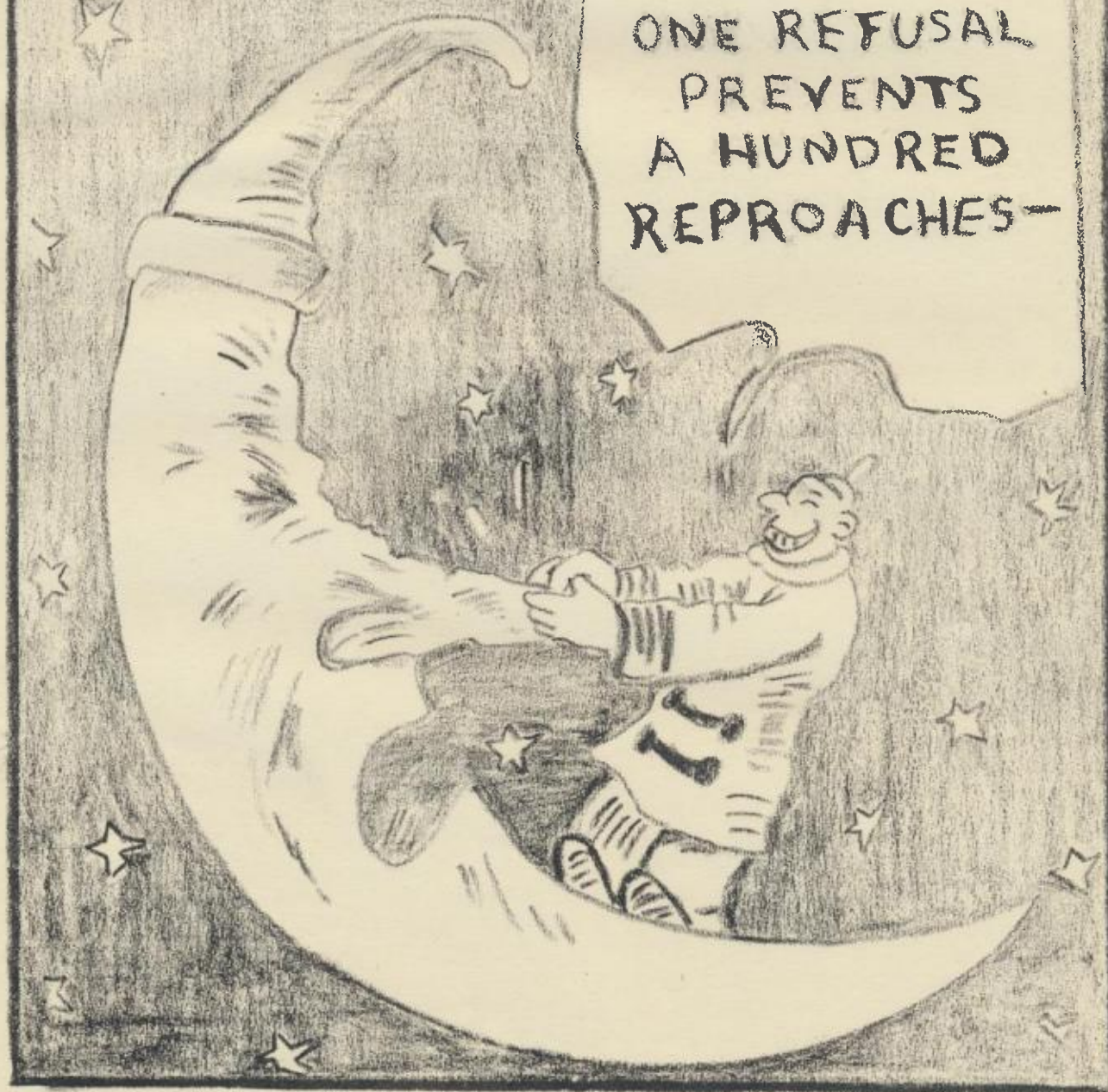
Kelly and Burke and Shea."

"Well, here's thank God for the
race and the sod!"

Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

CHING CHOW

IT IS WELL
SAID -
ONE REFUSAL
PREVENTS
A HUNDRED
REPROACHES -



IN-SERVICE STUDIES

VOX-COP

PAGE I

MARCH 1945

CRIMES INVOLVING MORAL TURPITUDE (By Jack Wasserman)

As continued from February Issue

Rule 3. In determining moral turpitude, it is immaterial whether the offense be designated as mala in se or mala prohibita. It has frequently been stated that crimes which are mala in se, that is wrongs in themselves, and not merely mala prohibita, carry the stigma of moral turpitude. However, it should be observed that all common law crimes, felonies as well as misdemeanors, were mala in se. The common law punished no act which was not wrong in itself and all breaches of the public peace were mala in se. Drunkenness has been held to be mala in se. Yet, neither all breaches of the peace nor drunkenness involve moral turpitude. Nor do all common law crimes involve moral turpitude. And some crimes which are merely mala prohibita involve moral turpitude. As early as 1822, it was stated that "the distinction between mala prohibita and mala in se has long since exploded. It was not founded upon any sound principle..." Bentham states that there is "an acute distinction between malum in se and mala prohibita; which being so shrewd and sounding so pretty, and being in Latin, has no sort of an occasion to have any meaning to it; accordingly it has none." It has also been said that the terms are presently used by misinformed or lethargic courts who insert them as a prop to rationalize preconceived results. Some of our courts, however, have recognized that "the distinction between malum prohibitum and malum in se (which never had the support of just reason) has disappeared." This disappearing distinction

can, therefore, provide no assistance in determining the moral turpitude of a crime.

Rule 4. The severity of the punishment has no bearing in the determination of moral turpitude. It is the nature of the act and not its punishment which must be the test in determining whether or not a crime involves moral turpitude.

"The fact that the relator was a second offender, or the particular circumstances under which he acted may have affected the punishment meted out. But this is not important; the crime committed must itself involve moral turpitude."

Rule 5. In determining moral turpitude, the nature of the crime as established by the record of conviction must be accepted. It is well settled that where a record of conviction is introduced in the immigration proceeding the nature of the crime is conclusively established by the record, consisting of the charge or indictment, the plea, verdict and sentence. It is not, permissible to go behind the record of the court to determine purpose, motive, or knowledge as indicative of moral character. This rule precludes inquiry outside the record of conviction as to facts favorable and unfavorable to the alien. The basis of this rule was ably set forth in *U. S. ex rel Mylius v. Uhl*, 203 Fed. 152, 154 (S. D. N. Y. 1913), affirmed 210 Fed. 860. Immigration Officials act in an administrative and not in a judicial capacity. Their function is not to retry closed criminal cases without the safeguards of criminal procedures, and with the alien alone as a witness. Moreover, the facts outside the

record are not always available. To consider them in one case and not in another would depart from uniformity of treatment. The immigration laws do not contemplate that "where two aliens are shown to have been convicted of the same kind of crime, the authorities should inquire into the evidence upon which they were convicted and admit the one and exclude the other." It is true that in rare instances this rule results in the deportation of an alien who has committed a petty offense which does not necessarily indicate moral obliquity and in a finding of non-deportability in some very few cases where the offense is indicative of bad character. "But such results always follow the use of fixed standards and such standards are ...necessary for the efficient administration of the immigration laws."

Rule 6. In determining moral turpitude, the crime as defined by statute or applicable common law and as limited by the record of conviction must inherently and necessarily involve an evil intent or depraved motive. All crimes do not involve moral turpitude but only those which are accompanied by an evil intent or a depraved motive. It is in the criminal intent that moral turpitude inheres. Murder and voluntary manslaughter involve moral turpitude because they require an evil intent to take human life. Involuntary or unintentional manslaughter does not in the absence of an intent to kill or an intent to inflict serious bodily injury. Simple assaults and batteries reflect no depraved intent or moral turpitude. Aggravated assaults with a named dangerous weapon, mayhem, and "lesions" do only

where there is an intent to inflict serious bodily harm. Rape, the unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her will, is accompanied by an evil intent and moral turpitude. Larceny, robbery, embezzlement, false pretenses, forgery, and receiving stolen property require a criminal intent to deprive another of property or something of value and therefore involve moral turpitude. The bad motive or moral turpitude in perjury is the intentional falsification under oath of a material matter. However, it should be noted that not all false swearing or fraud involves a depraved motive or moral turpitude. Attempts, conspiracies, breaking and entering, burglary, possessing burglar's tools and unlawful possession of weapons involve moral turpitude only where there is an intent to commit another crime involving moral turpitude. Common law arson requires the specific evil intent to burn another's home maliciously and therefore involves moral turpitude. Conducting a bawdy house, prostitution and other forms of commercialized vice are accompanied by an evil intent to practice immorality for hire and involve moral turpitude. Bigamy, polygamy, adultery, criminal libel, and sending a lottery or obscene matter through the mails involve moral turpitude only when the definition of the crime requires bad intent or permits a defense of good faith. Violation of statutes which merely license or regulate and impose criminal liability without regard to evil intent, involves no moral turpitude. The foregoing enumeration is but a sketchy review of the more important crimes. It is based upon the generally accepted definition of the particular

crime. A number of jurisdictions have modified or altered the elements comprising these crimes and it is, therefore, essential in each case to ascertain local law applicable to the case.

A crime, defined by statute or common law, may or may not require a bad intent and therefore may or may not involve moral turpitude. The immigration laws require that the alien's crime involve moral turpitude. It is therefore important to determine in each case "that which must be shown to establish his guilt." In other words, the definition of the crime must be taken at its minimum. If it eliminates motive or intent, and the alien may be convicted although his conduct was prompted by innocent motives, then his crime does not involve moral turpitude. The crime must necessarily and inherently involve moral turpitude and where a record of conviction has been introduced, immigration officials and the courts can not inquire into the circumstances, whether they be favorable or unfavorable, under which the crime was in fact committed. Where there has been no conviction and the offense has merely been admitted by the alien the permissible range of inquiry is wider. The statute or common law should first be examined to determine whether it establishes a single indivisible crime or separate crimes. If one indivisible crime is set forth, then that crime must necessarily and inherently indicate an evil intent or bad motive. If it does not, the crime does not involve moral turpitude and "unnecessary adjectives a zealous and over-careful prosecutor may have added

in the indictment" cannot supply the element of moral turpitude. The crime is fixed by its statutory or common law definition; it cannot be altered or expanded by an admission or record of conviction. On the other hand, some statutes establish separate crimes of varying degrees or crimes subdivided or separated into one or more parts. If the alien is convicted of a crime without specification of degree or subdivision and the record of conviction does not indicate the particular statutory language in the definition which applies, then the crime involves moral turpitude only when each degree or subdivision of the crime requires an evil intent or bad motive. Where the record of conviction does circumscribe the crime and the particular degree or subdivision applicable to the case requires an evil intent or bad motive, then the crime involves moral turpitude.

Conclusion. The expression, moral turpitude, has survived attacks of vagueness in the courts and has evolved into a definitive workable guide for the evaluation of heinous crimes. "It is, indeed, not improbable that persons equally learned in the law and in our common concepts of right and wrong, might reach opposite conclusions in borderline cases." It may well be that petty offenses should not be made the basis of immigration proceedings. However, in the main, the term, moral turpitude, has provided an adequate and satisfactory standard for the deportation and exclusion of dangerous alien criminals.

State of Connecticut
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Commissioner Edward J. Hickey
Department of State Police

March 5th, 1945

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

I enclose a copy of the February monthly bulletin issued by this department, on page 48 of which appears a notice about the Matthew Slater case.

Detective Doyle did an excellent piece of work on this case, for as you will remember it has been a perennial bother to both your department and mine for many years. I feel that Detective Doyle should be commended.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley H. Osborn
Commissioner

MATTHEW SLATER - SHOE SALESMAN

On December 28, 1944, Matthew Slater, a shoe salesman of Hamden, Connecticut, was presented in Hamden City Court where he was charged with (1) using the title "Dr.", (2) practicing medicine without a license, and (3) practicing chiropody without a license. He pleaded guilty to all charges and was fined a total of \$500 and costs, and given a sixty-day jail sentence suspended to December 31, 1945. He was warned by the court that should any reports of further violations come before the Hamden City Court, he would be apprehended immediately and required to serve jail sentence. Arrest was made by Detective John Doyle of the Connecticut Department of State Police after a painstaking investigation on complaint of the Connecticut State Department of Health.

Mr. Slater was previously arrested by state police in Waterbury on complaint of this department, and on April 1, 1938, he entered a plea of nolo contendere to three charges - practicing medicine without a license, practicing chiropody without a license and obtaining money under false pretenses. He was found guilty of the first two charges, and fined \$100 and costs on each charge.

MEDICAL PRACTICE - MAURICE BURT BURSTAN (OR BURSTON)

The case of Maurice Burt Bursttan, physician, has finally closed as far as the Connecticut State Department of Health is concerned, with a judgment by Superior Court for New London County entered on December 9, 1944, revoking his license to practice medicine and surgery in Connecticut. This action was taken on the basis of his conviction in Superior Court for New London County on October 23, 1940, at which time he was sentenced to serve from ten to fifteen years at State Prison.

A brief summary of the case follows:

On February 7, 1940, he was arrested by state police on serious morals charges including keeping a house of ill fame, harboring females for immoral purposes and possession of obscene motion picture films, photographs and literature, and on these charges he was bound over to the September term of Superior Court for New London County. On October 23, 1940, judgment was rendered against Bursttan in that Court and he was sentenced to serve from ten to fifteen years at Connecticut State Prison.

Since Bursttan also held a license to practice natureopathy in Connecticut, this information was sent to the Connecticut State Board of Natureopathic Examiners and following hearing in the office of the attorney general on May 7, 1940, his license to practice natureopathy in Connecticut was revoked on May 15, 1940. The same procedure could not be followed in the case of his medical license, however, because the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Examining Board which examined him prior to his licensure in the state was no longer in existence and it was necessary for action to be taken through the office of the attorney general of Connecticut and the Superior Court.

In the meantime, following his imprisonment, Bursttan attempted to surrender his license to practice medicine and surgery in Connecticut, but on the advice of the attorney general the surrender was refused on advice to await legal revocation. Due to a series of legal technicalities, the matter did not come to a head until December 9, 1944, when the decision of the judge of Superior Court for New London County was entered revoking his license.

From
 THE AUTOMOBILIST
 of the
 AUTOMOBILE LEGAL ASSOCIATION

Unlocked Ignition Makes Operator Liable for Damage

THE United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia recently decided that a motorist who left his switch key in the ignition lock would be liable for damages to others caused by one who stole the car.

In the case in question (Ross vs. Hartman 130 F. 2nd 14) a truck driver left his truck in front of a garage with the key in the ignition lock so that it could be driven in the garage by the attendant. Within two hours the truck was stolen and the thief negligently injured the plaintiff.

An ordinance of the District of Columbia provided that "no person shall allow any motor vehicle operated by him to stand or remain unattended on any street without first having locked the lever, throttle, or switch by which said motor vehicle may be set in motion."

The court said, "The evident purpose of requiring motor vehicles to be locked is not to prevent theft for the sake of owners or the police, but to promote the safety of the public in the streets . . . Since it was a safety measure its violation was negligence. This negligence created the hazard and thereby brought about the harm which the ordinance was intended to prevent . . . Defendant's agent created a risk which was both obvious and prohibited. Since defendant was responsible for the risk, it is fairer to hold him responsible for the harm than to deny a remedy to the innocent victim."

MALLOY VS. NEWMAN 310 MASS. 269

The defendant's automobile was unregistered. He left it parked and with ignition keys in the lock. It was stolen and two hours later plaintiff's intestate was killed by the thief driving at 80 miles per hour. The court held that violation of the registration law was evidence of negligence which created a danger to travelers on the public ways, and that this negligence remained a dangerous force which bore a causal relation to the death and which was not broken by the intervening acts of the thief. This case was decided on the violation for the registration law.

SLATER VS. T. C. BAKER CO. 261 MASS. 425

In this case defendant's automobile was left with key in lock and was stolen. Plaintiff was injured by reason of thief's negligence. The court held, "The jury undoubtedly could find that, if locked, the automobile could not have been purloined, set in motion, and operated, and the plaintiffs contend that the defendant's negligence in leaving the automobile unlocked was the proximate cause of the accident. But the larceny of the automobile, and its use by the thief were intervening independent acts which the defendant was not bound to anticipate and to guard against."

Note: In the Slater case, there was no evidence that the defendant knew thefts were frequent. This lack of evidence was commented on by the court in the Malloy Case.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
v. OKE SEGERBERG

Maltbie, C. J. Brown,
Jennings, Ells and Dickenson, Js.

In determining the testimonial capacity of a child, a sufficient intelligence and a proper appreciation of the obligation of an oath are the tests usually applied.

The testimony of witnesses as to statements made to them by a complainant, tending to show constancy of accusation, is admitted in certain types of cases, including indecent assault upon children, when the complainant first has testified in court to the facts of the alleged occurrence, in order to corroborate her testimony. The person to whom the statement has been made, out of court and in the absence of the defendant, is then permitted to testify not only to the fact that a complaint was made but also to its details. The rule of "constancy of accusation" applies only when the complainant has testified.

The trial court refused to allow an eight-year-old girl to testify as to an indecent assault upon her with which the defendant was charged, because of her immaturity and lack of appreciation of the meaning and sanctity of an oath. Thereupon the court admitted the testimony of other persons offered by the state, of conversations they had had with the girl, in the absence of the defendant, in which she recited to them the details of the

alleged assaults. Held that the rule of constancy of accusation did not apply and the evidence should not have been admitted.

The evidence was not admissible on the ground that, where the complainant is a child too young and immature to be a witness, the statements of those to whom she has complained should be received, since this rule is based on the fact that the complaints were res gestae or in the nature of spontaneous exclamations, which was not claimed here.

Argued November 10,
1944 - decided January
25, 1945.

Information charging the defendant with the crime of indecent assault on a female child, brought to the Superior Court in Middlesex County, where the defendant pleaded not guilty and the issues were tried to the court, McLaughlin, J.; judgment of guilty and appeal by the defendant. Error and case remanded with direction.

Thomas R. Robinson, with whom was David M. Reilly and Robert B. Vining, for the appellant (defendant).

Thomas C. Flood state's attorney, for the appellee (state).

Ells, J. The defendant was charged in two counts with committing indecent assaults upon an eight-year-old girl. The state offered the child as a witness, but the trial court refused to allow her to testify because of her immaturity and lack of appreciation of the meaning and sanctity of an oath. Thereupon the state called

as witnesses the child's mother, her stepfather, a state policewoman and a state policeman, and they testified, against the objection of the defendant, to conversations they had had with the girl, in the absence of the defendant, in which she recited to them the details of the alleged assaults. The evidence was claimed by the state and admitted by the court solely on the ground that the child's complaints to these witnesses showed constancy of accusation. There was no evidence other than this which tended to establish that any of the criminal acts charged had in fact been committed by the defendant or any other person. The defendant was convicted, and in his appeal he has assigned as error the admission of the testimony of these witnesses.

The testimonial capacity of the child was a matter for the court to determine upon inquiry made by it. A sufficient intelligence and a proper appreciation of the obligation of an oath are the tests usually applied. The principle upon which the court's ruling should proceed is that the child shall be sufficiently mature to receive correct impressions by her senses, to recollect and narrate intelligently and to appreciate the moral duty to tell the truth. *Kuczon v. Tomkiewicz*, 100 Conn. 560, 570, 124 Atl. 226. Under the most liberal tests, the obligation of the oath and an intelligent comprehension of the facts sought to be developed remain a necessary part of the qualifications of a competent witness, *Ruocco v. Logiocco*, 104 Conn. 585, 590, 134 Atl. 73. The trial court's finding

states that one of the reasons for the disqualification of the witness was her immaturity. This must be taken to mean that she did not have an intelligent comprehension of the facts sought to be developed and was not competent to recollect and narrate them intelligently. She was held not to be competent to tell her story in court, yet legal effect was given to it as told out of court. She could not be cross-examined. Her disqualification prevented the use by the trier of facts vital in determining the truth or falsity of the charges made. The court had no opportunity to observe her as she told her story, to pass on her credibility and to determine whether her story was her own and not a rehearsed statement. In cases of this character, the court itself often finds it necessary to take part in the examination in order to satisfy itself on certain essential points. This could not be done here.

It is manifest that, in attempting to support the admissibility of the testimony of these witnesses when the complainant had been held not competent to testify, the state carries a heavy burden, unless it be true that there is some applicable rule of law not yet enunciated in this state. The evidence in question was offered and admitted solely as tending to show constancy of accusation. Such testimony is admitted in certain types of cases, including indecent assault upon children, when the complainant first has testified, in court, to the facts of the alleged occurrence, in order to corroborate her testimony. *State v. Orlando*, 115 Conn. 672, 677, 163 Atl. 256. She is then permitted to

state that she made complaint to some other person. Thereupon, the person to whom she complained, out of court and in the absence of the defendant, is permitted to testify not only to the fact that a complaint was made but also to its details. *State v. DeWolf*, 8 Conn. 92, 99; *State v. Kinney*, 44 Conn. 153, 155; *State v. Byrne*, 47 Conn. 465, 466; *State v. Orlando*, supra, 677.

The reason for this rule is stated in the first case cited, *State v. DeWolf*: "If a female testifies, that such an outrage has been committed on her person, an enquiry is, at once, suggested, why it was not communicated to her female friends. To satisfy such inquiry, it is reasonable that she should be heard in her declarations, that she did so communicate it, and that testimony should be received to confirm her story." In *State v. Kinney*, supra, at page 156 we said: "Why has the rule been adopted that in prosecutions for rape..... the public prosecutor may show that the woman on whom the assault was made complained of it to her friends? It is simply because such a course would be natural if the crime had been committed, but very unnatural if it had not been. But her natural impulses would prompt her to tell all the details of the transaction. Why, on the same principle, ought not her statement of the details to be evidence?" In *State v. DeWolf*, supra, 99, we said that "such evidence is received to show constancy in the declarations of the witness." This statement was based upon declarations of the witness made in her testimony in court, and we went on to say that the testimony of witnesses to whom

she complained was "received to confirm her story." In the later cases cited we said it was admitted to corroborate her testimony. It is manifest that the rule of "constancy of accusation" applies only when the complainant has testified.

This conclusion is confirmed by cases which construe General Statutes, Section 5868, relating to bastardy proceedings, which provides in part: ".....if such woman shall continue constant in her accusation, it shall be evidence that such accused person is the father of such child." In *Benton v. Starr*, 58 Conn. 285, 288, 20 Atl. 450, we said: "The declarations or accusations of the mother in such cases have never been considered by our courts as independent facts showing the fatherhood of the child, but as corroborative only of her testimony in court to the same effect." See also *Booth v. Hart*, 43 Conn. 480; *Robbins v. Smith*, 47 Conn. 182, 187.

The state and the trial court relied wholly on the theory of constancy of accusation. No good purpose will be served by repeating the unsavory details of the evidence offered by the witnesses. There was no evidence of violence or of physical injury to the person of the child. No claim that any of the child's utterances could be properly classified as *res gestae* was made at the trial or upon this appeal.

The state further claims in its brief that where, as in this case, the complainant is a child too young and immature to be a witness the statements of those to whom she has complained should be received. There are cases supporting this contention. See 6 *Wigmore*, Evidence (3d Ed.),

p. 175, note 3; note, 2 A.L.R. 1523; 1 Wharton, Criminal Evidence (11th Ed.), p. 828. In general, they hold that witnesses may testify that complaint was made to them but may not relate the details of the complaint, and they base the decision directly or indirectly upon the holding that, under the facts of the case, the complaints were *res gestae*, or in the nature of spontaneous exclamations. In *People v. Figueroa*, 134 Cal. 159, 162, 66 Pac. 202, the court said that the evidence "is perhaps not admissible as a part of 'the *res gestae* of the crime,' as that expression is usually understood and applied, but it may be treated rather as tending to show her physical condition at the time of the utterance of the complaint." There are no facts in the present case which would justify such a conclusion.

The opposing view is succinctly stated in *State v. Rothi*, 152 Minn. 73, 77, 188 N.W. 50, 52: "We think it dangerous and at variance with our criminal procedure to admit in evidence, as substantive proof of a crime, the declara-

tions and statements obtained from a child so immature or imbecile of mind that she cannot be placed on the witness stand." In *Hornbeck v. State*, 35 Ohio St. 277, 280, after a review of the authorities, it was held that "the fact that the declarant is incapable of taking an oath, by reason of imbecility, insanity or infancy, will not justify a departure from the long and firmly-established rule of evidence on the subject." The decision was discussed and followed in *State v. Meyers*, 46 Neb. 152, 64 N.W. 697. See also *Weldon v. State*, 32 Ind. 81; *People v. McGee*, 1 Denio (N.Y.) 19, 24.

The state's claim, badly stated, is that necessity requires that the evidence be admitted, for otherwise a conviction could not be obtained. It must be admitted that the argument has some persuasive force, and that a contrary holding may result in impossibility of conviction in a few cases. The fact that the situation has never before been presented to this court for adjudication indicates that a miscarriage of justice will seldom result. A flaw in the

state's argument of necessity is that it is based on an assumption of guilt. The law will not proceed on such an assumption. It is fundamental that the state must prove its charge by proper evidence. Its inability to produce it cannot throw the door open to the receipt of improper evidence; otherwise, the proof of such offenses would be possible without the confrontation of witnesses and without the safeguards of cross-examination, proceedings which have ever been a cornerstone of our civil liberties.

The court erred in admitting the testimony objected to. This conclusion makes it unnecessary to discuss the remaining assignments of error. The state concedes that the defendant could not have been convicted without the evidence in question, and that if it was wrongly admitted judgment should be ordered discharging the defendant.

There is error, the judgment is set aside and the case is remanded to the Superior Court with direction to discharge the defendant.

In this opinion the other judges concurred.

THE GOLDEN WEST

Woman Lifer is a Mother for Second Time in Prison

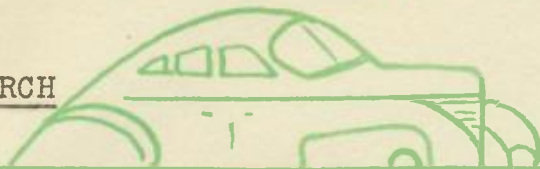
Jefferson City, Mo., March 17 (AP)- The second child in nine years has been born to a woman convict who has completed thirteen years of a life sentence for a St. Louis County murder.

Clara Fish, the convict, told prison officials the father of her

nine-pound son, born yesterday, is a convict trusty assigned to work at the women's branch of the prison outside the walls of the main penitentiary. Her first child, born in 1936, died shortly after birth. That child's paternity was traced to a prison guard.

Warden Thomas E. Whitecotton said the child will not be brought to the prison, and that welfare organizations will be consulted about its future.

MARCH



1945

CONNECTICUT REGISTERS LOWEST PEDESTRIAN FATALITY
IN HISTORY OF STATE LAST YEAR (1944).

The 127 pedestrian fatality total recorded in Connecticut last year (1944) was the lowest in the twenty-year history of accident statistics as recorded by the State Department of Motor Vehicles.

Until a specific survey is made of the state-wide pedestrian accident experience for 1944, as compared with previous years, it is impracticable to offer any acceptable explanation other than to assert that the unusual selective enforcement projects conducted by the Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association paid definite dividends.

Telegraph notice of this fact was sent to the National Safety Council as supplementary to the 1944 Contest Report and also to the American Automobile Association in connection with the 1944 Pedestrian Protection Contest. This item will upgrade Connecticut's status in the decisions of the judges of both contests.

Of even more satisfaction than mere awards is the appreciation of "lives saved", of the reduction in the entirely unnecessary loss of life, as well as sacrifice of limbs, achieved in comparison with other years. The pedestrian fatality totals of past years, when compared with the 1944 toll, tell the story graphically. Herewith the comparison:

1924.....166	1930.....207	1936.....253	1941.....213
1925.....186	1931.....244	1937.....230	1942.....166
1926.....179	1932.....204	1938.....172	1943.....135
1927.....190	1933.....255	1939.....185	1944.....127
1928.....247	1934.....263	1940.....185	(from MVD records)
1929.....259	1935.....253		

The gratifying development has been the downward tendency since 1941. A survey will be made to develop specific causes.

There can be little question, however, but what the steadily increasing pressure of the community police departments insisting on orderly pedestrian traffic flow is having a wholesome educational effect on the general public.

State Police supervision of the open highway has also been intensified and contributed substantially to this steadily improving pedestrian picture.

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

VOX-COP

PAGE I

MARCH 1945

STATION "D" DANIELSON

It is said that there isn't any use having troubles if you can't talk about them and then, too, talking about misfortunes often make them seem less troublesome than they really are, so here goes:

It all began early last month when a stomach ailment put Off. John T. Murphy out of action and John was forced to retire to the Day Kimball Hospital in Putnam for the necessary rest and diet prescribed by his doctor. Latest reports find him doing well but no prospect of getting back into harness for some time to come.

Then, not to be outdone by his namesake, Off. John B. Murphy soon followed suit and joined John T. at the hospital in Putnam. John B. was having trouble with his back and later was transferred to St. Francis Hospital in Hartford where he underwent an operation to correct his condition. At the present time John B. is at home in Danielson and is hopeful of being back at work soon, despite the fact that he still has a cast on his back. With the weather feeling like spring, we're betting that John is thinking of a round or two of golf and that should serve to speed his recovery.

Leo Marion made that old saying about troubles coming in threes ring true when he was injured in a fall on the stairs at the barracks. Leo received a bad bump but a few stitches and a bit of rest put him back in shape and he is now back with us helping to relieve the manpower shortage here at "D".

Off. Thomas McGrath is wondering if he will ever again be assigned to investigate an accident in which there will be less than seven or eight witnesses. Tom now considers himself quite experienced in the art of taking statements covering the details of an accident but believes that there may still be an accident with only a couple of operators to be interviewed. Live in hope, Thomas, all operators may not have a wife and seven children! Things could always be worse - buses do have accidents once in a while, too.

We haven't the heart to ask for proof of that deer story from Station "L", but here is one not quite so hard to believe.

On Saturday night, March 17, 1945, (and we weren't drinking any "Irish Whiskey") a large doe came into the barracks yard and stood waiting for someone to open the garage doors. Off. Al Powell who was on desk duty, being a dear kind soul, explained to the beautiful female the shortage of red points etc., but she failed to understand him and refused to lie down and die of a broken heart at the sad tale. Finally with the assistance of Off. Guilbeault and Aux. Bill Mansfield, the doe was persuaded to return to the fields and forests and departed in graceful flight.

Wonder if there's a shortage of males in the forests, too?

Spring is in the air again and garden talk is the order of the day. Lieutenant Clarke is busy with his plans for the coming season and if the garden is as successful as the plans we will

all be eating Victory Garden products.

It's about time for the tramps to begin their annual migration over the highway from here to there. When you see them it's a sure sign of spring as a flock of Canadian geese, and so it's about time for me to shut up and hit the road.

"Les"

Danielson Special Reporter

STATION "E" GROTON

Mathematically, six to one is about the right ratio when the C.S.P. meets the Navy.

On the night of March 11, 1945, Robert Bonneville, of Danielson, Conn., parked his car in Providence, "Little". Sometime during the night, Gunter M. Storbeck, stationed at Quonsett Point, same state, decided to take a ride in the good-looking Buick. Along the line at various locations, he met and picked up five buddies with similar inclinations.

At 7:00 AM the next morning, a good citizen of Mystic reported his suspicions of the vehicle and its cargo.

Out went "Redoubtable Robert" Donohue, and shortly encountered the Traveling Tars - all six - over on Route #1 in Groton.

Whistle, horn, red light, and siren failing, they finally bowed respectfully into the muzzle of "R.R.'s" .38 (w/o the "P").

And so the O'Donohue Castle enjoyed the occupancy of its owner for a whole day - without strings.

This is a story of Speed.

At 3:35 P.M., on March 2, 1945, the Boston train pulled out of the R.R. Station in New London

with three bad soldier boys on board, en route to Camp Edwards for disciplinary action, in M.P. custody.

At 3:40 P.M., this station was advised that the M.P.'s were on the train, but the bad soldier boys were not. F.M. gave the info to the "E" boys on patrol. W.N.L.C. warned the civilian population to be on the alert.

At 3:50 P.M., Officer "ED" Fuester halted a car at D.M.C. - 8 miles away - and investigated two soldiers riding with the driver.

At 4:00 P.M., Officer "Ed" arrived at "E" with two of the wanted men.

At 4:10 P.M., Uncle Sam's bad boys were back in custody of M.P.'s.

At 5:15 P.M., Resident Officer Goodale received a call from one of his Niantic constituents which sent him after the third truant.

At 5:45 P.M., No. 3 had joined his brothers in durance vile.

Final Score: Home Team - 3 runs - 3 Hits - No Errors.

Visitors - 0 Runs - 0 Hits - 3 errors.

"Eiznekcam"

Groton Special Reporter

STATION "G" WESTPORT

On a bright Sunday afternoon in the latter part of February, Detective Doyle and Officer Santy stopped at our station stating they had a report that a crap game was in progress every Sunday afternoon in a garage in the town of New Canaan. Sergeant Rivers, who was in charge at the time, dispatched Officers Jerome Smith and Benjamin "Woodchuck" Davis to go along for the raid. Officer Davis, who comes from New Canaan.

was very much surprised to find the garage in question rite in his own neighborhood. Fifteen men were arrested and about \$200.00 seized. (It is understood that all the players accuse Benny of squealing but Ben claims he did not know there was a game there).

Officers James "Stolen Car" Angeski and Frank "Scoutmaster" Bennett had a little excitement on the Merritt Parkway, where nothing ever happens, about 3 AM recently. They spotted a Ford Sedan in the Town of Greenwich and decided to check the car. Pulling alongside they tried to stop it but the operator paid no attention to them, he only stepped on the gas. They followed him into Westport where he finally stopped because his motor burned out. Upon checking the car and occupant the two officers found the car to be a stolen car and the operator to be an escapee from an Army hospital. The soldier was held pending arrival of Army authorities. As I have stated previously, stolen cars just come natural to Angeski, and Bennett seems to think that Jim is psychic.

On Washington's Brithday Officers Searles and Boston were assigned to proceed to the Greenwich Toll house to check a suspicious car which had four young lads as occupants. After checking the car it was found out that they had stolen the car the night before in Boston and had decided to leave home as they had their bags all packed and were expecting to join the Merchant Marine. Two of the boys were 16 and the other two 15. They were turned over to Boston Detectives the next morning.

Lieutenant Hanusovsky, former C.O. at Station "G", is nearer home again. He is doing investigating work for the State's Attorney in Fairfield County. Officer George Boston, formerly of this station, is now driving Governor Baldwin. Good luck to both on their new assignments.

Sergt. Charles Hartley has been out sick with the grippe since the first part of the month, but is expected back soon. Get well quick, Sarge.

Ex-Sergt. George Ferris expects to have an assignment back in the states soon and will be very glad to see trees, etc. after being in Iceland.

"G MACK"

Westport Special Reporter

STATION "K" COLCHESTER

T'was about midnight, March 9, and all was too, too quiet in the Hamlet of Colchester. Suddenly, the stillness you could almost hear, was broken with a screeching heard for miles. Phones began to ring, townspeople put on porch lights, some began to pray. Was it an air raid alert, someone asked? Within an instant, Station "K" whirled into action and Officers Larson and Tatro raced to the location from which the eerie sounds emitted.

They found an overturned truck, an excited driver, and a scene of horror. The vehicle was loaded with fifteen hundred chickens, whose midnight ride to market was interrupted when the crates were all broken open and they were scattered to the four winds, and they ran helter-skelter, screeching. To the

natives of the little village, that old political campaign slogan became a reality - "A chicken in every pot."

A prank is a prank, but when it can be a serious threat to the motoring public, and a violation of the law, the prankster becomes a client of the Station "K" soldiers, engaged in the protection of Society.

It was about two Ayem yesternorn, while Officer Kevin McDonald was on patrol, he observed a car ahead of him stop at a Highway Department warning sign, and pick up a red lantern from the sign, and hurl it to the pavement, smashing it to bits. Needless to say, he was promptly apprehended by Kev, who asked, "Howz about it?" The reply from the rah-rah "ye old college student" was, "I just had a sudden impulse."

The "sudden impulse" according to Sec. 6074 of the G. S., is a real violation. Judge Israel Poliner of the Middletown City Court, himself a graduate of the same University where the "Impulse Kid" matriculates, imposed a fine of \$25.00.

Webster defines an impulse as, "A change transmitted through certain tissues, especially nerve fibers and muscles, and resulting in physiological activity or inhibition." - A bargain at \$25.00 an impulse.

With the first semester completed, the echos of the in-training sessions are still dining room gossip. With the Good Captain of the Eastern District, acting as "Mr. Inbetween", the positive is accentuated, and the negative is definitely eliminated. The three-a-day panel discussions have reached a height

to where they seriously challenge the quality of the "Information Please" program. However, here at the "K"-King Station, the fruits of our discussions aid in maintaining the excellent morale that already existed, and the atmosphere is carried back to others, thru visiting officers, who are awed by the open frankness and sincerity of the "K" personnel.

It goes without saying that the in-training sessions have instilled into the personnel, that spirit of co-operation, which is only obtained when all matters of interest to the department are seriously discussed, and commented on without prejudice.

That question each of us has often asked ourselves, "Just how would we act, if we were suddenly faced by a man with a gun pointed at us, in deadly earnest." It happened a few days ago to Officers McDonald and Larson, but the man they sought to apprehend was adjudged insane, and had not one revolver, but four secreted about his person.

Using exceptional good judgment, maintaining the coolness of an iceberg, and the strategy of a general, they subdued their quarry, but not until after a tussle, during which shots were fired by the insane man, was he disarmed of his small arsenal. The prisoner also wore a homemade helmet of steel, which he fashioned himself, to be worn under his hat.

He was safely delivered to an institution, but the officers were not without several marks on their anatomy, inflicted when the prisoner clawed and bit like a tiger. The helmet and four revolvers in all, were the object of much interest when the boys

returned to the Station. An excellent job, well done, fellows, and the congrats of all "K" personnel.

Lieut. Clarke's talk on Department Cooperation at the in-service training school at Station "C", struck a clear note in his reference to the splendid cooperation of Captain John C. Kelly's Special Service Squad, all hours of the day and night, all days of the year.

The Lieutenant's portrayal of the part played by Captain Kelly's Detectives and Police Ladies was most timely for altogether too many of us overlook the assistance always available to us, and the long hours of work that the Captain's Squad throw in cheerfully to every station with no thought of taking credit either for the arrest or for the success of the Barrack's problem.

Although seldom seen but continually heard from, the resident officers are an important asset to the station Commanders, in whose territory they function.

Officer Johnny "The Champ" Fersch told this one on himself. He was assigned to check up on an anti-American citizen, who operates a chicken farm. He was suspected of building his coops in such a manner as to form a direction sign, indicating the location of a nearby airport. Our Johnny procured a pair of binoculars and climbed to the roof of a four-story building, located a short distance from the poultry farm. He scanned the situation and after making a complete examination of the surroundings, he suddenly froze in his position. There on the top of the residence of the suspect, was the gentleman himself, he, too, with a pair of

binoculars, gazing directly into the dual lenses of Johnny's glasses. They looked at each other a moment and to hear Johnny tell it, he "made a graceful retreat."

Officer Frank E. LaForge, who is in a class by himself when it comes to dragging for missing persons, or drowning victims, inaugurated the season with the Station "K" boat.

The scene was the Johnsonville pond in Moodus. Frank worked tirelessly all afternoon, without success. A little early in the season for such activity, but the "K" equipment is ready to go, comes Winter or Summer.

"Punjab"

Colchester Special Reporter

WARTIME RACKET

A woman received a phone call from a stranger who said he had just returned from South America and had a message from her Navy brother. She invited him to her home for a visit. During the conversation he said her brother wanted an Eastman Kodak camera forwarded to him. When she said she did not know where she could buy a Kodak, the stranger offered to make the purchase as he claimed to be an Eastman Kodak representative. She asked for a receipt for the \$1.25 given him but he declined, saying "I told you I worked for the Eastman Kodak Company." The case was reported to Cleveland police authorities.

Several schemes have been devised to get money from women for the first Nylon hose to be manufactured, hosiery clubs, or Mexican Nylon hose that are not Nylon but rayon.

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."