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EDWARD J. HICKEY,
Commissioner

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PAGE I

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RECIPE FOR EX-SERVICEMEN

(Waterbury American)

Treat the soldier as a normal citizen when he returns to civilian life - that is the advice of Dr. Charles Burlingame of the American Psychiatric Association. That does not mean that recognition should not be given to the changes that have come to him as the result of his war experience, but that too great emphasis should not be placed upon it. If the ex-serviceman is given to understand that he is a person apart from the rank and file, he is likely to dwell on that and as a result have greater difficulty in adjusting himself to civilian life. The emphasis should be put, according to Dr. Burlingame, on mental health, rather than mental disease.

There is sound sense in what the doctor says. It is going to be hard enough for battle-scarred veterans to take up the threads of home life again, without feeling an attitude of strangeness on the part of their friends and associates. Certainly, people should be sympathetic; but they should not be patronizing. They should realize that the average home-coming soldier wants to forget all about the war. He has been living abroad for months, or years, with the one thought of returning to the United States and taking up again where he left off. He wants to be self sufficient.

Civilians can do much toward bolstering the veterans' morale by helping to give them a positive outlook on life. There is

enough uncertainty within the men themselves. The hand that helps them must be that of a true friend rather than one who is inspired by a Babbit-like aspiration to do a good deed for the day. Give the ex-serviceman the chance to help himself. That's what he wants most.

BLACK MARKET POULTRY

(The Hartford Courant)

We have received a number of letters, most of them anonymous, all to the effect that the State Police could eliminate the black market in poultry if only it had the will to do so. The will is there, but there is no law that enables the police to deal with the situation. All it can do is to stop poultry truckers, ascertain their destination, take note of the size of the shipment, and notify the OPA. The State Police have repeatedly made such check-ups, and if OPA prosecutions for nonobservance of the ceiling price on poultry have not followed it is presumably because of the difficulty in obtaining evidence that the poultry raisers have received higher than the permissible price. The transactions are wholly on a cash basis and there is no easy way of proving what the black market buyers paid. With some of this poultry selling in the black market as high as a dollar a pound, it is evident that poultry raisers "have got theirs." But prosecutions cannot be based on supposition.

It is all very well to say

that those farmers who sell to the black market are showing a mighty poor brand of patriotism, but if it is true that at the prevailing cost of everything entering into the raising of poultry the farmer cannot profitably sell at present ceiling prices, then he either has to go out of the business or sell to those who will pay him a profit. If he chooses to go out of business the poultry scarcity increases to the further detriment of the public. If he decides to stay in business, pending the day when prices are governed not arbitrarily but by the law of supply and demand, the black market affords him the opportunity.

What is a fair price for poultry, or for any other product of the farm, may not be easily ascertainable under varying conditions, but that the present price is too low seems to be borne out by the flourishing state of the black market. The efforts of the OPA to hold down prices in the interest of consumers are commendable, but the object is defeated when the price structure is below what a reasonable profit to the producer requires. It seems clear from the black market operations that we are suffering not so much from an actual scarcity of food as from lack of its legitimate marketing as a consequence of too low a price structure. For example, we have it on good authority that eight thousand more steers were slaughtered in Connecticut last year than in 1941 yet this beef did not find its way to the market places where ceiling prices prevail.

It is an appalling situation when so many of our public and private hospitals cannot obtain

either poultry or eggs needed by patients, to say nothing of the food requirements of the general public. But the remedy does not lie in the enactment of legislation empowering the State to seize and distribute these products. The real remedy is to be found in making ceiling prices sufficiently attractive to encourage production and once again open the market to legitimate trade.

Artificial restraints on buying and selling may succeed for a time, but eventually they succumb to the inexorable force of economic law. Supply and demand from time immemorial have governed prices and where governmental controls are invoked it is sooner or later found that they have to be supplemented with subsidies if prices are to be held at the fixed level. Such subsidies finally come out of the pockets of the public for whose benefit they were ostensibly paid.

We know of no better way to smash the black market than for OPA to realize that this market will continue to flourish so long as ceiling prices fail to yield producers a fair return on their efforts.

FEWER MOTOR VEHICLES

(Connecticut State Journal)

Fewer than half as many motor vehicles are now licensed in the state as in 1941. Motor Vehicle Department figures show that in the latter year total vehicles registered were 569,568 in number. As of March 1 this year, the number was 273,209 a drop of 52 per cent. Registered passenger cars in 1941 totaled 471,105; this year's figure was 215,289, a drop of 54 per cent.

UTAH PATROL PLACED UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

AAMVA - Bulletin May 1945

A new Utah law, effective May 8, 1945, places the State Highway Patrol under civil service. The act makes no exception as to personnel of the patrol, though the superintendent is appointed by the governor. The new law retains as fully qualified for their present positions and classifications all persons who have served in such capacity for a year or more, thus exempting them from further examinations or tests, except for promotions or other change of position. Patrolmen and other employees who have been with the service for less than one year are deemed to be on probation as defined by the act.

ADMINISTRATOR'S CLUB HOLDS LUNCHEON

(Bradley Beam)

The monthly meeting of the Administrator's Luncheon Club was held on Thursday at the Officers' Mess. There were sixty members and guests present. A short business meeting preceded the introduction of the guest speaker and the honored guests, Major Mitchell, Lieutenant Kjolrie, Mr. Seamster from the Office of the Secretary of War, Lieutenant Frank Chameroy of the Connecticut State Police, and Officer Menser, also of the Connecticut State Police.

Lieutenant Chameroy presented a most interesting illustrated lecture on the value and adeptness of the Bureau in the identification and detection of criminals and crime.

The Employee of the Month was announced, Judson L. LeGeyt, Sr., Firefighter of the Post Engineer

Department. He received a letter of commendation for his outstanding service in carrying out a job beyond his regular tour of duty, efficiency and intelligently.

The next meeting of the club will be held on the first Thursday of June.

COLORADO PATROL REORGANIZED

AAMVA - Bulletin May 1945

The Colorado legislature has passed a bill providing for the reorganization of the State Highway Courtesy Patrol.

Under the new law the name of the organization is changed to "Colorado State Patrol;" the old Patrol Board has been eliminated; sets the Patrol up as an independent department under the Governor; places all authority and responsibility in the Supervisor; enlarges the Patrol considerably; sets minimum personnel classification standards for employees; provides board of ranking officers to hear complaints; and many other modern improvements.

CONNECTICUT POLICEMEN IN MIDWEST TRAFFIC STUDY

(Hartford Courant)

Evanston, Ill. - Two police officers from Connecticut cities Lieut. Herbert J. McGuire, of New Haven, and Patrolman James W. Clabby, of Bridgeport, on Monday will begin a week's field study visit to the Grand Rapids, Mich., Police Department to observe the operation of their traffic division. The same week Officer Harry Taylor, of the Connecticut State Police, will visit the Indiana State Police. The field study trips are a part of the traffic police administration course the officers are taking at the Northwestern University Traffic Institute.

POLICE HISTORY TO BE
EXHIBITED AT CITY MUSEUM

Documents in Display Date
From 1658, Present Force
100 Years Old Tomorrow

(Herald Tribune)

Three centuries of history of the New York City Police Department, from 1658, when Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam, appointed eight men to patrol the street at night, to the 1945 force of 15,293 men, is the subject of an exhibition opening at the Museum of the City of New York, Fifth Avenue from 103d to 104th Streets.

The exhibit marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the present department.

The oldest document on display dated 1658, lists the duties and penalties of the Rattle Watch, the eight men who had regular jobs days but picked up eighteen extra guilders a month by patrolling the streets from sunset to sunrise on alternate nights. These men wore heavy armor and metal helmets, carried a halberd instead of a billy, a rattle instead of a whistle, a lantern, and an hour glass so they could call out the time "from each of the four corners of any street they may cross."

Rattles Haven't Changed

The rattles were like the present night-club noisemakers a circular notched wooden handle that, when whirled, bent a wooden tongue back and let it snap down with a bang. These were carried regularly by New York police until the 1880's.

Even in 1658 policemen were bound by rigid rules of conduct. "Whoever comes not in person on

the watch or being occupied on reasonable business does not put any person in his place," invited a two-guilder fine for absence. Reporting drunk or sleeping "in the street" when on duty were forbidden. Also personal fighting, or even arranged to fight in the morning after the watch was ended, was punishable by fine.

The system of night watchmen continued until May, 1845, when day patrolmen were used for the first time. These men wore no uniforms because the populace wasn't used to being regulated during the day and the new patrolmen found the only way to stay out of endless fights was to remain as inconspicuous as possible. Besides, servants were the traditional wearers of uniforms and the independent peace keepers of the '50s considered themselves anything but servants.

It was 1853 before the first police chief, George W. Matsell, was able to coax his force into blue serge uniforms.

State Force Moves In

In 1857 the first of a long series of corruption charges was leveled against the new police organization. The state government established the Metropolitan Police Department to take over the policing of New York City. Mayor Fernando Wood fought against the state interference and for a while New Yorkers were controlled by two rival police forces.

The show down came when a summons for Mayor Wood's arrest was issued by the state. The metropolitan police force went to City Hall in force to serve the paper. The municipal police had heard of the summons and rallied

to his defense. In a pitched battle in front of and inside City Hall the city forces won, but not for long. A few days later a metropolitan police sergeant, operating alone, served the summons on the Mayor and the city police force was disbanded. The metropolitan police department remained in force until 1870 when the municipal police was re-organized.

Force Gives Fair Warning

In 1813 the one-man police department, High Constable Jacob Hays, was not geared to strike with the swiftness and devastating effect that marks Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine's present organization. In January of that year the following poster was circulated widely through the city:

"The landlords, tenants and occupants of all houses of ill fame situated in and about the neighborhood of East George Street, in the seventh ward, are hereby notified that all houses of the above description found west of Rutgers Street from and after the first day of May next will become particular objects of the vigilance of the police until they are suppressed."

Among the more than 500 memorabilia of every type showing the long history of the department are paintings of many riots New York police have quelled. Among these is a sketch of the Astor Place riot of May 10, 1849. Two rival actors, Edwin Forrest and James Macready, were playing at different theaters. Public opinion as to the relative merit of the two actors ran high and Mr. Macready was threatened with mob violence. He was given police protection and then these police were forced to ask for

military aid. In the ensuing riot twenty-two were killed and forty wounded.

SUCCESSORS TO THE RATTLE WATCH

(Herald Tribune)

Today marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of New York's efficient uniformed police force. It is also the 300th year since Governor Peter Stuyvesant appointed eight men to keep order after dark in New Amsterdam, in the growing region which then extended from the Battery to the lower end of City Hall Park. The night patrol wore armor, helmets, carried halberds, rattles and lanterns and were required to call the hours at street intersections, with the guidance of hourglasses. This sort of fixed post was re-established many years later, but its duties were considerably modified, although it remained a chilly assignment on a winter night. The watch continued until 1845, when day patrolmen were employed for the first time. They wore no uniforms, because New Yorkers were unused to being supervised in the daylight hours and because members of the force resented any resemblance in their dress to servants' liveries.

From the original number of eight members, New York's Police Department has grown to 15,293 men. Its mechanized equipment is the best obtainable and the character and efficiency of the force are a source of just pride to the citizens. Citations for heroism are frequent, and many policemen have given their lives in the line of duty. New Yorkers who appreciate their police force at its just value will do well to visit an exhibit showing many aspects of the department's long and eventful history.

RIGHT TO DENY ACCESS
TO WAR PLANTS IS UPHELD

Judge Rules Government Has
Complete Exclusion Power

(Herald Tribune)

Boston, (AP) - Federal Judge Charles E. Wyzanski ruled today that the government's power to exclude certain persons from defense plants in war time is complete and that it may "refuse admittance without giving any explanation."

The decision was handed down in the case of Hans von Knorr, of Dedham, a naturalized citizen of German birth, who sought an injunction to prevent continuance of a directive of last August under which he was excluded from employment by the Cities Service Company.

"To avoid great risks," Judge Wyzanski said, "a prudent government may rationally favor a policy denying access to war plants not only to a person proved dangerous, but also by a person in whom the government lacks absolute confidence..."

"The government's exclusionary powers are complete, and it can refuse admittance to defense plants without giving an explanation, without listening to a protest and without the semblance of a trial."

WRONG DOG IS RESCUED

Greensburg, Pa., (AP) - For two weeks, seven-year-old Jimmie Mears mourned the disappearance of his dog Tige.

Then two state policemen risked their lives scaling a 75-foot cliff to rescue a whimpering pup. Proudly they presented their prize.

Jimmy wailed: "But that ain't Tige!"

NOBODY IN CROWD
CAN UNHITCH HORSE

(Hartford Courant)

New Britain, May 13 - (Special) An unusual blending of modern facilities and horse and buggy days developed Sunday night when Captain George C. Ellinger used the police radio at headquarters to instruct two of his cruiser men on how to unhitch a horse. Answering a complaint that a horse and wagon was running riotously through victory gardens near Atlantic Avenue and Allen Street, Policeman Lawrence Coffel and Edward Frawley drove there, caught the horse with the aid of garden owners, but no one in the crowd knew how to separate the horse from the damaged wagon. The captain's explicit instructions, by radio to the cruiser, and shouted man to man across the gardens, did the trick. Then the two officers made the long trek to the other end of the city to lead the horse to the only available stable, near the Municipal Slaughter House off Rocky Hill Avenue

TROOPERS STUDY
INDIANA STATE POLICE

Three state policemen are making a study of the Indiana State Police as a part of a Northwestern University Traffic Institute course, including visits to state headquarters here and to several district posts. They are Troopers Harry Taylor, Connecticut State Police, Harold A. Potter, Michigan State Police, and Buford L. Cryar, Alabama Highway Patrol.

POLICE TOLD TO GET
FOOD BY SEIZURE

Baldwin Orders War Council to
Distribute Stocks to Hospital

(The Hartford Courant)

Governor Baldwin Thursday ordered the State Police to seize poultry, livestock and food in transit anywhere in the state, in warehouses or in storage or processing plants for distribution to state institutions, private hospitals and charitable establishments.

The Governor also charged the State War Council with the duty of distributing the seized food and making the necessary arrangements whereby the owners of the stocks will be paid ceiling prices plus reasonable expenses incurred in the seizure, and handling the resale to the hospitals and institutions at OPA price levels.

Cattle Permits Required

Acting under the provisions of a new law passed and signed only Wednesday only after he had asked emergency power to meet the acute food shortage situation which had developed in hospitals and institutions due to widespread black market operations, Governor Baldwin also instructed State Agriculture Commissioner Olcott King and Domestic Animals Commissioner Claude W. Jones to issue permits preventing seizure of poultry breeding flocks and animals kept on farms for breeding or dairy replacement.

Governor Baldwin also issued a special order suspending a law which provides that meat cattle may be brought into the state without permit for immediate slaughter on premises where Federal inspection is maintained. Result of this suspension is to

require permits for all cattle brought into the state regardless of where they are to be slaughtered.

Six Months Life

Under the terms of the new law the Governor's suspension order will remain in effect for six months unless sooner revoked by him.

The Governor empowered the State War Council to negotiate with Federal and private agencies to bring food into the state; to require inventories of dealers, warehouses or storage houses and processing plants of items of food in which a critical shortage is found to exist, and "do all things necessary and suitable to secure food and accomplish the equitable distribution thereof."

The council was also ordered by the Governor to distribute seized food stocks at ceiling prices to state institutions, private hospitals and charitable institutions.

Governor Baldwin also directed the War Council to collect information regarding the need of meat and poultry at state institutions and private hospitals and transmit this information to the State Police. Thus, whenever food stocks are seized they will be immediately transported by the police to the hospitals and institutions on the list.

CONDEMNED CATTLE BIG STATE LOSS

Connecticut Officials Confident
Danger to Herds Has Been Ended

(The Hartford Courant)

Dumping of diseased cattle into Connecticut has cost the state more than \$150,000 it was estimated Thursday night and the total may run much higher as the

cleaning up of contaminated herds proceeds.

The cost entails the sums the state has had to pay to owners in reimbursement when a diseased cow was found in an approved herd and had to be killed, under the program for eradication of TB.

Claude W. Jones, commissioner of domestic animals estimated that 600 animals showing TB reactions after being tested in herds have had to be condemned during the past year. The average price paid was \$180, he also estimated.

While TB eradication is on a mandatory basis, the eradication of Bang's disease, which leads to undulant fever unless the milk is pasteurized, has been on a voluntary basis of participation by the dairyman. Under this voluntary, and thus less widespread program, almost a similar number of cows have had to be condemned for Bang's disease and reimbursement made.

More Money Needed

The drain exhausted the budget allowance for this item in the domestic animals department and recently Commissioner Jones had to ask for an extension allowance of \$40,000 to carry him to the end of the fiscal year in July.

Commissioner Edward J. Hickey of the State Police and Commissioner Jones were able to report Thursday night that the infiltration of diseased cattle into state herds has been definitely stopped as the result of the police investigation and enforcement of the order requiring a permit for all importations and the quarantining of the cattle until representatives of Commissioner Jones have subjected them to tests.

COMMISSIONER HICKEY IN WASHINGTON

May 22, 1945

Commissioner E. J. Hickey called from Washington, D.C. today where he is attending the quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers of the I.A.C.P.

Commissioner Hickey and Captain Don Leonard of the Michigan State Police were guests yesterday of Chief Frank J. Wilson of the U.S. Secret Service at a joint session of The Congress and witnessed the presentation of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Technical Sergeant Jake W. Lindsey.

This was a noteworthy occasion as the Lindsey honor marked the 100th presentation of the famous Congressional Medal of Honor and the Commissioner and Captain Leonard occupied seats in the executives section of the Hall of Congress.

WHY DRUNKARDS ACT THAT WAY

(The Saturday Evening Post)
Co-operating with Yale, the Connecticut State Police use a breath-testing machine to determine alcohol content of drinker's blood (.15 per cent means "swacked"). "Coffee grinder," as cops call it, traps breath in vial for evidence.

By J. C. and Helen Furnas

By helping alcoholics to "arrest" their habit, Yale Clinics are making progress toward scientific solution of an age-old public health problem.

The charge was drunkenness. Years of fining drunks or throwing them into the cooler had

never proved anything, and His Honor knew it. But this time he looked a trifle hopeful.

"So here you are again," he said. "A man with a good trade and a family worried half crazy. You say you don't know why you go off on sprees. They never do know. This time you get sixty days. But sentence suspended - provided you keep the appointments that the probation officer will make for you at the clinic."

"Appointments where?" asked the prisoner, groping through his swirling headache for understanding.

"You'll find out," said the court, not too grimly. "Good luck. Next case."

Apprehensively the prisoner showed up, as instructed, at 434 Temple Street, New Haven, Connecticut, and found a two-story brick building containing a cheerful office and a bright girl receptionist. She turned him over to a tall, friendly man who took him into the next room and started chatting. The tall man was saying that nobody had a better right than he to know what it was all about; he had been a hopeless alcoholic himself for ten years. Without giving his caller a chance to protest being labeled an alcoholic, he presently said it would be an idea to get started on the physical examination. "From your record," he said, "you're sick. Call it alcoholism - that's as good a word as any. You don't seem to be the type that can drink and get away with it. Neither was I. You may need several kinds of treatment. We can diagnose your case and arrange the treatments for you."

"What kind of place is this?" asked the caller, still on the misty side.

"A place that helps you lick alcohol when alcohol has you licked. We don't give a hoot if you drink - that's your business. But if you want to quit, we can help you pull yourself together. That's our business."

He paused to let the caller think it over. Like most alcoholics, the caller often knew black periods of remorse for his periodic binges. He had lived alone with his miseries, alienated from his wife. Now he was being offered sympathetic help and the bolstering idea that he was ill instead of morally degenerate. Not surprisingly, he talked.

That was last spring, when the Yale Plan Clinics were just getting started, in New Haven and Hartford. The man has not had a drink since then and his mechanical skill is being utilized in a war factory. His wife has taken him back. The difficulties at home and at work, that formerly sent him to the bottle and often to a night in jail, still crop up. But nowadays he faces them instead of trying to blot them out with whiskey.

So far, 173 people in similar trouble have checked in at the two clinics. Slightly more than 50 per cent have been helped by treatment. Some were sent by local courts or prosecutors, some by worried relatives, a few by foremen, bosses or doctors. Even more came under their own worried steam, and their chances of success are best, as a personally generated will to quit is the alcoholic's mainstay. On the whole, the Yale Plan Clinics constitute one of the most promising attacks ever made on John Barleycorn.

The idea is to take alcoholism for what it is - a major public

health problem - and find out enough about it to use as basis for over-all attack. Temperance zealots have been at it for more than a hundred years and proved little. Psychiatrists can often help individuals. In the past decade or so, Alcoholics Anonymous, a group of ex-drinkers who salvage active drinkers (Post, March 1, 1941), has had notable success with a sizable segment of the alcoholic population. The Yale Plan for the first time on a comprehensive scale, co-ordinates statistician, laboratory, clinic and court and is endeavoring to shape fact, experience and theory into an all-round scientific approach to the problem.

It began ten years ago when Dr. Howard W. Haggard, director of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale, started studying the effect of noxious gases on people. His next step was investigating alcohol, which can be a definitely noxious gas and, like carbon monoxide, kills when concentrated too highly in the blood stream. Haggard was joined by Dr. E. M. Jellinek, a Yale biometrician already deep in alcohol research. Scholars of the law, sociologists, psychiatrists and chemists were brought in too. They sought answers to such obvious but tough questions as: Why do people drink? What does it actually do to them? How can you tell accurately if a man is drunk? Why does liquor ruin some and not others? What is "alcoholism"? For that matter, what is "moderate drinking"?

For five years, the laboratory has published a Journal of Studies on Alcohol, covering topics like The Effect of Ethyl Alcohol on the Volume of Extracellular Water. Recondite as the topics sound, they are actually of practical interest to anybody who ever hoists one - meaning at

least 40,000,000 Americans. For three years the laboratory has held a summer school for preachers, teachers, temperance folks, social workers and anybody else needing sound information on just what is and isn't true about the Demon Rum. A foolproof device developed by the laboratory's Dr. Leon A. Greenberg is the pride and joy of Connecticut State Police because it takes in a suspect's breath at one end and, after sundry whirrings and clickings, shows on a dial whether the alcohol in his blood is below .05 per cent - probably sober - or over .15 per cent - indisputably cockeyed. The cops call it "the coffee grinder." Its individually labeled test tubes containing the chemical pay-off can be filed as permanent evidence.

Studies by Doctors Haggard and Jellinek in 1940 indicated that, at a conservative estimate, the nation then had at least 800,000 alcoholics - people emotionally and economically crippled by alcohol. Some 2,000,000 more drinkers stand in real danger of turning alcoholic. The gravity of all that hardly needs pointing up. The confirmed alcoholics miss work, clutter up jails, courts and psychiatric wards, neglect family responsibilities and cause and suffer accidents out of all proportion to numbers.

When war made man-hours a critical item, timely co-operation came from the state of Connecticut, where arrests for drunkenness were on the increase, especially in industrial centers making many of the nation's machine tools, small arms and metal parts. Some authorities held that most of the offenders were outside riffraff who had come into the state for war jobs. But Mrs. Frances R. Roth, of the state judicial department, looked matters over and remarked: "They

look more to me like our own boys."

Science and John Barleycorn

She passed that opinion on to, among others, Chief Justice William M. Maltbie, of the state Supreme Court of Errors, a member of the state Defense Council. Justice Maltbie helped institute an expert fact-finding survey group which interviewed everyone arrested in major industrial centers in a five-week period and secured the services of Prof. Seldon D. Bacon, of the sociology department of Yale, a member of the State Prison Association.

The report made startling reading. Arrested drunks assayed 97 per cent men, four fifths of them between thirty and sixty - the war-job ages. In New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport alone, drunkenness resulting in arrest was losing the nation more than a million man-hours a year. It was anybody's guess what the loss would be if the figures included all time-losing drunks who were managing to stay out of jail.

At this point a wealthy, civic-minded lady offered to help out financially if anyone could do something realistic about it. Professor Bacon mentioned that Doctors Haggard and Jellinek, realists to the core, were anxious to try out their ideas on combating alcoholism clinically and wanted incidentally to learn a good deal about just who goes alcoholic and why. Under the joint auspices of the laboratory and the State Prison Association, the Yale Plan was born.

It proceeds on the principle that, until more is known about the physical factors involved, alcoholism is best attacked by way of the emotions. In one way or another, sawdust-trail evangelism, Alcoholics Anonymous and private psychiatry all use that

approach. This does not mean, however, that the plan's own approach is itself emotional. Coolly and objectively, the laboratory uses the plan to collect facts before making up its mind, figuring that scientific light rather than crusading heat will do the alcoholic the most good in the long run.

Hospital treatment of alcoholism usually consists of drying out the victim - keeping him away from alcohol while giving him plenty of rest, exercise and the right diet; this is especially important since so many alcoholics "drink their meals" and so develop serious vitamin deficiencies. Such treatment is probably misnamed - the victim comes out healthier, but as likely as ever to go on a disastrous bender. His fundamental trouble - the compulsion to drink - has not been affected in the slightest.

Drying out is simply a necessary prelude to psychiatric treatment. As the plan's typical client has small savings or none at all to spend on sanitarium care, the plan is seeing what can be done with what hospitals call "out-patient therapy" - working on the patient during three or four clinic visits a week, and gradually tapering off these to one or two. Though untried on this side, this technique is known to have produced results in Europe.

A clinic staff of four is enough, if cases do not pile too high. The alcoholic therapist - a new profession enabling the intelligent ex-alcoholic to help his fellow victims after proper training in psychology - meets the client first and works out a plan for him. The physician checks him for physical troubles, on the theory that it's no use demanding great emotional effort of a man who is under heavy physical handicaps. The social

worker tackles his family because, unless his intimates are also sold on the uselessness of moral nagging and on his need of emotional help, his chances are pretty slim. And the psychiatrist deftly and sympathetically manipulates his will to quit.

The clinic's functions all dovetail. The therapist sends the local unit of Alcoholics Anonymous the 20 per cent of cases that strike him as well suited to their methods. AA, in turn, sends him men who seem to need special checkup, because mental diseases like schizophrenia, as well as certain physical ailments, can produce something that looks like alcoholism but isn't. The therapist may find that a good confidential working over of a man's troubles will fix him up without recourse to the deeper probings of psychiatry. The social worker passes on to the others useful bits that turn up in her work with families. All keep close records for the laboratory to add up and fit into its gradually developing picture of what alcoholics are like and what makes them tick.

"We could do a more elaborate job," says Doctor Haggard. "But we don't want any little polished jewel of a project that would be just one of its kind. We want a low-cost pilot plant pointing the way to something that will fit any community."

The word "cure" is never used. A wise French lady who ran a famous sanitarium for alcoholics gave the clinics a useful motto when she said: "We don't pretend to cure them. We just teach them to drink nothing but water."

Theoretically it is possible so to reorient the patient that he can do "normal" drinking - that is, take a drink without going on a bender. Actually that

never happens; one drink and the typical alcoholic doesn't stop until he is drunk. The clinics seek merely to "arrest" the disease, to strengthen the patient against, but never to discount, the possibility of relapse.

The clinics are equally realistic about defining success. Haggard, Jellinek, et al. mark down qualified success if the clinics can keep a binge-every-three-weeks man from slipping more than once in three or four months. They still hammer on teetotaling as his sole eventual salvation.

But, says Doctor Jellinek, insisting on social and economic bookkeeping: "If a man's been losing ten or twelve working days a month - and that's not unusual - and we get him to where he loses only three weeks a year, we've stepped up his usefulness and sharply cut down his cost to society. As we see it, that's clear gain."

This attitude underlies the clinics' policy of no reproaches when a patient slips. Alcoholics are shy birds, easy discouragement being one symptom of what ails them. Recriminations for something they didn't want to do and couldn't help doing might well mean that the clinics would never see them again and would lose any further chance of helping them head off disaster.

"Alcoholic" and "inebriate" are not accurate words. "Compulsive drinker" is closer, since the overmastering drive to drink, not quantity taken or effect produced, is the significant thing. True, the heavier, steadier drinker seems likelier than the cocktail-now-and-again type to drift into alcoholism under certain conditions. But drinking such as your Bourbon-minded Uncle Alonzo would have snorted at as mere cork-sniffing can conquer

susceptible types.

The dividing line, explains the shrewd lady psychiatrist at the New Haven clinic, is suggested in this question: If you come home looking forward to your usual predinner couple of snorts and find there isn't a drop in the house, do you just swear and do without it, or are you all cut up and your evening ruined? Meaning, how much emotional capital have you invested in alcohol?

Using their histories, experts distinguish between primary and secondary alcoholics. The primary has drunk compulsively ever since he found it would make him feel reasonably at home in a world in which, sober, he was an unstable, jumpy stranger, tending toward the emotional distortions called psychoneuroses. Anxiety states, early feelings of insecurity, sexual maladjustments are some of the psychiatric labels aimed at defining the background of such drinking.

"There's always a reason," says the psychiatrist. "A man who's been drinking many years may have forgotten what the reason was, but it was always there when he started."

The secondary alcoholic was a civilized drinker for a long time, using alcohol as a social relaxer. One fateful day when an emotionally lacerating family or business situation bowled him over, he asked alcohol to do its best for him. It did. After that, he used it more and more to take the edge off smaller and smaller difficulties until, to quote one such case: "Everything was a difficulty that I felt I had to drink my way around."

John Barleycorn is clever at thus extending a helping hand and never letting go again. Nobody yet knows for sure why he hangs grimly to some and lets others go. Maybe, as some psychiatrists

think, emotional injuries put the finger on some of them early and wait long years before cropping out as compulsive drinking. Maybe individual differences in body cells or nervous system make some people pushovers and others resistant. It may prove something-just what, is still dubious -that alcoholism is likeliest to hit people as they enter their forties, a chancy period from several medical points of view. The laboratory isn't saying yet. But that is just the sort of thing it would very much like to know, and hopes to explore through patient collection of data and trying things out.

The clinics were jittery at first about patients sent on a go-there-or-else basis by the law. As it works out, however, a quick trip from courtroom to clinic, capitalizing on the grim experience of a night in jail, seems to set up a favorable emotional climate. Some prospects do balk savagely at admitting they are alcoholics. Unfortunately, the word carries values that conjure up a sodden, smelly, imbecilic derelict sprawled in a doorway. The category of compulsive drinkers naturally includes many such. It also includes - as the clinics are well aware - all grades of intelligence, skill and usefulness up to top-notch mechanics, boss executives and professors.

"I'm no alcoholic!" is a frequent protest. "This is all nonsense my being here. I drink only on week ends. But my wife nags about it so much she's got herself convinced I'm just another drunken bum." Then, says the therapist, you ease him into the details and find that his "week end" usually lasts through Tuesday.

The Bowery-type bum is a bad prospect clinically, and probably

always was. In order for the outsider to get at him, the compulsive drinker must have a certain mental resiliency and residual intelligence which Weary Willie too often lacks.

"Where does it get you to tell your patient he drinks in an effort to escape from himself," asks the psychiatrist, "When he hasn't the slightest idea what the words mean?" The clinics would like more chance to see what does work on Weary Willie, but so far most of the patients, volunteer and otherwise, have been brighter types. During the manpower shortage, the New Haven jail has been putting physically fit alcoholics, who seem too dim for treatment, to work on public projects under close supervision. They often make good workers. But, once their time is out, back they go to court via the gutter again.

The Yale Plan clinics are designed to become more than treatment centers. They want to be information centers, handling not only "For God's sake help me quit!" but also "Am I an alcoholic?" Early in the game, a local business executive with a key job turned up voluntarily. He had never been arrested for drunkenness or lost a job through drinking, but just enjoyed having several with his and his wife's cronies. He wasn't at all sure he had any business at the clinic, but of late the bottle had seemed to be sneaking up on him. "I'm my own boss on the job," he explained. "I can stay away from the plant for hours without anybody's questioning it. These days, I find myself having a couple before lunch, and then a few more afterwards, and pretty soon most of the afternoon's gone. Or I have a little too much the night before and then a

couple of hairs-of-the-dog in the morning, and then I phone the office I may not be in that day - 'business out of town.'"

At the Crossroads

The clinic told him he was a smart man to make inquiry; that he had reached a change-over point on the road toward alcoholism and had probably better go teetotal on the spot. That conclusion was not hastily arrived at. Long talks about his circumstances turned up signs of emotional tangle of which he had little idea himself - signposts pointing toward danger. Nine months later, this man was doing twice as good a job at the plant - his superiors said this. Today he is still on the wagon, not at all bothered by his wife's having cocktails on social occasions.

A hypochondriac, however, who has picked alcoholism instead of cancer or arthritis to hang his neurosis on; a hen-pecked man whose wife resents the money that a quart a week costs him, and has yapped him into thinking he's a drunkard; these are told, after due checkup, that, whatever the rest of their troubles, alcoholism is not one.

No two ordinary human beings are alike, nor are any two alcoholics. Some shun their homes when drinking. Others are like the college-graduate businessman whom alcoholism had separated from his wife, with divorce proceedings already instituted. During his sprees, he always went home and raised the devil when his wife wouldn't let him in, and wound up in police court so often that he was put on probation and referred to the clinic. Here for the first time he learned about the human quirks that underlie alcoholism.

He became fascinated and evolved a self-diagnosis that typifies the emotional background of many compulsive drinkers: "I was the youngest kid in the family," he said, "and always got anything I wanted if I put on enough of an act. I guess maybe I've been trying to do the same thing for the twenty years I've been on my own."

Within a couple of months, He felt he was square enough with himself to try for another reconciliation with his wife.

She had taken him back many times before and was understandably skeptical. Six drinkless months, however, have gone far to convince her. "When he got by Christmas and New Year's without taking a drink," she told the clinic, "I knew there must be really something in it."

A Boost on the Wagon

Physical aids to sobriety are not yet important in the clinics' procedures. Sedatives are occasionally given, relaxation is recommended, and so is reading - particularly in the literature of alcoholism. Candy or a milk shake as a quick pickup instead of liquor is an old and useful dodge. But Doctor Jellinek is looking very wishfully at the "conditioned-reflex" treatment which might prove invaluable as a crutch for alcoholics in the early stages of teetotaling, especially for the secondary type of alcoholic.

It consists roughly of giving the patient an injection which will promptly make him sick as a dog; then, just before the emetic is to work, giving him a slug of the straight whisky for which he has been yearning. Down goes the whisky and a few seconds later up

comes everything inside him, right down to his shoe soles.

Reports are that, when properly spaced, repetitions of this weird ceremony fix an alcoholic so that even the sight of a whisky bottle produces the emetic effect magnificently. "Recaps" - returns to the sanitarium at long intervals to confirm the reflex-will often keep an alcoholic on the wagon long enough to straighten him out.

The proportion of women to men among the clinics' patients runs about one to five. It will take much more fact finding and checking to nail down the why of men going alcoholic so much oftener. It probably has little to do with sexual traits, as the proportion varies widely in various nations. Scandinavian countries show more than twenty men to one woman. England only two to one. Somehow, the laboratory figures, this disproportion ties in with varying customs and sanctions associated with drinking, pursuing which line Professor Bacon is surveying the details of drinking habits in American social groups with varying backgrounds. Just as pediatricians have to know so much about the normal child in order to treat the sick child, so the laboratory must know a fearful lot about the normal approach to drinking in order to combat abnormalities.

The eventual goal is pretty fancy - not only enough knowledge to "arrest" more and more alcoholics, a major worthy cause in itself, but enough to develop a battery of emotional, social and physical preventives that will keep alcoholics from happening. That sober scientists should even have launched such a project is itself bad news for John Barley-corn.

CLU Presents Portable Iron Lung to State Police For Use in Emergencies



THE NEW LONDON EVENING DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1945

The state police of the Groton barracks came into possession of a \$1,097 portable iron lung today, a gift from the Central Labor union of this city.

The presentation was made at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the barracks by Edward Rice of Montville, union president and a state representative from that town. It was accepted in behalf of the state police department by Lieut. William E. Mackenzie, commanding officer of the barracks.

Purchased with funds supplied by labor organizations affiliated with the CLU, the lung weighs less than 100 pounds and may be used in emergency cases such as drownings, suffocations, electrocutions and any other emergency dealing with the respiratory tract.

In hospitals the lung is used for heart trouble, pneumonia, post operative failures, etc., as well as infantile paralysis. It is equipped with an oxygen attachment.

It is an aluminum type apparatus, weighing much less than the old style barrel lung. It comes in three chest sizes, the small size to accommodate a person up to 55 pounds, the middle size up to a 155 pound person and the large size for persons up to 300 pounds. The middle size also is used for the new born baby.

The lung may be operated electrically or by hand to administer artificial respiration. It can readily be transported by automobile or ambulance and can be run by direct as well as alternating current. Thus it is possible to con-

nect it with a battery of a car where no electrical wiring is available.

Lieutenant Mackenzie today expressed the appreciation of both himself and State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey for the gift.

"The Central Labor union cannot be complimented too highly for its action," he said. "The lung will prove a valuable addition to our already large scale emergency equipment. I am confident the public shares my thoughts," he added.

The lung will be used whenever or wherever it is needed in this area. Representatives of the Washington concern will start instructing the state policemen in its operation immediately.

COMMENDATIONS

VOX-COP

PAGE I

MAY 1945

RECOGNIZING EFFICIENT POLICE SERVICE, VOX-COP DEEMS THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CASES WORTHY OF MENTION AND COMPLIMENTS THE POLICE OFFICERS CONCERNED FOR THEIR INITIATIVE, PERSEVERANCE, AND FORTITUDE.

For a period of about six weeks, residents in Bethel and the members of the Local Fire Department were daily annoyed with a series of grass fires, which not only caused considerable property damage but threatened residences and garages. The frequency of these fires and the extent they had progressed before alarms were given aroused suspicion, and the following three officers were assigned to investigate the matter: Detective Edmund Flanagan, Officer William J. McNamara and Officer William Marchese.

The officers developed the fact that at a number of these grass fires, members of the Junior Volunteer Fire Company not only appeared on the scene to fight the fire, but in some instances were there before the local fire department arrived. One of the number, upon being questioned by the officers, intimated that the occasions afforded him and his companions an opportunity for practice; and that he knew, on one occasion, a fire was to occur and this information allowed him to be at the scene earlier than anyone from the other group, so that the company to which he belonged received credit for responding so quickly.

With the statement from this suspect as a basis, the officers

were able to further their investigation and learn the identity of his assistants, and all were apprehended and presented to the proper authorities.

It is interesting to note that the ages of the Junior Volunteers ranged from 16 to 18 years. Some were high school students, and others were employed in and about the town in positions of some responsibility. The officers, by pursuing what appeared to be a fantastic tale, found the answer to 30 suspicious grass fires and undoubtedly saved property and reduced the calls for the local fire department.

In February of the current year our Communications Department reported that records disclosed an unusual number of automobiles were being stolen from the cities of New Haven, Bridgeport and Waterbury, since July, 1944.

The duties of the teletype division require that local police departments be advised frequently as to the number of automobiles not recovered within a stated time and as to the date of reported loss. This checkup disclosed that late model cars were not being recovered and that the thefts were on the increase. Contact was made with the Connecticut representative of the

COMMENDATIONS

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MAY 1945

National Automobile Underwriters Detective Bureau and a watch was maintained on the records of registration with the Motor Vehicle Department, and it was soon discovered that some of these stolen automobiles were being re-registered under fictitious names and addresses.

The importance of maintaining accurate records as to serial and motor numbers cannot be overstated.

The recorded information further disclosed that most of these stolen automobiles were being re-registered in the New Haven office and a smaller number in the Bridgeport office of the Motor Vehicle Department.

Three officers attached to the Special Service Division at Headquarters were assigned to this investigation and to assist the representative of the National Automobile Underwriters Detective Bureau. Agent William Keegan, of the National Underwriters Bureau, Detective Albin Backiel, Officers Samuel Rome and John J. Pomfret of the Special Service Division were assigned and instructed to follow a definite plan in seeking the required information that would lead to the identity of the persons registering these vehicles. They were required to be on duty in the various motor vehicle offices where such vehicles were registered and stayed at their posts in these offices while the offices were open for business. At times they served as clerks in these offices and their efforts were rewarded by a suspect appearing and registering two reported-stolen motor vehicles.

The plan called for the investigating officers to follow the suspect for the purpose of ascertaining his accomplices and the possible location of other stolen motor vehicles.

The suspect was picked up and questioned and he disclosed information that subsequently led to the recovery of many of the stolen automobiles and as to the identity of accomplices.

The case also developed an interstate angle. The F.B.I. undertook a separate investigation, recovered cars, and caused the arrest of others beyond the State of Connecticut.

The well-laid plans produced the results within the State of Connecticut and brought pleas of guilty from the accused in the Superior Court in New Haven. Long prison sentences were imposed in three cases and a suspended reformatory sentence in another case.

A total of 20 automobiles was recovered some in New York City, and others, as far west as Texas and California.

Shortly after 7:00 A.M., on April 30, a representative of the Southington Police Department telephoned to the Hartford barracks and asked for assistance in the investigation of a "bank break" in Southington.

As has happened in numerous "bank breaks" the janitor of the building reported for work on this morning and discovered evidence that indicated someone had been in the place prowling about the Board of Directors room and had upset the furniture that had

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been arranged meticulously around a long table. Bewildered and jittery, the janitor made further search of the premises and then discovered that the skylight was a trifle off kilter. He notified the local police and Chief Edward Geary, accompanied by his assistants, immediately responded to the scene, made a preliminary investigation and found that the vaults were intact and that firearms distributed at strategic points about the bank had not been disturbed.

The Chief's examination of the premises, however, confirmed the findings of the janitor, and Chief Geary asked for our assistance. Lieut. Frank Chameroy and Officer William Menser of the Identification Bureau responded to the scene, accompanied by Officer Edward Hadfield of Station H. They were joined within a short time by Capt. John C. Kelly of the Special Service Division.

The entire premises were again subjected to a thorough examination and it was soon found that it was possible to climb to the roof of the bank building by means of a smaller adjoining building and a large tree, a limb of which extended out over the roof of the bank. The tilted skylight gave further indication that the intruder had gained entrance in this manner. The transom beneath the skylight was carefully removed by means of a long ladder and the identification officers, applying the usual process, discovered fingerprints on the glass of the skylight and along the casing. Chief Geary's knowledge of possible suspects produced the fingerprints of a number and the comparison of such prints with the latent prints

disclosed an identical pattern. A suspect was sought, located and upon being confronted with the fingerprint evidence, partially admitted his guilt.

The accused proved to be a 17-year-old garbage collector who recently had left town and made an extensive trip across the country and who had been home from California about two weeks. His traveling experiences educated him sufficiently to require several hours of questioning by Officer Hadfield, who adroitly brought out various leads that soon entangled the youngster in explaining his movements on the evening and day of the crime.

Another outstanding feature in this particular case was the close and harmonious working relations between the local and state police departments.

The youth, represented in court, by a guardian, entered a plea of guilty and was committed to the reformatory the following day.

As the last chapters of the tragedy that overtook the circus in Hartford last July are being written, honorable mention can now be made of the outstanding work performed by members of the Department who were assigned to assist in the investigation of this holocaust.

In accordance with statutory requirements, the Fire Marshal's office undertook the inquiry as soon as the fire subsided. Lieut. Frank Starkel and Lieut. Gene S. Lenzi performed yeoman service in gathering preliminary data. Both obtained evidence that was of material value to the case.

Owing to the illness of Lieutenant Chameroy, Officer William N. Menser was serving as Acting

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Identification Officer. The Identification Division performed a commendable service in identifying bodies "badly burned" and made identification despite the ravages of the fire and the trampling of terrorized feet.

Every State Police Officer who responded to this emergency call deserves commendation. The Department is indeed proud of the capable manner in which the situation was met by all our men and of the way in which they exemplified the very important part played by the State Police in times of calamities and catastrophes.

Detective John J. Doyle's ser-

vice on that never-to-be-forgotten day and for weeks thereafter deserves special recognition. Relatives of victims sent numerous letters to Headquarters commending him for his courtesy, patience, and sympathetic understanding in their hour of deep sorrow. Later, Detective Doyle was sent to various parts of the country to investigate many angles of the investigation. His interviews with witnesses in Montana, Illinois, Tennessee, Florida, Virginia, District of Columbia and New York had much to do with the official findings in this case.

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OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
Hartford 4, Connecticut

Edward J. Hickey
Commissioner, State Police

May 9, 1945

Dear Ed:

You may have seen in the paper by now that I have resigned the position of being head of the enforcement division of the OPA.

During the two years that I have held this position the eager cooperation and assistance of your department has been one of the factors which made the accomplishment of a most difficult job possible. The ready understanding of you and the men on your staff of our problems and their interest in helping us solve them have been one of the things which I will always remember with very deep appreciation.

John Sullivan of West Haven is going to take over my duties. He has been on the staff here for over a year, and his energies and abilities have been abundantly established. However, I know that he will have occasion to call upon you for assistance, and I also know that you will continue to give him the support which you have always given me.

This will express to you and to all of your men who have helped us my very real expression of friendship and appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Stephen Knight
District Enforcement Attorney

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CLIFFORD C. THOMAS
New York

Dear Mr. Hickey:

May 4, 1945

Last Sunday afternoon while playing baseball one of my sons had the misfortune to break his leg between the knee and hip and no doctors were available. Fortunately the accident occurred not too far from the Westport Barracks and a call for assistance was answered by Sergeant Rivers and Officer Bennett.

I want to take this opportunity of expressing to you and through you to the men of your department the deep appreciation and gratitude of both Mrs. Thomas and myself for the very splendid work that the two officers performed in rendering first-aid before seeing that the boy was safely transported to the hospital.

Perhaps the highest measure of praise that I can give for the work of these officers was a statement made by the attending surgeon to Mrs. Thomas the following morning, which was, "Whoever put the splints on this boy's leg certainly knew his job and did it very well, since the xrays showed that the bone which was completely fractured had been almost perfectly aligned."

The excellence of the work done by these men speaks well for your department.

Sincerely yours,

Clifford C. Thomas

AMERICAN RED CROSS
Waterbury Chapter

Mr. Edward J. Hickey
Commissioner of State Police

May 18, 1945

Dear Sir:

We wish to thank you for your interest in our First Aid team, in making it possible for demonstrations to be given at the Police Barracks throughout the State during the past year.

It has not only been a pleasure but a stimulating experience for Mr. Williams and his team to have the opportunity to work with the members of your Department.

We are grateful to the Personnel of the different barracks and wish to extend our appreciation to them for the many courtesies which they showed our men on their visits. Everyone was so kind and cooperative.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Alice M. Briggs
Chairman of First Aid

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APPRECIATION

LETTERS

VOX-COP

PAGE 2

MAY 1945

160 Front Street
New York

May 16, 1945

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

Dear Sir:

I have a residence on Amenia Union Road, Sharon, Connecticut and unfortunately I am one of the victims of the recent robberies in my neighborhood. The fact that very little information was available except that numerous articles were missing made the case a very difficult one for your department although I endeavored to assist your officers in every way possible.

The work of your Canaan, Connecticut office, under the command of Lt. Fred Brandt, was of such outstanding nature and efficient and skillful handling that I am very anxious to bring to your personal attention the very fine work of the two young officers in charge of the case - Officer Victor J. Keilty and Officer John Swiklas. These young men spent considerable time on the case and Officer Keilty in particular called on me and at my house several occasions. The courtesy, interest and very efficient work was very much appreciated by me and my family and also by our neighbors. Won't you please take opportunity to have these two young officers in mind for commendation at your first opportunity.

It is a pleasure to think that the district in which I live is so well protected by such a fine body of men and I have no doubt that you are glad to know citizens of this community are interested to a large degree in such matters.

Kind regards.

Yours very truly

Bushnell Bigelow

MAY 1945

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OFFICE OF STATE'S ATTORNEY

New Haven, Connecticut

Hon. Edward J. Hickey
Commissioner of State Police
Hartford, Connecticut

April 27, 1945

Dear Commissioner:

I want to express to you my commendation of the outstanding police work done by your officers in the automobile theft conspiracy case involving Joseph DeStadio, Leonard Sande, Michael Garamella and Ralph Sorvillo. As you know, this is the type of case that requires many hours of investigation and preparation. Although it is much less spectacular than the usual run of cases it does require infinitely more patience and common drudgery. All of this has been ably done by Officer Samuel Rome and his associates and they not only accomplished much by their arrests of the respective individuals, but also rendered easy the task of this office in their eventual conviction.

We do appreciate their and your courtesy and cooperation.

With personal greetings, I am

Very truly yours,

Abraham S. Ullman

DR. HARRY N. GEORGE
Waterbury, Connecticut

Commissioner of State Police
Hartford, Connecticut

April 26, 1945

Dear Sir:

I, as a member of Scovill's First Aid Squad, wish to take this opportunity to commend every State Trooper in Connecticut for his perfect cooperation and his untiring effort, and complete cooperation in making our demonstrations a success.

I might add that in all my life I have never met a finer group of American gentlemen than these you have under your command.

Thanking you again, I remain:

Yours truly,

Harry N. George, D. C.

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NEW ENGLAND POLICE REVOLVER LEAGUE



READY FOR TOMORROW'S JOB?

EDWARD J. HICKEY

Commissioner of Connecticut State Police

One of the fundamental principles that should guide every police administrator in maintaining an efficient organization is that no stone be left unturned to provide facilities for the proper training of police officers to enable them to cope with the complexities of modern-day policing.

Nothing imperils the standing of a police department or does more to destroy public confidence than poor enforcement. Recognizing this fact, many police executives are sponsoring training programs in conjunction with state and federal law-enforcement agencies. Effective enforcement and public support go hand in hand with well trained personnel. Techniques in handling public disorders, in crime detection, and in the pursuit and identification of the criminal are objectives which virtually all progressive departments have attained.

One aspect of police work that has too long been minimized is practical training in the use of firearms. A qualified marksman makes a better police officer. Nothing instills more confidence in a good policeman than the knowledge that he is capable of meeting an emergency requiring the use of firearms.

Let us prepare today for tomorrow's problems.

The opportunities afforded police departments through the sportsmanlike competition of the N. E. P. R. L. develops marksmanship that places law-enforcement officers on more than even terms with armed criminals.

Connecticut State Police Officers are proud of their New England Police Revolver League membership.

NEW ENGLAND POLICE REVOLVER LEAGUE

THIRD SERIES POSTAL MATCHES 1944 - 1945

Classification — Aggregate of Matches 1, 2, 3

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Team	Match 1	Match 2	Total	Team	Match 1	Match 2	Total		
Newton Police	1	1146	1141	2287	Connecticut State Police	8	1004	1004	2008
Springfield Auxiliary	1	1122	1151	2273	Wayland Auxiliary	2	1018	987	2005
Springfield	1	1137	1136	2273	Belmont Auxiliary	2	983	1020	2003
Springfield Armory	2	1091	1122	2213	Mobile Police, Springfield	2	995	1006	2001
Needham Auxiliary	1	1112	1101	2213	Connecticut State Auxiliary	20	975	1023	1998
Wayland Auxiliary	1	1113	1098	2211	American Brass Co. Guards	2	980	1017	1997
Springfield	2	1102	1103	2205	Springfield Auxiliary	6	1000	996	1996
Connecticut State Police	1	1086	1118	2204	Springfield Armory	5	994	1001	1995
Newton Police	2	1106	1095	2201	National Fireworks Guards	1	1042	931	1973
Connecticut State Police	3	1090	1109	2199	Connecticut State Police	14	980	992	1972
Derry, N. H. Police	1	1113	1084	2197	Bourne Police	2	982	984	1966
Connecticut State Police	2	1084	1108	2192	Bendix Aviation Guards	1	963	1002	1965
Needham Police	1	1092	1100	2192	Connecticut State Police	11	977	985	1962
Connecticut State Police	4	1086	1101	2187	Athol Legion Police Unit	1	986	966	1952
Brookline Police	1	1098	1088	2186	Springfield Police	5	965	986	1951
East Longmeadow Police	1	1078	1105	2183	Connecticut State Police	16	966	985	1951
American Brass Co. Guards	1	1093	1089	2182	Watertown Auxiliary	1	1015	917	1932
Springfield Auxiliary	2	1097	1083	2180	Connecticut State Auxiliary	23	972	955	1927
Springfield Armory	1	1092	1083	2175	Connecticut State Police	15	958	963	1921
No. Middlesex Police	1	1092	1079	2171	Connecticut State Auxiliary	21	978	941	1919
Connecticut State Police	5	1066	1096	2162	Mobile Police, Springfield	3	978	938	1916
Longmeadow Auxiliary	2	1090	1071	2161	Westinghouse Police, Sp'gfl'd	1	951	951	1902
City Treasurers, Springfield	1	1052	1094	2146	Connecticut State Auxiliary	25	966	935	1901
Connecticut State Police	6	1083	1063	2146	Springfield Armory	7	938	960	1898
Springfield Auxiliary	3	1075	1068	2143	Natick Auxiliary	1	931	966	1897
Mobile Police, Springfield	1	1081	1060	2141	Springfield Armory	6	926	948	1874
Weston Police	1	1068	1072	2140	Springfield Auxiliary	7	934	938	1872
Connecticut State Police	9	1054	1080	2134	Watertown Police	2	937	931	1868
Springfield Auxiliary	4	1043	1087	2130	Springfield Auxiliary	5	948	912	1860
Springfield Police	3	1071	1055	2126	Connecticut State Auxiliary	22	908	941	1849
Douglas Police	1	1063	1059	2122	Watertown Police	3	885	943	1828
Springfield Armory	4	1063	1058	2121	Connecticut State Auxiliary	24	900	914	1814
Needham Police	2	1056	1062	2118	Watertown Police	4	930	877	1807
Rockville, Conn. Police	1	1062	1051	2113	Belmont Auxiliary	3	887	870	1757
Connecticut State Police	10	1061	1045	2106	Athol Legion Police	2	870	877	1747
Belmont Auxiliary	1	1040	1065	2105	Springfield Armory	8	884	857	1741
Douglas Auxiliary	2	1049	1056	2105	Springfield Auxiliary	9	851	852	1703
Connecticut State Auxiliary	19	1041	1064	2105	Springfield Auxiliary	8	835	836	1671
Springfield Armory	3	1049	1053	2102	Athol Legion Police Unit	3	850	838	1688
Connecticut State Auxiliary	17	1025	1073	2098	Mobile Police, Springfield	5	834	853	1687
Northbridge Police	1	1041	1049	2090	Athol Police	1	793	892	1685
Connecticut State Police	13	1015	1073	2088	Watertown Auxiliary	2	829	841	1670
East Longmeadow Police	2	1023	1050	2073	Mobile Police, Springfield	4	820	842	1662
Connecticut State Police	12	1020	1051	2071	Belmont Auxiliary	4	813	814	1627
Lowell Police	1	997	1071	2068	West Haven, Conn. Police	1	1066
Connecticut State Auxiliary	18	1051	1017	2068	Gardner Police and Auxiliary	1	1118
Brookline Police	2	1024	1043	2067	"	"	2	1069
Plymouth Savings Bank	1	1038	1029	2067	"	"	3	1045
Watertown Police	1	1038	1023	2061	"	"	4	1030
Springfield Police	4	1011	1048	2059	"	"	5	991
Bourne Police	2	1009	1049	2058	"	"	6	848
Connecticut State Police	7	1010	1047	2057					
Needham Auxiliary	2	1005	1027	2032					
Northbridge Auxiliary	2	1028	1001	2029					
Longmeadow Police	1	1018	1003	2021					

Note: Any team shooting with less than four men in Matches 1, 2 and 3 will not be classified.

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

MAY 1945

April 25, 1945

Dear Commissioner:

Many months have passed by since last I wrote and more than a year since I was at Headquarters visiting. But the copies of Vox Cop I receive are a constant reminder of the pleasures I enjoyed while working with the department and I am constantly looking forward to returning to my job as dispatcher at the Colchester barracks.

You may notice that my address has changed, but that is only temporary. This is the sixth ship I have been on, and this last is the only one that I can really call a home. The other five included three patrol craft, one troop transport, and an aircraft carrier. But no matter what type of ship, my work has always been the same. I am a member of a control communications team, whose main function is the dispatching of waves of assault troops to the beach on D-day of an invasion. When the beachhead is secured, we usually direct landing operations for supplies and equipment. That type of work usually lasts only two or three weeks, and then we return to the duty of screening vessel for convoys. The last invasion in which we worked was at Iwo Jima in the volcanoes. There we were the Flag for General Rocke of the 5th Marine Division.

At the present time we are in port for repairs and a little rest. But I shall be glad when

we go out again as the days seem to go by much faster. They say the last few months are always the longest, and I believe them. Only a few more to go and I hope to be headed East toward the States and home. But before I do, I hope to be advanced in rating. I learned last week that a letter has been sent to The Bureau of Personnel in Washington, recommending I be advanced to Radioman Second Class. All I can do now is wait and hope it goes through.

Ice cream and cokes were common occurrences back in Pearl Harbor, but now they are real treats. We had our first of each just the other day, after doing without for several months. And a signalman, a cook or a machinist mate does not make a very good barber either. But on a ship this size, everyone tries his hand at it. I have tried it myself several times with disastrous results to the patient. But it is either that or wearing a pigtail. I prefer the former myself, although for a while it looked as though I were going native.

I would appreciate it if you could have Vox Cop sent to my present address. I know not how long I will remain on board this vessel, but it would expedite their arrival for the time being.

My best wishes to you and Mrs. Hickey, and to all my friends on the department.

Sincerely,
Norman S. Tasker

2 May 1945

Dear Commissioner:

I have just received another letter from our good friend Paul Butterworth, and he has told me of the picture on the Post - of one of our Troopers.

Needless to say, that reminded me that it has been quite some time since I have written to you.

First, I want to thank you for placing my name on the mailing list of Vox Cop - I have received every copy and have found it both entertaining and educational. I have found a great deal of material within those well thought and thoroughly prepared pages which have been of great assistance to me in my work. So, once again, allow me to express my very deep appreciation for this honor which you have bestowed upon me.

It has been my happy privilege to be appointed the first overseas Director of First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, for the American Red Cross, and as you faced the crisis back home after Pearl Harbor - so this task offers the same challenge. We are working in close cooperation and under the direct supervision of G-3 (Plans and Training) and spend about three months on each Island, organizing, promoting and teaching schools for Instructors.

I can not tell you much more about this particular assignment, and I am certain that you can sense why. Therefore, I am sending you with this letter copies of the publications which are issued from this area - These should serve to give you a more complete insight of the nature and scope of the work under the jurisdiction of this area.

I remember, as I read your

bulletins, and as I hear from the Chapter at home, how very interested and cooperative you were when Paul Butterworth and I first interviewed you, with regard to a training program for First Aid. In the inspection trips which I made to the various stations, and in the refresher courses which I taught for the Connecticut State Police, I was always received very cordially and the response which the men gave me and my staff - showed a genuine interest - now the results are evident. You may be assured that I am looking forward to the end of this conflict and the hope that I shall be assigned to your area again.

Since you have developed such a genuine interest in First Aid, for yourself and for your men - I am wondering, at this time, if you have investigated the possibilities of Water Safety Instruction, for your splendid and capable troopers - it is worth an inquiry.

The report of the Circus Fire, though tragic, was of interest to me and I was pleased to hear of the fine work which the volunteers have been able to do.

With this writing, I am preparing to leave for my next assignment, and I shall be happy to hear from you or from any of the men - at American Red Cross Area Office, A.P.O. 708 - San Francisco.

As I close, I want to wish you and your men the best of health - and I would pass my thanks and best regards on to all.

I remain,

Your True Friend

"Bill" Brook

P.S. Thanks for the original Christmas Cards, too.

2 May 1945

Dear Commissioner:

I was more than pleased to get your letter of the 3rd of April as it put me back in contact with the CSP. We have just received the first mail in three months and it sure was a welcome sight. Of course we knew that bad news always reaches one first so none of us were worried about those at home but it sure was good to get some confirmation of the fact that all was well at home.

Before I go any further let me thank you for the very prompt answer you gave to my wife's request for Larry Beauregard's address. We had become friends at Danielson and Doris did want to get in touch with Mary. Again, many thanx.

Now a little about what has happened to #79 since the last letter I wrote. We are still on the job operating out of the New Guinea area carrying the vital supplies to the men who are engaged in the thankless job of mopping up operations. We have been on the move continuously since we landed here and this is the longest time that we have lain in any one post, three days. We usually get to a place, unload, load again or go back light for another load. That goes on week in and week out and it doesn't become monotonous because we hit all the islands and ports around. Each and every one of them have different facilities and show the difficult job that our boys had in getting ashore to take these strategic spots. Today many of them are almost forgotten names and will only be remembered by those who actually did duty there. The public has forgotten them and to them the front is miles away. Yet here

day in and day out men are laying down their lives in the tough task of exterminating the Japs from our back yards. It is a hard grind and all of it is slow jungle fighting from ridge to ridge trying to get those Nips that have had a chance to dig in. The job will take a long time but it will be done.

Of course some of the men want action and the chance to be heroes as they can see little to this job. They don't realize that this is as essential part of the war as any other. They have never had to do those jobs that so many of the CSP have had to do for which there is no glory and in many cases no thanks. Those of us who have worked under you know that there are hundreds of jobs which have to be done for the well being of all concerned and therefore, it is much easier for me to see that our part is necessary out here.

The rainy season has finally descended upon us, especially at this locality and it really rains. Every day and every night without fail rainstorms come and go making things not too pleasant. Then as we go farther north the season is a different one. There these monsoons bring the dry season and the sun shines brightly all day long and the nights are clear starlit nights with the moon making a huge silver path across the water. One trip we made we reached very close to the dividing line of these two seasons and two mornings at exactly 0520 a terrific rainstorm hit. It was impossible to see 50 ft. ahead of you and all we could do was feel our way along and hope that we were the only ship in that immediate vicinity. The storm lasted each time about 45 minutes and then

the skies cleared and the sun blazed across the horizon.

I see by Vox Cop, which I receive and thank you, that Olson is here somewhere. When I get ashore I will attempt to locate him. I just missed Ziegler as you know in Hawaii but one thing that I didn't know was that the "Great" Red O'Brien was also there. He and Ziegler are stationed on Islands next to each other. They may get to see one another before long.

I will enclose a little something that I dreamed up one day while enjoying one of these tropical cruises.

Well, sir, I guess that this about runs me out of conversation. There is lots more I would like to say but that cannot be done so until the next time -

My best regards to you and your family, Miss Collins and the whole CSP.

James Dick

FAST SERVICE STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
1000000 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

THE ROMANTIC SOUTHWEST
PACIFIC IS CALLING

Come all of you who are dissatisfied with the DULL existence in the United States on this wonderful cruise and feel your innermost self soar to new heights. Here you will find relaxation and peace that will soothe your tortured soul with its beautiful scenery and climate.

The natural beauty of the jungles with their wild orchids and other tropical flowers will delight you. The cool clear

crystal-like waters of these shores will open new and wonderful lands under the sea to you. Multi-colored tropical fish swimming in a gorgeous setting of pink and white coral; tiny sea-urchins; giant clams, and then the sponges waving lazily in the gentle current.

For the sportsman, the waters abound with fish. The King, Tuna; Spanish Mackerel and many others are just waiting to be caught off our coral reefs, which are natural feeding grounds for these fish. The hunter will find this a vertible paradise. Wild Boar, Brush Deer, and birds of all kinds are numerous in this wild, untainted land.

Swimming on beautiful white sand beaches for those who enjoy plunging into the cool sea. Unexplored rivers winding their way through dense foliage of tropical trees and vines offer a wonderful opportunity to the boating and canoeing enthusiast.

This is the last of the unconquered lands so avail yourself of this wonderful chance to see a pioneer's paradise.

NOTE: Before embarking on this wonderful cruise, please follow the rules listed below:

1. Go to your physician and get inoculated for Cholera, Typhus, Typhoid, Tetanus, Yellow Fever and Plague.

2. Ten days before embarking start taking Atabrine as a preventative for Malaria.

3. Mosquito bars are an absolute necessity.

4. Snakebite kits will be furnished you.

5. Now the only thing that can prevent you from enjoying the trip thoroughly is the fact that you may contract Jungle Fever, Jungle Rot, Dengue Fever or Scrobotyphus.

Price of the trip will probably be the complete wrecking of your health.

Signed: James W. Dick
FS Steamship Lines, Inc.

Somewhere in Scotland
April 24, 1945

Dear Commissioner:

This past week has been a rather happy week for me for I received my first mail since I've been in the U.K. I received your letter on the 20th and immediately wrote you, but the censor refused to pass some of the things I wrote about and returned it. The next day, I ran into a bit of bad luck by losing my pen. Its loss caused me great unhappiness but doesn't stop me from writing, however. Pens are very hard to get here but I'm hoping that soon I will receive another from home.

As you can well see, I'm now in Scotland doing a similar job as I did for the Department. It's my first permanent assignment and I enjoy it very much. The work is quite different from the State Police setup and it also is different from what we were taught in school, but the equipment is the same, except that there is more of it. Two different setups are used. The one which goes thru as the similar one to your setup is to me, very complicated. I prefer the Department's setup rather than this one.

From what we were told, we were quite lucky to get assigned to the job we were trained for. In the past, it seems that a radio operator was often made to do another job, but we got the work called for by our M.O.S.

(Military Occupational Specialty).

How long we shall stay here, we don't know. A recent release from Washington said that the Air Corps would be sent to the Pacific after VE-Day but recently we heard that traffic here was very slow in comparison to what it will be after the surrender of Germany. There is a rotation of personnel system used here to exchange men between the stations in Europe (the continent) and the U.K. As I understand it, this affects a man after he has served six months in either place. This means about 5 months more to go but it could be that I may not go to the continent. That would satisfy me very well for I like this place.

Sight-seeing for me has not started as yet. What I've seen has been very picturesque. Scotland is very beautiful now. I'll never forget the sight I saw when we arrived in the U.K. Since then, however, we have learned to carry our raincoats every time we go out. You never know when it will rain around here.

Several places are on my mind to be visited. Among those are London, Edinboro, and Lock Lomand. I'm very anxious to see these places but first I have to get sufficient leave. When I can get that I'll be off on a tour and I hope my camera reaches me before then.

So the Murphys are doing well! That is great news. Bet Lt. Clarke is anxious to get them back on the force. The last time I was home he was working pretty much with a skeleton crew. It's good to hear that some of the boys are also returning to the Department. As you said, "You can use all the trained men."

The war news has been rather good this past week, both from

the European and the Pacific theaters. The greatest but saddest news was the death of the President. It is a great loss to our country and in our way of looking at it, it's a pity he didn't live long enough to see the downfall of Germany if not that of the Japanese Empire.

Well, Commissioner, the Vox Cop has a list of readers on this post. No, I haven't received any copies yet but a few Connecticut boys have requested that I pass them the copies as soon as I get thru with them. It's surprising how many men are here from Connecticut. Even have a WAC now.

Incidentally, a New Britain paper recently reached us with an article about a street having been named Texas Avenue. Having been in Texas, Commissioner, we can't let that happen too often. The first thing we'll know Connecticut will be a town in Texas. Can't let that happen!

This seems to be about all I have that will pass the censors. I would like very much to hear from you again. Till then, my best regards to you and the entire C.S.P. Department.

Yours respectfully

Maurice C. Gallichant

YANGTZI PATROL IN
THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK

(Home is the Sailor,
Home from the Sea)

My experiences in the U. S. Coast Guard were very limited. I never did get any farther than New York City and most of my time was served in New Haven, Connecticut, so please bear with me,

as I attempt to write of them, because most of you that have fished along the sound are finer disciples of Davy Jones than I.

My first experience with the Coast Guard was on April 8, 1942, when a Coast Guard Captain, covered with gold braid, stood before me and stated the virtues of enlisting in the USCG. I was to wear a uniform similar to his. In fact, finding out that I would be decked with two more gold buttons than he, the enlistment was completed with rapidity, and there I was - a "Chief"! This captain was later transferred and I was a chief with still nowhere to go. Eventually I was assigned to Manhattan Beach and later at New Haven, Connecticut. I remained in New Haven for quite a while and was then transferred to New York City as a member of the Intelligence Unit.

Here I received my first and only assignment to Sea Duty. The Coast Guard and I realized at this time that I was, perhaps by inherent qualities, a very capable landlubber. I went along as a member of an inspection party to board a convoy of ships that had just anchored in New York Harbor. The party consisted of a doctor, an immigration inspector, a customs inspector, and a few other inspectors. We left quarantine dock at 6 AM in one of the tugboats operated by the Coast Guard for this purpose. About three minutes away from the dock, I realized that this particular part of New York Harbor was in the middle of the North Atlantic. I was seated in the cabin of the tug, hoping against hope that I would not be sick when suddenly I heard quite a commotion on deck. Bells jangled and the engine reversed and then came a bump and ripping noise. I

knew then, though only a few fathoms from the dock, how fellows feel when they are torpedoed. I got out of that cabin on the double and on topside. We were alongside a ship that looked as big as the Queen Mary. We had come alongside this ship to board her, but due to a choppy surface we had come too close - (too fast) and took her gangway right off.

The crew finally secured the tug to this ship and hoisted a ladder onto this Leviathan. With the tug rolling like it was, it was about all the deck crew could do to keep the ladder upright and we were to climb up. The side of this ship looked about as high as the Empire State Building to me. I began to climb, feeling weak in the knees wondering if I would make it. What a relief to finally be pulled aboard by a couple of English sailors! The rest of the day proved to be a little more pleasant. First one went to the Captain's salon where hospitality was offered in the form of some very good Scotch. One could not refuse for fear of causing a break in diplomatic relations; besides, I was still a little shaky from climbing that ladder.

Other details of the Intelligence Office consisted of the investigation of applicants for commissions and appointment to the Academy, harbor violations, and violations by the Personnel of the Coast Guard.

My last job in New York was the interrogation of merchant seamen in an effort to screen out any who were thought to be connected with subversive activities. We screened persons from many countries and it was not uncommon to have 30 or 40 Chinese

seamen come in, speaking nothing but Chinese and with the smell of the Orient still upon them. I'd close my eyes, breathe deeply, and dream that I was standing in the prow of a gunboat on the Yangtzi patrol. What a disappointment to open my eyes and see that I had never left the shadows of New York City!

During my stay in the service, it was quite a comfort to know that a job was waiting for me when I was released. I felt quite elated upon my return to the department. I wish to take this opportunity to thank Commissioner Hickey for the fine manner in which he welcomed me back on the job.

Officer R. W. Bohman

Somewhere in England
April 26, 1945

Dear Sir:

Just dropping you a few lines to thank you for thinking of me by sending Vox Cop every month.

I have been overseas for quite some time and haven't had the chance to show my appreciation. I will appreciate it very much if you will kindly give my regards to Lt. Boas and all the boys at Ridgefield.

I just can't think of any words to thank you and everybody in the department. I do enjoy reading Vox Cop very much, and would like you to send it to my new address.

Very truly yours,

Cpl. William E. Blake

STOP LOOK LISTEN

VOX-COP

May 1945

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.



OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

April 23, 1945

TO OPERATORS OF PROPERTY-CARRYING COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES

Tomorrow's motor transportation is dependent on proper care of today's tires. Practically all available truck tires, especially of the larger sizes, are now on running wheels. The condition of those tires is poor. Many are recaps. The supply available for replacement is sharply limited - the allotments are less than the needs. Summer heat and careless operations will make the approaching months a critical period.

With little hope for relief in the near future, it is your responsibility as an operator, both in your own interest and to safeguard wartime transportation, to protect your tires and so assure the continuance of transportation service. This responsibility is now an obligation to exercise every precaution so that not one tire-mile be lost through careless or wasteful operations.

Summer heat coupled with the heat created by speed means additional wear and tear on tires during the coming months.

Tires should be inspected often for cuts, bruises, and tread wear. A worn-out tire may result in an idle truck, placing an additional burden on an already strained transportation system.

Speed may save you time on one trip but lose you time on another from blow-outs. Save tires and time by limiting speed.

Overloading will drastically reduce the life of your tires. Give the tires half a chance, and they will serve you long and the Nation well.

O.D.T.-sponsored conservation programs have saved millions of vehicle-miles and many tires for motor carriers. Acceptance of and immediate participation in such programs by all carriers is a sound and practical approach to present problems. The important thing is to use your equipment - not misuse or abuse it.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. M. Johnson".


J. M. Johnson
Director

STOP LOOK LISTEN



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Public Safety for May, 1945

 **CO-OPERATION** and co-ordination of effort keynoted Connecticut's traffic safety program that won for the state the Grand Award in the Interstate Section of the 1944 National Traffic Safety Contest.

Connecticut has taken first honors in the Eastern Division of the contest during four of the past five years, abundant evidence that the state's safety program represents a continuous effort to prevent traffic accidents.

The Highway Safety Commission, established by the legislature in 1939, with 21 unpaid members and a paid director, substituted balance for ballyhoo in its work of co-ordinating the three E's of traffic safety—engineering, education and enforcement—throughout the state. It worked through and with the state departments and the communities within the state.

As a result, the State Police Department, Motor Vehicle Department, Highway Department and Department of Education, worked in close liaison with the Highway Safety Commission. They were able to set up local highway safety committees in each of the

169 towns throughout Connecticut. These local committees, in a practical way, served as sub-committees of the five state departments, co-ordinating the efforts of the several departments in a concerted drive against accidents and establishing uniform procedures on a state-wide scale.

Connecticut's record of close-knit community organization for traffic safety tied in the activities of the first selectmen in each community, chiefs of police, courts, schools, civic agencies and business organizations in five special safety projects designed to focus public attention on the traffic problem. These spurred the regular traffic safety programs to overcome hazards as determined by accident experience.

Motor Vehicle Deaths

As evidence of the importance of sustained effort throughout the year, plus a balanced program, centered on safety, is the fact that the Connecticut mileage death rate dropped 10 per cent from the record of the previous year and came within one per cent of being the lowest on record for the state.

The mileage death rate, which is the number of motor vehicle deaths annually per 100,000,000 vehicle miles, for the past four years is as follows:

Year	Deaths	Mileage (in millions)	Rate
1941	415	5,190.0	8.0
1942	289	3,964.0	7.3
1943	235	2,920.2	8.0
1944	221	3,050.4	7.2

The national mileage death rate for 1944 was 11.0.

Accident Records

An important factor in the state safety program is the manner in which accident records are handled. Coming under the jurisdiction of the Motor Vehicle Department, they provide information for selective enforcement programs plus a great number of traffic accident studies, surveys and reports of definite value in public education work.

An outstanding feature of the Connecticut accident records system is the high volume of reporting which results in good samples for study. The ratios of non-fatal reports to fatals were 78 in urban areas and 41 in rural areas. These ratios were almost the highest in the country.

One of the five projects which highlighted the Safety Commission's 1944 program was the installation of standard accident reporting systems in Connecticut towns that asked for the service.

Through the field men of its organization, the Commission set up the records system, brought it up to date and furnished the first summary, which went to the chief of police together with comments on the accident experience disclosed. The program will be extended through 1945.

An indication of the kind of results found in co-ordinated effort can be given by the amended report issued by William M. Greene, director, for the commission, who stated that a search of traffic accident records since 1924 disclosed the fact that the pedestrian fatality total of 127 cases for 1944 is the lowest ever recorded.

STOP LOOK LISTEN

Traffic Engineering

Under the direction of the State Highway Department's engineer of traffic control, more than 200 extremely useful studies were made on the highways in regard to speed, traffic volumes, accident locations, road design, sign and signal location.

Included in this figure are 79 special traffic studies for municipalities, accenting the high degree of mutual aid developed in the intrastate safety program.

Enforcement

Another illustration of this teamwork can be found in the selective enforcement program over the 100 mile stretch of the Boston Post Road (U. S. 1) during May of 1944, and the several other routes covered during the latter part of the year.

State and local police met and organized the programs in complete sympathy with each other's areas of responsibility.

Co-ordination of this program was facilitated through the active interest and support of the Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association, of which State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey was president in 1944.

Connecticut's state police topped all other enforcement departments in the contest with an equivalent full time of 179 traffic officers per billion vehicle miles or the equivalent full time of 193 traffic men per 100 rural traffic deaths.

The comprehensive traffic control program, coupled with an excellent training in accident investigation work marked the department's enforcement effort. Effective co-operation of the state police with local enforcement authorities paid dividends in the selective enforcement program and subsequent results and accident prevention.

Drivers' License

Strict supervision of motorists is at the core of the driver licensing pro-

gram, which provides for permanent maintenance of records of accidents, arrests, convictions, suspensions and revocations.

More than 600,000 persons had licenses to drive during 1944 among whom were 22,344 new drivers.

An integral part of the driver licensing program calls for informal conferences with the driver whose record is such that at least a warning is needed. When he is called in, the examiner discovers whether he ought to be re-examined, put on probation, given a limited license or have his license suspended.

During 1944, 9,478 drivers had their licenses suspended for various reasons.

School Safety

The school safety program of the state is recognized as one of the best in the nation. Harmonious teamwork between the commission and the State Department of Education produces a balanced program which is kept abreast of developments in the other state departments. All high schools provide classroom instruction in driver-training.

Currently, the commission is concerned with establishing Student Safety Councils, so organized that, like all other sound school practices, safety promotion in each school will be a continuing activity from year to year, supervised by a faculty member.

Public Education

The public was kept well informed of all the manifold traffic activities throughout the state. The press and radio co-operated fully with the authorities in focusing public attention on the problem of public safety.

Material for news and stories of educational value were provided from data gathered and organized in the state departments and through the commission. Several such stories went out each week to more than 800 publications and a dozen radio stations within the state.

More than 11,600 persons attended sound slidefilm showings, while other thousands attended more than 900 lectures and traffic safety meetings sponsored by state departments.

Five special projects, including the selective enforcement program and extension of traffic accident reporting, were features of the 1944 traffic safety program. A Traffic Engineering Seminar at Yale University was held during April.

In December the "save the pedestrian" program was put on that resulted in the establishment of an all-time low for pedestrian traffic deaths, while the traffic safety panel program provided a method by means of which communities could work on their traffic problems with a continuing panel board dedicated to the solution of highway and community traffic problems.

The 1944 program is being extended into 1945, while the plans of the administrators of the several state departments are being readied to meet the post-war traffic picture.

Voicing the apprehension concerning post-war problems, Highway Commission Chairman Arthur F. Ells stated in his report to the Governor, "Competent authorities are agreed that the easing of driving restrictions will bring greater problems in street and highway safety than have ever been previously experienced.

"Connecticut, therefore, must be ready with an accident prevention program which will keep pace with the rapidly changing situation on street and highway, brought about by the unrestricted use of motor vehicles and a general public tendency to make up for lost recreational freedom. The commission is steadily working on such a plan."

With balance instead of ballyhoo in all the state departments, Connecticut is teaming up for safety. It intends to win again in 1945.

Stop

a

Cop

It took Chief of Police E. L. Zeaman of the Stevens Point, Wis., Police Department to come up with the chummy approach on the local end of the Nationwide Brake Check program, sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The Chief, a student of human nature, knew full well that no motorist could resist the invitation to "Stop a Cop." So, when he ran a full

page advertisement in the local newspaper, inviting the motoring public of the town to "Stop a Cop—Check a Brake—Save a Life," he expected results. This unusual approach tickled the motoring public's fancy and they appeared in droves, asking the local police to check their brakes. Some motorists even drove over to the police station to get "checked."

New Britain has won several safety awards

BY HARD WORK;

NOT



Police Seek More Safety On Streets

Changes in Traffic Control and Routing Put Into Effect

The HARTFORD COURANT

New Britain, April 21.—(Special.)—The New Britain Police Department, under direction of the Police Commissioner, has embarked on a safety campaign to obtain the cooperation of the public in the department's efforts to save pedestrians and motorists from death or injury. In connection with this safety campaign, changes have been made in the traffic control system, other improvements are underway, a series of advertisements will be published by the department and Lieutenant Patrick A. McAvay next week will speak at all local schools as part of a school safety campaign in which he and Miss Helen M. Bradley, director of safety education in the schools, are cooperating.

Chairman Carlos A. Richardson of the Police Commission said Saturday that the commission and members of the department are concerned that in the first three months of this year two pedestrians have been killed on local highways. In these three months, he said, sixteen pedestrians have been struck by motor vehicles.

"Pedestrians were at fault in the majority of these instances. These accidents did not occur in the center of the city where traffic is heavy. One fatal accident occurred when a child was sliding on a street from which police had warned children away. In relation to coasting, the cooperation of parents in preventing children from sliding on dangerous streets would help preserve lives, he said.

Chairman Richardson said, "another fatality occurred when a woman stepped in front of a truck and another occurred when a man was struck by a car

Plans Are Now Being Made

to Curtail the Upward Trend in 1945



"The Planners"

Mr. Carlos A. Richardson, Chairman of Police Commission, Chief William C. Hart of police department and also the chairman of the New Britain Safety Committee, Mayor George A. Quigley, honorary chairman of Safety Committee, Sergeant Edward M. Kiely, in charge of traffic, police department.

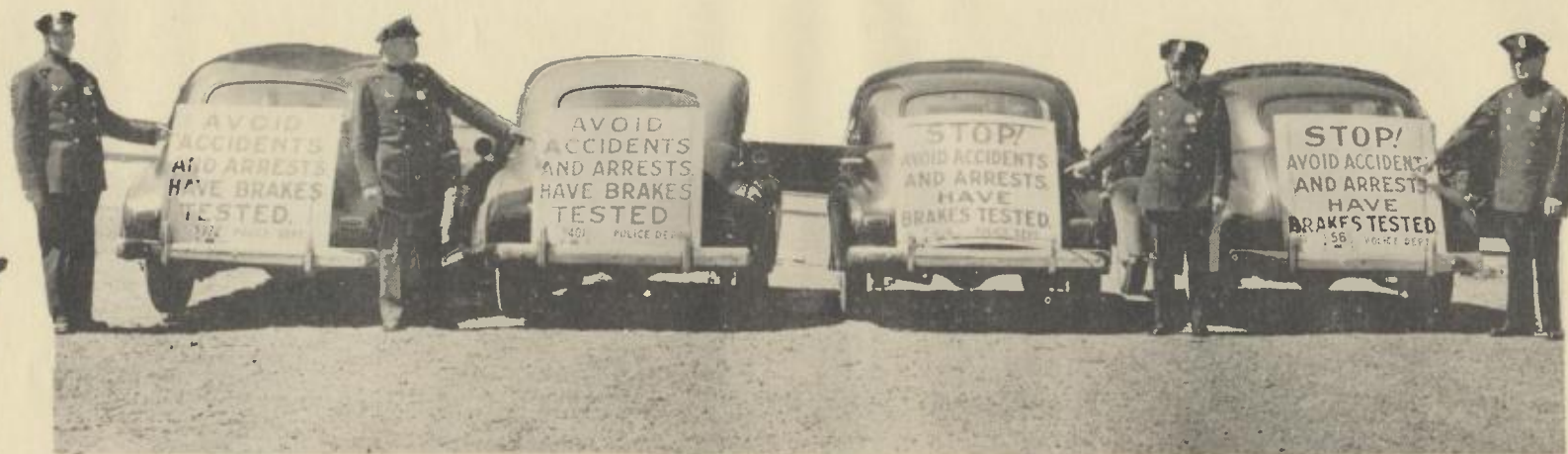
while walking on a street. There was no traffic law violation involved in these. We are trying to have people realize they should be careful when walking on a street on which tons of metal may be hurtling along. We also are trying to make motorists realize lives will be saved if they will put on the brakes and possibly lose a few seconds rather than try to drive their cars through narrow openings. Through the cooperation of the people of this city with the police, this city rose to second place in national safety ratings in two successive years. Now, it appears that through having become careless, that record has slumped. Through cooperation of the people in observing safety measures, we hope to save lives," he said.

Traffic Changes.

Chairman Richardson said that to improve safety conditions in traffic, the traffic control system at Arch and Main Streets has been retimed to a two-way control which allows pedestrians more time to cross at that busy intersection. Traffic changes have been made in re-routing motor traffic over South High, Court and Walnut Streets. While some parking has been eliminated in this change, additional parking provided on Court Street by the change provides more parking space in this area than formerly, he said.

He added that a safety isle and traffic sign will be installed at the intersection of Main and West Main Streets for the protection of pedestrians.

CONNECTICUT HIGHWAY SAFETY COMMISSION



Good Ideas are Invaluable!

Here is one by Chief Michael B. Carroll
of the Meriden Police Department.

The use of these signs on the Patrol Cars will be
a constant reminder to motorists during the
National Brake Emphasis Project for Traffic
Safety from April 15th. to June 1st. 1945 —

The Connecticut Highway Safety Commission.

HOW KANSAS CITY IS DEALING WITH YOUTH PROBLEMS

By Lou Smyth, Superintendent, Technical-Service Division
 Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department

(Police Chief's News Letter)

It was my privilege last year to contribute a series of articles to the Police Chief's News Letter covering juvenile delinquency, post-war problems, and other subjects of interest to police executives.

In the intervening months I have carried out an assignment to study the work of police departments in eleven of the largest cities in the East and Middle West. This was done on the orders of Chief Richard R. Foster, Kansas City Police Department, who wanted to find out how these major cities were dealing with crime prevention, especially from the juvenile standpoint, and how policewomen fitted into the crime prevention program.

Early in August, 1944, I began this survey, covering Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Because of our personnel situation it was necessary that the trip be held to less than one month. Naturally I had to make my visits brief and limit the survey to talks with executives in charge of crime prevention. I hope to be able to visit these cities again and have at least one week in each of them in order to get out in the field with policemen and policewomen and study their methods in the daily routine of helping young folks keep out of trouble.

The survey was one step in paving the way for the development in our department of a

bureau charged with carrying on the most extensive crime prevention program in the history of Kansas City. We had engaged in crime prevention work, with all of our divisions and bureaus co-operating but without centering the activities in one responsible unit.

Long before the IACP Conference in Cleveland last August Chief Foster had begun the planning of a bureau through which all phases of crime prevention could be cleared. This was finally accomplished on February 1 of this year, when our new Youth Bureau began operation. We selected the name Youth Bureau for several reasons. We wanted to get away from the word "crime" because we would be dealing primarily with children and teenagers. We even wanted to avoid the use of the word "delinquency" because we would be dealing with many cases that had not reached the delinquency stage. We felt that the word "youth" more nearly covered the broad program outlined in the following functions laid down for the Bureau:

1. To prevent delinquency among children and youths.
2. To attempt to adjust situations that might lead to delinquency and crime.
3. To investigate all places that might contribute to delinquency, to secure evidence, and present such evidence to the courts.
4. To work with the juvenile court, the city Welfare Department, various social agencies,

schools and churches, for the welfare of youth.

5. To assist parents with their problems in the control of their children.

6. To work with the field force of the department in handling emergencies where children are involved.

7. To investigate, secure evidence, and assist in the prosecution of parents who are found neglecting their children.

8. To investigate and follow through in all offenses by or against children.

In the survey last summer I found that crime prevention bureaus were not all known as such. While they had the same objectives, there was quite a variety in the names selected for them. All of the executives interviewed - some 65 of them - had almost an identical picture of the problems with which they were dealing. They were practical men and women. Some of them had been in crime prevention work for a quarter of a century or more. Others were comparatively newcomers to this field. Yet they all recognized certain fundamental principles in other work. One of these was to avoid wherever possible the necessity of taking children into a juvenile court. Their reasons were that a child should not be burdened with a record that might turn up to blight his future at any period in his life. Another was that juvenile courts have a problem of their own, which is recognized both by the courts and the police. That problem is, what is the best action to take for the good of the child. Children sent to correctional institutions may form associations with others of low moral fiber, sometimes even hardened criminals. So, the juvenile court hesitates to com-

mit a child if there is any other course open. Yet it is recognized that if the court is too lenient the child may get the idea the court's function is to protect him against the police, which may stimulate his desire to commit acts of vandalism or other offenses.

Officers working in the youth field agreed unanimously that there is a lack of wholesome recreation for children. In many cities the police, with the financial assistance of public-spirited citizens, are continuing to operate boys' clubs, girls' clubs, and other police-sponsored and supervised activities even in the face of shortage of personnel.

Then, too, I found that special efforts are being made to bring about a better understanding between parents and children. This, in many cases, has put an abrupt stop to waywardness resulting from too strict or too lax parental control or some other serious mistake in the attitude of parents towards their children.

State laws give juvenile courts broad powers in dealing with child offenders. They also limit powers of the police in dealing with children. Until recent years there had been a clash between police departments and juvenile judges, resulting possibly from jealousy and resentment over alleged over-stepping of jurisdictional authority. It, therefore, was a pleasure to learn that these old jealousies have been eliminated. There is now a feeling of mutual understanding and confidence in most of the cities visited. Juvenile court judges are asking the help of the police and police are going the limit to work with the judges. Since both have the same

objective, that of helping children to grow into honest adults, it is a healthy sign to see the fine teamwork existing now between these two branches of government. It was also stimulating to find that there is a friendly spirit existing between police and those engaged in social service; and the schools, churches, social agencies, and city welfare departments recognize that the solution of the youth problem cannot be attained except through the combined efforts of all groups representing good citizenship, with the police as the key organization in the community setup.

In later articles I want to describe the work of some of the bureaus I visited and write about some of the mighty fine folks I met and how they are doing their job. Perhaps somewhere in the membership of the IACP is a police executive who may be helped by reading of the experiences of others. If so, I shall feel well repaid for the thought and effort represented in writing these articles.

Editor's Note: This is the first of a new series of articles written exclusively for the Police Chief's News Letter by Superintendent Smyth, discussing the work of crime prevention bureaus in a number of large cities and telling about the establishment and experiences of the new Youth Bureau of the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department.

NATHAN HAMMER vs.
THE CONNECTICUT COMPANY

First Judicial District, Hartford, October Term, 1919 Prentice, C.J., Wheeler, Beach, Gager and Curtis, Js.

A plaintiff who suddenly turns from the right-hand side of the road, upon which he has been traveling, to the left-hand side, to avoid a collision seemingly imminent, is not necessarily negligent nor guilty of a violation of the law of the road; and therefore an instruction to the jury which permits them to find such negligence or violation merely because of such conduct, irrespective of the conditions which prompted it, is inadequate and prejudicial to the cause of a losing plaintiff.

INSTRUCTING POLICE OFFICERS IN
THE CRIMINAL LAW

Daniel P. A. Sweeney
and Louis L. Roos

(American Journal of
Police Science)

(The authors of the following article, "Instructing Police Officers in the Criminal Law," are members of the City of New York's police department. Acting Captain Sweeney is commanding officer of the department's Legal Bureau and Acting Lieutenant Roos his second in command. Their work brings them into continued contact with problems of the criminal law facing the department and its members. Organized as an informative and advisory unit of the department, the bureau acts as liaison agency between the departmental personnel and members of the judiciary in argumentative cases and others in which legislative intent is not manifest. The bureau has the further duty of keeping the department informed of current law decisions and recent legislative enactments. This is the first of two articles written by the authors for this Journal and are designed to describe some of the salient facts about the criminal law with which the police officer could, with profit, be familiar. The second article will appear in a later issue. -Editor.)

(See next page)

Police Administration, like the changing times, is in a perpetual process of growth. Old methods are continually being discarded or drastically revised. New standards and methods of procedure are constantly forcing their way to recognition. The pace is swift and the changes many. Both the legislatures and the courts are continually bowing to the will of the people and enacting or interpreting statutes in accordance with public sentiment. Law enforcement agencies must keep abreast of these changing tides and adjust themselves to altering circumstances or else suffer in efficiency. Modern conditions render it increasingly imperative that police officers should be well-informed.

The high efficiency ratings enjoyed by the modern police department can be predicated, to a large extent, on the training programs adopted in instructing its personnel. The more effort, time and care given to this course of instruction, the better the results obtained and the higher the efficiency rating. No training program can be too complete or thorough. Periodic refresher courses must be given in the basic fundamentals of law enforcement and to keep members advised of new laws, amendments and court decisions. Only in this way can police officers retain the knowledge and instruction necessary to perform efficient police work.

In preparing a syllabus to be followed in giving lectures to a group of policemen every effort should be made to stress the fact that it is equally important for a police officer to know how the perpetrated offense was committed as it is for him to know that a crime has been committed. The

importance of familiarizing peace officers with court procedure and the rules of evidence cannot be over-emphasized. The records of criminal courts are replete with cases where guilty parties escaped just retribution, because the officer through ignorance, blundered in not properly securing the evidence which was necessary to convict, although it was readily accessible to him at the time of arrest. The curriculum, therefore, should place as much emphasis on adjective law as it does on substantive.

The question of standardization of laws throughout the country has long been the subject of discussion but as yet little legislative progress has been made. The diversity of statutes of different jurisdictions having to do with the powers of arrest, the definition of various crimes and offenses, the status of peace officers, and the like, make difficult if not impossible any specific plan of instruction which could be broadly applied. The only practical plan that could be employed in common by all police departments, is a syllabus embodying the basic principles of law enforcement coupled with a general discussion of criminal statutes and the rules of evidence adopted throughout the country.

As a means of orienting recruits in court procedure and for better explanation of the rules of evidence and their application, it is suggested that study and evaluation of the criminal trial be broken down into its component parts. In this simple way, the police officer will understand the fundamentals of criminal jurisprudence more clearly, and more readily comprehend the purpose and intent of

the rules relating to problems of proof. Conscientious attention to this phase of the subject matter will obviate many difficulties which are frequently confronting police officers in presenting their evidence in court.

The Stages in Criminal Prosecution

In any criminal prosecution, the proceedings to be followed fall into five successive stages. The first is the procurement of the defendant's appearance before the tribunal. This may be accomplished either by a summary arrest or the execution of court process, viz., the execution of a warrant or the service of a summons. A criminal court is powerless to act in deciding the merits of the case unless it has jurisdiction of both the subject matter of the proceeding and the person of the defendant. If both these prerequisites are present, the court has authority to exercise its judicial powers in adjudicating the case before it. Unlike a civil court, if there is no jurisdiction in personam, a criminal court cannot act.

The power of arrest is probably the most potent weapon possessed by a police officer. Fear that this power can be invoked at any proper time, is the compelling force which leads to law and order and acts as a crime deterrent. An arrest is generally defined as the taking of a person into custody that he may be held to answer for a crime. An arrest may be effected summarily by a police officer without court process, usually in cases where a crime has been committed or attempted in his presence, or in instances where the crime was not committed or attempted in his presence, but such arrest is

authorized by statute, such as in felony cases where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person arrested committed the crime. In some jurisdictions there is express statutory authorization for arrest in certain misdemeanor cases although the crime was not perpetrated in the presence of the officer.

An arrest may also be effected by executing a warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. A warrant is an order in writing signed by a magistrate, directed to a peace officer commanding him to take the person named therein into custody and bring him before the court. In lieu of an arrest, and as a courtesy, a summons may be served in cases authorized by the laws of the state or the municipality under the conditions specified. In order to give the court jurisdiction in such cases, it is mandatory that personal service of the summons be made on the defendant. As a necessary corollary to the law of arrest, the lawful use of force and the rights of the defendant, should be discussed.

The second stage in the prosecution of a criminal case is the ascertainment of the subject matter or charge to be preferred against the defendant. This contemplates the preparation and docketing of the court complaint, information or indictment. In the case of minor offenses and the more common misdemeanors, little difficulty is encountered by arresting officers in preparing complaints or informations, for in the usual case the wording of the statute is simply followed and pertinent facts inserted. However, in other cases, arresting officers should be advised to request the assistance of the

district attorney or other prosecuting official. Many sound cases have been dismissed by the court due to some technical error or omission in the pleadings. Some police departments maintain legal bureaus, staffed with police officers who are attorneys at law, for the purpose of obviating any such difficulty and rendering whatever legal assistance may be required in preparing the cases for trial. Since an indictment usually follows the action of a grand jury or other similar body, it is prepared by the prosecuting official and, therefore, police officers are not concerned with the preparation of this pleading.

The third phase of a criminal proceeding is the trial of the case; the fourth, the verdict or judgment of the court; and the last or fifth stage, the sentence or execution of judgment. The last two steps, being solely the function of the court are not important, insofar as the police officers are concerned.

The trial of the case is the most important stage of the proceeding. It is during this phase of the case that the knowledge acquired by police officers in attending courses of instruction, is put to the test. The rules of evidence relating to admissibility, materiality, competency and relevancy are constantly being raised. The introduction of real, secondary, demonstrative, hearsay, documentary, best, circumstantial, opinion, etc., evidence is continually being challenged by the adverse party. Unfair and prejudicial testimony and statements find their way into the proceedings unless carefully guarded against. Laying the proper foundation for the introduction of confessions, admissions, res gestae statements,

dying declarations, fingerprints, specimens of handwriting, photographs, etc., are matters meriting daily attention. There can be no question that the successful prosecution of the case depends to a large extent on the type of evidence acquired and the circumstances under which such acquisition was made. Familiarity with the rules of evidence is, therefore, a "must" in any course of instruction given.

Evidence:

Direct and Circumstantial

Evidence is defined as including all the means by which any fact or set of facts which are the subject of or pertinent to the issues, are established or disproved. The means used to prove the facts in issue are controlled by certain rules commonly referred to as the rules of evidence. Evidence is divided into various kinds. Evidence is direct when the witness can testify to facts of which he has actual personal knowledge. Circumstantial evidence is evidence that relates to facts, other than those in issue, from which the existence or non-existence of the facts in issue may be reasonably inferred. Circumstantial evidence, therefore, does not directly tend to prove the facts in issue. It is founded on experience and observed facts, and establishes a connection between the known and proved facts and the facts sought to be proved.

Direct and circumstantial evidence may be of the following kinds: Relevant evidence is evidence which tends to establish or create a belief as to the existence or non-existence of material facts which are in issue. Evidence is material when it has an effective influence or bearing

on the question in issue. By competent evidence is meant that which the very nature of the thing to be proved requires, as the fit and appropriate proof in the particular case. Satisfactory evidence is that amount of evidence which is necessary to lead the court or jury to a conclusion.

Presumptions

The subject of presumptions is an important topic in its relation to law enforcement. Legislatures have at divers times enacted penal statutes to remedy certain conditions affecting the public interest. Law enforcement officers, however, in many of these cases, could take no effective action because of the difficulty involved in proving violations. A typical example of such a statute would be a case where a police officer stopped a car in which there were four occupants and, upon searching it, found a loaded firearm underneath the front seat. Each occupant would deny either knowledge or ownership of the dangerous weapon. If the weapon in question bore no identification marks, the prosecution, invariably, would fail since proof connecting any one of the defendants with the crime of unlawfully possessing a dangerous weapon would be lacking. The New York Legislature, to remedy this weakness, created a statutory presumption that in such a case it would be presumed that all the occupants in the automobile were in possession of the weapon in question. This, in effect, places a burden upon each defendant to prove he had no knowledge or connection with the presence of the firearm. These types of presumptions, therefore, materially aid in making out a prima facie case, where without

them, the case would be dismissed for want of evidence. The effect of these inferences is to put "teeth" in an otherwise unenforceable statute.

A presumption is an inference as to the existence of one fact from the existence of some other fact founded upon a previous experience of their connection. A legal presumption is a rule of law which requires that a certain fact be inferred by the court from the existence of certain other facts. Legal presumptions are either rebuttable or conclusive. Conclusive presumptions are usually creatures of statutes and once the set of facts is established which is sufficient to create the presumption, no proof in rebuttal is permitted. Rebuttable presumptions, on the other hand, continue only so long as they are not overcome by other evidence.

The statutes of various states provide for numerous specific presumptions dealing with the possession of unlawful articles. In the main, these laws provide that the possession of these forbidden articles is presumptive evidence of intent to use unlawfully. Recourse to the laws of the jurisdiction will disclose many other specific inferences with which police officers should be familiar.

The more common presumptions encountered in various phases of police work are: Presumption of innocence; of legitimacy; of knowledge of the law; of ownership from possession; of guilt from recent possession of fruits of a crime; of continuance of sanity; that one intends the natural consequences of his acts; that evidence has been fabricated, withheld or destroyed.

(Continued next month)

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

VOX-COP

PAGE I

MAY 1945

STATION "E" GROTON

On May 8, 1945, Mrs. Abraham Litshitz of Montville, Connecticut called this station complaining that a large number of Black-Cross chickens had been stolen from her farm. This case was assigned to Officer Andy Yurtin who was recently returned to this station from the confines of Station "B". Andy started off armed only with the fact that chickens had been stolen and that over a period of time there had been quite a few thefts in Montville which had not been cleared up. Not an encouraging outlook.

For two days Andy dug in and around Montville, Norwich and Willimantic. Then he struck pay dirt. He arrived at the barracks with two Montville young men. Now this was not the first time these youths had been questioned by the officers from Station "E". One is now under a suspended sentence of two years for arson and the other had been among those questioned in various matters. Officer Leland Cable, having had considerable experience with chickens while Campus Policeman at the University of Connecticut, was assigned to work with Officer Yurtin in the case and they talked to these two men until their patience was at an end, receiving no word which would implicate them in this theft. The officers had found that they had sold chickens to a few housewives in their neighborhood, they had found chicken feathers in a car used by them, they had bags and crates used by chicken-thiefs and there was much evidence that the chickens had been allowed the

freedom of the car. Along towards evening that day, one of the youthful desperados decided to sing. Not very loud or for very long, just a few solo verses of chicken and gasoline thefts. Somewhere about the fourth verse a piano accordion entered the picture and the tale of that theft was heard. Other soloists joined in and as each was heard new names and old crimes were sung about. This music festival has lasted now for three days and must soon come to a finis.

More arrests will likely follow in this case. A few more verses of this song will be sung and more cases will be solved. The maestros have not yet reached the end of their operetta, but from what we have heard up to this point the work is being well done and should be well received.

"Raggy"

Special Groton Correspondent

STATION "K" COLCHESTER

Ye Olde Editor of the Station "K" news just didn't make the April issue due to the pressure of other business, and promises not to let this happen again. However, "Whirling K" is not without its everyday incidents too numerous to mention, so we will just touch on some of the highlights that Keep "Kay" the King Korner.

When an alleged "Doctor" from New York City had ambitions of starting a health farm whose patients would be fed on a diet of green vegetables, he solicited

one prospect in Middletown, but little did he realize that his prospective "Patient" was none other than Lt. Philip Schwartz. He was soon well acquainted with the Lieutenant and with the City Court officials of Middletown where he was presented with his phoney circulars and name cards all labeled "Doctor". The Lieutenant did not accept the "Doctor's" recommendations for the "Green" vegetable diet.

Blessed events crowded the activities of Station "K" on May 4, when Officer Ralph Boyington became the father of a daughter named Lynn Janice, and Officer Kevin "B.B." McDonald added a future State Policeman to his income-tax dependants, Kevin "Brian Baru" McDonald, Jr.

Officer Samuel Freeman is still on the sick list but latest reports indicate that "Sam" is definitely on the mend and the month of Roses should find him back on duty.

Officer Henry "Hammering Hank" Gowdy, after a thorough investigation has solved a case that had extended over some period of time. It seems that every now and then some farmer would suffer the loss of his dog by poisoning. Recently two valuable dogs died and "Hank" was assigned to ferret out the mystery.

After covering many miles of swamp land through bull-briars, he made a discovery that made him suspicious of the land owner as part of a sheep carcass was found, which, after chemical analysis, was found to have been treated with a quick poison. The land owner was kept under surveillance and "Hank's" patience was rewarded. He arrested his

man, seized the remaining portion of the poison, and obtained a confession.

A court session was held and it was largely attended by the many farmers who had lost their dogs in this manner. The man was convicted and Officer Gowdy was the farmer's hero. Again clever investigation plus patience was rewarded and another mystery complaint was marked, "Cleared by arrest."

In a literary weekly, John Mason Brown has embroidered a delightful bit of lace: "Praise has never made anyone unhappy. We like it even when we do not believe it. We tire of it only when it is too long bestowed on others. It is music we do not object to having played offstage. Although it may shame our consciences and insult our minds, it does no damage to our ears."

Heard by the eavesdropper.....
Scene: Room 1 - Station "K"
Off. William Conlon: "Could I have the day off, Sir, to help my wife with the house cleaning?"
Lieut. Schwartz: "No, I'm afraid not."
Off. W.C.: "Thank you, sir, I knew I could count on you."

The carnival arrived in "K" territory unannounced and remained for a week, but unknown to the operators, "K" sleuths had their eyes on things. Saturday night was the loneliest night of the week - so goes the lyric - for under the personal supervision of Lieut. Schwartz, Officer Dan McKenzie, Tom O'Brien, T. McGrath and Policewoman Lois Miller, two concession operators were arrested and their equipment seized. They were convicted. It goes

without saying that the officers procured iron clad evidence on the "Sharpies" who were not sharp enough.

"Punjab"
Colchester Special Reporter

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK?!!

One of the first things to remember in a business is to give good and courteous service to the customers. No concern can be a success unless it caters to the persons whom it depends upon for success. No matter whether he operates a restaurant, grocery store or any other form of business serving the public, the business will not be a success if the manager takes an attitude of indifference and makes the patrons feel he does not want their business or that he is doing them a favor by waiting on them.

Every Police Department can be classed as a business serving the public just as much as the store on the corner. General Service is our business. The people entering our barracks are our patrons. We need their help and cooperation; and, most of all, we must make them feel that we are in business to serve them. If we fail to obtain this help and cooperation and the feeling that we will give them the service they deserve, we are going to fail in our business of operating a police department - the business of protecting the life, limb and property of the people.

Too often we fail to give to the complainant the feeling that he has a just complaint. To him it is of a very serious nature - something to which he has given much thought as to whether it

justified calling the police. To us these complaints are classed as "two-bits" complaints. On talking with the person entering the complaint, however, we often pick up much valuable information which may lead to the solving of a crime of a more serious nature. In the investigation of a "two-bits" complaint we meet new faces and make new friends which tomorrow or next day we may meet again while investigating another case. These new friends know the officer by this time and have come to trust him. Many times they will go out of their way to deliver some bit of information which will be helpful. They figure that a friend in need was a friend indeed.

Very often we are asked to perform some little errand or fulfill some request far removed from police work. I have had to sit and listen for two hours to a man unburden his troubles by telling why he was not getting along with his wife. Why did he come to me? He knew a policeman could be trusted and that I would give him any assistance he desired without undue embarrassment to him or his wife. In this case a good listener was all that was necessary. Once he aired his troubles, he calmed down and could see where he was as much to blame as his wife.

On another occasion, the wife of a minister called on a Saturday night and stated her husband had had a slight heart attack while preparing the next day's sermon. She was unable to find a local doctor. A doctor in a state institution when called stated he wasn't allowed to go out on cases. He advised taking a shot of whiskey, however, until a doctor could be located. For the minister's wife to go to a

package store would have been embarrassing. To ask a member of the church to help her out might also have had a bad reaction. So what to do? She called a State Police Officer, who obtained the liquor and delivered it.

These little acts do not come under the heading of police work as defined under the old school, but they obtained two very good friends for the State Police. The above-mentioned requests are only two of a great many which have been received and have paid dividends. Both of the principals in these cases have gone out of their way to deliver small bits of information which have been important in the solving of other cases. They know that police officers can be trusted and any time they need any help they can go to him for that help and he will render any assistance possible.

Too many times an officer displays indifference and acts bored toward the public. Some officers seem to feel that they are lowering themselves when they stop and carry on a conversation with someone that might have valuable police information. A good police officer must get acquainted with a great many people, know them and their habits, pick out the ones that he can trust and build up good will for himself and the Department. The ones he found reliable are the ones he will depend upon to assist him in his work. There are very few cases solved on the testimony of one person. They are solved by talking to a great many persons and the small bits of information received are molded into the evidence which will solve the case.

So, let's feel we are in business and carry on that business as though it really is our bread-and-butter. (It is our bread and

butter.) Remember the small complaints are just as important as the complaints of a more serious nature. No restaurant or grocery store can operate very long by refusing to give service on small purchases. A small purchase now and then sooner or later brings a large order.

Contributed by a member of the Department. #58

Vox Cop welcomes articles of this kind - Send yours along.
Address - Editor, Vox Cop
Drawer 780
Hartford, Connecticut

STATION "D" DANIELSON

The Commandant of the Eastern Division, Captain Leo F. Carroll, is now fully qualified as an expert cattleman, a bonafide dealer in cows and bulls, with a wealth of information on the subject. For the past few weeks the cattle dealers of Windham County, some of the largest dealers in the state, have been honored by visits from the Captain and his crew of "cowhands" recruited from station "D" and other stations within the Eastern Division.

The story as we understand it is that early this spring Commissioner Hickey was asked by Governor Baldwin to investigate a serious condition which existed within the state. Diseased cattle were being imported and sold to various dairymen, who, upon adding them to their herds, caused the spread of Bangs Disease, that disease in cattle which is communicated to humans in the form of Undulant Fever through the consumption of milk from infected cows. Due to the

seriousness of the situation Commissioner Hickey, recognizing the ability of Capt. Leo F. Carroll, assigned him to this investigation. In this area Officer Charlie Heckler proved himself entirely conversant with cow matters and dug up much information of value to the Captain. Other officers in other barracks were also successful in their efforts.

The "boss rancher" and his "cowhand" cops found that most of the laws governing the importation, sale and slaughtering of cattle had been completely ignored or evaded. Dealers failed to report the importation of cattle. Cattle were sold without a clean bill of health, ear tags were exchanged, blood test results were switched, diseased cattle were sold to milk producers represented as clean animals, cattle were slaughtered without proper supervision and/or in unlicensed slaughter houses, and cattle awaiting illegal slaughter were left for days without proper food or water. To put it briefly - conditions were bad.

The list of arrests which followed the uncovering of these violations, looked like "Who's Who" in the cattle business in these parts and included all of the slaughter house operators still in business.

The officers who assisted during the checking of hundreds of cows on two of the largest farms in Pomfret learned much about up-to-date dairy farms and many of them, including the Captain, also learned that a pair of coveralls are not the only item of equipment needed for such a check. Those who wore overshoes had less cleaning up to do as any old timer will tell you.

At this writing, two of the men arrested have appeared in Court and without contesting the cases, have paid fines of approximately \$600 between them. This speaks well of the effectiveness of the investigation and the shortage of native black market beef in this area can perhaps be traced to the thoroughness of this campaign.

We have it on unimpeachable authority that cattlemen may come and cattlemen may go but J-2 wants to keep Charlie near him in matters of the bovine.

On his 45th birthday Capt. Leo F. Carroll was the recipient of cakes, not only from his own GREAT Eastern Division, but from the Western Division where, as he says, he is a "comparative stranger".

An explosion of dynamite in Willington killed a man in West Thompson recently! Sounds impossible, doesn't it, but nevertheless it is true.

The investigation of an accidental electrocution of a Western Union lineman in West Thompson by Officer Leo Marion disclosed that a cable, which should have carried 24 volts, was charged with over 4,000 volts of electricity due to the failure of a high tension line near a blasting operation in Willington. This broken wire fell across a Western Union cable and put it out of order, setting it afire and making it a deadly high tension line. The repairman had no idea what had happened and began to check his lines. Almost immediately after climbing the pole he fell to the ground horribly burned and dead.

If the old saying, "treat-

every wire as a live wire until you are sure it is otherwise", had been heeded, a life would have been saved. Firemen who had arrived on the scene prior to the repairman had wrapped burned wires around the pole to get them out of the way. Fortunately they were not injured.

Officers Thomas McGrath and Thomas O'Brien and Policewoman Lois Miller recently made a night of it at a carnival in Willimantic. It was strictly an investigation, but it almost came to a sad end, all because of a doll that Tom McGrath made a play for. No, it wasn't a live doll or a paper one but one of those pink cheeked carnival dolls with the bright trimming. The operator of one of the stands where such dolls are used as a background recognized Tom McGrath as the cop who had arrested him for a motor vehicle violation and Tom had trouble trying to shake him loose.

We didn't hear whether or no Mrs. Miller got the doll but some of the guests at the carnival were getting the trimming and so the two "Toms" took appropriate action.

Officer Joseph Guilbeault recently had a sad experience which in the coming days may become a more common experience among policemen. It is certainly one of the sad aftermaths of this war.

Called to a home in Plainfield, Officer Guilbeault found a young veteran of the European battle front slightly intoxicated and entirely unaware of those around him. He was reliving his worst battle experiences and

suffering again the horrors which that experience had etched upon his mind.

The saddest part of it was that the boy's own family showed no understanding of his condition and thought that he was merely intoxicated. The only solution they saw was to have the officer lock the boy up. Officer Guilbeault saw another solution and sitting down with the lad, brought him back to reality by quiet conversation. When the officer left the house the boy was sleeping quietly with his mind at ease.

Others have perhaps had this same experience. Some of us will recall veterans of World War I who suffered this same horror. Call it what you will, whether it be "battle fatigue" or "shell shock", these boys and men suffered that scar of battle fighting our fight and they deserve our understanding, sympathy and kindness.

In the war news we see that the 8th Army captured the town of BRESCIA in Northern Italy, just before the end. Could it be that they have named a town after our Officer Brescia already?

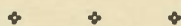
Dispatcher Maurice Gallichant reports his safe arrival in Europe just in time to see the end of the operation on Herr Hitler and to celebrate the success of the operation with the death of the patient.

Speaking of the end, it's time to make an end here, too!

"Les"

Danielson Special Reporter

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."