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EDWARD J. HICKEY,
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Yankee BY THE Clipper



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March, 1946

It Pays To Believe In People

BY ROBERT KEITH LEAVITT

(This Week Magazine)

ON THE grassy curb at an outlying street corner where once I used to wait with others for a city-bound bus, there lay a pile of newspapers, alone, untended beneath a maple tree. None of us ever saw the trusting news dealer, but his papers were always there for the taking. People would toss their pennies on the topmost sheet or make themselves change for nickels, dimes and quarters, until the last paper was gone. When the last commuter had departed there lay in the grass a little treasure of money watched over only by the maple tree, touched only by the sunlight sifting through the leaves.

Waiting there one morning, I reflected how safely the news dealer's stock in trade was left in trust upon the honor of every passer-by. And then I noticed beneath the coins the black headlines: CRIME WAVE. The words were half hidden under the untended money.

It was as though some Wise and Humorous Hand had flung those shining discs across the black-faced type to give the lie to a slander upon mankind.

THERE are crimes, of course — and some of them ugly ones. But even all together, they are no more than a ripple on the surface of a great, calm sea of human honesty and decency. People, by and large, are square shooters. For every man who betrays his kind there are ten thousand doing the honorable thing all day long, as a matter of course, a custom, a way of life.

Clear across the land you can see it at every turn. Goods of every description are spread on counters in every kind of store, and even the most cynical detective will tell you they are rarely taken except by impulsive kids and pathological kleptomaniacs.

One chain of counter restaurants gets along without cashiers, merely by giving its customers checks and leaving it to their honor to drop the right payment into a box. Another chain of the help-yourself type has been prospering for generations on the honor system of letting patrons tell the cashier when they go out how much they owe.

Beyond money, beyond business, hon-

esty and trust in honesty are implied in the very pattern of our living. Consider the style of American architecture: whereas on the continent of Europe every substantial house has a high wall with broken glass on the top to discourage intruders — here, a wall is the exception, and houses even in the broadest acres stand open to the road and to the goings and comings of friends.

Finding little breakdowns in so great an expanse of openhanded trustfulness is all too easy. The breakdowns get publicity; human decency is rarely news. The papers tell of human folly because that is what even honest humans like to read about.

YOUR friend will relate how his hat was stolen, omitting mention of the times his fellow passengers took the trouble to run after him with a forgotten umbrella. The unthinking man or woman remembers human failures, fastens his mind upon the shortcomings of human nature, becomes a cynic, suspects everybody and so shuts himself behind a wall of caution.

A wiser man or woman recognizes the fact that in so much good there is inevitably a trace of bad. He expects it, guards against it within reason, but does not forego the good in hope of avoiding the bad.

Caution itself needs to be tempered with openhandedness. A successful man once told me, after talking with utmost freedom about his business affairs, "You wonder why I have been so frank on subjects other people would consider business secrets.

"It's because I've learned that making money depends on trusting people. True, I get stuck now and then. But in the long run I make so much more by having confidence in people that I don't even bother to remember my losses."

It pays not only to be honest, but to assume that most other people are honest, too. It pays in money — and even more in the enjoyment of life.

No sensible man would deny the existence of human weakness. So no one but a fool would leave *all* his money under a tree, or be taken in by the let-me-invest-your-money stranger.

But no one save a worse fool will shut himself off from the joys of human contact for want of trust in the essential honesty of mankind.

FROM HARTFORD COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION :

Important Notice

To prevent victimizing of injured people, the Hartford County Bar Association is trying to stop the activities of "ambulance chasing" lawyers, unscrupulous insurance adjusters and unqualified advisers.

FOR YOUR OWN PROTECTION

follow these simple suggestions:

1. Avoid any lawyer who calls on you without your invitation, or who sends his henchmen to ask you to give your case to him.
2. Beware the insurance adjuster who tries to obtain a statement from you before you are fully aware of your rights, or who tells you not to employ a lawyer, or who suggests what lawyer to employ.
3. If, for your own protection, you need the advice of a lawyer, select him carefully. Above all, be sure you select him, not that he selects you.
4. Remember that no respected lawyer will solicit, or send any one to ask for, your case — just as no respected doctor would seek you out as a patient.

To aid the Bar Association in this movement, do this: If any one asks for your case or attempts to obtain a statement from you, be sure to get his name and address and immediately notify:

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE - HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

BY THE YANKEE CLIPPER



The Bridgeport Police Glee club, under the direction of Robert Weber, and accompanied by John W. Dial, sang several selections yesterday noon at its debut during a Rotary luncheon in the Stratfield hotel. Organized by Supt. John A. Lyddy six weeks ago, the choral group now has 26 members. Oscar Knablin assisted the group yesterday in playing the chimes.

Merrily They Roll Along



He receives a signal 55 while on a 20. What now?

DEEP RIVER, CONN.,

The New Era

MARCH 15, 1946

ABOUT THAT POLICE BLOTTER!

A somewhat new feature was started in The New Era just six weeks ago called "NEWS OFF THE STATE POLICE BLOTTER." Since its appearance it has created something of a stir in and about the territory. As far as we can determine, some readers approve while others disapprove, but all of them admit reading it each week.

The purpose of this editorial is to try to explain the purpose behind this reporting. There are several reasons. These are some of them:

(1) Police and court news is interesting news. It has never been adequately or fully covered by this newspaper in the past.

(2) The column, published every week demonstrates to all that the State Police are constantly on the job checking law-breakers. The publicity likewise keeps the barracks "on their toes."

(3) The cases cited are only those officially released by the Commander. No cases involving minors under 16 years old or family squabbles in which arrests do not follow are publicized.

(4) All persons arrested, no matter who they are, are given the same treatment in the Police Blotter column. Not for the purpose of hurting them as individuals but as a warning to all of us to learn the lesson that "Obedience to law is Liberty."

(5) The bulk of the cases are motor vehicle violations, or accidents which could have been avoided but weren't because of carelessness. The fear of "Blotter publicity" should certainly help to curb crime and likewise reduce the number of avoidable highway accidents, among residents in the New Era towns. If the "Blotter" can indirectly be the means of saving someone's life or the prevention of a life-long injury to some little child by reason of far greater care upon the part of all car operators, then it will have served a useful purpose.

Blink it away as we may wish to, we cannot escape the ugly fact that standards of behavior, morals, common honesty, square dealing and obedience to law, are at a much lower ebb than they were in years past and much lower than

they ought to be if we are going to build better communities. So, if we won't behave ourselves because we ought to, perhaps the threat of publicity through the "Blotter" may make us hesitate to break the law . . . or at least to water our liquor a little more when we drink, and stop drinking when we've had less than enough.

A newspaper, like other community institutions, must take a firm stand, and its standards must be high and always on the side of the home, the church, the school and likewise the law. But explaining the role of a community newspaper is something to talk about editorially some other time. Right now we only hope none of our friends get themselves caught in the "Blotter."—F.C.B.

NO ONE—IF ARRESTED—CAN ESCAPE THE BLOTTER!



Deep River, Conn. FLASH! (Date unknown): Frank C. Boyle, Editor and General Manager of The New Era was arrested for violating the rules of the road when it is alleged that he failed to obey a Stop Sign at the intersection of Book Hill and River Roads, and also drove through a Red Light at Deep River center—while hurrying to work on publication day.

COPS ON SKIS

(Saturday Evening Post)

They laughed gustily in police stations all over the country when word went out that Fernand Dufresne, director of the Montreal Police Department, had decided to put a squad of his cops on skis. That was in January, 1941. This week end, if the skiers turn out in their customary late March numbers, the veteran nine-man Montreal Ski Patrol will, as usual, have its hands and feet full at a task confronting no other municipal police force in the world.

A unique park started this thing going. Mount Royal--"The Mountain" to Montrealers--sits right in the center of Canada's largest city; its steep slopes climb 700 feet above the St. Lawrence River and the downtown streets which stretch all around its base. At the 300-foot mark, the streets give up the climb, leaving the remaining slopes in almost that pristine state which greeted French explorers centuries ago. From early December to early April these highlands are a skier's paradise within streetcar ride of the homes of a million people. On a fine week-end afternoon this municipal upcountry swarms with 10,000 skiers, 3,000 strollers, 500 tobogganists, 200 horseback riders and an assortment of snowshoers, horse-drawn sleighs, and so forth. Dufresne decided cops on horseback, in patrol cars or slogging around in boots weren't what the situation called for. He tried one volunteer ski cop at first, to see what would happen--Constable Jean Bernard. "I hadn't gone ten yards that first day," Bernard recalls, "when a peppery old gent in a bristling mustache reined up his horse and bawled me out for cavorting around on skis while in

uniform." Explanation mollified the old chap, and nowadays he winks approvingly when he meets Bernard in the crisp highlands.

That's the way the whole winter-sports population has reacted to Bernard and his mates of the patrol. Things weren't quite so pleasant at first, when the cops were a bit sharp with the prankish or dangerous type of skier, bawling them out as if they'd run through a red light. But as soon as the cops shifted to a persuasive approach, figuring that appealing to the sportsmanship of sportsmen was a better way, the remarkable good will which now prevails toward the patrol began building up. Nobody has ever been arrested while skiing; indeed, there's no city by-law governing skiers in action.

Friendly cautioning, frequent bits of informal teaching, the handing out of a folder containing safety rules, appeals to sportsmanship, and a map of the trails and runs has greatly reduced the potential accident toll. Fractures--usually of the leg or wrist--occur about thirty times a season; most other injuries are cuts or sprains. This is a very low toll, considering that Mount Royal is probably the "skingest" area of its size in the world. "On a busy day," Bernard recalls, "I have moved twenty feet through people on a hilltop without my skis touching snow; they just clattered over other people's skis." Proudly the patrol notes that in five winters, while watching more than 1,600,000 sports folk in action, it has held down accidents to 350, none fatal, and that, by the use of first-aid kits, ski stretchers and a first-aid post, the seriousness of many injuries has been minimized.

The ski cops have two pet hates. One is skiers who bring

their dogs--a frisky or confused dog on a steep downhill run is very bad business. The other hate is skiers who don't fill their bathtubs. A bathtub is the hole left when a skier pulls his head or his seat up out of the snow and starts over again.

Frank E. Croft.

AUXILIARY POLICE DISBANDED

(Waterbury American)

It is regrettable that the Auxiliary Police unit of the Waterbury Police Department had to be disbanded. This group of public-minded citizens gave consistent service without reward all during the war emergency period. They worked without pay. They gave hundreds of hours of service on such occasions as parades, bond campaigns, war exhibits, and scores of other affairs at which police were necessary for public protection.

They gave their services gratuitously, without any hope of becoming the recipients of special benefits from the city. They had no ambitions to be made members of the regular police department. Most of them were too old for that. Nevertheless they carried on with diligence. They even dug down in their own pockets to finance the purchase of uniforms.

It appears that nothing could be done about keeping this valuable police unit in being. The war period is over and the special emergency powers granted to Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin have expired. The Waterbury Board of Police Commissioners are without authority to organize or maintain auxiliary police, according to the corporation counsel.

There should be consolation for the disbanded group in the thought that they did a good job

when it was needed. It should also be some solace to them that every other war emergency unit has long since been discontinued, practically all of them without any formalities at all.

STOLEN POLICE CAR FOUND

Newark, N. J. The police radio car stolen from the 3d precinct garage here about 8:15 P.M. was found at 1:30 A.M. by Kearny radio police, parked undamaged on Forest Street, Kearny, near South Midland Avenue. The theft of the 1942 Plymouth sedan with the big red sign "Radio Police" painted on its side caused a general alarm throughout north New Jersey on the night of the theft.

Tacoma, Wash. -- (AP) -- Jane Bradley, Tacoma police court clerk received this note from a violator of parking regulations, along with a \$1 check:

"Attached parking ticket and my check. Excuses? 1. My watch is in the pawnshop. 2. My wife is expectant. 3. My son knows more than his schoolteacher. 4. I have just lost my job.

"With no complaints -- the cops have treated me fair in my 25 years in Tacoma."

Chicago -- (AP) -- Dave Mill, a mounted policeman whose assignment includes keeping autos from parking in front of Central Police Station, says he hasn't received one valid excuse from any of the 12 policemen he gave tickets for traffic violations.

Mill said when he tagged a policeman's car yesterday, the officer explained: "Some other driver pushed my car into the no parking area."

"Tell it to the judge," was Mill's reply.

CHILDREN PLAY WAR,
KILL WOMAN AT DOOR

Cohocton, N.Y. -- Called to the door of her home while preparing supper Monday night Mrs. Abe Rynders, seventy-seven, was killed by a blast from an "unloaded" automatic rifle in the hands of one of three children who were "playing war," according to Dr. James Sanford, Steuben County Coroner.

Dr. Sanford gave this version of the fatal accident: the three children, ranging in age from five to eight, found the rifle, A SERVICEMAN'S WAR SOUVENIR, in a woodshed, and in a spirit of play knocked at the kitchen door of the Rynders home. When the woman answered, the children chorused: "We're going to kill you!"

Mrs. Rynders smiled.

One of the youngsters pulled the trigger. Terrified, they then fled screaming. Taking a nap in the livingroom, the woman's husband was awakened by the blast and found his wife in the doorway.

SCOTLAND YARD

(London Daily Mail)

Scotland Yard, London's detective headquarters, after the heaviest year of crime since 1938, proved in 1945 that murder does not pay.

Out of 28 murder mysteries during the year in the London police area, 23 were solved. In the remaining five the police have definite suspects.

Scotland Yard chiefs have not only to deal with criminals in their own area. They also send men to the provinces to assist the local police when requested.

At one time last year every chief inspector of the murder squads was engaged in murder investigation.

Jewel thieves in a big way of business and petty housebreakers are the crooks who have not only given Scotland Yard most trouble but have been most successful.

Many thousands of pounds' worth of jewelry was stolen during the year and hardly any was recovered.

"SGT. BUTCH" STATE POLICE
DOG, LIKES CARS

Visitors to the State Police post at Litchfield are greeted by a good-natured Dalmatian named "Sgt. Butch." His salutation is a lusty bark but you can tell in a jiffy that there is nothing hostile in his approach. "Sgt. Butch" is of champion stock and is a favorite of troopers. Lt. Paul Lavin, commander of the post is proud of his canine friend, but he keeps an eye on his meanderings around the station. The sergeant's one weakness is automobiles. He'll cheerfully hop in to the seat of any car that's open to him and when he's out for a stroll he seems to think that he leads a charmed life. "If he doesn't beware," his master says, "Butch will be measured for a harp one of these days. It's the sad part of owning a dog."

Chicago -- "Squad 22...Squad 22...meet beautiful blonde in distress at Beverly Hills Post Office ... That is all."

By a freak of the air lines, Bedford Park police radios often intercepted such messages intended for the California state police, thus sending the Cook County officers to Beverly Hills, a Chicago suburb, on romantic-scending wild goose chases. But the police radio engineer fixed all that.

He changed Bedford Park's wave length.

COP'S VISIT SAVES LIFE OF WOMAN

(New London Day)

A visit of Detective Clarence E. Martin to the house of Miss Margaret Heavey, 35 year-old waitress, at 5 Cross Street, probably resulted in the saving of her life, the police reported.

The detective went to the house with the intention of questioning the woman concerning a complaint she had lodged with the police the night previous concerning three soldiers she charged had molested her. Martin reported that when his repeated knocks went unanswered he tried the door and, finding it open, entered the kitchen to see Miss Heavey lying on the floor, with gas flowing from a partially opened jet on the kitchen range.

The policeman found the woman was in a helpless state of intoxication and said that, in falling to the floor, she, evidently, hit against the range and opened the jet. She was in no condition to aid herself, Martin said, and if his visit to the house had been delayed much longer she would have been overcome and probably killed by the gas fumes. As it was she had inhaled only enough to make her ill.

The detective shut off the gas and called for a police car to remove the woman to police headquarters.

WITH NUTMEG FLAVOR

By The Yankee Pedlar

Chicago's police are a practical lot, Charles J. Allen of the Connecticut Light & Power Co., has discovered. They not only protect people but at least one of the Windy City bluecoats caters to the needs of out-of-towners. On a recent trip to the mid-west metropolis, Mr. Allen's plane was grounded leaving him with about four hours to while

away. He decided to take in a hockey game and like all sound-thinking Waterbury folk went to the box office of the Chicago Stadium to purchase his ticket.

"Sorry, mister, sold out!" was the advice given him by a cashier. Others were similarly turned away.

Disappointed at not being able to see the mayhem about to start between the Blackhawks and Montreal Canadians, Mr. Allen turned to a policeman patrolling the line of rejected patrons.

"Say, officer," whispered Waterbury's kilowatt counter. "where could a fellow buy a ticket?"

The cop eyed him closely, reached into his pocket, withdrew a deck of pasteboards and chimed: "You came to the right place, fellow. How many?" Charles said he'd take one and noting that it was a mezzanine seat, price \$2, inquired for the fee. "Oh, I'd say 4 bucks'ud be about right," answered the johnlaw doubling in brass for a scalper.

"Darn good game, too," Charley reported.

I. V. REYNOLDS DIES;
FORMER POLICE OFFICER

Stafford Springs -- Irving V. Reynolds, 83, former member of the Borough Police Department Stafford Springs, died at his home after a protracted illness.

He served as a member of the Police Department for 33 years as a supernumerary and joined the department when the late Thomas Hayes was chief, later serving under Lewis Helm and the late George Kealy, retiring from active duty two years ago. Last year he was presented a full set of police badges by the present Chief of Police William F. Silk and made an honorary supernumerary.

URGE LEGISLATURE PROVIDE BETTER
WORKING HOURS FOR TROOPERS

Present Set-Up Permits
151-Hour Week Despite
Below Average Pay.

(Danbury News-Times)

Albany, N.Y. (Special)--The ways and means committee of the assembly, headed by Putnam county's Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens as chairman, has before it a bill which would cut down the present "lop-sided" working arrangements for members of the New York state police.

Under the present set-up, troopers are retained on duty for as many as 151 hours in one week, although their average pay is below that paid to state police officers doing comparable work in Connecticut and other nearby states.

In Connecticut, for instance, state police officers are on call at their home when they complete a regular duty tour of eight or ten hours, but they are not required to remain at their barracks for the full 24 hours each day. Most Connecticut troopers maintain their homes in or adjacent to the areas where they are stationed.

Connecticut officers start at \$1,200 a year while in training, while the starting pay for a New York state trooper is only \$900. Active duty for New York troopers is set at a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 16 hours for six days each week, with the remaining time to be spent at the barracks. On the seventh day, the trooper has to put in a seven-hour tour of duty before being freed at 5 p.m. to spend one night a week with his family.

The bill introduced by Senator Walter J. Mahoney and Assemblyman Wilson C. Van Duzer provides that tours of duty shall be limited to

eight hours, with no more than sixty hours of duty in any one week.

Friends of the state police have been joined by veterans' organizations, newspapers and others interested in a more efficient state police department in urging that the Mahoney-Van Duzer bill be given early and favorable consideration.

Although the Mahoney-Van Duzer bill does not take up the problems of better pay and increased personnel, the sponsors have declared that it is a step in the right direction. In urging the general public to support the measure by writing to their representatives in the Senate and assembly, sponsors of better working conditions for state police have asserted:

"Troopers are on 24-hour duty and are allowed only one night off a week in which to enjoy home and family. Troopers are given but three days free time per month in which to attend to personal business and upkeep of home, and this must be taken all at one time. Increased personnel and corrective legislation will do much to improve conditions under which troopers have to work and live, and to permit them to enjoy the benefits of a normal home life."

GIRL JAIL BREAKER
CAUGHT IN WATERBURY

Waterbury -- Hazel House, 22, of Southington and Watertown, for breaking out of the Litchfield County Jail March 11 was under police guard in St. Mary's Hospital for treatment following HER CAPTURE by Police Lt. John Galvin and Det. James Stack on a central street here.

Galvin and Stack said they recognized the jail breaker walking along Bank St.

STATE POLICE HELPFULNESS

(Waterbury Republican)

It seems to be always either a fight or a love feast between us and the state police. We were so impressed with the cool competence of Comsr. Hickey's boys at the time of the big plane crash in Cheshire that we wrote glowingly to that effect. We take it for granted that these kind words were appreciated.

We have been left however in no doubt as to state police feelings on what we had to say a while back about there being no fingerprints for Dan Leary in official files. At that time we mentioned Mr. Leary's "wealth and influence," and part of wealth and influence is having a lawyer at your side to insist on all your legal rights. That was the Leary case and at no time up to the moment of his flight did the law permit the taking of Mr. Leary's fingerprints. That's why the state police didn't have the Leary prints. They weren't held back by wealth and influence. They were bound by the law, as we would expect and want them to be.

We're glad to make that clear as preface to favorable mention of the state police on another count. The other night coming out of New Haven into Bethany, our car was hailed by a damsel in distress. The hour was late, her friend's car was bogged down in the deep mud of a nearby side road and she had to get back to Waterbury. We were glad to oblige in the matter of a lift for her, but reluctant to sink our own car in the mud trying to extricate her friend. Then, as we speeded for home, the lights of the Bethany state police barracks loomed ahead and we wondered how about referring that stranded motorist's plight to them.

We don't know the final story but we were most courteously received and sent on the way to Waterbury with the assurance that

they would look this bogged motorist up and get him rolling again. That doesn't come strictly under the heading of police work as we understand it. It does apparently come under the definition of duty which Comsr. Hickey lays down for his admirable force. It's a definition of duty which we've found to include helpfulness to the public in a number of ways which go outside police routine. And we're happy to note that circumstance.

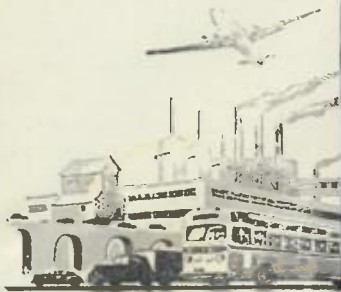
YALE AND TOWNE RIOT

(New Haven Register)

The close of the past week has seen a new clash between massed pickets and State Police at the Yale and Towne plant in Stamford, strikebound for the past 20 weeks. Twenty-one persons were arrested as a result of this effort to keep management personnel from entering this plant by a display of intimidation, threat and actual physical violence. Governor Baldwin some time ago announced that mass picketing is unlawful and will not be tolerated. He has now reaffirmed this stand. This, as far as the people of Connecticut are concerned, is the only issue. Law and order must be maintained. Rioting and lawlessness must be stamped out in this State, once and for all time.

A Pennsylvania judge recently proved himself no piker on the problem of juvenile delinquency when he recommended to the state legislature an appropriation of \$4,400,000 for inauguration of a program to curb crime among youth.

The judge advocated co-ordinated effort by community educational and recreational departments in checking youthful delinquency. The judge's "ounce-of-prevention" move is one worthy of study.



Connecticut Progress

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Progress Salutes The State Police

The Department of State Police is one which is known to some extent by every Connecticut citizen, since its uniformed officers are constantly on the roads in every corner of the State. However, few Connecticut citizens are aware of the many and varied duties and responsibilities handled by this efficient police force.

For this reason, *Connecticut Progress* is devoting this edition to a word and picture story of the Department and the many services which it performs in protecting the lives and property of Connecticut residents.

Connecticut's Department of State Police, headed by Col. Edward J. Hickey, Commissioner, is the oldest police organization of its type in the country, and one of the most completely organized and equipped. It has pioneered in many modern developments of police service, and its standing in the field of police work is indicated by the fact that Col. Hickey has been Chairman of the State and Provincial Police Section of the *International Association of Chiefs of Police* for the past three years.

The handling of traffic problems and the control of crime are the police functions which come to mind at once, and the State Police of Connecticut have made a fine record in both these fields. The Department also handles a wide variety of additional duties, some of which are handled by separate departments in other states.

In the limited space available in this issue, *Connecticut Progress* presents a brief summary story of the principal duties of the Connecticut Department of State Police, and the way in which those duties have been discharged. It is a record of which Connecticut may be proud, and one which is a permanent asset of considerable value to the State.

Quick Facts about the State Police

In 1903 there were five officers in the Connecticut State Police. Today there are 290 officers and 12 policewomen.

In addition to the Hartford Headquarters, there are 11 stations in the State, each with its own barracks, garage and radio station.

All officers patrol in radio-equipped cars. The Department has 310 cruiser cars, in addition to emergency trucks, ambulances and other special vehicles.

About 8,000 sets of finger prints are taken and catalogued each year.

The Department licenses and inspects 196 motion picture theatres, and 27 places for storage of explosives. About 50,000 weighing devices and 70,000 measuring devices are checked each year, and many thousands of packaged commodities are inspected annually for honest measure.

In the past three years the Department has handled 18 homicides. Twelve were successfully prosecuted, in 4 cases the perpetrators committed suicide, and in one the accused was adjudged insane. Only one murder remains unsolved.

The Commissioner of State Police is also State Fire Marshal. The Department investigated 225 suspicious fires last year.

Of the 7,044 cases of crime investigated by the State Police last year, 65% have been solved, and others are still under investigation.

Police Trained For Many Duties

The recent airline disaster in Cheshire was so efficiently handled by Connecticut's Department of State Police that a New York reporter who was on the scene expressed great surprise that this was the first time that this type of disaster had occurred in Connecticut. So smooth was the entire police operation that he assumed that the State Police of Connecticut were accustomed to this sort of thing.

Because this airline crash illustrates the functioning of our State Police and many of its special divisions, a brief summary of the handling of this emergency provides an excellent introduction to the work of this important agency of the State.

Bethany Barracks, Station "I" of the State Police, received first notice of the disaster, and officers were on the way to the scene before the exact spot was known. Through the Department's FM radio network, headquarters in Hartford was notified almost immediately. Commissioner Hickey started for the scene to take personal charge and ordered all available emergency equipment and officers to the scene. Since all cars can communicate with stations and with other nearby cruisers while on the road, a large number of officers converged on the scene, arriving at the rate of about one each minute, beginning ten minutes after the crash.

The flames had scarcely been subdued by local firemen when the State Police were on hand, thoroughly organized to handle all phases of the police job. Emergency trucks were on hand to remove heavy wreckage and clear away broken trees and brush. All officers were trained in first aid, but it was immediately

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)



Scene at the recent airline crash in Cheshire. Most of those shown in this picture are State Police personnel



The portable traffic tower and portable signal lights shown above are used at points of heavy traffic congestion, such as shore points on Sundays in summer.



Above: The Communications Division at Hartford Headquarters is the center of a network which covers the State and connects with most other states.

Below: This emergency service truck, one of several maintained by the Department, is equipped with a wide variety of rescue equipment.



All new suspects are photographed for the records by the Photographic Division at Hartford Headquarters. This Division also takes many photographs for use as evidence



Col. Edward J. Hickey, Commissioner of State Police for the past seven years, is largely responsible for its present efficiency.



This completely equipped crime laboratory in the Identification Division at Headquarters plays an important part in detection of crime.



Station "G" at Westbrook represents one of the older type stations and barracks, now largely replaced by more adequate quarters.



Above: Fingerprints and other identification data are filed on thousands of persons in this office of the Identification Division.



Station "K" at Colchester, shown above, is one of the newer State Police stations and barracks.



Below: This heavy-duty emergency service truck is prepared at all times to deal with road blocks and other emergencies.

apparent that there were no survivors. Officers immediately began to search for and remove bodies, taking care to preserve identification. Portable field radios and an electric sound truck aided in control of crowds and dispatch of traffic near the scene. The Department's Bureau of Identification was on hand with its own truck with portable equipment.

The Communications Division, with its radio, teletype and telephone equipment, contacted airlines, Federal and State aeronautical authorities, newspapers, radio stations, and interested citizens who called in for information. The airline operating the plane was identified and a passenger list secured for identification of the casualties.

Because of the fire which followed the crash, customary methods of identification, such as finger prints, could not be used. Nevertheless, officers in asbestos suits removed bodies from the wreckage and the work of identification, from remaining personal effects, began at once. Of the seventeen passengers who perished in the tragedy, all but two were identified by nightfall, despite the terrific handicaps; and these two bodies were identified the next day. Jewelry and other valuables were recovered under great difficulties, and saved for relatives of the deceased after serving for identification. Officers continued to guard the scene day and night to preserve evidence for the coroner and investigative authorities.

Varied Duties

This disaster demonstrates both the versatility and the efficiency of Connecticut's State Police, but it tells only a part of the story of their

many and varied functions, and the mass of routine work of protection, investigation, licensing, identification, communications and training which go on every day in the year. In addition to straight police work, including traffic control and the handling of criminal investigations and arrests, the Department handles the duties of State Fire Marshal, State Sealer of Weights and Measures, licensing of motion picture theatres and highway signs, registration of firearms and other special functions. The Department has full police authority throughout the State, but as a matter of policy, coordinates its activities with those of city and local police agencies to avoid conflicts of authority or overlapping of functions. It also cooperates with the FBI, military intelligence units and other Federal agencies operating in the State. The Department operates its own training school, where new officers are given three months of intensive training before being assigned to barracks where they work for six months with experienced patrolmen as probationary officers.

Communications

The communications system centering at State Police Headquarters in Hartford is one which permits almost instant communication, not only with each of the 11 stations throughout the State, but also with any officer on patrol. The three-way, FM, static-free radio system, which permits conversations between two cars on the road, as well as both ways between car and station, is the first of its kind in the country, and was especially designed for the Department.

At the communications room in

Headquarters is a battery of teletype-writers which connects with all State Police stations, with all city police headquarters in the State, and with an interstate network which covers nine states in the Northeastern region. Through this network rapid communication over private police wires is possible with 40 of the 48 states. Alarms and bulletins travel both ways to all local police headquarters.

All teletype bulletins are filed for reference, and cross-indexed card files permit immediate access to any reports on wanted persons or missing property for rapid handling.

Identification

The Identification bureau is also one of the most modern of its kind. Laboratory facilities are available for photo and chemical analyses of evidence or microscopic examinations. This modern laboratory has played an important part in solving many puzzling crimes, as well as establishing the identity of bodies recovered from drowning or other accidents. In addition to complete finger-printing facilities, the laboratory makes death masks, casts of such important clues as foot or tire prints, and scientific examinations of weapons used in the commission of crimes. Its facilities are available to local police departments, as well as to the State Police, and identification data on known criminals is passed on to Federal agencies.

A complete photographic laboratory at Headquarters handles photography for evidence and photographs suspects arrested for the first time. All of the pictures used in this issue of *Connecticut Progress* are official State Police photographs made by the Photography Division.

STATE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

STATE OFFICE BUILDING
HARTFORD, CONN.

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

POSTMASTER: IF ADDRESSEE HAS MOVED AND NEW ADDRESS IS KNOWN, NOTIFY SENDER ON **FORM 3547** POSTAGE FOR WHICH IS GUARANTEED.

Five-Year Masquerade Ends For Convicted City Official

VOX-COP

March, 1946



OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

A P O 4 0 3 U. S. Army

5 March 1946

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

Dear Ed:

The enclosed clipping is from the Paris edition of the Tribune for Saturday, March second. I realize how much it means to you after so much effort.

Mrs. Dodd wrote to me recently and told me that Sgt. Jim Dygert had called on her and had carried the message of your kind offer of assistance. You know how very grateful I am for this expression of friendship.

My congratulations on the conclusion of the Leary matter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Tom Dodd

Executive Trial Counsel

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Daniel J. Leary, former Waterbury, Conn., City Comptroller, who disappeared in 1941 on the eve of starting a ten to fifteen-year prison sentence after being convicted of fraud, was summoned to the criminal court today, his masquerade as a salesman of religious articles ended.

Edward J. Hickey, Connecticut State Police Commissioner, disclosed that Leary admitted his identity after he and other Connecticut State Police officers had confronted him in the detective bureau. Mr.

Hickey quoted Leary as saying: "What's the use? I'm Leary, and you know who I am."

Picked up on Michigan Avenue in the loop Tuesday, by a traffic policeman, after a former Waterbury resident recognized him, Leary had identified himself as James Donovan, fifty-two, salesman of religious articles.

"It's really been hell, Ed," Commissioner Hickey quoted Leary as telling him.

Leary was sentenced to prison for his part in a conspiracy to defraud

the city of Waterbury of more than \$1,000,000, and Commissioner Hickey had been one of the State's principal witnesses.

The commissioner said: "Everything is ready" for returning the former comptroller and one-time candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut to Waterbury.

Police said Leary had \$4,500 in his pocket and a financial report indicating he had invested \$78,532.81 in a Catholic religious mart and made a profit of \$10,071.53 in five months.

A Thought For Every Day

VOX-COP

March, 1946

Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honor preferring one another.--
Romans 12:10.

Deplorable Incident

The Waterbury Republican

Apology has closed an incident in which a state policeman mistook a local news photographer for the man who had violated an understanding between the police and the newsmen at the Springfield, Mass. railroad station the other morning, and promptly socked the wrong man in the jaw. But though closed, the incident isn't forgotten, speaking now not for the immediately injured party but for newspapermen in general. Any newspaperman and whatever the provocation he offered would have been "the wrong man" for this state trooper to sock in this case or in almost any other case which we can conceive.

The scuffle which attended Dan Leary's arrival in the Massachusetts city was the more inexcusable in that the scene was Massachusetts, where a Connecticut state policeman's authority is dubious. But whatever authority he has in his home state lies in his arresting power and, outside his home state, it lies in his power to get cooperation out of the officials there. Except when he is resisted in the performance of his duty to the point of being obliged to use strong arm methods, it doesn't lie in taking a sock at anybody.

Newspapermen and police by the very nature of their callings get into each others' hair. There are times when newspapermen hamper the police and vice versa, though by the same token there are times when the one party is of immense help to the other. And the instances of such mutual helpfulness far and away overbalance the instances of friction.

Most newspapermen and most police will subscribe to that opinion, we're sure, and acknowledge respect for each other. But not even the excitement of such scenes as the one at Springfield yesterday excuses a hot-headed grab at the first passing photographer by a cop who lands a hasty punch to the jaw first and asks his questions afterward.

Shaking Hands



Photographer Don Coviello (right) of the Waterbury Democrat shakes hands with Connecticut State Police Lieutenant Henry Mayo, who mistakenly thought the newsman broke a "no-picture pledge" on ex-Fugitive Daniel J. Leary's reunion with wife and daughter. Lieut. Mayo, left, apologized. Don Coviello graciously accepted Mayo's apology.

Another Face-Slapping Incident

The Waterbury Democrat

The late General George S. Patton achieved nearly as much notoriety for slapping a soldier's face as resulted from all his military accomplishments. Judging by the telephone calls which have come to this office since The Democrat's photographer, Don Coviello, was the victim of an unprovoked attack in the Springfield Union Station, the many worthwhile accomplishments of Lt. Henry Mayo in the performance of his duty seem destined to be paled into insignificance by the one blow he landed on Coviello's cheek.

While the attack was unwarranted and inexcusable The Democrat feels that the incident has gained sufficient unpleasant publicity for Lt. Mayo and the Connecticut State Police to deter any trooper from repeating such an ill-advised act. In view of Don's willingness to overlook the incident and his apparent conviction that it is more blessed to forgive than to be on the receiving end of a state cop's wallop, we too, are willing to call the incident closed.

If there is any satisfaction to be gained from the affair, it derives from Commissioner Edward J. Hickey's prompt interest in establishing the facts in connection with an incident which happened while his back was turned, in severely censuring the guilty trooper and in eagerly offering to make whatever amends seemed proper. Such an unfortunate ending to four gruelling days must have left him groggy.

COMMENDATIONS

VOX-COP

MARCH 1946

CHIEF INSPECTOR O'CONNELL RETIRING

On March 19, 1946 trustees of the New York City Police Department's Pension Fund Board authorized the retirement of 44 members of the department, including Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell. Inspector O'Connell has been on sick leave since early in February. His many friends throughout the nation regret his failing health and wish him a speedy and complete recovery and a long and happy retirement. If any person we know has well earned a rest, that person is Inspector O'Connell. No police official in the country enjoys a prestige equal to his - a prestige that is his rightful reward for long and faithful service in the cause of law enforcement.

A former stenographer and typist, this 62-year-old policeman was a member of "New York's finest" for 41 years. His service record lists eight citations for outstanding performance of police duties but not a single infraction of departmental rules and regulations.

Recognized as one of the leading authorities on the techniques of criminal investigation and in the detection of crime, his counsel has been continuously sought by other ranking law enforcement officers throughout the world. As dean of the New York Police Academy for a number of years, he was largely responsible for the splendid training of many of the present executive officers of the department.

Henceforth his name will be linked with the names of his outstanding predecessors in the office of Chief Inspector. Cray, Carey and O'Connell were to twentieth century law enforcement what High Constable Jacob Hays was to nineteenth century law enforcement. What our good friend Charlie E. Still (New York's famous police reporter) so ably and truthfully said of Hays can be repeated here in connection with John O'Connell:

"For years he was the head and front and guiding spirit of the New York force. His energy was limitless but it was never wasted. He held high regard for his office and was jealous of his prerogatives, but there is no record that he ever abused them. He was faithful in the performance of his every duty."

No finer tribute could be paid to any man.

E Jay H

COMMENDABLE SERVICE

VOX-COP

Page 1

March, 1946



RAYMOND E. BALDWIN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HARTFORD

February 21, 1946

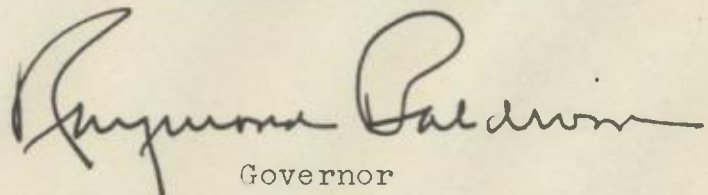
My dear Captain Stiles:

The years pass very rapidly in a busy life, and yours has been a busy life. I suppose you sometimes wonder how it can be that thirty-three years could have gone by so quickly. They went by quickly, because you filled them with earnest, able, conscientious public service.

You have seen the State Police Department grow from comparatively small beginnings until it is recognized not only throughout Connecticut, but throughout the country, as among the top-ranking State Police Departments anywhere. You personally have made a great contribution to that record and to that progress. I congratulate you.

I thank you, on behalf of all of the people of the State, who, I am sure, join with me in extending to you warm expressions of appreciation and hearty good wishes for a long life and continued health and happiness.

Yours very sincerely,



Governor

G

Captain Walter Stiles
Connecticut State Police
Connecticut State Police Barracks
Hartford, Connecticut

COMMENDABLE SERVICE

VOX-COP

Page 2

March, 1946



EDWARD J. HICKEY
COMMISSIONER

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE
100 WASHINGTON STREET
HARTFORD 1, CONN.

February 28, 1946

Dear Governor Baldwin:

Many, many thanks for your very kind letter relative to my retiring from the State service.

Naturally, the thought that one has reached the age where he is no longer eligible to pursue his chosen occupation is not a pleasing one. However, in looking at the whole picture I feel that I have been extremely fortunate in being a long-time member of the State Police Department and able to carry on in good health and vigor to the allotted age of man set down at three score and ten.

My experience in the Department has been like living a serial, with an incident on every page, and retirement is just another incident to be followed with the same fortitude that State Policemen are expected to exhibit on all occasions.

This is my last day of service, which began July 1, 1913, and my thoughts run to anticipation of the future and not to regrets of the present.

Again thanking you for your courtesy, and with best wishes for the health and prosperity of your family and yourself, I remain

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Walter F. Stiles".

Capt. Walter F. Stiles

The Hon. Raymond E. Baldwin
The Governor of Connecticut
Hartford, Connecticut

APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

Page 2

March, 1946

JOHN A. GAFFNEY
SUPERINTENDENT

STATE OF NEW YORK



GEORGE M. SEARLE
DEPUTY
FRANCIS S. MCGARVEY
CHIEF INSPECTOR

NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE
ALBANY

March 6, 1946.

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

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

It was very kind of you to write of the assistance our officers were able to render in the apprehension of Walter F. Johnson, Oneida, N. Y., wanted by your department for the crime of murder, and I deeply appreciate your words of commendation on the results obtained by our men concerned in the case.

As you know, we are always glad to cooperate with your department, and I trust that you will not hesitate to call upon us whenever we can be of service.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
John A. Gaffney

John A. Gaffney
Superintendent

JAG/j.

APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

Page 3

March, 1946



THE POLICE COMMISSIONER
CITY OF NEW YORK
(13)

March 8, 1946.

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

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 5th, calling attention to the assistance given members of your Department by Lieutenant Thomas J. Feeney and Detectives James Mullen, Thomas McGowan and Frank Waldron of the 109th Detective Squad in connection with the apprehension of a criminal wanted in your State.

It is indeed gratifying to know that the services rendered by these officers was such as to merit your personal recognition and you may be sure that your thoughtfulness in writing is deeply appreciated.

Please be assured that your kind letter of commendation will be brought to the attention of the men concerned and a copy thereof placed in their personal folders as a permanent record.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Arthur W. Wallander".

Arthur W. Wallander,
POLICE COMMISSIONER.

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Waterford, Connecticut
March 5th 1946

My dear Commissioner Hickey:

I would take this occasion to thank you for the very splendid assistance given me in a most difficult personal problem by Lieutenant William E. Mackenzie, Commanding Station E at Groton, and Officer John H. Smith, also of the Groton Station.

My mother, Mrs. Mary O'Connell, who is now 83 years of age, recently suffered a broken hip. It was decided that she should recuperate in New Rochelle, N. Y. My first thought was to take her there in my car. However, it seemed on reflection that the distance from Waterford to New Rochelle was much too great for an injured person to travel in a light car.

On Friday March 1st I called on Lieutenant Mackenzie at his office and talked over my problem with him. He kindly consented to help me, and on the following morning Officer Smith drove my mother to New Rochelle in the State Police Ambulance.

I cannot tell you, sir, how deep a sense of gratitude my mother, my family and I feel for your Department as a whole, and for Lieutenant Mackenzie and Officer Smith in particular for this splendid courtesy and help in our trying problem.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo R. O'Connell

Commanding Officer
Bethany State Police
Bethany, Connecticut

Woodbridge
New Haven, Conn.
March 4, 1946

Dear Sir:

Words cannot express my great appreciation to you and your staff for the very efficient response to my call for assistance the night of February twentieth.

To know there is a capable and willing staff of men such a short distance away and available at a minutes notice in case of an emergency is a great help.

Thank you all for what you did.

Sincerely,

Alice S. Fraser
(Mrs. L. B.)

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MARCH 1946

Somers, Conn.
March 3, 1946Lieutenant Hulburt
c/o Conn. State Police
Stafford Springs, ConnecticutA
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Dear Lieut. Hulburt:

We are a little late in getting off our bread and butter "Thank you" letter but I want you to know that we are very grateful to you, Sergt. O'Brien, Officer Whitmarsh and Miss Jacobson (as well as another officer who took a lot of interest in explaining the guns to the boys) for their courtesy, hospitality and the dandy feed given us on the night of Feb. 18th.

Sergt. O'Brien gave the boys a very instructive and interesting talk, a talk that the kids will long remember, he drove home many facts that all kids should learn early and I am sure the boys have a different idea of the State Police and what they mean to us all from a standpoint of law and order.

We are very proud of our State Troopers, the efficient officers and women who go to make up the dandy organization and I am sure you will find Troop 83 BSA of Somers willing and ready to co-operate with you any time you call.

Thanking you all again for a very instructive and pleasant evening,

Yours very truly,

Lloyd E. Jennings
Chairman Troop Committee
Troop 83 BSADANA TRUCKING CO., INC.
278 South Broadway
Lawrence, Mass.

March 5, 1946

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

Dear Sir:

I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the courtesy and help given to me on the morning of February 27th, by the personnel of the Stafford Springs Barracks, when one of my semi-trailer drivers was injured.

Very truly yours,

Bernard M. Nangle

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STYLES IN CRIME

VOX-COP

PAGE I

MARCH 1946

MODERN APPLIED SCIENCE

(Hartford Courant)

A new high in applied science was achieved recently by the two burglars in Peoria, Illinois. They greatly furthered their business by the use of walkie-talkies. With the aid of a pair of these handy devices, they achieved a noteworthy and, for a time, successful collaboration. One set was installed in a truck, so that "Burglar A" could park innocently outside and maintain constant communication with "Burglar B" inside, frantically twirling the dials of a safe or ransacking drawers. When trouble appeared on the horizon, "A" had only to mention the fact, and his partner in crime could cease operations, and if necessary beat a hasty retreat. In the same way, the inside operator could relate his difficulties to his comrade in the outer world, and perhaps benefit from his more detached views on the subject.

Reviewing the success of their enterprise when finally captured by the police, who noted the frequency with which a mysterious truck appeared at the scene of many burglaries, the two men had high praise for the walkie-talkies. On two occasions, they said, the instant communication thus afforded enabled them to escape when threatened with apprehension. Apparently their only mistake was in not installing sets in different vehicles, so that their nocturnal visits would have been less conspicuous.

One of the collaborators was a 24-year-old Army veteran who had had considerable experience with the wonders of radio during his years in service. It is to be hoped that the thousands of other young men who had similar war-

time experiences will find a more constructive application of their knowledge on their return to civilian life. The police have plenty to do as it is, without having to cope with a wave of electronically conducted crime.

WEST HARTFORD

Quick, smart police work was credited today with foiling a reported attempt to rob a small market at the corner of Flatbush and Oakwood Aves. early last night.

Patrolmen Peter Connor and Albert Ziegler cooperated to effect the arrest of Joseph H. Moquin, 37, of Hartford. Moquin was charged with breaking and entering in the night season and was still in custody this noon.

Patrolman Connor is reported to have tried the door of the market while on his regular beat at 9:30 p.m. and found it unlocked. Just as he was about to enter the building, Patrolman Ziegler arrived in a police cruiser to investigate a tip from a resident of the neighborhood that something was wrong. With one policeman covering the front door while the other took charge of the back door, they went in and trapped Moquin.

BURGLAR IS IN A PICKLE

Tulsa, Okla. (AP) -- A burglary of a food market here had a sour ending. Police were called to the market in answer to an alarm. They found the intruder had opened a skylight, stepped onto a false ceiling which gave way and had dropped into a sixty-gallon barrel of dill pickles.

OLD-FASHIONED ROBBER SOUGHT

The spoor of an old-time safe robber was sought by the Safe and Loft Squad yesterday when it was discovered that nitroglycerin was used over the week end to blow open a safe in Bohack's Super-Market, Kew Gardens, Queens. Members of the squad said it was the first use of "soup" in such a job in twelve years. Old-fashion or not, the cracksmen were hep to modern living conditions. In addition to \$500 taken from the safe, they took a tub of precious, irreplaceable butter.

WALKIE-TALKIE USED BY BURGLARS

Peoria, Ill. -- A story that burglars USED WALKIE-TALKIE EQUIPMENT to avoid detection was related today, Detective Capt. Fred Nussbaum said, by Walter L. Rhodes, 24, of East Peoria, arrested on a burglary and robbery charge.

Search was on for another man whose identity was withheld. Capt. Nussbaum said Rhodes confessed burglaries and safe robberies in Peoria, East Peoria and small towns in Central and Southern Illinois.

Capt. Nussbaum said Rhodes told this story:

Rhodes and a partner bought walkie-talkie outfits in Chicago. One set was installed in a truck. One man remained in the truck while the other entered a building carrying the other set. The man outside would warn the inside man by walkie-talkie if anyone approached. Twice they were enabled to escape without detection.

They would cart away safes and while one man drove the truck the other man, working in the body of the truck, would burn open the

safes with an acetylene torch taken in another burglary.

BANDITS GET \$3,000 IN BANK

Vincennes, Ind. -- (UP) -- Two armed bandits herded twelve customers into a vault and eight employees into a back room today and escaped with \$3,000 from a savings and loan company. The gunmen, described by William Harmon, president, as "young and jittery," passed fifteen or twenty minutes in the place and rifled cash drawers and a safe while their victims were locked up. Before they closed the door of the vault on the twelve customers, the bandits brandished revolvers and demanded that their victims hand over their valuables.

BLONDE TROUBLES BESET POLICE

Newark, N. J. Police Chief Philip Sebold telephoned Miami police tonight to find out what had happened to Sergeant Walter Bailey, of the Detective Bureau, who had flown down Friday night with a thirteen-year-old boy to identify an attractive blonde suspected of a holdup here last Feb. 5. Miami police explained that Sergeant Bailey was on hand all right, but was having blonde trouble. It seems there weren't enough blondes in jail to form a line-up with the suspect, Sorrell Franzos, so the sergeant was out trying to round up half a dozen volunteers with page-boy bobs. The young witness, Samuel Weber, was held up with his sister, Janice, nine, in their home by a blonde girl with a .45 calibre who took \$3,000 worth of jewelry from their mother's bureau drawer.

WE MUST THINK TODAY OF OUR CHILDRENS' TOMORROW

VOX-COP

PAGE I

MARCH 1946

YOUTH, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

(Buffalo Courier Express)

What many persons feared would be a consequence of the war has been officially noted. The cessation of high wages paid to boys and girls during the war has given them their first taste of economic disillusionment. Many of them do not like it. Youth is naturally rebellious, and is impatient when conditions do not conform to wishes. They perhaps thought that their new-found prosperity would continue. Too much fault cannot be found with them on this score. Even adults have a tendency to believe that prosperity, once prevailing, will continue indefinitely. Remember the prosperous days of the 1920's when it was proclaimed that the customary economic cycle had been eliminated?

The reaction of many youths to conditions today was described recently by A.W. Swanson, executive secretary of the Family Service Society, before the 68th annual meeting of the group. He said that "adolescents and their premature assertion of independence have become a great source of family and community concern. The most noticeable trend among the adolescents has been a reaction to the changing employment situation. Many have become extremely disturbed over the loss of opportunity for employment at big pay. Where formerly they had attained economic and to some degree social independence, they are now turning to the agency for help. We have been able to get an increasing number to return to school as an alternative to unem-

ployment and as a method of providing sound vocational training."

If youth could see with the eyes of older people, those young boys and girls would not have to be urged to return to school. But if they resist the entreaties of their parents to return to the classroom for more training, they will learn later that they erred. They should remember that veterans are attending college in large numbers and that these highly-trained men will possess qualifications far exceeding theirs. Furthermore, they should realize that as business and industry grows more complex, a broad general education as well as higher technical proficiency is required.

One reason why unemployed youth is restless may reside in their having read time and time again of government plans for full employment at good wages. They may fail to see this is an ideal rather than a reality. Most adults have known what it is to be confronted with economic uncertainties, whereas youth is not yet inured to such untoward events. Many veterans of the Second World War who suffered under economic handicaps for almost a decade before they were called for years of service in the Army could tell them a few things.

The number of adults who wish that they had pursued their education further while they were young is almost countless. If transfusions of wisdom could be given to youth, young people would see the importance of acquiring all the education and training possible. But many

young people insist on rejecting the counsel of their parents and their teachers in favor of going to work, even before they have an education worthy of the name. They are determined to go through life the difficult way. As Benjamin Franklin said, experience keeps a dear school.

SCIENTISTS SEEK DELINQUENCY FORMULA

By Louis M. Lyons

Boston, March 16--(Nana)-- "Give us two years and we'll give you the answers to delinquency," says Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck of Cambridge. This is an extraordinary thing for a pair of cautious scientists to say, with their studies still unfinished.

But these are the top experts in America in this field and, when they say they have something the people who deal with crime and delinquency are in the habit of lending an ear. They have produced the most important studies of delinquents and their behavior that have been done in America in the past 20 years.

By 1948 the Gluecks will have finished a 10-year study that is delving deeper and more systematically into the causes of delinquency than has ever been done. They are far enough along so that they can see the direction of their results.

The reason they feel justified in asking people to wait for them is that juvenile delinquency now has many a community by the ear. With crime rates rising after the war, committees are being formed, commissions appointed.

From the research laboratory, where they are surrounded by the catalogued records of hundreds of delinquents gathered by a corps of assistants, Mrs. Glueck declares:

"Our study will show that, out of hundreds of suspected factors, only certain proven ones are the villains to aim at to reduce delinquency. Before you can wage an effective campaign on tuberculosis or infantile paralysis you have to have research to find the causes.

Patient Research

"It takes the same ingenuity and patient research to get at the causes of delinquency. When we have isolated the causes we can determine the preventive program that will be useful, and also the effective treatment for each individual case."

With the encouragement of a great university and with an open sesame to all the records of Massachusetts courts, correction and social agencies, the Gluecks have put under their microscope 500 really bad cases with tough court records. They have matched these, for "control" purposes, as a scientist says, with 500 non-delinquents.

They have chosen the non-delinquents from the same bad neighborhoods--just as underprivileged districts--all within Greater Boston. They have taken both delinquents and non-delinquents of the same ages, 11 to 17, have matched them ethnically, and by intelligence gradings, and examined them all with equal care.

They investigated the "good" children thoroughly to make sure that they had no "past" which failed to reach court records.

They state their problem: To find why some youngsters who grow up in bad neighborhoods become delinquent and others do not.

Screening Process

To put these matched pairs of good and bad youngsters from the same backgrounds through their

laboratory, they took these steps:

First they had each youngster photographed, for a minute study and anthropological measurement of all physical features, to classify them as to bodily types.

Then each was given a thorough medical examination to discover defects. (Some people think delinquency arises from bad teeth or tonsils.)

Each was interviewed by a psychiatrist to discover his emotional patterns, habits and interests.

Then each was subjected to various psychological tests which disclose the personality structure and the unconscious drives that propel emotions and desires.

The family background, heredity, and the social life of each were minutely investigated. All the details of parents' nationality, education, time of immigration to this country, competence as a worker and adequacy as a parent were checked.

The result of these many-sided investigations reveal hundreds of factors in the lives of each. The Gluecks actually card-index and compute some 500 different factors. Which ones are the truly casual ones?

Varied Factors

They take these many factors on their matched pairs and make a statistical computation on each. They cancel out those that are common to both the delinquent and the non-delinquent, and narrow the factors down to those that show significant differences.

As an example, Sheldon Glueck says, "suppose that factor A is the broken home. Then, if 70 per cent of the delinquents, but only 10 per cent of the non-delin-

quents, turn out to have come from broken homes, we will put that down as a significant participating cause of delinquency.

"But if about as many good as bad kids have broken-home backgrounds, we will eliminate the broken home as a cause. And so on, through the list of hundreds of social, anthropologic, medical, psychiatric, psychologic and other factors."

They are now reaching the final stage of gathering verifying and measuring the "raw materials." The next stage will be to compute these factors and isolate those that really matter.

"When we're through, certain factors will stand out like sore thumbs," Professor Glueck says. "They will provide the objectives for crime prevention committees, social agencies and juvenile courts."

From this series of patterns or combinations of the factors, they feel sure they can provide a basis on which to predict a tendency to delinquency in an individual. Parents, schools, clinics, courts and all institutions dealing with the child can then know what to work at for prevention.

SHERIFF SLAVIN INVITES CHILDREN TO VIEW JAIL

New Haven -- Convinced that if more young people saw the inside of jails by a visit to them they would be more careful throughout life to keep out of them, Sheriff J. Edward Slavin has made arrangements to permit visiting at the New Haven County Jail by groups of school children under supervision of their teacher or principal.

"It will make a child understand just what being sentenced to a penal institution means and it should leave an indelible print on the child the rest of his or her life," says the sheriff.

"I have talked with many 'teen age boys who have been confined to this institution and they all tell me that they really wish they had had an opportunity to see the inside of a jail before they got into trouble, because it might have made their outlook on life a little different."

Sheriff Slavin has announced his plan in letters to the superintendents of schools in towns throughout the county. He suggests that visiting be done by groups of not more than 25 at one time, and such tours can be made any day except Saturday.

SOUND APPROACH TO PROBLEM

(Buffalo Courier Express)

Deputy Police Commissioner Oscar H. Dabritz offered some excellent suggestions dealing with juvenile delinquency when he addressed the Amherst Republican Club recently. First of all, he pointed to the fact that there is an adult problem, asserting that if grownups conducted themselves properly and offered good example to their children, much good would be accomplished. "Let's face facts," he said; "let's stop blaming our neighbors and, instead, examine ourselves for failure."

The advice recalls the conversation of the two men who once were discussing methods of reforming the world. One finally said: "Let's you and I reform; then two people will have reformed, and a start will be made." It is very easy to blame others for causing the world's problems.

It is difficult for any individual to examine closely into his own heart, find wherein he is responsible for society's ills, and resolve to mend his ways. Yet, as Mr. Dabritz said, environment is the child's teacher. Children are exceedingly likely to pattern their lives after those of adults.

The deputy police commissioner offered four rules for parents which, if scrupulously followed, would prevent delinquency. They are:

"Watch your conduct before your children. Find out where they spend their off-school hours. Encourage participation in athletics and hobbies. Be alert to praise children for nice things they do; they'll love you for showing an interest in their activities."

This is a positive approach to the problem. Persistent application of these rules would do ever so much more good than all the concern and worry over signs that the world is going to perdition.

February 13, 1946

State Police Barracks
Stafford Springs, Conn.

Dear Sirs:

I want to thank you very much for the very enjoyable and instructive evening the Boy Scouts of Hazardville spent with you Friday evening, February 1st.

We all had a fine time looking at the teletype, radio and guns, and, above all, we enjoyed having our fingerprints taken.

Last, but not least, thanks a lot for the refreshments.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Morris, Scribe



"My friends! There are no friends."
- Aristotle

Scene: A Courtroom

A: That is the statement.

Litigation: Carnal Knowledge of
Minor Female

Q: And that is your signature as
a witness?

A: Yes sir.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY PROSECUTOR

Q: Are you a policewoman for the
State of Connecticut?

Q: And who typed this paper?

A: I did.

A: That is correct.

Q: For how long a period have you
been associated with the De-
partment as such?

Q: There is one further question
I would like to ask you con-
cerning this statement. This
is termed as a confession;
what is in police language
this statement you call this a
confession or a statement of
an accused of what he has
done; is that correct?

A: About 18 months.

A: I would term it a statement.
He was not under arrest at
that time.

Q: You were assigned to this
case?

A: Yes.

Q: And in relation thereto when
did you first get acquainted
with the accused?

A: That was on November 8th.

Q: Under what circumstances did
you meet him?

Q: I am going to ask you about
that piece. I would like to
know whether or not any
threats were made to the ac-
cused Thompson or any induce-
ments held out to him to make
this statement, in your pres-
ence?

A: Officer and I went to
where he was employed. I
watched in the car and he came
out with Officer and
went to the Barracks where we
talked with him.

A: No sir.

Q: And that was the year - you
said November 8th - what year?

A: 1943.

Q: And you were there?

A: No sir.

Q: And in consequence of your
talk with him was a statement
taken?

Q: At the time this statement was
taken was the accused Thompson
under arrest?

A: Yes sir.

A: No sir.

Q: And I show you this paper and
ask you if that is the state-
ment that was taken at the
time?

Q: I think you said you and Offi-
cer went and took him
to the Barracks?

A: That is correct.

DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEY

Q: I would like to ask you about the time the statement was taken from Gladys who has just been on the stand. I think she testified you together with Officer were present at the time Officer - as she put it - said something to her about some scales, a scale; if she made a statement why it would benefit her folks, they would not have to go to jail - I forget how she put it. Were you present with Gladys from the time she was taken from her home throughout the time she gave that statement that evening?

A: With the exception of possibly 5 or 10 minutes when I walked down the hall and talked with her mother and came back directly.

Q: Were you present with her from the time she arrived at the Barracks until after this statement she made upon which your name appears as a witness?

A: That is correct.

Q: Did you hear Officer make any threats or say anything to her concerning the statement; did he offer her any inducements or make any threats to her?

A: No sir.

Q: And was her mother present at the time the statement was taken?

A: That's right.

Q: If I understand the situation, the accused signed this statement on this particular day; is that right?

A: That is correct.

Q: It was prepared by you; is that correct?

A: I typed it; that is correct.

Q: And he signed it?

A: He signed it.

The Court: You may cross examine further with respect to the admissibility if you wish.

DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEY

I think I perhaps should, Your Honor.. I think perhaps I should.

The Court: Of course on the question of the admissibility of the confession, not on the whole of this witness's testimony. I say, if you are cross examining on the admissibility of the confession and not on the whole of this witness's testimony.

Q: How long had the accused been at the Barracks before he gave this statement?

A: We picked him up between six and 6:30. We took the statement at 7:45.

Q: Seven forty-five the same evening?

A: The same evening.

Q: And he was permitted to go home?

A: That is correct. We asked him where he wanted us to take him and he said to the corner of Main and Pearl Street.

Q: And what time did you take him to that place?

A: I would say between eight and nine.

Q: He made the statement voluntarily, of course?

A: He did.

SAFETY MINDEDNESS

VOX-COP

MARCH 1946

LET'S SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT'S TRAFFIC PROGRAM

By Chief Fred A. Roff,
Morristown, N.J.
President of IACP

Traffic accidents are now taking the lives and limbs of our citizens at such an alarming rate that the President of the United States has called a nation-wide highway safety conference in Washington for May 8, 9 and 10.

Representatives of states and municipalities who have legal responsibility in matters of highway safety, together with representatives of the several national organizations which have a primary interest in traffic safety, will attend. The International Association of Chiefs of Police will take an active part in promoting the President's conference and in the program that develops therefrom.

The significance of the President's action in calling the conference can neither be denied nor ignored. Police in every community in the country must realize that traffic deaths soon will be reaching new all-time highs unless every possible measure is taken to prevent their increase.

Traffic flow and traffic accidents are distinctly local problems. No city or state has any right to feel in any way less responsible for their traffic accident problems because the President has called this safety conference. The fact that he has shown an interest in traffic accidents does not mean that the Federal government is going to take over local traffic control and accident prevention. These are local problems--city and state--and always will remain so.

As President of IACP, I call upon each and every member to give vigorous support to the President's program through maintenance and improvement of effective traffic law enforcement, with particular emphasis on hazardous moving violations. Past experience in our cities and states has proved that this is the most effective, immediate means of combating traffic accidents.

As an association, the IACP will give active support to the President's program through its Police Traffic Safety Check, about which I have written you. The IACP program provides an excellent means for rallying public support to a general step-up in traffic law enforcement.

Police officials are public servants. We are charged with protecting the people of our communities. If we fail to lock horns with the traffic accident problems in our cities and states, we are neglecting our primary duty as police officers.

(Police Chiefs' News Letter)

DIMMIT!

Confound the guy whose headlights
shine
With glaring gleams; who gives no
sign
Of dimming his when I dim mine.

Some night I shall attack with
vim
One of these birds who will not
dim
--And knock the nightlights out
of him!

--Berton Braley--



FIRST-AID TIPS

James Gibson, thirteen, Brooklyn saved a younger boy from death under 100 tons of sand at the car barn of the B.M.T. surface lines. Until help came James kept the head of Alexander Williams, eight, above the sand which was pouring down upon both boys as a truckman opened the chute at the bottom of the sand pit.

It was three hours before Alex, who was buried neck deep, was extricated. Policemen, firemen, car barn employees and men from the neighborhood scrambled desperately at the shifting sand with tin cans, broken bottles, waste-paper baskets and other impromptu implements as well as with shovels while the fight for the boy's life went on.

James Gibson and Albert Kennikie, twelve, had reached the top of the six-foot wall inclosing the sand by means of a ladder which was leaning against it, were sitting there watching Alex Williams, who had ventured out to the center of the pit. Neither of the older boys recognized Alex, although all of them are pupils at the same school.

Suddenly the sand began to drop away beneath Alex's feet. He scrambled madly to scale the sides of the funnel that was forming around him, but the sand came down upon him and held him fast, binding first his knees and then his waist. The Gibson boy was the first to realize Alex's danger.

"Run and get some help," he shouted to Albert Kennikie.

He himself jumped into the sand pit, grabbed Alex by the shoulders and tried to hoist him out of the trap. He could not do it and the sand began to engulf

both boys. It got to Alex's chin but James kept scooping it away with his hands and kept the boy's mouth and nose clear.

The Kennikie boy came running back with help. They had called the police as soon as they heard what was up.

John Farley, a truck driver, had noticed a sudden interruption of the flow of sand from the chute into his truck, also appeared, noted what was wrong and rushed back to the basement to close the chute.

James Gibson, exhausted and half smothered, was pulled out of the pit. Alex Williams' head now was the only part visible. His head was at the base of a hole in the sand several feet deep.

Police Emergency Squads arrived. The first thing the trained rescuers did was to knock the bottom out of a barrel and put it over the head of Alex.

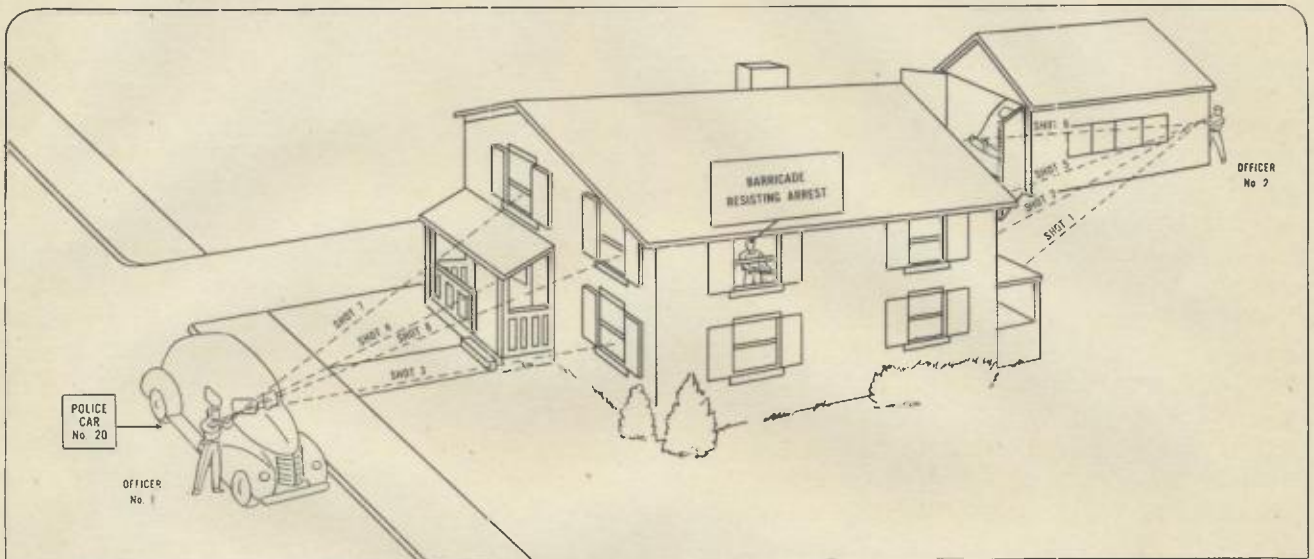
The barrel kept the sand from smothering the boy, and then policemen and firemen found discarded two-by-fours, planks and other bits of timber and began building a coffer dam around the barrel, inclosing an area about four feet by six and affording just room inside to wield a short-handled shovel.

Dr. Nicholas Montesano, who had come with an ambulance from a local hospital, gave Alex a bottle of orange pop and a straw to take his mind off an injection he gave the boy to quiet his fears.

Volunteers and professionals toiled away at the sliding sand until 7:45 o'clock, when it was possible to pull the boy out of the sand and carry him across the parapet and down to the ambulance. He was weak from shock and the pressure of the sand.

IN-SERVICE STUDIES

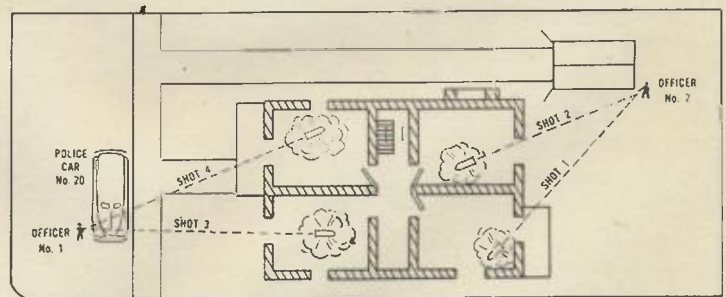
Driving Barricaded Persons into the Open with Minimum Casualty Risks



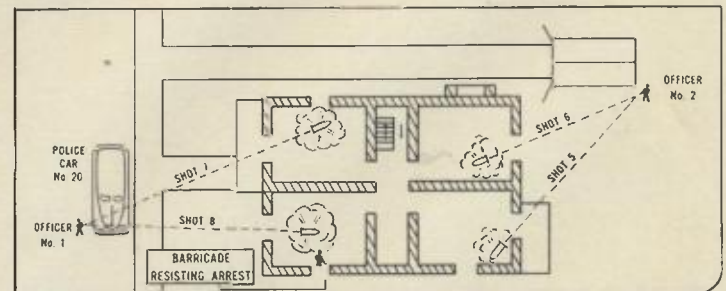
Shooting Gas Projectiles into the known location of a barricaded person or persons, frequently forces him, or them, to move to ungasged sections of the building. This complicates the problems of the arresting officers. The objective is to drive those resisting arrest into the open for safe apprehension.

Flocking the retreat with gas first, and then gassing the room where the resisting person, or persons, are located, is the surest way to safely accomplish the objective.

The number of Projectiles used will depend upon the type of building and conditions involved. No definite recommendations can be made as to the number of Projectiles to use in any case, except, that enough should be used to do the job effectively, and with the least risk to the officers sent out on the assignment.



1ST FLOOR PLAN



2ND FLOOR PLAN

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BAIL PIECE

Swifts Digest - First Edition
Page 597

Whenever a person is arrested and let to bail, he is considered as put into the custody of his bail, who thereby become his keepers instead of the sheriff and are bound to have him before the court, to which the process is returnable, or in case of special bail, that he shall abide the final judgment of the court. In consequence of this, they have the control of his person, and may keep him in their own custody, or may permit him to go at large (y). When they permit him to go at large, they may retake him when they please, to deliver him to the officer, or to surrender him in court where he was bound to appear in case of bail to the officer, and to surrender him in court at any time before final judgment, in case of special bail, or to deliver him on the execution issued on the judgment recovered against him in the action, in which bail was given. There is no necessity of any warrant; it will be sufficient if they have an authenticated copy of the bail bond, and of the proceedings in the action in which it was taken; if resisted, they may make use of the necessary force to accomplish the purpose; and may pursue and retake in any other State, as well as in this, and may depute a proper person for this purpose; for such would be a reasonable construction of their authority; otherwise the object of the law could be easily defeated. (z) The bail may deliver the prisoner to the sheriff or officer, if he will consent to receive him and give up the bail bond, but the sheriff may refuse and require them to perform the

condition of the bond, and have him to appear in court. (a).

TWENTY-TWO DON'TS
FOR POLICE OFFICERS
IN THE COURT ROOM

By
C. Richard Maddox
Assistant City Attorney
City of Beverly Hills, California

(The Kentucky
Peace Officers' Magazine)

These 22 "Don'ts" are condensed from a talk given by Mr. Maddox before a meeting of the Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers, which organization received permission from the author to reprint these axioms on cards for distribution to police officers. They are being reprinted here through the courtesy of Mr. Carl Hartmeyer, President, and Mr. E. C. Setzer, Secretary of the above-named Association who were kind enough to forward copies to the FBI for publication in this Bulletin.

1. Don't forget that there are always one or two on the jury who hesitate to believe an officer.
2. Don't forget that it only takes one juror to hang a jury.
3. Don't approach the D.A. at the counsel table; do it before the trial or at recess.
4. Don't sit behind the D.A. If he wants you, he will go to you--the jury will think you are framing the defendant.
5. Don't confer with witnesses in the court-room while court is in session; step into the chambers or the hall.
6. Don't walk between the counsel table and the judge.
7. Don't raise your hand to take the oath until requested to

do so by the Clerk.

8. Don't be bored by the ceremony; give the clerk your undivided attention while being sworn.

9. Don't show anxiety; be natural; jury weighs you by your actions.

10. Don't mumble; speak out in a clear tone of voice.

11. Don't try to impress the jury; they can tell when you are prejudiced.

12. Don't sit watching the D.A. while on the witness stand; give the jury a chance to see your countenance.

13. Don't hesitate between words in order to help the reporter; you only confuse him.

14. Don't become confused; answer yes or no; you have a right to explain.

15. Don't volunteer information while on the stand; the D.A. has his case prepared before going to trial.

16. Don't think the case depends solely on you, there are others who are responsible also.

17. Don't put on a false front. Your demeanor on the Witness Stand is often vital to the outcome of the case.

18. Don't feel too confident; it is best to know thyself.

19. Don't get angry; that shows your weakness.

20. Don't let a juror talk to you while a trial is in progress; it does not look well.

21. Don't burst in if you have business with the court; go through the proper channels.

22. Don't fail to keep the dignity of the Court.

its way against the Army, the Navy and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All of its work was secret; most of it, probably, fluffed, as most war plans do; and some of it was superb. Now its story--a good part of its story--can be told. It is told romantically, with Hollywood and high-brass overtones, by Lieutenant Colonel Corey Ford and Major Alastair MacBain, in "Cloak and Dagger" (Random House, \$2.50). It is told realistically by two men who parachuted into France and know their stuff, in "Sub Rosa," by Stewart Alsop and Thomas Braden (Reynal & Hitchcock \$2.50).

"Wild Bill" Donovan's Outfit

The Office of Strategic Services was "Wild Bill" Donovan's outfit, and Donovan, according to Messrs. Alsop and Braden, is a country-editor type. By an unfathomable process of osmosis he absorbed eccentric geniuses, and sometimes nitwits, into his organization, and encouraged them to get going. Bankers and Communists both worked for him. Most of his best men were college-educated misfits, gregarious but not garrulous. Those who thought of their jobs too romantically were, to quote Alsop and Braden again, "constantly tripping on their cloaks and sticking themselves with their daggers."

O.S.S. men had considerable to do with the preparations for the North African invasion, with supply and communication in the French maquis, Partisan operations in Italy, the secret resistance movement which carried on in Thailand under the noses of the Japanese, with the Regent of Siam as its head, and the fabulously successful campaign behind the Japanese lines in North Burma, in which 500 Americans and 8,500 virtually naked Kachin tribesmen killed 5,447 counted

BOOKS AND THINGS

By Lewis Gannett

The Office of Strategic Services did a job--in North Africa, Italy, France, Burma, and also in Washington, where it had to fight

Japs, captured 64, and wounded, according to possibly rosy estimates, 10,000 more, also capturing the Myitkyina airfield, with a total loss of 70 Kachins and 15 Americans killed.

Detachment 101

That operation was typical of O.S.S. at its most fabulous and its best. It was started to set up an intelligence outfit in China. Its transformation into an effective military campaign in the Burmese jungle was largely due to the persistence and imagination of a Los Angeles ex-policeman, Carl Eifler, and the organizing genius of a regular Army officer, Ray Peers. There was never any "chicken" about it; the Americans in its "Detachment 101" lived for months alone with the Kachins, and came to love them. And the Kachins, proud and independent tribesmen, liked these Americans, and even the Englishmen who worked with them, who did not act like tea planters. Men who were in that outfit look back on their jungle days with nostalgia akin to that of the "Jedburgs," who dropped behind the German lines in France and lived with the maquis. One of those "Jeds" wrote later "It was the only freedom I have ever known, or shall ever know again. I loved it."

The Jeds were an international force, including, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Poles, Dutchmen and Italians, and Messrs. Alsop and Braden know how hard it was for such divergent types to get along in training camp in England. I like the honest way these authors report such difficulties, and some of the later failures. I like their intimate report of a dropped parachutist's first sensation when a Frenchman of the maquis found him. It was a smell of wine and sweat. The men of

the maquis knew guerrilla tactics; some of them had to teach the Americans the art of running away, but the Americans had planes, parachutes and radios, which made the effective later work of the maquis possible.

It can't all be told now, but Alsop and Braden give a convincing picture of the way it was. They make you feel the ghastly uncertainty of a man who had to work with men known to be acting as "double agents"--serving the Germans, too, with both sides hoping that the agents' ultimate loyalty was to them. They tell a rather horrible story about an American called "Duke" and a girl named Renee. They quote the last letter of an adventurous New Hampshire ski-man, whom the Germans caught and killed. He guessed what was coming, and left with a peasant a letter to be mailed after the war, in which he wrote "Thanks for giving me life. I've made mistakes and haven't got very far as standards usually go, but no one can say I haven't done a lot of things with that life, or enjoyed it."

The two books tell many of the same stories, and in some cases the wording is so similar that it is obvious that the two pairs of authors worked from the same documents. But "Sub Rosa" gives you an at once terrifying and glowing sense of sweating, frightened men doing a job, while "Cloak and Dagger" begins its story of Thailand by mumbling that Thailand is "an inscrutable Buddha," where "the gardens of Vanadu blossom with many an incense-bearing tree." Yes, it's been sold to the movies.

NOTE: SEVERAL WELL KNOWN CONNECTICUT CITIZENS SERVED THE O.S.S. WITH DISTINCTION.

POPULATIONS AS OF JULY 1, 1946

(Connecticut Board of Health Bulletin)

The populations for the state, counties, cities and towns estimated as of July 1, 1946, are published herewith.

The basis of estimation is the arithmetic method. By this method, the annual increase as indicated between censuses of 1940 and 1930 is added to each town. There is one exception. Wherever the census of 1940 showed a decrease below the census of 1930, the enumeration of the 1940 census is repeated in 1946 unaltered. No attempt has been made to estimate movement of population.

The United States Bureau of the Census has made several releases of the population for Connecticut. In July 1944, the population for Connecticut was estimated to be 1,779,854 as of July 1, 1943, including members of the Armed Forces stationed in Connecticut and excluding men overseas. In September 1944 another estimate was released as of November 1, 1943, giving Connecticut a population of 1,746,901.

POPULATION AS OF JULY 1, 1946
STATE POPULATION 1,773,204

Counties

Fairfield.....	438,129
New Haven.....	497,360
Hartford.....	468,314
Litchfield.....	89,953
New London.....	129,136
Windham.....	57,560
Middlesex.....	58,880
Tolland.....	33,872

Towns over 5,000

Ansonia.....	19,210
Berlin.....	5,449
Branford.....	8,615
Bridgeport.....	147,478
Bristol.....	31,240
Danbury.....	28,527
Darien.....	10,641
Derby.....	10,287
East Hartford.....	19,550
East Haven.....	9,794
Enfield.....	13,661
Fairfield.....	23,585
Farmington.....	5,788
Glastonbury.....	7,160
Greenwich.....	37,055
Griswold.....	5,343
Groton.....	10,997
Hamden.....	25,557
Hartford.....	167,636

Killingly.....	9,902
Manchester.....	24,941
Mansfield.....	5,315
Meriden.....	39,825
Middletown.....	27,733
Milford.....	18,546
Naugatuck.....	15,872
New Britain.....	69,035
New Canaan.....	6,696
New Haven.....	160,605
Newington.....	5,999
New London.....	30,968
New Milford.....	6,065
North Haven.....	6,226
Norwalk.....	42,284
Norwich.....	34,635
Plainfield.....	7,613
Plainville.....	7,329
Plymouth.....	6,043
Putnam.....	8,961
Seymour.....	6,654
Shelton.....	11,508
Southington.....	9,905
Stafford.....	5,835
Stamford.....	64,096
Stonington.....	11,002
Stratford.....	24,349
Thompson.....	5,939
Torrington.....	27,530
Trumbull.....	6,338
Vernon.....	9,094
Wallingford.....	15,007
Waterbury.....	99,314
Waterford.....	7,750
Watertown.....	9,156
West Hartford.....	39,241
West Haven.....	32,153
Westport.....	9,621
Wethersfield.....	10,975
Winchester.....	8,482
Windham.....	13,756
Windsor.....	11,195

Total, Towns over 5,000--1,561,066

Towns under 5,000

Andover.....	641
Ashford.....	704
Avon.....	2,583
Barkhamsted.....	742
Beacon Falls.....	1,793
Bethany.....	844
Bethel.....	4,242
Bethlehem.....	821
Bloomfield.....	4,971
Bolton.....	866
Bozrah.....	929
Bridgewater.....	600
Brookfield.....	1,607
Brocklyn.....	2,497
Burlington.....	1,346
Canaan.....	555

Canterbury.....	1,023	Roxbury.....	729
Canton.....	3,000	Salem.....	566
Chaplin.....	533	Salisbury.....	3,193
Cheshire.....	4,933	Saybrook.....	2,332
Chester.....	1,807	Scotland.....	522
Clinton.....	1,916	Sharon.....	1,611
Colchester.....	2,463	Sherman.....	527
Colebrook.....	547	Simsbury.....	4,141
Columbia.....	978	Somers.....	2,239
Cornwall.....	925	Southbury.....	1,782
Coventry.....	2,446	South Windsor.....	3,069
Cromwell.....	3,575	Sprague.....	2,285
Durham.....	1,129	Sterling.....	1,263
Eastford.....	496	Suffield.....	4,556
East Granby.....	1,362	Thomaston.....	4,269
East Haddam.....	2,280	Tolland.....	1,273
East Hampton.....	3,167	Union.....	259
East Lyme.....	3,813	Voluntown.....	767
Easton.....	1,418	Warren.....	341
East Windsor.....	4,061	Washington.....	2,285
Ellington.....	2,617	Westbrook.....	1,234
Essex.....	2,909	Weston.....	1,291
Franklin.....	698	Willington.....	1,235
Goshen.....	834	Wilton.....	3,260
Granby.....	1,638	Windsor Locks.....	4,516
Guilford.....	3,813	Wolcott.....	2,259
Haddam.....	2,232	Woodbridge.....	2,556
Hampton.....	548	Woodbury.....	2,154
Hartland.....	300	Woodstock.....	2,037
Harwinton.....	1,212		
Hebron.....	1,074		
Kent.....	1,364		
Killingworth.....	562		
Lebanon.....	1,486		
Ledyard.....	1,601		
Lisbon.....	1,150		
Litchfield.....	4,310		
Lyme.....	823		
Madison.....	2,451		
Marlborough.....	576		
Middlebury.....	2,623		
Middlefield.....	1,242		
Monroe.....	2,047		
Montville.....	4,235		
Morris.....	681		
New Fairfield.....	714		
New Hartford.....	1,836		
Newtown.....	4,887		
Norfolk.....	1,352		
North Branford.....	1,507		
North Canaan.....	2,316		
North Stonington.....	1,298		
Old Lyme.....	1,946		
Old Saybrook.....	2,197		
Orange.....	2,309		
Oxford.....	1,519		
Pomfret.....	1,766		
Portland.....	4,565		
Preston.....	4,381		
Prospect.....	1,306		
Redding.....	1,858		
Ridgefield.....	4,100		
Rocky Hill.....	3,091		
		Total, Towns under 5,000--	212,138

FINGERPRINTS MAY SHOW
PARALYSIS SUSCEPTIBILITY

New Orleans -- Medical clues from fingerprints may indicate a child's susceptibility to infantile paralysis, "The New Orleans Item" said in a copyrighted article today.

Dr. Harold Cummins, professor of microscopic anatomy at Tulane University has disclosed that a study of skin markings can determine AT BIRTH whether a child is susceptible to infantile paralysis. Such studies also have a practical effect in the diagnosis and treatment of feeble-mindedness, research by Dr. Cummins showed.

"In comparison with normal children of the same racial stock the imbeciles and idiots tend to have a reduction in the frequency of whorls (skin markings of a type)," Dr. Cummins was quoted as saying.

Dr. Cummins has been interested in the science of skin markings, technically known as "dermatoglyphics," for twenty-four years. He is the co-author with Dr. Charles Midlo, of Tulane, of "fingerprints, palms and soles," an introduction to dermatoglyphics.

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

VOX-COP

PAGE I

MARCH 1946

STATION "D" DANIELSON

When a resident found he could not get his car going after stalling it in the middle of the railroad crossing he got out and walked away leaving the car where it was and went home to bed. Shortly the "State of Maine" came along at its usual speed and needless to say there wasn't much left of the car. Passengers of the "State of Maine" were held up three hours before the train could proceed on its way. Said resident paid a \$100 fine to the Killingly Court on a charge of Operating Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor.

Sent to investigate a complaint of Breach of Peace in Griswold, Officer Brown found a young man who had been released from New London County Jail at 9:00 A.M. of the date of complaint. The officer was greeted with a request from the young man to be taken back to jail because he said he would rather live in jail than at home. He was presented before the Court which sentenced him to jail but disappointed him by suspending the sentence.

"Frank Buck" Guilbeault rides again! Another complaint of a prowler proved to be cats scampering through rubbish and papers littering the floors of a vacant house at the rear of the home of the complainant.

Members of Station "D" personnel have taken up dog breeding as a hobby. Of course Chef Capron's interest in dogs is of long standing. New comer to the game is Officer McGrath whose fox terrier presented him with a litter of four recently. A small boy

came to the barracks recently with a collie dog he had found whose condition was quite apparent. Next morning Officer Donovan could be heard trying to inveigle Policewoman Kenyon into taking the collie home with her to live in her barn. The anticipated proceeds to be derived from the sale of the coming puppies is to be split between them.

Spring is in the air at Station "D". Lieut. Clarke is beginning to show interest in his garden again and soon other Station "D" gardeners will be comparing notes on seeds and plants.

"Bob"

Special Danielson Reporter

STATION "E" GROTON

THINGS TOLD BY THE TATTLER

(New London Evening Day)

Maybe somebody "has got something there" on the jingle contest for safety warning signs at street crossings and traffic lights. But one horrible thought is that it won't pay to be too clever with these signs--"Don't be a gawk--stay on the walk," etc., according to the samples--lest the pedestrian devote so much attention to the signs that he ignore onrushing traffic. In general, however, any kind of stunt that will arrest the attention of careless people--make them stop and think--ought to be worth while. Safety experts have discovered that the same old warnings, the same old appeals to the people to be careful, cease to work after a time, perhaps on the same principle that children cease paying any attention to parents who are continually telling them "Don't do that", etc.

The proposal advanced by Lieut. William E. MacKenzie of the Groton state police barracks is that rhymes or jingles be used instead of the more sedate and customary warning signs. Someone evidently took the ball from there, and suggested a jingle contest to develop the best possible rhymes for this use, and the city council speedily adopted the suggestion. It was none too clear at the council meeting whether the jingles would be painted on the street at designated crosswalks, erected as sign standards or otherwise displayed. But obviously they should not distract attention when crossing the street, for the reasons indicated.

CITY SEEKS JINGLES
AIMED AT JAYWALKER

(New London Evening Day)

"Please be polite
And watch the light."

That's a sample of what the city is seeking in its jingle contest, which opens April 1 and continues until April 30.

The winning jingles will be painted on small sign boards and posted at intersections where traffic lights are installed.

The jingles should be directed primarily at pedestrians, especially the jaywalker type, explains Councilor Theodore N. Hansen, council chairman of public safety, who has charge of the contest.

"Generally speaking," he said, "drivers watch traffic lights and obey them. It seems to be the pedestrians who disregard them, and endanger life and limb by leaping out between cars before the traffic lights say "Walk."

Councilor Hansen said winners' names will appear on the signs below their jingles in small letters. Besides this distinction, prizes of \$20, \$10 and four of \$5

each will be awarded. Entries go to the city manager's office at city hall marked "Jingle Contest."

The attention-arresting powers of a jingle, of course, will depend somewhat on its use. If the same old rhymes are used week after week and month after month, the people who live in this area will soon become accustomed to them and cease paying them any more attention than they do to conventional signs. Thus, it would seem likely, the wise use of the signs might be to change them from time to time. Anything that helps to keep pedestrians on the alert--and, for that matter, to get drivers to show more care and consideration for pedestrians --is all to the good, especially as the same old unconcern for danger is displayed by so many walkers. Even in the worst possible traveling conditions many pedestrians meander about the streets as though no accident could possibly befall them--as though they bore charmed lives, in fact.

The many friends of Walter F. Neumann, a former officer of the Connecticut State Police Department, will be pleased to learn that on Saturday, March 9, he was graduated from Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School, University of Maryland.

Former Officer Neumann entered training school October 11, 1937. He was assigned at various times to Beacon Falls, Westport, Stafford Springs, Bethany and Groton. When he left to resume his interrupted studies on April 1, 1943, he left behind a host of friends and well-wishers who now rejoice with him over the attainment of his goal.

We are looking forward eagerly to a visit from him in the near future so that we can congratulate him in person.

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."