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EDWARD J. HICKEY,
Commissioner

AUGUST 1945

VICTORY

VOX-COP

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For God and For Country



'Tis the star-spangled banner: O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

IN SERVICE STUDIES

VOX-COP

PAGE I

AUGUST 1945

INSTRUCTING POLICE OFFICERS IN THE CRIMINAL LAW

Daniel P. A. Sweeney
and Louis L. Roos

(American Journal of
Police Science)

(This is the second of several articles titled "Instructing Police Officers in the Criminal Law," by Captain Sweeney and Lt. Roos, to appear in this Journal. The first of the articles will be found in the January-February, 1945, issue.--Editor).

As a general proposition, common law crimes have been abolished by the various state legislatures throughout the country. The practical result effected by these changes is that no act or omission is a crime unless it is declared to be such by statutory enactment. No matter what the act may be, no matter how reprehensible, an accused person cannot be legally convicted of a crime or offense unless some statute or regulation forbids the doing of such act, or commands its performance, and provides a fitting punishment. The salutary effect of incorporating all crimes and offenses into statutory enactments is readily apparent when considered in the light of protecting the citizenry from needless and unlawful arrests. The codification of crimes and offenses into specific criminal statutes is advantageous to both the public and law enforcement officers for in such cases all concerned know exactly what duties and powers are imposed and the nature and quality of the offense in question.

FELONIES, MISDEMEANORS, OFFENSES

Unlawful acts, in so far as the gravity of the violations are

concerned, fall into the following three groups: felonies, misdemeanors and offenses. A felony is a more serious crime punishable upon conviction by death, imprisonment and/or fine. A misdemeanor is a less serious crime and consists of a forbidden act, the punishment usually being a small fine, a short imprisonment, or both.

Not infrequently, legislatures in enacting criminal statutes, forbid the doing of certain acts but neglect to prescribe any punishment or designate the degree of crime. In such cases recourse must be made to other general sections covering the subject matter. In New York, the legislature has enacted Section 29 of the Penal Law which states in substance that where the performance of an act is prohibited by a statute, and no penalty is imposed in such statute, the doing of the act is a misdemeanor. Section 1937 of the same state law provides that where the statute declares the violation to be a misdemeanor and no other punishment is provided for, then such violation shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both. Section 541 of the United States Code Annotated provides that all offenses which may be punished by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, shall be deemed felonious. All other offenses are misdemeanors except those which do not exceed confinement in a common jail, without hard labor for six months, or a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or both, which shall be deemed petty offenses.

The general rule applicable,

therefore, is that if the punishment prescribed in the particular case exceeds a term of imprisonment for one year, the crime is a felony. This may be true despite the fact that the statute itself declares the crime to be a misdemeanor. The New York Court of Appeals in *People v. Bellinger* held that a statute which prescribed a term of imprisonment for two years and designated the offense a misdemeanor, was in fact a felony entitling the defendant to a trial by jury. Such cases should not be confused with instances where the section makes the first offense a misdemeanor, and the second, a felony. Here the first offense may be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, but the second, for a longer period of time.

The vital importance of knowing what are felonies and lesser crimes and offenses cannot be overemphasized. The police officer must be able to distinguish them. This is particularly true in relation to the law of arrest and the lawful use of force to be applied in effecting such arrests. Police officers are guardians of the public peace, health and welfare and as such are entrusted with the necessary powers to carry their functions and duties. These powers are not unlimited but are restricted by well defined statutory limitations. Abuse of these powers may lead to disciplinary measures either in the form of departmental action, criminal prosecution or civil proceedings.

ARREST AUTHORITY OF THE POLICE

In many states, like New York, a peace officer may, without court process, arrest in the following cases: For any crime committed or attempted in his

presence; when the person arrested has committed a felony, although not in his presence; when a felony has in fact been committed and he has reasonable grounds for believing the person to be arrested has committed it. Under such circumstances, the officer may break into a building to make an arrest if, after notice of his office and purpose, he is refused admittance.

Force may be used in making an arrest when it is necessarily committed by a peace officer in the performance of a legal duty. Such force, however, must be reasonable in manner and moderate in degree depending on the circumstances. If the force used should result in death, a homicide is committed and unless justifiable, may result in criminal prosecution. Under Section 1055 of the Penal Law of the State of New York, a homicide is justifiable when committed by a public officer, necessarily, in retaking a prisoner who has committed, or has been arrested for, or convicted of a felony, and who has escaped or has been rescued, or in arresting a person who has committed a felony and is fleeing from justice; or in attempting by lawful ways and means to apprehend a person for a felony actually committed, or in lawfully suppressing a riot, or in lawfully preserving the peace.

It will be noted from the above that without court process a peace officer cannot arrest in the usual case, unless the crime was committed in his presence, except in the case of felonies under the conditions specified. In the case of justifiable homicide, the police officer is excused if the crime designated is a felony, lawfully suppressing a riot or lawfully preserving the peace.

This section does not mention misdemeanors generally or other offenses. Hence, if as a result of the force used the death of the prisoner ensues, the police officer is subject to a charge of homicide. Peace officers, therefore, in order to properly uphold the law and protect themselves from criminal and civil proceedings, must acquaint themselves thoroughly with these provisions of law.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES MALA IN SE MALA PROHIBITA

All statutes dealing with crimes and offenses may be said to fall into two general categories, viz. mala in se and mala prohibita. The latter class comprises a vast number of acts which would not be wrong were they not prohibited by statute. A crime malum prohibitum is not naturally an evil, but becomes so in consequence of its being forbidden by law. This class is made up largely of misdemeanors and offenses since in the majority of cases felonies are crimes which are naturally and inherently evil and consequently fall into the mala in se group.

In the absence of any language in a malum prohibitum statute requiring proof of knowledge or intent, an offender may be convicted merely on a showing that he did the prohibited act. His intent, motive or even ignorance of the law constitutes no defense. This class of statutes does not make the liability of the accused depend on any factor other than the doing of the specified act. Other considerations such as good faith, lack of intent, ignorance of the law, etc., may be urged in mitigation of punishment, but are immaterial on

the question of guilt or innocence. Instances of such statutes are conducting businesses without the required licenses, driving without a permit, gambling violations, violations of the liquor laws, etc.

Mala in se statutes on the other hand generally require proof of criminal intent. Failing this, a prima facie case cannot be established. An offense malum in se is properly defined as one which is naturally evil as adjudged by the sense of a civilized community. Since this class of crime generally involves infamy and moral turpitude legislatures in enacting such criminal statutes provide that persons shall not be convicted of such violations unless it is clearly proven that they intended to commit such acts. A criminal intent may be inferred by the jury, or in the absence of the latter, by the court, from the facts in the case. The criminal intent is generally inferable whenever the means used are such as would ordinarily result in the commission of the forbidden act. The quantum of proof required in this group of crimes is, therefore, greater than that required in mala prohibita statutes.

"PRESENCE" AS A MEANS OF ESTABLISHING KNOWLEDGE

The presence of the accused at the scene of the crime is usually sufficient to establish knowledge where the facts in the case show that the defendant was in a position to observe the violation or should have known about it. Knowledge in these cases is imputed from the factual situation. Difficulty arises, however, in proving knowledge, where the accused is not and ordinarily

would not be present at the premises in question. These types of cases arise where the statute makes the owner, agent or lessee of the building liable for permitting the premises to be maintained in violation of law. Frequently, these designated persons know nothing of such conditions, transacting all their business by mail and not even visiting the premises except in isolated instances. The burden of proving knowledge in these cases is, without question, a troublesome one.

In New York City the Police Department has overcome the difficulty of proving knowledge in these cases to a considerable extent. After an arrest takes place in the premises, whether it be the tenant, a patron or both, a police officer serves a notice on the landlord or his agent informing him of such arrest and calling on them to abate such unlawful conditions by dispossessing the tenant or by other lawful means. This notice is referred to as a Liability Notice and is usually served in instances where arrests have been made for violations of law with respect to public morals, gambling, intoxicating liquors, and public nuisances. Printed on such notice is the section of law which places responsibility on the owner or agent to eliminate and suppress these violations of law. Police officers make personal service of these notices, and then file a copy with report in their Commands for future use.

Where several arrests resulting in convictions have been obtained in the tenant's premises and the owner or agent fails to take action to abate the condition, application is made to the proper criminal court for a court summons charging the owner or

agent with knowingly permitting the premises to be used for unlawful purposes. The bases of such knowledge are the Liability Notices which were served by the Police Department after each occurrence.

In the interest of crime prevention, it is much more desirable to attack crime at its source by absolute suppression rather than to punish offenders after the law has been violated. In this respect police officers have found that ancient adage "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," abounding in wisdom and good common sense. The policy of the New York City Police Department, therefore, is to seek the cooperation of the landlord in securing the removal of such tenants rather than to prosecute him criminally. In this way, the breeding places of crime are eliminated and opportunity and temptation greatly curtailed. In keeping with this policy, if the landlord indicates his desire to cooperate by instituting action to oust the tenant in a civil court, an adjournment is requested for the case in the criminal court to give the owner or agent time and opportunity to complete the dispossess proceedings. If the landlord or agent in good faith proceeds to oust the tenant whether successful or not, the criminal prosecution is dropped on motion to the court by the defense. Should the landlord prove uncooperative, the criminal action is then diligently prosecuted.

INTENT AND MOTIVE DISTINGUISHED

Criminal knowledge or intent is often confused with motive by police officers. Motive may be defined as that which leads or

tempts the mind to commit the criminal act. This is distinguishable from intent, the purpose of which is to use a particular means to effect a certain result. Motive, although always relevant, is never essential in proving the guilt of the defendant. Motive is important only when the evidence in the case as submitted by the prosecution, is weak. However, it must be understood that an accused should not be acquitted simply because his motive for perpetrating the act cannot be ascertained.

PRINCIPALS, ACCOMPLICES AND ACCESSORIES

All persons concerned in the commission of a crime are either principals or accessories. This is true irrespective of what other name may be designated. A principal or an accomplice is a person who is concerned in the commission of a crime whether he directly commits the act or aids and abets its commission, and whether present or absent, directly or indirectly counsels, commands, induces or procures another to commit a crime. In some jurisdictions, to constitute a person a principal in a crime, he must be present aiding by acts, words or gestures and consenting to the commission of the crime. In New York, by statutory enactment, this is not essential as the statute, in express terms, makes it immaterial whether the accused is present or absent.

It is not sufficient to charge one with being a principal in a crime that the crime was in pursuance of his advice, counsel or encouragement unless it was induced thereby. Mere approval of an unlawful act about to be perpetrated, does not constitute the

person who approved, a principal. A person who advises, counsels or induces another to commit a crime cannot escape criminal liability by simply withdrawing and abandoning the enterprise. He is placed in *pari delicto* with the other participants until he renounces the common purpose and clearly advises the others that he has done so and does not intend to participate further.

An accessory is a person who having knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that another has committed a felony, harbors, conceals or aids the offender with intent that he may avoid or escape arrest, trial, conviction or punishment. It is to be noted from the definition that an accused can only be an accessory when a felony has been committed. In the absence of statutory enactment, the common law (by which all concerned in the commission of a misdemeanor may be convicted principals) prevails. One charged with a misdemeanor may be convicted either on proof of his being a principal or on proof of his being an accessory. In New York, by statute, all concerned in the commission of a misdemeanor are principals.

In some jurisdictions by legislation, an accessory to a felony may be tried in the county where he became an accessory or where the felony was committed and may be convicted regardless of whether the principal has or has not been convicted, or is not amenable to justice, or has been convicted and pardoned, or otherwise discharged after conviction. It is not essential under this statute that a criminal proceeding be pending against the principal.

(Continued next month)

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

THE FIRST CLASS UNDER THE MERIT SYSTEM



Do You Recognize Them Now



The New Haven Register

Just Average

If your ability is just average, don't worry about it. You can still be more of a success than many a genius. All you have to do is pick a combination for your "average" ability from the list below. *Try it.*

- AVERAGE ABILITY—plus boundless energy.
- AVERAGE ABILITY—plus constructive imagination.
- AVERAGE ABILITY—plus sound judgment.
- AVERAGE ABILITY—plus the desire to learn and the will to pay the price of learning: hard work.
- AVERAGE ABILITY—plus the ability to make the best use of it.
- AVERAGE ABILITY—plus the ability to create your own opportunities without sitting back and waiting for them to appear.
- AVERAGE ABILITY—plus courage, optimism, and faith in your fellow men.
- AVERAGE ABILITY—plus a body kept strong and healthy, a level head, and a generous heart.

Mutual Moments

STATION "C" STAFFORD SPRINGS

HARRIS J. HULBURT, JR.
IS NOW A SAILOR IN NAVY

Son Of State Police Lieutenant
A Radar Student

(Stafford Press)

Harris J. Hulburt, Jr., oldest son of State Police Lieutenant and Mrs. Harris J. Hulburt, East Street, who recently enlisted in the U. S. Navy, is now stationed at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois, where he is taking a course in Radar. Lieutenant Hulburt is Commanding Officer of Sub Station C, State Police.

He is a graduate of Stafford High School class of 1945 and was attending the University of Connecticut, Storrs, taking a course in Electrical Engineering when he entered the service on August 8th.

While at Stafford High, he was a member of the school band, playing the trumpet. He also played with the Phoenix Liberty Band. He was a patrol leader in Boy Scout Troop 48 and President of the Young People's Group at the Stafford Springs Congregational Church.

Miss Margaret Jacobson of the State Police Barracks of Stafford Springs gave a very interesting talk on "Safety" at the Red School last Thursday. Miss Jacobson stressed especially the point of safety on playgrounds and on crossing streets, both on bicycles and walking. She demonstrated to the pupils how to operate the two-way radio set which the police have in their cars. The talk was enjoyed by all the pupils and they hope to have her visit them again in the near future.

A STAFFORD PARATROOPER
TO BE A STATE TROOPER

Carl Putz, Discharged From
Marines, In S. P. School

(Stafford Press)

Carl Putz, West Stafford, has enlisted in the Connecticut State Police, after a tour of duty with the United States Marines in the Pacific.

Mr. Putz is among the 33 recruits who have enrolled at the State Police Training School at Bethany Barracks.

The State Police Recruit served as a Paratrooper during his Pacific service.

After his discharge, Mr. Putz, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Putz, West Stafford, bought the former Taylor Place in West Stafford, where his wife and child are now making their home.

STATION "D" DANIELSON

On Sunday morning, July 29, early Churchgoers at All Hallows Church, Moosup, discovered an auto thief at work on a parked car near the church. He threatened those who approached him, then took to his heels and was quickly out of sight. Off. John T. Murphy, the senior of the John Murphy team, took up the investigation and in short order apprehended the man when he located him hitchhiking along a nearby highway. The thief did not give up easily and John was forced to struggle with and handcuff his "pinch". He found that the man was armed with a blackjack and well stocked with equipment to steal cars. He had a jumper coil to overcome a locked ignition switch and skeleton keys for locked doors. Back at the barracks this man, who was later identified as Alfred Auclair, age

24, of New Bedford, Massachusetts despite complete identification papers under an alias, pulled a fit and was taken to the Norwich State Hospital.

Auclair has a long criminal record and was on parole from the Concord Reformatory at the time he was arrested. With papers and gas stamps found on his person, Officer Murphy was able to connect this man with breaks in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and New London, Connecticut, and he may be the key to a stolen car ring in his home state. He had in his possession receipts for garage rent on two garages in New Bedford although he owns no automobile. He had cards in his possession which indicated that he had contacts with used car dealers in Florida and California. Although he had no connection with the "Smiling Irishman", it looks as though he too were trying to relieve (in his own way) the car shortage on the West Coast.

This case again serves to illustrate that we can't use too much care in making what might appear to be a routine arrest. This "hitchhiker", if given the opportunity, would certainly have used his blackjack on the arresting officer. His record shows that he has used a gun also, and in one instance shot a man when caught attempting to steal a car, and he was shot by a police officer when apprehended breaking into a store. All in all, this thief was a nice catch.

The truly tragic side of the war came right into the barracks at Danielson, when the operator of an interstate bus drove into the yard and requested assistance in removing a "crazy soldier" from his bus. The man was removed and brought into the station and placed on a table in the re-

port room. In the active stages of his hysteria it took five men to hold him down and it was terrible to behold.

I will recount here some of the symptoms of the attacks and the actions of the person so stricken, not to horrify the readers, but rather as an exchange of information so that when others may be confronted by this situation they will understand what to expect.

This soldier was 21 years of age, about six feet tall, and well built. He had seen action in Europe and wore one battle star. His papers bore no indication of the type of illness from which he was suffering. He was listed as a patient at the U. S. Army General Hospital at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

The soldier would lie quietly on the table, face downward, and breathe rather heavily. Suddenly he would snort loudly and this was followed by a period of active struggling and at times shouting. In his unconscious mind he was being held by enemy soldiers and was attempting to avoid capture. It was necessary to tie his hands with a towel and his feet were secured with a necktie. During this period, his eyes were closed, and upon examination it was found that pupils were dilated.

Suddenly, following one of the quiet periods, the soldier opened his eyes and asked where he was. He was startled to learn that he was in a police barracks and anxiously asked whether he had hurt anyone. He fully realized what had happened to him and discussed his case with us. He advised us not to untie his arms and legs as he felt as though he would have another attack as his head still hurt. He was right. Shortly thereafter his eyes

closed and the lids began to quiver, he snorted loudly and went back into an active stage of short duration.

He was conscious again when a doctor arrived and administered morphine to him and he was put to bed in a cot placed in the report room with Policewoman Susan Kenyon as a nurse. The boy remained quiet for about three hours, was perfectly rational, and enjoyed a quiet conversation with his nurse. He was given plenty of liquids but no coffee or other stimulants.

After about three hours of rest, another active attack seized the soldier and reinforcements arrived in time to keep him on the cot. In each attack the victim was aware that it was coming on and there was an interval of about 30 seconds between the quivering of the eyelids and the beginning of the active struggle. Most of these victims carry pills they can take when they feel such an attack coming on, but this boy had left his at home. The doctor administered sodium luminal to quiet this seizure and the victim rested until late in the evening when an ambulance arrived to return him to his base hospital.

Two weeks later, this soldier returned to the barracks and informed us that he was starting a 21-day leave and he wanted to see Mrs. Kenyon to thank her for her kindness to him. He didn't mention all us poor guys who held him down and sponged him off with cold water and lit his cigarettes. He recalled only his nurse and wanted to see her. It's a great power a woman wields!

Officer Marcus E. Johnson is back in the fold and doing business at Station "D" again. Marcus returned from the Coast Guard service recently and found the

dry land pretty inviting after those rough days on the North Atlantic. It didn't take him long to get back into the swing of things. While patrolling Route 6 recently, Marcus stopped a soldier and issued him a warning. Upon returning to his patrol car he found one of his tires very flat on the bottom. The soldier didn't even offer to help, in fact he drove off with a big grin on his face, which we are sure became a hearty laugh before he had gone very far. Marcus didn't make the Saturday Evening Post cover, but one soldier knows how it really feels to see a cop with a genuine flat tire.

Corporal Vincent Brescia sent along a nice report of himself recently and he is in the best of health. His battery is stationed in Golling, Austria, a beautiful section of the country as Vince describes it. Their present task sounds like an interesting one for a policeman. Their duties include patrol work on highway, checking homes, examining the papers of those who are moving about in the area, and tracking down fanatical "SS" men who are still in hiding. He had 10-day leave recently and visited Paris and while there visited the headquarters of the French National Police. He reports hearing from Lt. Col. Ralph Buckley now and then, and the two of them compare notes on their experiences.

Vince had heard about the Town of Brescia in Italy, which we mentioned in this column recently, and further states that there is also a Town of Vincenzo (Vincent) nearby and that he has relatives in both places. (I hope you do get to visit them, Vince.)

This little bit might be entitled, "When is a Prowler not a Prowler?", and Off. Joseph Guilbeault has the answer. Called to the home of a frightened woman in Goodyear, Joe approached the house quietly and on foot, in the hope of catching the reported prowler about the house. Seeing nothing, he walked onto the porch of the house and stood still for a moment. He heard a slight stir near a trash barrel and threw the rays of his flashlight in that direction. The noise was coming directly from the barrel, and the officer and the complainant, who had now joined him, discovered a large skunk caught in the barrel. The complainant was satisfied that the officer had the answer to her troubles. Later, when Joe was closing out the complaint, his problem was this - the case was not unfounded since there was a prowler, but the prowler could not be charged with a crime; in fact, the officer didn't dare take the culprit into custody.

"When is a prowler not a prowler?"

"When it's a skunk."

"Les"

Danielson Special Reporter

STATION "H" HARTFORD

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO IN
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

BE PROMPT! A Well-meaning friend in Avon, Conn., commences a letter to us thus:

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath-- In haste, I sit down to inform you that a most horrid murder was committed in the western part of this town on Tuesday last, between the hours of 3 and 4 P.M. etc., etc.

All this we had published before

our friend set down "in haste" to inform us of it. We are thankful for all the information that our friends may send us, but to be of the least value to us it must be dispatched immediately.

Station "H" - Vox-Cop would be interested in knowing if this crime was solved.

STATE POLICE LIEUTENANT
TO RECEIVE SON'S MEDAL

Bradley Field - Lieutenant Irving T. Schubert of Wesley Avenue, Westbrook, in command at Hartford State Police Barracks, will receive the Air Medal for his son, Sergeant Donald L. Schubert, Air Corps, who is missing in action, at Bradley Field Saturday, September 15, at 2:30 p.m., it has been announced here.

This medal was awarded for meritorious achievement while participating in missions from bases in the Marianas Islands against the homeland of Japan between March 9 and March 19, 1945, during which period the cities of Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe were struck with such force and determination that great areas were totally destroyed, according to the citation.

STATION "K" COLCHESTER

Officer Joseph Kamenski, one of the veterans of World Wars I and II and a member of the Connecticut State Police since the fall of 1923, was granted retirement on August 1, 1945. Prior to his appointment to the State Police "Joe" served 16 years in the U. S. Navy, and at the outbreak of World War II he acquired another thirst for salt water. None of us will forget his

anxious moments awaiting the results of the physical test. He paced the floors in "K" and wore out the "oriental rugs" until finally favorable word came on May 15, 1942, when he again "signed up." From then on our Chief Boatswain inhaled and exhaled copious draughts of exhilarating sea air.

The "old-timer" looked the part and occasionally news photographers snapped "Joe" in his uniform and captioned the print, "The Waves Pin-up Boy."

With the windup of the Battle of the Atlantic our "Chief" was placed on inactive duty and he returned to Station "K" on May 16, 1945, where he renewed old acquaintance in Colchester-Square. Then with the summer heat and lack of sea breezes, plus his naval service, our good Chief decided to settle down on the farm in Berlin (Connecticut).

Good luck, Chief! May you long enjoy the life of a "gentleman farmer"!

HEADQUARTERS

RETIREMENT DEDUCTIONS INCREASED

Commissioners Vote 4 Per Cent
Pay Deductions

The Connecticut State Retirement Commissioners have voted that state employees increase from 2½ per cent to 4 per cent their annual payroll deductions to the State Retirement Fund, increasing from approximately \$550,000 to about \$800,000 the amount deducted yearly from the state's \$22,000,000 annual payroll.

The increase was voted by the commissioners as the result of an actuarial survey that indicated additional money would be neces-

sary to meet retirement payments from the fund.

Reorganizing also, the state commission reelected all but one member, former State Comptroller Fred R. Zeller, who was replaced by State Comptroller John M. Dowe as commission secretary. Colonel Raymond F. Gates, of Willimantic, was renamed chairman, while Mrs. Mary Burkhard, of Wethersfield; James E. Hoskins, of Windsor; and Henry S. Beers, of West Hartford, will remain members until July 1, 1947.

VACATIONS - The latest bill passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor makes it mandatory that each full time employee shall receive at least two weeks vacation and continues the right of the department authority to grant vacations up to three weeks.

Vox-Cop inquiry discloses the third week will be given as usual provided - "All is well."

You might be interested in knowing that while you are reading this strip, Lieut. Frank V. Chameroy, head of the state identification bureau, is comfortably attired in only a pair of shorts and is staring dreamily out over Long Island Sound - thinking no doubt of all the dead persons he does not have to identify at the moment. Unless a murder takes place, Frank will remain at the shore until Aug. 20. A nice, long rest - and Frank can use it. His office has been rushed of late, what with all these killings going on.

We might add, that Lieut. Frank Shaw, Chameroy's running mate, is back on the job at state police barracks in Washington St. He is sporting a tan and a wisp of a mustache, both of them acquired, he tells us, at Cape Cod.



TO ALL RETURNING MEMBERS - CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT
(Office and Civilian Employees)

W E L C O M E

To each and every returning member of the State Police Department we extend a hearty and cordial welcome. We are very happy to have you back with us and hope that you are equally glad to be at work again.

We fully realize that each in his respective sphere has rendered whole-hearted and efficient service to the great cause that has resulted in a glorious victory - the cause that in all likelihood has insured permanent peace for this saddened and wartorn world. Not in vain have been the supreme sacrifices made by countless thousands of brave men - not in vain have been the terrible injuries sustained to body and mind by other countless thousands who fought so valiantly in the global war so recently ended.

The esprit de corps of the Connecticut State Police Department has been a source of unending pride and pleasure to those entrusted with the responsibility of guiding the course of the Department. We would be remiss in our duty if we failed to impress upon all members recently returned from the various branches of the armed forces and upon those who will read VOX-COP while waiting to be discharged from their respective divisions, what a worth while and tremendous contribution has been made by members of the Department to the home front during the long and grim days of war. From the very moment the United States entered the war the activities and duties of the Connecticut State Police Department increased by leaps and bounds. Wartime demands had to be met with a greatly decreased personnel - a personnel that cheerfully and uncomplainingly took each day and night in their stride and carried on when it seemed that human endurance had reached the breaking point. The business of the Department went on smoothly and efficiently. We owe those who made such herculean efforts an everlasting debt of gratitude for carrying on so splendidly and for making it possible for our absent ones to eventually return to their former positions and take up the duties laid down in answer to our country's call. Right here and now we want to thank all persons connected with the Department for "holding the fort" at home and insuring the retention of positions temporarily vacated by persons in the armed forces.

More and more members will soon return to the service of the Department, and, God willing, we shall soon be able to devote all our time and energies to the performance of our respective duties. Gone will be the abnormally long hours and the ever-increasing tasks and responsibilities! Shoulder to shoulder we can soon concentrate on our common goal - the building of a better-than-ever Connecticut State Police Department. We know we can count on your unflinching, whole-hearted, and enthusiastic support.

Edward J. Hickey
Commissioner

Yankee BY THE Clipper



VOX-COP

Page 1

August, 1945

This Week Magazine

Time Won't Wait BY ROBERT KEITH LEAVITT

War has taught Americans this important lesson . . .

IN THE depths of the Pentagon there is a restaurant sacred to field officers. It is one of the few places in that teeming, preoccupied warren where a professional soldier can let his hair down and talk the technique of his trade at his ease, off the record and to an audience of purely professional listeners.

Here, any day, you will see the young fighter pilots just in from distant, flak-angry skies, describing with swoops of their outspread hands exactly how they came in for the kill. Or you may watch, spellbound with the other stay-at-homes, while a boyish infantryman moves the forks and spoons to show how they sprung one on the Japs at Saipan.

These kids tell their experiences—even down to the thoughts that flickered through their heads in combat—as sheer matters of factual, technical interest. It is the how-to-do-it that fascinates them and their hearers.

BUT if you listen with a reflective ear you will catch, now and then, an overtone of wisdom that applies to all of life itself, however humdrum and far from battle. There will come a flash, an unstudied phrase that puts into eloquent words, without any intent on the narrator's part, a maxim you will always remember.

One such phrase tumbled out the other day from the tight lips of a grim, tanned young major fresh from the Philippines. The kid bore a citation for leading a battalion in one of those quick thrusts which, by exploiting a suddenly-revealed weakness of the enemy, had won a whole action.

He was telling half a dozen enviously respectful staff officers, each old enough to be his father, precisely how the maneuver had worked—illustrating it, soldier fashion, with an upturned plate for a hill and tableware for troops. As the salt cellar

pushed the last spoon off the plate there was a "Whew!" of admiration, and a red-faced old colonel burst out, "You certainly had all the angles figured on *that* one!"

The young major glanced up sharply, then grinned. "No," he said. "I just took one quick look, saw it could be done and went in. . . If you look too long, you never go."

RIGHT there are eight words you could paste in your hat or hang on your wall or stick under the glass top of your desk. Yes, you under the panama, you at the workbench, you behind the battery of push buttons.

You may never, please God, have to go into the kind of places where such kids are still going. But if you want to get

where it counts in peacetime life, you can reflect—and your own experience will bear it out—that the proverb "Look before you leap" has a sequel: "But don't look too long."

Too many of us look—and keep on looking—until we scare ourselves into never leaping at all. It is so human. The longer we gaze, the more we magnify the chance of a slip and a fall, the less we have the nerve for a strong, sure jump. Afterward, we have only the pale, deceptive satisfaction that *we*, at least, didn't crack up.

But the men and women who go places, whose enterprise has brought America through the years and the wars, and whose energy is going to shape its future, are the ones who take one look, see that It Can Be Done—and Go.

Alert Policewoman Saves Girl From Possible Attack

(Waterbury Republican)

The sharp eyes of State Policewoman Mrs. Mary Dailey of Waterbury were credited yesterday with saving a 15-year-old Waterville girl from a possible attack at the hands of a New Haven truck driver.

Mrs. Dailey was driving into Waterbury at 3 p. m. when she noticed a girl's bicycle near a parked truck on the Thomaston Rd.

She returned to Waterville and summoned Motor Patrolman Vincent Begg. The two drove back to the truck on the highway.

They arrested the driver whom they found coming from woods on the side of the road shortly after their cars drew up. He was Joseph Clentano, 23, 136 Greenwood St., New Haven.

A few seconds later the 15-year-

old girl stumbled out of the bushes about 50 feet up the road.

She told police that she was bicycling on Thomaston Ave. when the truck passed. The girl waved at the driver whom she thought was an acquaintance. She said he stopped his truck, got out, and forcibly took her through the bushes away from the highway, and over a fence.

The girl managed to run away from Clentano as the motor patrol car approached, she told Mrs. Dailey.

A charge of assault was lodged against the New Haven truck driver. Investigating were Sgt. Charles McWeeney, Det. George McElligott and Policewoman Mary Norgren.

Mrs. Dailey is stationed at the Bethany State Police Barracks. She resides at 59 Piedmont St., this city.

VOX-COP

(The New Haven Register)
(The Elm City Clarion)

"Vox-Cop," issued by our State Police Department, and finest thing of kind that comes to our desk, full of interesting stuff in latest issue.

* * *

Typography perfect and offset pix about best possible. Included is Code of Honor, to which every member of State Police subscribes. Here it is:

* * *

"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."

* * *

That's what makes our Connecticut State Police Department the best in the United States!

MAJOR NICHOLS TO RETIRE
FROM STATE POLICE DEC. 1

(Hartford Times)

Maj. Frank M. Nichols, second in command in the State Police Department, will retire Dec. 1, after serving 28 years.

The State Retirement Commission on August 11, granted his application. He will receive a pension of \$3,420 a year, based on 56 percent of his average salary of \$6,108. He is 61 years old.

Starting as a "rookie" on Nov. 30, 1917, after serving as a constable in his native town of Westport, Major Nichols became a lieutenant four years later and the following year was promoted to captain. Five years later when the late Commissioner Robert T. Hurley was appointed head of the department, Nichols was moved up to the superintendency as second in command. In a departmental reorganization, the superintendent's title was changed to major, and he held that office

under Commissioners Anthony Sunderland and Edward J. Hickey.

"I'm going to enjoy myself," Major Nichols said at his home, 338 North Quaker Lane, West Hartford, where he and Mrs. Nichols, the former Rose Pinell of this city, intend to remain after retirement.

Major Nichols figured in major criminal investigations, among them the notorious Emil Schute case, involving the slaying of the Ball family in Haddam.

CONVICTED MAN NAMES OWN MEDICINE

Portland, Ore., The district attorney had failed to recommend a sentence for James Mullahan, who pleaded guilty to stealing three watches.

The judge asked the defendant: "What would you suggest?"

"About four years, I guess," said Mullahan.

"That's what it will be," said the judge.

POLICEMAN SETS A CITY RECORD;
DELIVERS TWINS

Veteran of 11 Other Births
Keeps Cool While Aid
Calms Shaken Father

(Herald Tribune)

Patrolman Emanuel Domroe, forty, emerged yesterday as the hero in what is believed to be the Police Department's only delivery of twins.

With the skill acquired in eleven previous emergency deliveries, he brought into the world two lusty-voiced, healthy four-pound girls between 10:40 and 11:15 a.m. in the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miley, 257 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

He remained unshaken even when he realized that he had to deliver two babies, according to his assistant, Patrolman George Dunn, who supplied him with the materials needed for the delivery.

Mr. Dunn also kept a watchful eye on the father, whose distracted pacing in the kitchen threatened the furniture when he discovered he was to be the father of twins.

Only routine tasks remained for Dr. Donald Letty of Holy Family Hospital, 155 Dean Street, when he arrived at 11:45. He congratulated the patrolman with the deference due a master: "I couldn't have done any better. In fact, you're one up on me. I've delivered only single babies."

Should Have Been a Doctor

With unrestrained gratitude the father exclaimed: "No one could have done any better. Domroe should have been a doctor.

Boy, that guy's good."

"I feel pretty proud," said smiling Patrolman Domroe, whose elation approached that of the father. "I consider it almost routine to deliver singles, but twins!"

Patrolman Domroe has received five commendations in his eighteen years on the police force. A month ago he pursued and captured two Brooklyn burglars who had disarmed another patrolman. He would not discuss his previous emergency deliveries calling them "ordinary stuff."

Patrolman Dunn, who has been on the force nineteen years, is also experienced in maternity cases. On a cold night in February, 1944, he successfully delivered a baby in the rear seat of a car.

THOMPSONVILLE SAILOR-COP
DINES WITH PRESIDENT

Thompsonville - Bosun's Mate George T. Fleming, son of Police Chief and Mrs. William J. Fleming, came back to the United States aboard the cruiser Augusta on which President Truman made his trip to Europe.

Fleming called his home here after making port and said he had greatly enjoyed the trip and had been close to the President on numerous occasions. A news dispatch after the cruiser arrived mentioned that the President who ate with the crew on some occasions had been at the same table with a group including Fleming.

Before entering the Navy three years ago last July, Fleming was a regular policeman here and plans to return to that work after the war.

FARM THIEVES

(Hartford Courant)

So State Police Commissioner Ed Hickey is getting after farm thieves, is he? Well, more power to him. There may be a lower form of human life than those who would go into a man's pasture and kill his cattle, but it is difficult to conceive of it outside of Japan. But despite the success Mr. Hickey is having in reducing losses by human theft there is another type of farm thieving going on, and we bet Mr. Hickey can't do a darned thing about it.

Some of these thieves travel by air. Others get around with a leap and a bounce, while still others travel stoically on their four legs. The man who tries to grow strawberries or other fruits knows who the aerial marauders are, but there's not much he can

do about it. These thieves apparently work while the farmer sleeps. But he sees visual evidence of the visitations in the daintily nibbled cabbage leaf, the ear of corn that has been chewed from the stalk and half-eaten.

No, efficient as Mr. Hickey's organization is, it has neither the manpower nor the acumen to deal with Messrs. Crow, Rabbit, Woodchuck and Squirrel, who these days are getting plenty of vitamins stored up for the coming winter.

Ye Courant Editors must be short on red points - Looks as if we will have to get them some squirrel soup - welsh rabbit - crowpie and "chuck" roasts - get the sharpshooters out Stafford.

Vox-Cop

ESPRL

A two-day conference of the Eastern States Police Radio League, Inc., was held at the Nantasket Hotel, Hull, Mass., on June 19 and 20, 1945.

The conference was called to develop a national frequency allocation plan and also standards of good engineering practice and operating procedure.

A long list of leading radio engineers gave talks on propagation characteristics of the various new frequencies and the design of apparatus necessary to make the most efficient use of the new frequencies when they are released by the Federal Communications Commission. Slides were used on four topics.

After much discussion, a large committee headed by Frank A. Bramley of the Connecticut State Police made rapid progress in the formulation of the national fre-

quency allocation plan. It is expected a preliminary report will be ready in a few days. The committee will then be called together to develop the final plan.

The following officers were elected for one year:

President - Lieut. Arthur H. Vickerson, Boston Police Dept.

1st Vice President - Lieut. Walter J. Boas, Conn. State Police.

2nd Vice President - Walter Hartford, Radio Supervisor, Newton, Mass., Police.

Executive Secretary - Alvin Stacy, Radio Supervisor, Salem, Mass., Police.

Corresponding Secretary - Charles W. Scannell, Arlington, Mass., Police.

Treasurer - J. L. Dugan, Radio Supervisor, Revere, Mass. Police.

Sergeant-at-Arms - Clarence W. Rawson, Radio Supervisor, Fitchburg, Mass., Police.

CAMPBELL CASE HELD UP AS WARNING TO JURORS

New Kings Grand Jury Told Not to Indict Without Evidence

N.Y. City - Judge Louis Goldstein, of Kings County Court, in swearing in the August grand jury called attention yesterday to the false imprisonment case of Bertram M. Campbell and instructed the jurors to find indictments only upon competent and legal evidence.

Mr. Campbell, a Floral Park, L. I., bookkeeper, had served three years and four months in prison for a forgery committed by Alexander D. L. Thiel, an old hand at this type of crime who resembled Mr. Campbell.

"It is your duty to avoid indictments," said Judge Goldstein, "based upon any consideration or motive other than the fair administration of justice. While it is your duty to protect the innocent, the guilty must be punished. It is the job of law enforcement agencies to see that a person guilty of a crime beyond a reasonable doubt is convicted. It is your responsibility to see that the innocent must not suffer."

FEW CRIMES IN GERMANY, SAYS NEW LONDON OFFICER

Frankfurt on the Main - Aug. 9 - (AP) - Lieutenant Colonel William T. Babcock, head of the U. S. Army's Public Safety Section, announced today that German police helping the Americans track down members of the Gestapo and SS will be armed.

Babcock, a former police chief in New London, Connecticut told a press conference that the American occupation zone in Germany had been remarkably free of

crime. He estimated about 80 per cent of the Gestapo and SS had been rounded up.

Most of the trouble in the zone, he said, has been caused by bands of displaced persons who are hiding in the hills to escape being sent back to their own countries. He said that these armed bands made nightly raids on farms for food.

New London, Aug. 9 - (AP) - Lieutenant Colonel William T. Babcock, head of the U. S. Army's Public Safety Section in Germany is New London's captain of police, on leave of absence while serving in the Army.

A veteran of the first World War, Lieutenant Colonel Babcock was an officer of the 43rd Division, National Guard, when it was federalized.

RAYMOND NOBLE RITES

Funeral services for Raymond Goodman Noble, retired official of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation were held at the First Congregational Church, South Windsor, on August 2. The Rev. Fraser Metzger officiated. Burial followed in Mount Hebron Cemetery, Upper Montclair, N. J.

In the course of his travels for a great many years Mr. Noble made it a practice to visit with law enforcement officers throughout the world. A staunch supporter of law and order, he enjoyed a world-wide acquaintance in international police circles. For more than two years he was a contributor to VOX-COP, making frequent changes in his post office address owing to seasonal vacation trips.

Connecticut State Police sent a delegation to his funeral in South Windsor in tribute to his memory and for his loyal support of our cause.

SCRAPPY BOY IS MISSING NO LONGER

Barefoot Lad Who Left Old Lyme
Home Found, Thanks To Fight

(Hartford Courant)

Groton - The story of the missing barefoot boy, 11-years-old Cornelius McCarthy of Old Lyme, came to happy ending Tuesday night when he was located in Norwich with the aid of a state policewoman's hunch and was taken back to his home where he was tenderly welcomed by parents who had been grief stricken over his disappearance, State Police Captain Leo F. Carroll reported.

Chided for too freely raiding the pantry in these days of rationing, Cornelius left home Friday after declaring to his mother in the most man sized voice he could muster that she would never see him again. He had just come from swimming, and was wearing only overalls and underclothes, no shoes, stockings or shirt, when he left the house.

His mother took his threat lightly and thought he was in hiding about the premises, but when night came and he did not come home, worry started.

Search Started

By Saturday the McCarthy family was greatly upset and reported to State Policeman Roy Goodale who called in other state police and started a search all along the shore. The hunt, under direction of Lieutenant Carroll Shaw, was intensified Sunday but brought no trace of the boy.

On Monday State Policewoman Harriet Simmons came into the case. She visited and talked for some time with the boy's mother. Learning that the boy had lived in the Norwich area earlier, Mrs. Simmons reasoned that he would

have gone back to old haunts, since he had not been found nor seen nearer home.

In Norwich, Mrs. Simmons obtained the aid of the Norwich Bulletin, which published a story Tuesday asking aid in locating the boy. Local police were soon contacted by a Norwich young man who remembered seeing a boy named McCarthy in a fight Monday. He was asked to search for the boy and later found him in the same section of the city.

Cornelius accompanied the Norwich man to Police Headquarters where he was turned over to local police. Taken to Groton Barracks and found to be extremely hungry, he was given a substantial meal, complete with milk and sponge cake for which he had expressed a fondness. Then he told his story.

He had obtained a pair of shoes and something to eat Saturday by striking a bargain with a junkman in Norwich, offering to work for the man if he would give him a pair of unrationed shoes. The junkman provided the shoes and also paid the boy 30 cents with which he bought his first food since leaving home.

Sunday he went without anything to eat. It was on an empty stomach Monday that he had fought and won a street fight which eventually helped bring about his restoration to his family. He said he was walking along the sidewalk when an older boy, well dressed, shoved him off the walk and called him a bum because of the way he was dressed.

Gives Assailant 'Going Over'

The Norwich man who had seen the fight said Cornelius gave the bigger boy "quite a going over" and when he saw the smaller boy win the victory he spoke to him asking his name which Cornelius

readily supplied.

"You're a good man, McCarthy, and you did right," the Norwich onlooker had told Cornelius and fortunately remembered the boy's name when he read the story later of the missing Cornelius McCarthy.

Each night he slept in barns, and was getting ready to pick out another one for Tuesday night when the man who had complimented him for his fighting again showed up and took him to police.

BLACK MARKET DISGRACE

(Hartford Times)

It is evident that the new law which enables the State to seize poultry for institutional use has disturbed the black marketeers. They have met with State Food Administrator Mosle in hope of devising a way to eliminate the need for State seizure.

The meeting disclosed a truly disgraceful situation. Mr. Mosle stated that three-fourths of the marketed poultry in this State goes into the black market. The situation is the worst of any state in the country. He also said that the Federal government is about to put a drastic corrective into effect. Small wonder that the black marketeers, which includes farmers and dealers alike, are anxious to forestall such action.

At the meeting one dealer said the farmers would receive bids from several dealers, many of them from New York, before accepting the highest offer. Another related that on one day there were 53 dealers in a Willimantic hotel in the act of bidding against each other for farm poultry.

This is but more evidence that

OPA ceilings on poultry are a sheer farce. Nothing has been done so far to put any crimp in the bold, illegal buying and selling except the limited seizure of poultry by the State for hospitals and other welfare institutions. The black marketeers lose pretty heavily on every truckload of poultry so seized and paid for at ceiling prices.

It is apparent why they would like to satisfy the institutions, get the State out of the seizing business, and then continue at calmly disregarding ceiling prices for the rest. Neither the State nor the Federal government should be taken in by that patent dodge.

Mr. Mosle's effort to have the ceiling price raised somewhat on broilers is not likely to check the black market in which quotations are far above any modest increase over present ceilings on poultry. More stringent methods will be necessary. Let Washington act promptly and forthrightly.

POLICE FIND GRATEFUL FIRM

(Sunday Herald)

Meriden cops know it always pays to be helpful and courteous, but seldom do they expect a reward for services in the line of duty.

Last week they were called upon to make an investigation of a break at the August Schmelzer Co., 29 Cooper St. and went through the routine without giving it another thought.

The next day the cops got the surprise of their lives when Schmelzer Co. sent four cartons of cigarets to headquarters to be divided among the members of the department.

3000 ATTEND STATE POLICE
WATER SHOW

Children's Contests Follow
Point O'Woods Demonstration

Old Lyme, July 30 - More than 3000 persons attended the water safety exhibition given by State Police of Westbrook Barracks at Point O'Woods Monday afternoon. Lieutenant Carroll E. Shaw directed the activities under the supervision of State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey. Mr. Hickey stated after the demonstration that he was well pleased with the way the program was conducted. Assisting were officers of the Groton, Westport and Danielson barracks. Also present in an official capacity was Raymond D. Valade, director of water safety for Hartford Chapter, American Red Cross, who complimented the officers on the smoothness and efficiency of their performances.

Instructions in swimming and the use of rowboats and canoes were given and life saving through use of torpedo and ring buoys was demonstrated. Through the cooperation of the Hartford Park Department, Norman and Edmond Cosker gave life-saving exhibitions.

Recovery of a body by grappling hooks and use of the department's emergency marine lights was demonstrated. Also, artificial resuscitation and use of the iron lung were featured. Recovery of a body and employment of first aid also had a part on the program. All equipment used belongs to the State Police Department. Such was the reception given the exhibition that it is expected another such demonstration will be given elsewhere in the near future.

RADAR IN POST-WAR WORLD

Here is what the Office of War Information has to say about radar in the post-war world:

"There has already been a great deal of rather uninformed speculation about the peace-time uses of radar. It will be clear... that the direct and immediate use of radar will be to make air navigation entirely continuous and foolproof, regardless of night or weather. Its uses in land transport during the immediate post-war years is more dubious. In the forms in which it exists now, radar is not a very useful attachment to an automobile or a railroad locomotive.

"The biggest influence radar will have after the war is indirect. The thousands of man-years which have gone into the improvement of the detailed components which make up a radar set - many of these components being identical with those of a radio or a television set, or hearing aid or other electronic device - have made obsolete many of our pre-war ideas about what could and could not be done in electronics.

"Furthermore, radar has made the electronic industry one of America's major ones, now comparable in size to the pre-war automobile industry. This new industry, through its enormous laboratories, can be expected to find innumerable applications in a wide variety of fields.

"If television is still around the corner after the war, nothing but economic factors, not technical ones, will have kept it there. Communication, especially radio communication, will have a tremendous flowering based largely on the opening up of the

microwave field.

"Individual radio communication is even beginning to appear a practical matter, subject to certain limitations.

"The number of men who have been trained in the techniques of radar operation and maintenance by the Army and the Navy is colossal; we can expect these men, in large part, to make feasible the greatly expanded use of electronic equipment of all kinds, because of their preparation to enter the industry or to set up in the parts and repair business.

"Altogether, it is fair to say that radar as radar will have a mild, immediate beneficial effect on all our lives by making it safer to travel by sea or air. But the impact on electronics generally of techniques developed during the war because of radar will have profound and far-reaching effects on the shape of our daily life."

CAPTAIN BARTON

(The Bridgeport Post)

After thirty-five years in the uniform of a Bridgeport policeman Jack Barton, as the vigorous police captain was familiarly called, was one of the best known men in this city, and his passing will leave a big void in the ranks of our high police officials.

John E. Barton was a good policeman in every sense of that simple description. He was a dignified upholder of the law, severe to those who broke the laws he was sworn to protect, but kind to those who needed the friendly ministrations of the officer on the beat.

Hard work as a policeman brought him into the higher ranks, winning his captaincy in 1938. Seven years after he joined the department as a patrolman he was a lieutenant and went through the various official grades of that rank with honors, first in headquarters then in the traffic division, then on the night patrol. Frequently, after becoming a captain he acted in place of the superintendent of police with distinction.

Men of the physical and mental equipment of Jack Barton are needed in modern police work. He was a soldier in his youth and his military bearing was one of his most notable characteristics. When he headed a detachment of policemen on parade in this city, he stood out among his fellows because of his military bearing.

He served with the Marines at Guantanamo Bay in the Spanish American war, and afterward saw service in China and the Philippines where he was wounded in action. He also served in Siberia and at Manila Bay. This service had a telling effect on the future police official of Bridgeport and he never forgot his military training. He was a "top sergeant" in dealing with other men on the force, but they benefited highly from his stern discipline and devotion to duty.

After the war is over many other young men who have seen service in the Army and Navy will join the ranks of the Bridgeport Police department. They will do well to carry through life, as Jack Barton did, the results of their training and experience. His career has been one which every officer should emulate with great advantage to himself and the city.

BAD-MANNERED YOUTHS

(Hartford Times)

Every time some young rowdies make a disturbance that verges on a riot, there are those who would excuse their rowdyism on the ground that youth must have an outlet for its enthusiasms.

While there are good explanations of rowdyism, there are no good excuses for it. Judge Moylan was not severe in dealing with the young people who were brought before him for their part in the Thursday-morning melee; he could have sent them to corrective institutions. He chose not to, but there was no palliation of their offenses. The parents of such young people are, in the last analysis, the ones who should be treated severely, for they must take responsibility for the conduct of bobby-sockers and jitterbugs who become vandals.

As a whole young people may be no worse than were their parents at their age. The percentage of ill-bred among them probably is no greater than it ever was. But in these days of opportunity for education, culture and good training, there is less excuse for bad manners than there was a generation ago. One trouble is that too many parents are themselves devoid of good manners, so how can they insist on their offspring being mannerly? When mother is a chain smoker, and she and dad think it is smart to get liquored-up, and smutty stories are taken for granted, it is not surprising that young people laugh at restraint.

Hartford was not the only city where bad-mannered young people tried to take things into their own hands on the too-long holiday. The press wires told of rowdyism all over the country. It is nothing for parents to be

proud of. Law-abiding people may be thankful that there still are enough old-fashioned policemen to keep young roughnecks and brawlers under control.

SULLIVAN LOSES ACTION
ON POLICE JOB

(Hartford Times)

Thomas F. Sullivan has lost his appeal to the Supreme Court of Errors in his case against Mayor Mortensen and the Board of Police Commissioners, after his position of assistant chief of the Police Department was ruled illegal and abolished.

Sullivan, now a lieutenant in the department, was made assistant chief on Oct. 14, 1942, by the Police Board acting on recommendation of the so-called Wilson Plan. Prior to his promotion, he had been a lieutenant. The board believed that the position of assistant chief had been properly created, as did the Board of Finance which approved Sullivan's salary as assistant chief.

The belief of the two boards was based on their recommendation to the corporation counsel, in a list of suggested changes, that such a post be created. The corporation counsel, however, never took any action on the suggestions.

On Mar. 14, 1944, the Police Board, under a new president and with changed membership, asked the corporation counsel for an opinion as to the previous action of the board in creating the position and electing Sullivan to fill it. It received an opinion that the action was illegal.

A resolution was then offered at a board meeting that the board consider itself bound by the opinion. The resolution was amended to the effect that the opinion be placed on file and

Sullivan left in his position. The vote on the resolution and amendment resulted in a tie.

Board President Michael A. Connor invited Mayor Mortensen to attend a board meeting as an ex officio member and break the tie, and the Mayor accepted the invitation, but on the night of the meeting the Mayor was served with a temporary injunction restraining him from voting. Sullivan had brought suit in Superior Court.

Between the date of Sullivan's appointment and the bringing of the action, the Court of Common Council had approved two budgets containing allocations of money for Sullivan's salary as assistant chief. However, it never changed a municipal ordinance giving the Police Board the power to name a chief and two deputies, and saying nothing about assistant chiefs.

On these facts, undisputed in the trial, Superior Court Judge Kenneth Wynne found for the defendants, the Mayor and the Police Board. He concluded Sullivan was never legally appointed assistant chief and the board was within its rights in revoking its former action and restoring Sullivan to his status as a lieutenant.

Sullivan appealed to the Supreme Court of Errors, assigning error in Judge Wynne's decision, claiming that the Court of Common Council actually created Sullivan chief when it "ratified" the Finance Board's allocation of money to pay him.

But the Supreme Court of Errors held that Judge Wynne was justified in finding as he did, and that the defendants should not be enjoined from taking "action properly incident" to rescinding their previous vote and restoring Sullivan as a lieutenant.

MICHAEL F. MORRISSEY
CHIEF AGENT FOR PULLMAN COMPANY

(Herald Tribune)

New York - Pullman Company announces the appointment of Michael F. Morrissey of Indianapolis as Chief Special Agent succeeding Edward J. Brennan. Chief Morrissey served as Chief of Police of Indianapolis for eleven years and as President of the I.A.C.P. for 1943-1944. Former Chief Special Agent Brennan served for years in the United States Secret Service and as Chief Special Agent, Department of Justice - New York Office, in the early twenties.

THE POST-WAR SITUATION
OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

By Walter R. Brooks

(Waterbury Republican)

The unexpected end of the war and the partial return of peacetime conditions with the resulting heavy lay-offs of industrial employes has suddenly imposed severe problems on the city government. In the first place, it has advanced rapidly the date when the city will have to launch its program of postwar projects in order to meet partly the lag in employment. It has also brought the city face to face with its promise to rehire policemen, firemen and other employes who entered the armed forces, which will mean laying off, of finding other places for, the men it hired to take their places.

For three years the city government has been hard pressed to find capable men who were willing to become policemen and firemen and employes of the public works departments. It has almost begged for candidates for

such positions. It has refused time and again to retire on pension such employes who had served the requisite number of years for retirement falling back on the charter provision that unless the person was superannuated or physically incapacitated, it did not have to pension him unless it chose to do so. It has even been exceedingly lenient with employes who were guilty of infractions of the rules which in ordinary times would have led to their dismissal.

Flood of Applicants And Disciplinary Crack-Down Expected

Suddenly, all this has changed. It is possible that once more the police and fire boards and the street department will be deluged with applicants for appointment, and one can be sure that the first two boards will crack down hard, as they used to do in former days, on anyone who doesn't toe the mark in the matter of discipline.

It is probable that some of the police, firemen and other city employes who entered the armed services will take other posts on their return, but there still will be a large number who will want their old jobs back, and the city is pledged to give them back. Many of the places made vacant by the entrance into military service were filled by appointment from the ranks of the auxiliary police and auxiliary firemen, groups that previously served the city faithfully without pay. Under the terms of their appointment, however, they will have to be dropped if the former employes ask for reappointment.

One thing the police and fire boards can, and probably will, do is to act favorably on the

many applications for retirement on pension which they have received and turned down because of the manpower shortage. However, probably many of those who made such applications previously will want to withdraw them now that the chance of getting industrial employment has practically vanished.

FIRST DECADE SEES 1,125 GRADUATES OF FBI POLICE ACADEMY

Climaxing a memorable night in New Haven Police Department annals, 172 members of the force were awarded certificates by the chairman of the police board at Sprague Hall last January 18. These certificates testified to successful completion of the 1944 training program. Among the cooperating agencies listed thereon appeared the name "Connecticut National Police Academy Associates."

Here was a comparatively new organization in Connecticut police circles. It was due to the establishment of the National Police Academy by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI on July 29, 1935 at Washington, D.C.

In ten short years, 1,125 peace officers and local, county and state departments of the nation, along with representatives from friendly neighboring countries, passed through the portals of the academy. All were trained to return to their own communities to furnish in turn the education received in police methods and techniques to their brother officers. That is the purpose of the NPA.

New Haven County is more than well represented in the associates' rolls. Lieutenant of Detectives Howard O. Young of New Haven is a graduate of one of the

earlier sessions, along with Captain Frank Cattaneo of Hamden. Captain Ray Eagan recently completed the course. When Chief Henry Clark took office at New Haven, one of the first moves made was to improve the training program of the department. Chief Clark naturally turned to Lieutenant Young and later Captain Eagan to assist in this field. Working with the New Haven office of the FBI, these men turned out in New Haven a program of which the city can well be proud.

Advanced Course

Recognizing the value of full-time training, Chief Clark and Lieutenant Young outlined a program designed to give the men the basic principles on which to build their education. The entire department was processed through this course and subsequently in 1945, a more advanced course of practical work has been installed. Many members of the Police Academy Associates of the state have lent their aid to the New Haven department and in turn have gratefully received the assistance of the NPA graduates here in their training programs around the state.

At Hamden, Chief Harry Barrows and Captain Cattaneo set up their training program designed to meet the needs of the smaller department. So too, at Woodbridge, the communities of Greater New Haven participated in a series of lectures set up by Chief Ken Howland at Woodbridge with the assistance of the Police Academy Associates, the FBI and the Connecticut State Police. But a few weeks ago, the Ansonia Department completed a similar successful course of instruction.

The Academy Associates in the state have been prime movers in

the educational project. When the Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association recognized the value of training in meeting post-war crime problems, Chief Jack Gleason of Greenwich, a member of the faculty of the Police Academy following his graduation, was chosen as chairman of the Educational Committee, by the then President of the State Police Association, Commissioner Edward J. Hickey. Through the efforts of this committee of the chiefs of the state, 1,300 law enforcement officers have received the benefits derived by the Academy Associates during their stay in Washington.

The knowledge gained during the 16-week training period in the "West Point" of law enforcement has also been applied practically by many of the associates in their every day work.

Sergeant Vincent S. Marino of Middletown, taken into the ranks of the FBI during the national emergency, recently returned to his department to offer marked assistance to Chief Charles Anderson in the reorganization there. The Department was prepared for new quarters, a police training program set up and the Record Bureau reorganized.

KEEPING 'EM A STEP AHEAD OF CRIME

(Hartford Courant)

Policemen of Hartford are not only accustomed to their In-Service Training Program, they enjoy it. Chief Michael Godfrey said recently, "It's getting so they follow me up to find out when they are going to be assigned to the school."

Now in its second year, the sessions are well organized and like night baseball, it looks as if it is here to stay.

Two years ago when Commissioner Michael Connor consulted with Roger F. Gleason, head of the FBI relative to assisting in setting up a training schedule, the program looked so good to the Commissioner that he had the old first precinct repainted and outfitted to take care of the classroom work.

Twenty-five men are assigned to class Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. under the supervision of Captain Henry McGann, training director of the Hartford Police Department and Abjohn Stokes, his assistant. McGann, himself a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy in Washington, D.C., is striving with every effort to make his training school as efficient as possible.

Men from many fields participated in the first year's work and a firm ground work was laid for the present session. Lectures on evidence, the laws of arrest, practice with Judo and firearms and many other basic police matters prepared the department for this session which deals directly with the practical side of police work.

Built about two hit-and-run accident cases which are investigated by the class the culmination of the week's work is the "trial" of one of the cases. The trial conducted by the class is hotly contested. As in the school of the year preceding, an entire day is devoted to firearms under Special Agent Charles H. Fischer, Jr., and Captain Henry McGann.

State Police Training Director Leo Mulcahy appears before each session to lecture on searches of persons and places. Lieutenant Mulcahy, with a wealth of back-

ground, points out many practical bits of advice on these points.

Lieutenant Chameroy, Identification Officer of the State Police, gives the men two hours on handling of latent fingerprints.

FBI men and other members of the Police Department give lectures on evidence, descriptions, traffic accident investigations, and other subjects designed to assist the men working out the hit-and-run cases.

City Engineer William Egan and Special Agent Thomas J. Feeney of the FBI, have worked out an entire day's field work on accident and traffic surveys, speed checking, accident studies, observance tests and volume studies are made by the men under the guidance of Egan and Feeney. Egan says the statistics so compiled are invaluable and something he has desired to do for years.

One of the spots of interest and entertainment is the demonstration of the polygraph or lie detector. Each class has its own particular favorite that they want subjected to the test. A laboratory technician from FBI headquarters, Washington, D. C., conducts the test and points out just what the lie detector will or will not do.

All in all the program is sound and well received. Now is the midway mark. Classes will begin again in September until every member of the department has had this training.

Chief Godfrey lecturing before the NPA in Washington, D. C. expressed a desire to see the program continue indefinitely and stated, "It's a far cry from the day I started work. Today the men are trained and able properly to attend their duties."

CAPT. HENRY JEGLINSKI

(Sunday Herald)

Capt. Henry Jeglinski completed 25 years' service with the Bristol police last week when his resignation became effective. Henry was tendered a farewell party in the city courtroom at which Mayor Dan Davies and Police Chief Edmund S. Crowley spoke words of appreciation of Henry's years of service. The captain on his part spoke of his pleasant associations and expressed his thanks for the gift of a war bond from his police pals.

STATE HIGHWAY JUBILEE

(New Haven Journal Courier)

This month marks the completion of a half century of effort on the part of the State Highway Department to provide the people of Connecticut with good roads. Such state agencies responded to the need for better highways created by the automobile.

Connecticut was preceded in organization only by Vermont, Massachusetts and New Jersey. Fifty years of diligent and intelligent effort have succeeded in giving Connecticut roads whose excellence is recognized far beyond the borders of the state. Small as our state is, we now have in the state system approximately 3,000 miles of all-weather highways, and about 5,000 miles of good town roads.

A survey in 1940 showed that less than two per cent of the state's rural homes are on unimproved roads. Getting these remaining residents "out of the mud," completion of the Cross Parkway and other plans are "on the hook" to meet the pent-up needs of the highway system as promptly as possible after the war.

QUELLS FIRE, SERVES SUMMONS

PEEKSKILL, N. Y. - Sergeant Edward Reiger, of the state police, discovered yesterday, on overhauling a speeding motorist on the Taconic State Parkway east of Peekskill, that the man's car was afire. A pup tent which the driver had spread over some shrubs he was taking home from a camping trip sagged over the exhaust pipe and caught fire. Sergeant Reiger extinguished the fire and served a summons on the driver, Gustave Haut, who was making fifty miles an hour.

C.S.P. Sergeants (Special Attention) N.Y.S.P. Sergeants make arrests.

SLAYER SPURNS CLEMENCY;
WANTS TO DIE IN CHAIR

Let's Make It Unanimous,
He Begs Ohio Governor

COLUMBUS, OHIO - George H. Pierce, of Reynoldsburg, Ohio - who said he wants to die in the electric chair at Ohio Penitentiary - today sent a letter to Governor Frank J. Lausche asking him not to intervene in his case.

Pierce, who was convicted of slaying his wife and son, said that he was "completely satisfied" with the verdict of the jury and the Appeals Court, which upheld a lower-court decision sentencing him to death.

"Please do not be swayed by well-meaning relatives or friends, as I am perfectly willing and eager to pay the penalty which the state has demanded," Pierce wrote. "With your cooperation, let's make it unanimous."

SALESMEN OF THE LAW

(Coronet)

By James T. Mangan

The OLD-FASHIONED policeman of the stage and comics swaggered along with his club looking for trouble. He was full of authority. His threatening voice threw fear into the people. If he ran into an obstreperous character he cowed him with the club. He was always ready for a fight.

This was the public conception, merited or unmerited, of the old-time policemen. Of course, only a few were like that, but their stern methods of law enforcement seemed to color the popular idea of the whole force.

Lately people have come to know and like a new kind of policeman. He uses an altogether different technique. If he meets a tramp on the street, he determines whether the man is actually suffering, then helps him find food and shelter. He kids with the youngsters on their way to school and enjoys it when they respond by kidding him back.

If he's called upon to oust an unruly customer from a tavern, he doesn't burst in blustering and waving his club. Instead, he walks quietly over to the fractious one and says: "Hello, Joe, how're things going?" He makes it a personal conversation, and his voice remains low and pleasant. He becomes a salesman for law and order while remaining a gentleman. He'll absorb an unfair volume of insults while so doing, for his one aim is to get the unruly person out and on his way home.

So with praise, cajoling and wise salesmanship, he gets Joe to thinking that maybe it's time he called it an evening. Soon the two are outside in the fresh

air, and Joe has completely forgotten that two minutes before he wanted to fight the whole world.

The modern policeman doesn't threaten anybody, doesn't want to dominate, prefers to win his way and the law's way by playing second fiddle to the human, often childish instincts of the public. Conflict and friction have no place in good policing.

Today's policeman would no more invite trouble than a wise salesman would start a vicious argument with a customer.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(AP World)

Col. Edward J. Hickey, state commissioner of police, had barely finished his address before the June meeting of the Connecticut Associated Press at New London in which he discussed at length cooperation with the press, when he had a chance to make good - and did.

Guests were leaving the U. S. Maritime Service Officers' training school and walking down a fairly steep pathway, when Charles C. Hemenway, 62-year-old editor of The Hartford Times, slipped and severely dislocated his left elbow.

That was where Hickey came in. Within a matter of minutes he had summoned a state police ambulance from the nearby Groton barracks and Mr. Hemenway, his arm in a splint, was placed aboard and speeded to Hartford Hospital.

By this time, however, War Correspondent Hal Boyle, who also had spoken at the meeting, had missed his train for New York.

Hickey promptly summoned another car and provided Boyle with de luxe transportation right through to New York.

33 Men Start Course

In State Police School

NEW HAVEN REGISTER

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August, 1945

17 Students From Armed Services—Many Subjects Covered

Thirty-three men donned the uniforms and black ties of student State Police as classes opened at Bethany Barracks during the week. The group, including ten men from the New Haven area, will undergo rigorous training for a three-months' period with graduation set for November 20.

Present for the opening of classes was State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey. Asked how the new group compared with previous trainee recruits, he replied:

"Experience has shown that the product of the Merit System is of the best possible caliber for police service."

Fourteen of the recruits recently were discharged from the Army and one each from the Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps. The balance of the group recently have secured releases from employment in essential industry, including three from Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

Commissioner Hickey explained that the men all have been appointed on a durational basis. Asked to define "duration," in light of the surrender of Japan, the Commissioner pointed out that a state of war still exists such as continued after the last war until July, 1921, almost three years following the end of the German capitulation.

The new classes will increase the force to a strength of 269 men, including 65 other durational appointments. These durational appointments are made to fill vacancies occasioned by military leaves. In January another class will be started, the recruits already having passed their examinations. Though there are no women in the present class, the Commissioner said a few would be included in the next group.

All recruits first have qualified via the Merit System before they are referred to the commissioner. Of 35 names submitted, he may reject not more than two or accept the entire group.

"The purpose of the school is to determine and develop aptitude and attitude," he declared.

First Since 1943

This is the first police school since 1943, Commissioner Hickey pointed out. Since the beginning of the war, which preceded completion of Bethany Barracks by only a few months, three training schools have been conducted there. Two were held in 1942, one in 1943, but none last year.

The school has contributed many of its officers to the armed services. Out of a 1942 class of 32 recruits, only four remain with the department—the remaining 28 are in uniform. Majority of the men who have entered the department since the start of hostilities have remained for an average of only one year, the commissioner added. The



Commissioner Hickey Shown With Recruits
From New Haven Area

turnover is explained by the number who have resigned to enter the service or essential industry.

Because of the problems of reconversion and the anticipated unemployment, the present class of recruits is expected to be more permanent, Hickey declared. "There is not the inducement for them to leave."

Starting patrolmen are paid \$1,500 a year plus board and lodgings. The maximum is \$2,400 a year. However, highest pay for the uniformed force for the rank of Major is \$6,000 "and all are potential majors."

It will be a busy and demanding three months for the 33 recruits. They rise at 6:30 A. M. for calisthenics, eat breakfast and police their quarters, and report to class at 8:30 A. M. Classes continue until 5 P. M. with one and a half hours for lunch. After supper, educational films, study or classes are held until 10 P. M. and curfew is at 11 P. M. This varies on weekends when the men are taken in groups to theaters Saturday nights, and Sundays, when they are free to relax or attend religious services between 7 A. M. and noon. Starting at 1 P. M. Sundays they are taken to heavy traffic centers and given practical

instruction in traffic control. Their Sunday nights are free.

Forty-eight hour leaves are given every two weeks.

Commissioner Hickey said that every effort is made to secure the best men as instructors. Capt. John C. Kelly is the chief instructor and Lt. Leo J. Mulcahy is commanding officer of the school. Twelve officers on the force are on the teaching staff, all of whom have received special instruction training for their jobs.

Women Instructors

For the first time in the history of the training school State policewomen are being used as instructors. Four hold teachers certificates and instruct in mathematics, political science and civil government, and business English. Three registered nurses also are policewomen. Instruction in First Aid will be given by a former Red Cross worker, now with the department.

Specialists are brought here to instruct in certain phases of the training program. Northwestern University will furnish instructors in psychology, sociology and traffic. "Northwestern has the best police training school in the country," remarked the commissioner.

Other guest instructors in the

New State Police Classes Start

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75-hour course will be state attorneys, instructing in courtroom procedure, County Detective Joseph F. Mitchell, Coroner James J. Corrigan, representatives from the Yale clinics and Harvard Medical School and others.

Though the appointments are only durational, the men must pass examinations given by a board of examiners, consisting of one representative of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, a prosecuting attorney or judge, a representative of the School Teachers Association and one from Northwestern's traffic institute.

Study Course

The course of study includes 80 hours in general education, including psychology, sociology, business English, public speaking, mathematics, geography and the like; 105 hours in law and legal procedure, including criminal laws, rules of evidence, courts and procedure; 120 hours in traffic control; 275 hours in skills and physical education, including use of firearms, physical motor vehicle maintenance, drawing and sketching, First Aid; 60 hours of specialized services, including identification of criminals and 90 hours in department policies and relationships.

After passing the examinations, recruits are placed on a six months' probationary basis.

Included in the local group is George C. Rieger, 440 North Front Street, more familiarly known as "Dutch," former Wallingford football player and member of the National Guard. He was released from the Army recently after serving four years in the Military Police. Highlight of his Army service was his assignment to guard dignitaries at the United States monetary conference, Bretton Woods.

He will be a permanent member of the force, after completion of training. He first passed his competitive examination in 1941, but before he could attend school, was inducted. Rieger remained on the list, and after being discharged was appointed to the school.

Frank F. Shay of Hartford also made application before the war so will receive a permanent appointment.

"The Army is not too hard-hearted," declared Commissioner Hickey. They released Albert Varga of Warrenville on Wednesday this week so he could begin the school on Thursday. He previously had taken the examinations while on furlough from Camp Edwards.

Auxiliary police contributed two of the students, Raymond Piascik, 6 Eld Street, and James W. Dwyer, 248 Lombard Street, both of New Haven. Both entered the auxiliary

police when it first was organized and became interested in the work through that service, they explained when interviewed.

Piascik formerly was a toolmaker at the Winchester Arms plant and Dwyer was New Haven representative for the Connecticut Company in the claims department.

Other New Haveners

Other local men in the group are Joseph Sikorski, 611 Russell Street, a veteran of the Normandy campaign, who served three years with the Fifth Ranger Battalion. Since his discharge earlier this year, he has been employed by the Safety Circulating Heating and Lighting Company.

Jack A. Kennedy, 1086 Whalley Avenue, left his employment as guard at Yale University to join the police force, and Walter Swaun, 1 Goodwin Street, previously was employed by the Flanagan Ambulance Service.

Two other men in the group formerly were employed at the Winchester Arms Corporation, Ernest C. Harris at 87 Cherry Street, Milford, and of New Haven, and Joseph Ciercierski, 672 Russell Street. Harris was a member of the auxiliary State Police for two years and left the arms plant because "I always wanted to be a State Police officer." He had been a Grand

assembler. Ciercierski secured his release only the day before classes opened on Thursday.

Frank M. Cassello, 16 Center Street, Wallingford, is an Army veteran and former member of the Wallingford police. George H. Baldwin, 7 Strong Street, East Haven, was the final member of the local group.

Ivan Larsen, 2444 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, was accepted for the class but because of illness was unable to start his training. He will attend the next class. Two other prospective trainees also will attend the next class, Dominic Costello of Bridgeport and Arthur Hess of Eastford.

Others in the class are Wilfred J. Bellefleur, New London; John D. Bonolo, Kensington; Luke F. Clancy, Bridgeport; John B. Currier Jr., New London; James Costello, Fairfield; Paul R. Falzone, Watertown; Joseph Jasonis, Bridgeport; Arthur Johnson, Unionville; Ludwig Kolodziej, Wilson; Joseph P. Koss, Manchester; Arthur F. Lassen Jr., Bridgeport; Robert Meli, Greenwich; Robert J. Northcott, Bridgeport; Joseph D. Palin, New Britain; Frank Piluso, Bridgeport; Hinton S. Pope, New London; Carl Putz, Stafford Springs; Edward Schaller, Torrington; Louis R. Stefanek, Bridgeport, and Ralph E. Waterman of Newington.

AT THE ACADEMY



Opening of classes during the week at the Connecticut State Police Training School at the Bethany Barracks found Comsr. Edward J. Hickey (on the platform) addressing the 33 new recruits, outlining what will be expected of them as durational members of the force.

UNCLE SAM'S NEPHEWS

VOX-COP

AUGUST 1945

Naples, Italy
Dear Commissioner:

It has been months since I last dropped you a few lines. Time seems to fly by, and I suddenly discover I have fallen behind on my correspondence. I have meant to write much sooner and inform you of my change of address, which took place way back in January. At that time I left Casa Blanca, and came here to Naples. Because of this my copies of "Vox Cop" have been a little slow in reaching me, but better late than never! Thus I would appreciate it, if you notified the mailing dept. of "Vox Cop" of my new location.

Running true to form, the June edition of "Vox Cop" was as lively as ever. Once again I see that my old camping grounds, station "B", is off the beam, and not getting their monthly articles in. With that cute lass from Torrington in the office, it seems they should have an article each month on par with the other stations. I think that if the fellows back on the dept. knew how much we look forward to each month's edition, they would strive all the harder to see that each and every station was represented in the magazine.

"Vox Cop" has done much to make us feel that none of us were actually far from our friends on the dept. When a fellow gets a thousand miles from Conn. and reads that a fellow member of the dept. is stationed at Marseilles, another at the Riviera, France and still another had passed through Naples on his way home only a short time ago, then it's truly a small world. Little did Sgt. Joe Zurowski realize, or I, that I have flown over his head

hundreds of times while he was working on that tugboat in the harbor at Marseilles, and I was on the scheduled flights to Marseilles and Paris.

We do get around and see the world. The old saying "Join the Navy and see the world" must now be changed to Air Transport Command! I think that even an old "Gob" like Sgt. Ferris will have to admit we really get around. I read his letter to you in a back issue of "Vox Cop", describing his trip home from Iceland, and it was mighty interesting to say the least.

Our flights from Naples aren't like the good ole days of ferrying planes to Italy, England and India, when we would see new pastures every day. Now it is more or less over the same routes day in and out. However, I have seen and visited many places since coming here. Recently I made the flight over the "Alps" to Munich, Frankfort and Paris. The flights I would recommend the most though are the ones I made to Bucharest, Rumania; Athens, Greece; Belgrade, Yugoslavia; and Budapest, Hungary. Americans are a rarity over there and the people really treat you swell. Their customs are strangely similar to ours, more so than I ever realized. They are expecting much from us in post-war plans, and I hope we don't let them down.

Well, Commissioner, I'm afraid I have bent your ear a little more than I intended to. This letter is slowly growing into a book. Please pass on my best regards to every member of the dept. and I hope I'll be seeing all of you sometime this fall.

Sincerely,
S/Sgt. Johnny Winn

STYLES IN CRIME

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AUGUST 1945

IN OLDER HARTFORD

50 Years Ago

From The Times, August 9, 1895

Horse thieves raid State Prison at Wethersfield and steal a fine pair of black horses, harness, carriage and a quantity of oats.

From The Times, August 10, 1895

The team stolen from the State Prison is recovered at New Haven, where the thief, an ex-prison inmate, who was selling it at auction was arrested. He left a sarcastic note at the prison for Warden Woodbridge.

From The Times, August 14, 1895

R. R. Perkins, ex-inmate, who stole pair of horses, carriage, etc. from the State Prison, had advertised the team for sale in New Haven a week before he stole it.

ROBBED POOR BOXES TO EARN HIS LIVING

CHICAGO - Julius Goss, fifty-nine, told police today he had made a living for forty-eight years by robbing church poor boxes.

When police arrested him they found \$50 in coins in his room, \$185 in currency, and a bank book showing \$450 deposited. Goss said he usually counted on a \$20 take each Sunday.

They also discovered a pencil tipped with chewing gum which Goss said he used to lift coins from poor boxes.

When police questioned him about an incendiary fire at St. Peter's Church he replied: "Why should I set fire to a church when that's where I get my living?"

PHONE OFFICE BANDITS GET \$200

OLD FORGE, N.Y. - Three masked men stole an estimated \$200 from the safe of the Upstate Telephone Company early today after forcing the lone operator into another room at gunpoint. Mrs. Sadie Baker told state police the three, faces covered with red bandannas, entered the office from the cellar. While one man ordered her into the next room, the others ransacked the office, she said. State Police Lieutenant E. J. Dougherty said the safe had not been forced. He said the robbers probably found the combination while ransacking desks.

"It could happen here"

Vox Cop

In Cromwell, police are still on the alert for the mysterious intruder who has been poking around the homes of service wives. He has been seen a number of times, but always one jump ahead of the local sleuths.

He's quite an intelligent fellow and uses the telephone to his advantage. First he calls to see if anyone is at home and if the prospects are good he visits the house and scares the day-lights out of the women. Residents and police have warned that if he doesn't stop his tactics they may be forced to arm themselves with shotguns and go out on the prowl after him.

Cattle rustling has been discovered in various sections of the state according to the state police. One of the first cases was the disappearance of eight lambs from the country club in Cromwell where they were being kept before slaughtering.

THIEF GIVES JOLT TO CELEBRATION PLANS IN CHESHIRE

100 Records for Block Dance On
VJ-Night Stolen from Planner

Cheshire, Conn. - This town's extensive plans for a bang-up VJ-Day celebration received a rude jolt today when Gordon Bain revealed the theft of a collection of more than 100 phonograph records and a collection of electrical tools from his car last night.

The records were to have been used in a block dance on VJ night. Bain said that he, Charles Heath, Harry Dubuque and Bud Fuller spent most of Sunday stringing about a quarter of a mile of wire along Cheshire's Main Street, placing amplifiers at each end for the block dance.

When they concluded at 12:30 this morning that VJ-Day would be postponed, they decided to return to their separate homes. It was then that the loss was discovered.

Bain estimated his personal loss at \$500 and said the town would lose much of its VJ celebration unless the "meanest thief" returned the property.

CHICAGO - The Chicago police discovered when they came to work one morning that over the weekend somebody had rifled the custodian's office in police headquarters and made off with hundreds of envelopes containing evidence to be used in criminal cases pending. The burglar apparently climbed seven stories on a fire escape, and got into a vault by sawing off a padlock. Burglars are always supposed to overlook something in their haste, and this Chicago burglar overlooked \$200,000 in cash which was in an inner vault.

SEIZED IN 20-CENT BURGLARY

NEW YORK - Hernandez Sergio, thirty-five, who has a record of nine arrests and two felony convictions, was held without bail yesterday when he appeared in Felony Court on a charge of burglary. Sergio, it was charged, climbed through an open window at 322 East Seventy-ninth Street, ransacked the rooms of Angelina Lindner, and attempted to make away with 20 cents worth of costume jewelry.

CHICAGO ROBBERS USE MAYOR'S ESCORT CAR

CHICAGO - Chicago police, still smarting from the audacity of burglars who looted the Central Police Station vault, on the seventh floor of \$1,000 cash and valuables a week ago, entered another painful notation in their records today. It said: "Mayor Edward J. Kelly's police escort car - used in at least four South Side holdups early today - recovered after ninety-mile-an-hour chase." The holdup men got away.

The automobile, which is used to escort the Mayor on his trips about the city, was stolen last night from in front of the home of its driver, Detective John J. Gallagher. Police got the news through an alarm that several men riding in a car bearing license plates of the automobile were fleeing after a holdup. A police squad picked up the trail, chased the car across the South Side, lost it after a series of sharp turns around corners, and later found the car abandoned.

We can hear John Prendergast and Commissioner Allman down East - Sorry we can't print it -

Vox-Cop

TROOPER AND BOY SPILL INTO RIVER

Swept Mile Down Delaware As
Boat Upsets In Search For Pistol

PHILLIPSBURG, N.J. - A Pennsylvania state trooper and a civilian volunteer were tossed into the swollen waters of the Delaware River while attempting to free a magnet being used in the search for the missing pistol of State Police Sergeant Cornelius A. O'Donnell, killed Sunday by Ernest Rittenhouse of 535 Liberty Street, Orange. The magnet became snagged while being dragged.

The trooper was Private John Cavanaugh of the Easton Barracks. He and John T. Antonio, 17, of Martins Creek, Pa., were in the latter's outboard boat underneath the trestle between Martins creek and Brainards trying to dislodge the magnet. According to Detective Fred Bodenstein of Washington Barracks of New Jersey State Police, a cable attached to the magnet caught in the outboard motor, capsizing the craft.

Land on West Bank

The two and the boat were swept downstream about a mile before being washed up on the Pennsylvania side of the river. Antonio was in bathing trunks and did not experience any difficulty keeping afloat.

According to Detective Bodenstein, Cavanaugh with another Pennsylvania State policeman, Corporal Bessinger, and Sergeant Richard Barber of the Hawthorne Barracks of New York State Police, were using the magnet from the trestle when it became caught. Antonio volunteered the use of his boat.

Bodenstein said the magnet was lent by the New York State Police. It is of horseshoe shape weighing between 30 and 35 pounds. A coil wrapped in waterproofed material is in the center. Cables leading to a one-horse power motor on the trestle provided electricity.

First Time Used

It was the first time the New Jersey State Police have used such a device, Bodenstein said. The New York State Police have had success with it. Efforts to retrieve the magnet will be resumed later.

A smaller magnet, given New Jersey State Police by Ingersoll Rand Co., was used after the larger one was snagged. Search for the missing pistol has been postponed until the river subsides.

SLAYER OF WIFE, COP: RITTENHOUSE CONFESSES;

PHILLIPSBURG, N.J. - Ernest Rittenhouse, Orange resident, accused of murdering his wife and a State Police sergeant, collapsed last night while being questioned about the killing and the wounding of a second trooper. He was removed to Warren Hospital.

He had been recaptured at dawn yesterday, asleep in a Martins Creek (Pa.) bungalow about seven miles north of here, after a 36-hour manhunt by police of two States.

Unable to eat because of two bullets in his left cheek and neck, Rittenhouse withstood several hours of grilling, answering questions in an expressionless voice, only to collapse when Essex County detectives

started to recount the killing of his wife, Angeline, 28, in their Orange home.

Seized at Bungalow

Rittenhouse was seized at the bungalow of Theodore DeReamer in Martins Creek. Rittenhouse was taken to Easton, Pa., just across the river from Phillipsburg, for legal proceedings which enabled New Jersey State Police to take him to Washington Barracks.

At the hearing before Alderman Francis Caflin, Det. Sgt. Augustus Albrecht and Cpl. Edwin Wallace of the New Jersey State Police testified they were in "close pursuit" of Rittenhouse when he entered Pennsylvania and that the arrest was legal under a compact between the states. Caflin granted the legality.

Waives Extradition

Declaring that "I've done it and I'm ready to face it," Rittenhouse waived extradition.

Warren County Prosecutor Saul E. Schechter said Rittenhouse confessed to the slaying of his wife and Sgt. Cornelius O'Donnell, 43, commander of the Washington barracks of the state police and the wounding of Trooper Frank Perry. O'Donnell was fatally shot, Schechter said after Rittenhouse had been seized near Martins Creek and while the officers were returning him to New Jersey. After the shooting he escaped by plunging into the swollen waters of the Delaware River.

One Trooper Dies Of Wound

Perry, 38, of Trenton, was on the danger list at Warren Hospital with chest wounds. O'Donnell died several hours after he was

admitted to the hospital with gunshot wounds of the abdomen and arms.

Retracing his actions of Saturday, Rittenhouse, they said, told of working all day at the Speedway Corp., East Orange, and returning to his home at 535 Liberty St., Orange, about 6 P.M.

Collapses Under Quiz

When the officers started to question him of a reported quarrel leading up to the slaying of his wife, Rittenhouse began to sob, police said, and collapsed. He was removed to the hospital and placed under guard.

Mrs. Rittenhouse died in Orange Memorial Hospital a few hours after she was struck several times with an ax in the kitchen of the Rittenhouse home. Det. Sgt. Benjamin Troncone and Detective Kelsey Nuttman of Orange said Rittenhouse escaped through a rear door of the Orange house as members of the family were telephoning police. The fugitive fled to Brainards, N.J., the home of his parents, across the river from Martins Creek.

Orange Police Judge Philip Singer yesterday issued a warrant charging Rittenhouse with the slaying of his wife, mother of three children. The complaint was made by Johnson. A murder charge was made by Schechter in the slaying of O'Donnell. Rittenhouse wrested the police officer's gun in a tussle on the bridge and turned the revolver on both troopers, and then jumped into the river.

Perry fired at the swimming man and inflicted the bullet wounds in the chin, neck and arm which Rittenhouse had when captured yesterday.

DeReamer said he was acquainted with Rittenhouse and he knew

when he found him in the bungalow that Rittenhouse was wanted by the state police. He said he feigned ignorance of the shooting on the bridge.

Asked For Cigaretts

He quoted Rittenhouse as saying "Good morning, Dory," and asking for cigarettes. DeReamer said he complied with the request, changed his clothing and told Rittenhouse he was going out. Rittenhouse, DeReamer said, replied he was going "back to sleep."

DeReamer went to notify the authorities and en route met Albrecht and Lt. Harry Cibulla of the New Jersey police who were searching for the fugitive. The police officers said Rittenhouse offered no resistance when taken. Rittenhouse was kept manacled until returned to New Jersey.

O'Donnell's revolver is still missing and believed to be in the river.

BANDITS GET \$15,000 IN CIRCUS HOLDUP

Alton, Ill., - Four bandits seized a money wagon recently, kidnapped three persons and looted two Clyde Beatty wild animal circus safes of \$15,000, part of which was the circus payroll.

Two of the bandits appeared at the circus grounds early today as the last of the show was being moved, forcing mechanic Walter Rogers, 34, to drive through Alton. Transportation chief Thomas MacMahon, 44, saw the wagon-trailer leave and gave chase in a taxi.

As the cab pulled up beside the trailer two bandits in a car convoying the money wagon forced MacMahon and the taxi driver,

Lewis Bobo, to join the procession which drove 16 miles. It stopped at an isolated oil refinery dump near Roxana, Ill.

When the bandits threatened to dynamite open the trailer, MacMahon and Rogers unlocked the door. The bandits opened two safes and carefully sifted the cash from among checks, some of which were for federal taxes.

They bound their prisoners with wire, rope and leather straps and then fled. The men worked themselves loose and reported the robbery to Alton police.

HAS-BEEN, 85, TOO OLD TO USE IT, RENTS BURGLAR KIT TO NEOPHYTES

(N. Y. Herald Tribune)

Theodore Grant is getting too old and frail to wield burglar tools himself, so now he rents them, according to police, to sturdy young neophytes in the trade, coaches them and handles their loot. He is eighty-five.

Acting on a tip, Detective James Mulligan went yesterday to Grant's home at 56 Ludlow Street while the occupant was absent and found there two steel jimmies and two clarinets valued at \$100 each.

When Grant returned, Detective Mulligan arrested the bald, toothless little man, who is 5 feet 4 inches in height and weighs 137 pounds, on charges of possessing burglar tools and stolen goods.

Grant admitted ownership of the crowbars, Detective Mulligan said, but professed surprise at the presence of the clarinets in his apartment.

Musical instruments, however, are a specialty in his receiving-stolen-goods line, the police records show. The last time he

was sent to the penitentiary, in March, 1941, for an indeterminate sentence, it was for receiving a gold-plated saxophone, trumpet, and clarinet.

Grant had been permitted to plead guilty to a misdemeanor, to avoid a life sentence, and Judge Jonah J. Goldstein thought that would be the last of him, with the indeterminate sentence ended in a home for the aged.

Ten years earlier, his age had been pleaded so successfully by an assigned lawyer, State Senator Elmer F. Quinn, that Grant avoided a life sentence under the Baumes law, of which Mr. Quinn was a co-author. (That time it was typewriters, instead of musical instruments.)

"It would be a terrible tragedy," pleaded Mr. Quinn, "to send this man to prison when he is approaching death."

The jury deliberated four hours and acquitted him. He had previously been convicted sixteen times, in a career dating back to 1889, and had passed twenty-nine years in prison.

STATE'S WITNESS NOT INQUISITIVE

Waterbury - Jesse Mazon, 23, colored, 64 Bishop St., decided discretion was the better part of valor during an argument early Monday on Bishop St.

Testifying as a state's witness in City Court today, Jesse said he was having words with Cornelius Manning, 26, colored, when the latter drew a "shiny thing" from his pocket and declared, "I'll blow your brains out."

Prosecutor Fred Palomba asked the witness if it was a gun. "Brother, I didn't hang around long enough to find out," replied Jesse.

SETS \$50,000 FIRE, HELPS PUT IT OUT, GETS \$50 REWARD

Los Angeles--(AP)--Martin R. Ryan, 23, who told police he set a \$50,000 furniture warehouse blaze because he had been rebuffed by a girl on a streetcar, was ordered held in \$2,500 bail for preliminary hearing on arson charges.

Detective W. M. Gidney quoted Ryan as saying he broke into the furniture warehouse to set the fire, waited until smoke poured from the building, turned in an alarm, and then assisted fire fighters so successfully that the owner of the building gave him \$50 reward.

WARTIME RACKETETS

The day after a mother had been informed her son was killed in action, a man came to the door and offered to make a beautiful enlarged portrait for only \$1.98. She had only one good picture of the boy, which was small, and she gave it to him. After what seemed a long time, the man returned and presented a clumsily tinted picture in a big ornate frame - and a bill for many times more than \$1.98. She protested but he insisted it was what she ordered - a \$1.98 picture and a frame. She maintained she ordered no frame and said she'd just take her snapshot and forget the whole matter. The salesman refused. The charges were paid. The mother would have paid almost any price to regain the one good picture of her boy.

Other racketeers attempted to sell information picked up from short wave broadcasts by enemy nations, to the families of missing soldiers and sailors or prisoners of war.

TOUGH TRIO NABBED BY STATE COPS

(Sunday Herald)

William Reed, self-styled bad-man and Dillinger from the west, had his wings clipped by state and local police and was arraigned before Judge A. A. Ribicoff in Hartford police court on a breach of peace charge.

The 26-year-old Reed, who boasted to a couple of young companions that he was a notorious bank-robber, had his case continued at request of police, who intend to assure themselves that the young man isn't quite so desperate as he said he was.

First information startled police received concerning Reed was when George Callahan, 421 Park St. walked into the detective bureau at 3:20 a.m. and announced that his son, Thomas, was missing from home.

He stated that the boy left a note for his mother, stating that he and another youth, Richard Gilbert, 206 Victoria Rd., had met a man by name of Bill Dillinger, and that Dillinger had invited them to pull some jobs with him.

By jobs, young Callahan said in his note, Dillinger meant breaking into gasoline stations in Washington St.

Police promptly flashed an alarm to officers to be on the watch for the three bandits and to keep a sharp eye on the gasoline stations in Washington St.

At 3:50 a.m., Trooper Edward Matus spotted Reed and the two youths in Maple Av. near the city line.

He picked them up, brought them to state police barracks and then notified Hartford police.

That aboy, Eddie!

"Zeke"

COMPETITION AMONG THIEVES

(Herald Tribune)

YONKERS, N.Y. - Burglars climbed down an embankment behind a building on North Broadway Monday morning, got onto the roof of a shoe store operated by Harry Janapoll and then into the office of the United Electrical Workers where they obtained \$25. Dizzied by this success, they returned Tuesday morning and squeezed into Mr. Janapoll's store through a sky-light. They emerged even dizzier, for along with another \$25 they obtained several hundred pairs of shoes. What made theirs an especially heady triumph was the fact that colleagues who used the same approach to enter the Yonkers Savings & Loan Association at 28 North Broadway several weeks ago found police waiting as they climbed back up the embankment with \$15,000.

EXTRA POLICE CALLED IN EVANSTON

EVANSTON, ILL., (AP) - To combat a wave of sex crimes in Evanston, 200 emergency city policemen have been called into service as the City Council offered \$1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the rapists. Police Chief Carl Ekman said about thirty-five of the citizen policemen, wearing stars and legally deputized, are to patrol the streets in the city nightly, on foot and in cars, to supplement the regular police. In addition, seven extra emergency policemen have been assigned to patrol duty. Six sex cases have been reported in the last two weeks.

TECHNIQUES IN CRIME DETECTION

VOX-COP

PAGE I

AUGUST 1945

MOUTHWASHING BURGLAR LEAVES TELLTALE CLUES

Oklahoma City - (UP) - Oklahoma police were in hopes of catching a burglar who really cared what his friends thought, for he paused during a recent burglary to use a little mouth wash in a drug store he had entered and stole 15 cartons of cigarettes and \$25 in cash.

The casual swig of mouth wash which the thief took and the newly opened bottle he left on the counter may cost him his freedom. On the bottle were his fingerprints.

The police promise they won't tell - they'll arrest him.

CRIME CONCERNS ALL, SAYS ALCORN

STATE'S ATTORNEY TELLS KIWANIS OF CITIZEN JOB

(Hartford Times)

"The handling of the crime problem is not solely a prosecutor's or a policeman's job but a community problem," State's Atty. H. Meade Alcorn Jr. told the Kiwanis Club Thursday at the City Club.

"Crime has become more and more a sociological problem and everyone has as much to do with it as your hired man--the prosecutor or the policeman," he said. "Someone besides the policeman must help and you can't shrug off this job."

Mr. Alcorn, speaking on the work of his office, cited exam-

ples of information given the police which led to the arrest of criminals. He said that an alert gasoline station attendant in Warrenton, Mos., had played a large part in the capture of the Rossi brothers who were convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hedwig Wegner of Plainville this year; another gasoline station attendant had led to the arrest of a criminal named Swanson who had criminally assaulted a little girl in East Hartford.

Typify Responsibility

"These people exhibited the type of citizenship we all have to shoulder," Mr. Alcorn said. "A policeman can't always be on the spot."

He said the last peacetime figures on the crime problem indicated 4,000,000 criminals in the United States -- or four out of every 130 people. "Connecticut has less than that average," he said, "but we have some of those people here." He said that there had been 30 homicides here since August, 1942, seven of which drew first degree convictions.

He cited the many scientific approaches now used in the problem of crime--fingerprinting, photography and the ballistic sciences and gave histories of some cases which have been proven when all evidence was of a scientific nature. He also described a few freak or "Believe It or Not" cases, such as one which was the aiding and abetting of a suicide.

WIFE TRAPS G. I. AS QUARRY IN SING SING BREAK

4-Year Hunt Nets Gangster Wanted As Accomplice In Escape That Killed Four

For four years and three months police of Brooklyn's-Greenpoint precinct searched doggedly for a sallow-faced gangster named Charles Bergstrom who was alleged to have been an outside accomplice in a bloody Sing Sing prison break that cost four lives in 1941.

At 2 a.m. yesterday, a few minutes after a taxicab driver played informer and gave them the nod, the police finally caught up with their man in a dim-lit tenement at 151 Green Street in Brooklyn.

The sight of him gave them a jolt.

The sallow-faced gangster punk was bronzed and hard and he wore the uniform of a United States Army private with five battle stars legitimately earned under a false name during eighteen months service in the European theater as a cook with the 670th Bomber Squadron. He also wore the Good Conduct ribbon.

But, to the police, he was still Charles Bergstrom, a forty-three-year-old former convict with a record of at least eleven arrests going back to 1918, and suspected of being a key outside figure in the biggest prison break in Sing Sing's history.

Greenpoint police - particularly Detective John Smith - made a habit of checking Bergstrom's last known address - the tenement at 151 Green Street. They checked it incessantly for four years and three months, and they contracted with people in the neigh-

borhood to turn informer if Bergstrom ever showed up.

Shortly before 2 a.m. yesterday, the tip came from a hackman whose name is withheld. Bergstrom had made the oldest mistake in his business - he had returned to an old haunt.

Detective Smith and Patrolman Theodore McCarthy and Joseph Ferrara sped to the tenement. On the sidewalk in front of the place, they found Bergstrom's former wife, Loretta, screaming. She said a man had broken into her rooms and that she had fled down the fire escape.

Washes Bleeding Wrist

At a sink in the woman's rooms the police found a soldier washing a bleeding wrist; he had cut himself smashing the door. The uniform was a surprise, but the face was familiar.

"Come on along, Charlie," said Detective Smith.

Then followed ten hours of questioning with Bergstrom insisting against all evidence that he was Private Ryan on a three-day pass from Fort Dix, N.J., where he had been sent after returning here by troopship recently.

Finally, the questioning wore him down - with the passing of time he gave up and admitted his identity.

WEST HARTFORD

Deputy Judge Hugh Joseloff in Town Court recently in West Hartford commended state and local police for their alertness.

"The forces seem to be consistently capturing lawbreakers," he said.

We must think today of Our Children's Tomorrow

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THE FAMILY

THE BACKGROUND:

Good behavior or bad starts in the home. A child is as dependent upon his parents for his moral attitudes toward life as he is for the language he speaks and the clothes he wears. There is no magic formula to create sound moral principles in a child. By their words, and equally important, by their example, the parents build up in the child his "code of behavior." To accept and believe the teachings of his parents, the child must first know that they love, accept and believe in him. This means the family must be a "going concern" and the child one of the partners.

Whatever differences of opinion parents may have, they should present a united front to their children. Then the family can present a united front to the world. It takes effort to develop good children; but good children are worth it.

This is published as a trial to see whether or not more information like this, in newspaper space and elsewhere, would help solve this problem. We would like your comments. Send them to The Greater Hartford Community Chest, 15 Lewis Street, Hartford. The suggestions are sound; they come from experienced people. For example, the facts here have been reviewed and approved by Judge Thomas D. Gill, presiding judge of The Juvenile Court for the State of Connecticut.

SEVEN SUGGESTIONS:

- 1—The responsibility belongs to both parents. The father has not finished when he brings home his pay envelope. The mother should not put, on the father, all the burden of "making them behave."
- 2—Children change as they grow older. Parents must keep up with this development. To have understood your child at six is not to understand him at fourteen. Try to give your child rights and privileges consistent with his age. Seek from him a sense of responsibility toward his obligations in the home, school and community, commensurate with his years.
- 3—Standards of right and wrong find their ultimate foundation in the law of God. Give your child the religious background he needs. The Church helps you do this. Take your children to church.
- 4—Cooperate with the child's school. Don't fight it. Don't be indifferent. Show an interest in your child's school work. Join the PTA; attend all the meetings; that's the place to learn what the school is doing and why. That's how you improve things you don't like about a school.
- 5—Investigate neighborhood recreational facilities. Perhaps your child doesn't know how to use facilities that already exist . . . playgrounds, clubs, Scout troops, church and school and other facilities.
- 6—If there are not enough of these activities in your neighborhood, you can start them. Alone. Go to the YMCA, YWCA, Boy or Girl Scouts, Neighborhood Center or the Community Chest. They will help you start needed activities.
- 7—Know your children's friends. Not as a spy, but as a friend of theirs. Help them make good friends. Show an interest in their good friends.

And please remember this: Keep your family working together, playing together, planning together, doing everything you can together. It's better for your children; it's better for you, and it's more fun that way.

THE GREATER HARTFORD COMMUNITY CHEST

COURTESY

VOX-COP

AUGUST 1945

Serving the Motoring Public

The July issue of VOX-COP included the first of a series of special reports of the services rendered the public by our personnel. Our publication is printed at the end of the month and July's copy carried the June report of services to the motoring public.

The following like report for July indicates an increasing number of helpful services and it may be said that at the printing of this issue - toward the end of August - it is quite apparent from the bulk of our files at Headquarters, that our September number will contain an interesting account of our officers' efforts to aid those in danger or distress.

TABULATION OF SERVICES RENDERED IN JULY 1945

- 45 Motorists assisted in the changing and repairing of tires.
- 29 Assisted by calling a mechanic to repair motor trouble and in such instances moved vehicle from highway and assisted otherwise.
- 21 Called garage to change and repair or replace flat tires. Usually assisting otherwise in such cases.
- 4 Motorists out of gasoline. Secured gas and assisted generally until travel was resumed.
- 25 Motorists with minor motor difficulties. Assisted in repair without aid of mechanic.
- 2 Motors dry. Secured water and aided generally.
- 3 Vehicle fire extinguished by officer.

OFFICERS REPORTING AID TO MOTORISTS OFFICERS AND NUMBER OF SERVICES BY EACH

STATION G, WESTPORT					
George Fogarty	23	George Fray	6	Sgt. Albert Rivers	3
Vincent Searles	19	James Angeski	5	Sgt. Charles Hartley	2
Thomas Nichol	16	Warren French	4	Robert J. Murphy	2
Stanley Sobolewski	13	Stephen Howell	4	Frank Baylis	1
Emil Struzik	8				
STATION L, LITCHFIELD					
Alden Thompson	4	John Wilcox	3	Wilbur Calkins	1
STATION F, WESTBROOK					
Edward Gayer	3	Charles Fritchard	1	Leonard Menard	1
STATION K, COLCHESTER					
Ralph Boyington	1	Thomas O'Brien	1	Wendell Tatro	1
STATION C, STAFFORD					
Henry Gowdy	2	John Kearney	1		
STATION D, DANIELSON					
Thomas Deeley	1	Thomas McGrath	1		
STATION B, CANAAN					
		Lawrence Beizer	1		
STATION I, BETHANY					
		Samuel Freeman	1		

ENFORCEMENT HIGHWAY SAFETY EDUCATION

ENGINEERING

VOX-COP

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August, 1945

The Coming **SLAUGHTER**

The combination of bad roads, old cars and inexperienced drivers casts a black shadow over the brave new world

by BERTRAM B. FOWLER

THE MOTORING public, these last few years, has been fed a vast amount of glorified hoopla. Vivid pictures by painters and writers have promised us super-highways where magnesium automobiles with transparent plastic tops zoom across the country at fantastic speeds in perfect safety.

It's a cinch that in time we can build the super-highways. What's more, we can build into them the safety factors that will—in time—allow for hundred-mile-an-hour speeds. Engineers assuredly can design the cars to travel at those speeds.

But right now is the time to climb down off our roseate clouds of dream stuff and soberly take stock of what we have, and objectively appraise what we may expect to have in the immediate future. Traffic experts, enforcement agencies and safety councils have been devoting considerable time and thought to the situation. The summation of their findings has caused them to raise a crop of gray hairs.

Unless we take drastic steps to acquaint drivers with the crying need for safety, the nation will pay in a horrifying death rate. Moreover, it will be a death rate that will dwarf even the casualties we are suffering in this most murderous and devastating of all wars. Even today, with relatively little driving, auto injuries outnumber war casualties three to one. And since Pearl Harbor, autos have killed 89 thousand, more than one-third as many Americans as have been killed by enemy guns. We will pay for our post-war driving spree in millions of injuries, a huge percentage of them leaving the victims with permanent disabilities.

Let's take a look at the motor vehicle accidents in 1944. In that

year 24,300 persons were killed and 850 thousand injured; 70 thousand, of the 850 thousand injured, were left with some permanent disability. Yet the 1944 toll was 39 per cent below that of 1941. But don't let's get complacent about that drop until we look at some qualifying figures. According to the best available figures, four million units of transportation left the roads in those three years. The gas shortage and the critical shortage of tires entered the picture—remember? Wartime restrictions cut driving speeds to 35 miles an hour.

THIS is the state of affairs that prevails today. But when the war ends and restrictions of gas and travel are lifted a few million Americans are going to want to be going places—but fast. Many of them will want to see if the old jalopy still has the stuff to hit sixty or seventy.

And you might as well make up your mind that it will be the old jalopy. For, as the manufacturers have told us, it is going to take the automobile companies at least two years to catch up to the demand for new cars. And it will probably be three or four or more years before you see even the ghost of those fancy futuristic models that the lads have been dreaming up.

Now what about the condition of the highways? Construction of new highways, beyond those needed by the military, long ago came to a standstill. Old highways, pounded by the heavy loads of wartime trucking, have not been properly maintained. Add to this the fact that traffic departments of the police have been denuded by the services. During that period of transition from war to peace the absence of adequate traffic control is going to add to the slaughter. It is going to take time to get veteran traffic policemen out of the Army

and back on their motorcycles. It is going to take much longer to train the army of necessary replacements.

But that's only part of the picture. Children are used to playing in streets virtually untraveled in wartime. And don't forget that in most places anyone can get a driver's license to slam about in almost any kind of car. And then there is a whole generation of youngsters who have been waiting for a chance to learn to drive and go bouncing over the roads.

Keeping the above painfully in mind, suppose we now take into account the official figures that show two primary causes of accidents to be mechanical defects and tire failures. Hence it will be seen that, with millions of added drivers whizzing along bumpy, ill-maintained highways in shaky, rattletrap cars, we have a made-to-order situation that spells SLAUGHTER AHEAD in the biggest and blackest letters.

While it is likely to be at its bloodiest on highways jammed with vacationists and pleasure-seekers, the scythe will sweep through the cities, too. Many large towns already are experiencing frightful conditions of traffic congestion, even with the reduced number of cars that are now operating. Only a few cities can meet the demand for adequate parking facilities. Street cars run rigidly down the center of streets, juicy hazards when the steel rails become slippery with rain or ice.

THESE, BRIEFLY, are the facts. And they add up to an overwhelming amount of sudden death and crippling accidents. We've got to do something about it, and begin to do it *now*. What are we going to do? Let's take a look at what thousands of experts on the subject consider "musts."

The most immediate needs you will find in the box on the opposite page. And all the way along we must keep in mind such ultimate goals as interstate highways and off-the-street parking.

CORONET

New York's famous Fifth Avenue presents a glaring example of this latter need. The Avenue is comparatively narrow, yet half the invaluable traffic space is taken up by rows of parked cars with the result that moving traffic crawls in a nightmare of slow motion.

Thus it becomes apparent that the city must work out ambitious depressed or elevated traffic routes, or else get really tough and ban all parking in the metropolitan area. In this case the visitor, commuter or shopper would have to leave his car outside the zone and ride some public conveyance to the point of business or visit.

Naturally people won't like this. But the problem is so acute that, barring a plan of off-the-street parking, the motorist will have to take it—and try to like it—if city traffic is to function at all well.

The anachronism of the street car is an unnecessary one. The streets could handle more traffic safer with the car tracks gone, while the city could still utilize the power-line overhead. Dozens of cities already have made the switch to trackless trolleys with happy results. The trackless trolley, running on silent rubber tires, can pull up at the curb to load and unload while still utilizing the cheap power in the lines above. Moreover their passengers stand no chance of being tossed to the pavement by the motorist who only saw a green light—and didn't stop.

A Federal plan for interstate highways, another ultimate safety aim, already has been set up. Work undoubtedly will begin as soon as the end of the war releases manpower and necessary equipment. Many people believe that the building of these super-highways will take from ten to twenty years, though improved road-building equipment may shave several years from those estimates.

Into these highways undoubtedly will go all the necessary safety factors. To maintain the speed that is being talked about, most hazards will be eliminated. On several of our main highways, built just before the war, this already has been done. Getting rid of intersections and grade crossings is comparatively easy when you are building roads to carry many lanes of traffic in each direction.

But the appearance of these national highways eventually will

present a hazard in itself, unless states and communities complete the job by showing individual drivers the need to slow down as they come off the speedways. Don't forget the psychological factor involved—a driver accustomed to whizzing along at seventy or better is going to carry some of that high-speed freedom with him when he emerges onto the so-called secondary highways.

Another important goal is the uniform enforcement of traffic laws. Such regulations as road signs, stop signals, hand signals, highway line-markings and the like have been fairly well standardized. But apprehension of and penalties for violations of these rules vary enormously from state to state and county to county. In one community a driver who runs a stop sign may have his license revoked for six months, while a hundred miles away the same mistake would draw only a warning.

To enforce existing codes of traffic regulations there must be a thoroughly trained and capable body of traffic officers, sufficiently large to cover the given territory. Traffic courts and judges must be uniformly firm in dealing with violators all through the country.

But it is with the motorist himself that the biggest job must be done.

A whole generation of drivers must be trained, while others are re-trained. Requirements and examinations for permission to drive must be just as tough as the situation demands. It has been pointed

out by the Better Vision Institute of New York that there are millions of drivers on the roads today whose vision is not clear enough and far enough to allow them to drive at high speeds.

Yet there are states which, right up to the war, set up no stiffer requirements for a driver's license than that the applicant have the price of the license in his pocket. Turn these drivers loose on the post-war highways, super or not, and every such license becomes almost a death warrant for some hapless motorist or pedestrian.

Herein we have given merely the broad outlines of a situation that spells disaster and death if something is not done about it. The cost will be high. The Federal government is talking in terms of one billion, five hundred million dollars for their interstate highway system. It will take many more billions to bring state and municipal roads up to the necessary high standards. It will take still more billions to build the kind of enforcement army we will need from coast to coast. And it will take many millions to weed out the unfit drivers and impress on the others that the machine under their control is as potentially dangerous as the tanks the boys rolled over the face of Europe.

The bill will be huge. But we will pay it—or else. We will pay it because our children at this moment are being held as hostages. Either we will spend the enormous sum required or have the hostages executed or maimed for life.

Here's What Needs To Be Done

1. Build safety into all new highways and improvements.
2. Provide competent traffic engineering services in every state and city.
3. Rebuild depleted police forces and train their personnel.
4. Inspect all vehicles periodically at official inspection stations.
5. Provide specialized handling of traffic cases in court.
6. Keep dangerous drivers off the road through driver license examination and improvement programs.
7. Get the facts, through accident reporting and analyses.
8. Teach safety, including safe driving, in all schools.
9. Inform and instruct all adult drivers and pedestrians.
10. Enact and enforce uniform, modern traffic laws.

—NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

What Is Your Community Doing?

RECIPE FOR BETTER TRAFFIC CONTROL

(Waterbury American)

If you are among those who scamper across the sidewalks in Exchange Place just after the traffic light has flickered against you, you will quickly understand what we have to say about traffic at that point. Pedestrians who start crossing as soon as the light turns in their favor have no difficulty in reaching the other curb in plenty of time. It is the last few who step off just before the signal flashes red who are endangered. They must hot-foot it pretty fast or get caught in a traffic jam, unless the officer puts up his hands in a "hold everything" command.

The trouble seems to be that the yellow light is given slight consideration in the timing of the signal. It is on for such a short duration that pedestrians who are caught midway don't have sufficient time to complete their journey. Traffic authorities, in their desire to speed automobile traffic, neglect pedestrians. A new start on this problem should be made.

To begin with, it should be understood that the protection of life comes first. That means the pedestrian should get prior consideration. When cars collide at such points, they are usually going slowly. The chances that someone may be killed or hurt are slight. Bent fenders are usually the result. With this in mind, more consideration should be given to the yellow light. It was incorporated in traffic signals for the one purpose of clearing sidewalks of pedestrians before the flow of cars resumed.

Naugatuck does a good job of it at the corner of Main and Maple Sts. The white light is kept on for 10 or 12 seconds every time the signal changes. Waterbury police should look that corner over.

TRAFFIC "TICKETS" FOR PEDESTRIANS

When a pedestrian is involved in a collision with an automobile, the odds are about as a ton and a half to 150 pounds that the man on the street, not the man in the car, will be hurt. Since the advantages of weight and protection are so heavily on the side of the man in the car, it has long been customary for the police and the judicial authorities to make him assume the burden of responsibility for whatever may have happened. His one chance of being able to avoid it is to be able to show positive and undeniable evidence that the pedestrian himself was to blame for his hard luck, through unexcusable neglect of elementary precautions against being run down.

If exact justice were done in every case of the kind, it might well appear that contributory negligence, or something more than that, on the part of the pedestrian was in fact the essential cause of the accident in a far greater proportion of cases than it has been generally represented to be. At the present time, by common report, law enforcement agencies throughout New England are resolved on a concerted campaign to procure a greater proportion of judgments of that kind, by stressing the special responsibilities of pedestrians for their own safety. In Boston, Philip T. Desmond, traffic engineer of the Boston Traffic Commission, was recently reported to have acknowledged that it is going to be a delicate and difficult undertaking because, unlike the automobile operator, "the pedestrian is not licensed, hence is not legally bound to stay off the street, even though it might be for his own safety" to do so.

He and other traffic authorities in Massachusetts and Connecticut are nevertheless committed to a general policy of

trying to improve the quality of the average pedestrian's responses to traffic signals and his awareness of traffic hazards. Their campaign contemplates processes of bombarding his attention with printed warning signs and emblems, verbal admonitions from traffic officers, personally served warning "tickets", court summonses, safety lectures, and, in extreme cases, arrests and fines. If the effort bears fruit, the percentage of traffic accidents is surely coming down to a material degree; for the greater number of them are concerned with collisions in which pedestrians are involved.

THE NEW SPEED LIMIT

(Bridgeport Telegram)

Gov. Baldwin in approving the lifting of the wartime, nationwide 35-mile speed limit insofar as it applied to Connecticut, and restoring the 40-mile limit in this state, let it be known at the same time that the traffic authorities are preparing really to enforce the speed limit. It is important to keep the highways patrolled and the speed limit down.

The great majority of cars now on the road are old. The overwhelming majority of all tires now in use are old tires. Most of them have been re-capped several times. The tread may come off or the sidewalls explode because of excessive heat generated by friction.

It never has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of any sane person that the average motorist, by and large, is capable of handling a car on the highway at speeds greater than 45 miles an hour. He doesn't look far enough ahead, he doesn't think fast enough, he cannot react swiftly enough, and the controls on the car do not respond quickly enough.

Therefore we're not playing with any make-believe speed nor are we crawling slowly along the highway at 40. We must simply curb our desire to see how near we can skate to the edge of the traffic precipice without going over it.

STATE POLICE PATROL

(Meriden Record)

Those who drive along Connecticut's shore roads until Labor Day, are going to make the acquaintance of the state police, who will be out in augmented force. It will be up to the individual drivers to behave so circumspectly that the acquaintanceship will not ripen beyond a passing glimpse.

Actually, any positive reminder of a policeman has a salutary effect upon the careless driver. Comsr. Hickey's new device, a striking cardboard replica of a motor cop, to be placed at dangerous sections of the highway takes advantage of this fact. It's a rather clever bit of psychology in the best Hickey manner.

R.I. PROHIBITS USE OF SPOTLIGHTS

Use of spotlights, flashing lights and colored lights other than amber fog lights is illegal in Rhode Island on most vehicles as of July 1, under a ruling by the state registry of motor vehicles.

Announcing the ban as a "safety move," Registrar Laure B. Lussier disclosed that he is trying to arrange with Massachusetts and Connecticut authorities to adopt similar regulations. The only cars exempted are fire apparatus, police cars, ambulances, life-saving vehicles and public utility repair trucks.

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."