

# Vox-Cop

Vol. 3

ISSUED BY THE

No. 5

## CONN. STATE POLICE DEPT.



EDWARD J HICKEY,  
Commissioner

OCTOBER 1945

BY THE  
*Yankee*  *Clipper*

VOX-COP

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October, 1945

## THOUGHTLESSNESS CAUSES DEATH

A valued employee of our Company—a husband and a father—lost his life yesterday in an accident while replacing an insulator on a high voltage line in Wethersfield which had been broken by a rifle shot.

Since October 1, fifty insulators have been broken on this line in the same manner. There have been other instances in other areas.

Each of these must be repaired by a man going up the pole. While repairing live lines is a perfectly normal part of our work and carried on every day under stringent safety precautions, there is always the possibility of accident.

Broken insulators also cause frequent disruption of electric service to homes, businesses and to street lights, fires, and hazards to pedestrians.

We do not believe that anyone, adult or child, wishes intentionally to cause death or damage property. The results of thoughtlessness are just as serious, however, as the results of intentional wrong-doings.

In view of what has happened, we can only request that people who have rifles will select some target where they will do no harm if they must have their fun!

We would appreciate it if those who happen to read this advertisement will be good enough to take the responsibility of conveying the message to those who may not have seen it.

**THE HARTFORD ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY**

THE HARTFORD DAILY COURANT



## WITH NUTMEG FLAVOR

(Waterbury Republican)

Recent reflections on incidents in which reporters have resorted to extraordinary methods to remove obstacles in the way of news recalls Windham County's sensational Jackson murder case of 1929. The crime dripped with every element required for a first-class mystery which it remained for several weeks. It began with the finding of the body of County Detective William E. Jackson, veteran Connecticut sleuth, in the kitchen of his farm home on the outskirts of Willimantic. When it was established that Jackson had been murdered, Edward J. Hickey, then Hartford County detective and now commissioner of State Police, was summoned to take charge of the probe. Suspicion centered at first on a young deputy sheriff, a friend of the Jackson family. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were experts in the use of firearms and the detective was the owner of one of the finest collections of guns in the state. Police impounded the arsenal and Hickey set out to find the slayer. The case took an unexpected turn when Mrs. Jackson, while under surveillance of a police matron, locked herself in the bathroom and committed suicide.

But Where Was The Note?

Investigators discovered that there was one gun they had overlooked. It was a rifle which the woman had hidden behind a panel in the ceiling. Reporters were convinced that the detective's widow had not taken her life without leaving a note intended to exonerate the sheriff, whom she had publicly declared she "had loved as a son". Newshawks failed at every turn in trying to get police to confirm their sus-

picious. At length one of them decided upon a longshot play. He was Gerard J. Loiselle, covering the case for The Norwich Bulletin. Loiselle, a native of Willimantic, had the advantage over his competitors, in that he had an intimate acquaintanceship with all principals in the mystery, particularly the state authorities and knew their characteristics. Loiselle was convinced that if Mrs. Jackson had written an ante-mortem note neither Hickey nor any other investigator would be permitted to examine it until Arthur G. Bill, crusty, testy and hard-of-hearing coroner, who lived in the opposite end of the county, had had time to reach the scene. Bill gave instructions by telephone to have the body removed to a mortuary parlor where examination was to await his arrival. Loiselle was aware that Bill also would insist on any note being read during the post mortem inquiry. If he didn't get the story then, the reporter knew he wouldn't get it until the state's attorney got around to releasing it. He didn't have that much patience. Loiselle was thoroughly familiar with the layout of the undertaking establishment to which the body was to be taken. So he acted on his hunch.

Found A Nice Comfortable Coffin

Going to the place he found a rear window open. With the help of another reporter he slipped into the display room and picked himself out a nice, comfortable casket. Moving it as close to the embalming room as he could without having it attract attention of the proprietor, Loiselle climbed into the coffin, lowered the lid to the height of a match and proceeded to play at being a modern Oliver Twist. Things happened as the newspaperman calcu-



lated. The detectives, the undertaker and coroner arrived at last. The presence of the "live corpse" was not suspected. Soon Loiselles heard someone mention a letter. At this point he heard a voice intone in typical Yankee temerity: "What say?" Loiselles got another break. Coroner Bill's partial deafness was working in the newspaperman's favor. The police had to raise their voices so Bill could understand. This enabled Loiselles to make mental jottings on contents of the note. He repeated them over and over in his mind, until the authorities finished their eerie task. When they left, the reporter emerged from his couch of purple, slipped out of the mortuary the same way he got in and was off with the most sensational development of the case. Mrs.

Jackson had confessed to the crime of slaying her husband, because she wrote: He had threatened the deputy and ordered him to stay away from their home. The sheriff afterwards was released. Rowe H. Wheeler, also a close friend of Jackson's succeeded the victim as detective of Windham county. "I never permit a postmortem to begin," he once said, "until I've kicked over every casket in the room. You never can tell where you're apt to find a newspaperman." Wheeler, one of the state's ablest crime detectors, also is one of the best friends a reporter ever had. When he is on a major case he promptly takes the newsmen into his confidence. "In 27 years as a policeman they've yet to break my faith in them," is his tribute to the Fourth Estate.

### THE SINGING COP

(Hartford Courant)

Opera-goers in New York were treated to a performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" the other afternoon, the unique thing about it being the fact that the role of Tiriddu, the leading tenor, was sung by a practicing New York patrolman, Ian Cosman. The guardian of the peace doffed his blue uniform and in this, his debut, performed excellently after only a week of rehearsing.

Policemen are called upon to do many things, ranging all the way from emergency obstetrical work to removing cans from the heads of foraging polecats. But this must be the first time in history that a policeman played the leading role in "Cavalleria Rusticana." The heads of police departments everywhere are probably green with envy in not having an opera singer on their staff. It is to be doubted that

even State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey could match this one. To be sure, some of his able aides such as Captain Carroll might, under pressure, do a small bit as basso profundo; and the Commissioner himself, if put to it, might warble a few notes, but these are at best only bathtub performers.

How handy such a man would be in transmitting police calls goes without saying. Police radio messages are terse affairs, dealing largely with missing or wanted persons and things. Between announcements there are usually long lulls that might well be filled by selected arias, provided of course that there was an Ian Cosman to do the singing.

### Origin of 3 Brass Balls

Pawn shops use the three balls as a sign because they were part of the coat of arms of the Medici family, the first famous pawn-brokers--Anon.



THE STEVENS CASE

(Sunday Bridgeport Post)

We have received a large sheaf of letters about the Stevens' case, most of them not printable because they contain wild accusations without any basis of evidence and merely express the emotional convictions of the writers.

There seems to be a widespread desire as exemplified by these letter-writers, to have Imogene Stevens tried whether the State's Attorney thinks there is any case against her or not. Most of those who write such letters show no knowledge of criminal procedure or the merits of this particular case.

In fact, from beginning to end, Imogene Stevens has been arraigned by a section of the public, not for the particular crime for which she was arrested, --that of shooting the sailor, Kovacs,--but for a whole variety of things which were cooked up in the popular imagination.

There was only one question involved and that wasn't whether Imogene Stevens lived the kind of life that appealed to people as proper and decorous, but whether or not she shot Kovacs in self-defense as she said. That was the sole issue. If she did shoot him in self-defense it was a criminal act, regrettable as it may have proven for Kovacs.

The State's Attorney after exhaustive investigation found no case against Mrs. Stevens. There would be no purpose whatever in trying her under the circumstances except to gratify idle curiosity or vindictive feelings. There is no sense in holding a trial whose outcome is a foregone conclusion.

If the case came before a court and the facts were brought out exactly as stated in Mr. Willis' review, the judge would

order the discharge of the defendant without ever allowing the issue to go before a jury.

In other words, those persons who are so vociferous about having Mrs. Stevens tried, ought to produce a little evidence if there is any, and lay that before the proper authorities. You cannot try Mrs. Stevens merely on hearsay, rancor, resentment, or spite. There has to be a legal case and at present there is none.

HICKEY DRAWS PRIZE  
AIDS PARALYSIS DRIVE

Prize for the neatest trick of the week today went to State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, state chairman of the March of Dimes campaign.

Here to receive an award from the Bridgeport Safety Council for his work as state fire marshal, and to speak on "Fire Prevention Week," Hickey was pressed into service to make a drawing on the door prize awarded monthly on the basis of a dime contributed by each member, amounting to \$6.70 today.

Hickey drew Supt. of Police John A. Lyddy's number as the winner, and after Lyddy presented the money back to the council, members promptly voted to give it to Hickey for the March of Dimes.

YOUTH CAUGHT UNHARMED

Los Angeles,--(AP)--Two officers, pursuing a 19-year-old burglary suspect, fired their revolvers.

The youth, crying: "I've been shot!" fell to the ground.

Surprised, the police assured the lad they had only fired into the air.

With that, he got up unharmed and submitted to arrest.



### OFFICER USED MORE FORCE THAN NEEDED

(Hartford Courant)

Thomas Caseillo, of Agawam, Mass. was acquitted on charges of breach of the peace and resisting an officer but his sister Mrs. Emma Fisher, of Windsor Locks, was found guilty on those charges and an additional count of assault by Superior Court Judge P. B. O'Sullivan Thursday after the court concluded that the arresting officer, State Policeman Harvey C. Coleman, had used more force than was necessary.

Mrs. Fisher was fined a total of \$65, all of which was remitted, when her counsel, William M. Harney, argued that she had suffered as a result of two blows on the head from a blackjack used by Policeman Coleman.

Policeman Coleman was on traffic duty June 10 near Elm Street and Route 75 in Windsor Locks. Mrs. Fisher operates a gasoline station and lunchroom on the corner and her brother and his family were visiting her. Policeman Coleman testified that Caseillo's daughter and another girl interfered with his direction of traffic and he entered a garage on the Fisher property, where Caseillo was adjusting the headlights of a car, to remonstrate with them. When Caseillo objected to the manner in which Coleman addressed the girls an argument followed during which Caseillo was struck with the officer's blackjack. When Mrs. Fisher interfered she was injured with the same blackjack. Both were arrested and fined in the Windsor Locks Town Court.

### Officer Defended

Assistant State's Attorney Charles S. House argued that the policeman acted properly in the performance of his duty and that he was obliged to use force be-

cause Caseillo and his sister resisted him. When Judge O'Sullivan remarked, "It seems to me that a person always has the right, to resist force that is unreasonable," Mr. House replied, "A uniformed officer must be accorded protection in the performance of his duty."

Mr. Harney, recalling his service as a Police Court judge in Hartford, during which he said he had usually upheld the police in the proper performance of their duty, declared, "I am not a cop hater. I have a high regard for the State Police, from the commissioner down to the lowliest member. But Coleman doesn't belong on that force and shouldn't be allowed to carry a weapon."

The defense counsel argued that Caseillo hadn't committed any crime and asserted it was the law of this State that "You don't have to submit to an unlawful arrest."

Judge O'Sullivan said he would have been more impressed by defense testimony if it had been admitted that Mrs. Fisher had used profanity during the altercation with the officer. He said there was no doubt in his mind that she used abusive language.

"I have a feeling," continued the court, "that Coleman used more force than he should have. If he did a person has a right to stand up and give it right back. He was pretty free with that blackjack. However, I'm convinced that the woman has no respect for a man in uniform. I have."

"The State Police," said Judge O'Sullivan, "are one of the finest organizations in the country. This officer was trying to do his job. He thought they were interfering with his work. I can't find that in Caseillo's case there was any breach of the peace but the woman's case is different."



NEW YORK'S 'FINEST' GOT START  
AS A ONE-MAN FORCE IN 1620s

By Arlene Wolf  
(Associated Press)

Lewis J. Valentine played real "cops and robbers" so successfully for eleven years as New York's Police Commissioner that he's been graduated to a role of national radio representative of law and order.

The rugged, blue-eyed commissioner decided to leave the largest police force in the country and turn his attention to chasing law-breakers on a radio program. One consideration was \$50,000 a year.

The 15,288 bluecoats Mr. Valentine left number exactly 15,287 more than New York's first police force, which consisted of a "Schout Fiscal" (two words, but one man) appointed by Peter Minuet back in the 1620s, when New York was New Amsterdam and all good citizens were sent scurrying off to sleep at 9 p.m. by the ringing of a bell. Staying out after the curfew was considered a display of bad morals.

As late as 1652, the Schout-- a combination sheriff and attorney general--still was personally patrolling the streets, making sure that no beer was sold after 10 p.m., and that all hog pens and outhouses were removed from the highway.

Indians Threatened

The Schout was able to handle things nicely by himself until war with the Indians threatened, and the citizens organized a four to six man watch to guard the city at night. They carried rattles pretty much like those we use for New Year's Eve celebrations today, and rattled them to waken the good burghers in case of fire, Indians or other Colonial catastrophes. To be prepared

for all emergencies, they also were equipped with an hour glass, carried an eight-foot halbred and wore a suit of armor.

The watchmen probably supplied their own tinsplate, for "ye citty" didn't do anything about a uniform until 1693, when the council was instructed to provide a coat of "ye citty livery, with a badge of ye citty arms, shoes and stockings, and charge it to ye account of ye citty" for the bellman who went around proclaiming the season and the time of night.

When the English took over New Amsterdam, a constable and a small staff were added to the police force. The constable locked the city gates every night before 9 o'clock, and patrolled during divine services to prevent Sabbath tripping. In addition, "no youths, maydens or other persons" were allowed "to meet together in the streets or places for sport or play."

Thirty years into the 1700s, the watchmen got their first watch-house. One Robert Crannol, appointed supervisor and roughly equivalent to a police commissioner, got \$100 a year for taking care of chores around the place that would send a twentieth-century cop back to collect the fee for his civil service exam. Mr. Crannol had to provide fire and candle for the watch (this had been a large police problem of the day), keep the two-room watchhouse clean and check on the chimney sweep.

Marshals Lighted Lamps

Marshals and constables, who lighted the city lamps and did patrol duty, were paid piecework --two shillings for every vagrant arrested.

All together, the city was policed for more than fifty years almost exclusively by burgher



watchmen, who had no real police training and were not equipped even to deal with pranksters who thought it rare fun to lasso a watchman.

One man they couldn't scare, however, was the famous high constable, Jacob Hays, New York's one-man police force, who refused to carry arms. Back at the start of the nineteenth century Hays is supposed to have dispersed crowds efficiently by knocking off the men's hats with his solid walnut billy; then, while every one scrambled for his hat, Hays would admonish "all good citizens" to go home, and they always did.

In Mr. Hays' time, the police force was a collection of watchmen, street inspectors, health wardens, fire wardens, dock masters, lamplighters, bellringers and inspectors of pawn and junk shops. Came the 1840s, and a regular day and night force was established just 100 years ago, with duties pretty much the same as those of today. Officers, however, wore only a badge as a symbol of authority, holding that uniforms were for servants only.

A uniform finally was adopted when New York had its first world's fair in 1853. There was a graceful frock coat, with a skirt "extending two-thirds of the distance from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee" and the chief sported a velvet collar.

#### Two Departments In Control

New York was once treated to the rare sight of two functioning police departments. That was in 1847, when the State Legislature decided the municipal police wasn't working out and authorized a second metropolitan force, which lasted until 1870, when the municipal force was reorganized.

During that era the cops tack-

led some jobs that sound very familiar. To combat what one periodical called "an epidemic of the exhibition of the human form" they raided a living undraped tableau presented, appropriately enough, in the Apollo Rooms.

It wasn't until George W. Mattsell was appointed Police Commissioner, in 1874, that the phrase "finest police force in the world" was first uttered, and even then, all was not so fine with New York's finest. "Harper's Weekly" lampooned the political tie-ups of the force, and the New York Tribune had complained "there probably never was a time when the police were so corrupt and utterly inefficient. . . . There is every reason to believe they are acting in league with the lawbreakers."

#### Civil Service Inaugurated

Civil service examinations, started in 1885, improved the caliber and morale of the force somewhat, and so did the organization of the department under a commissioner appointed by the Mayor. Theodore Roosevelt's appointment as president of the Police Board made it rough riding for political hangers-on in the force, and brought about appointments and promotions based on fitness and merit only. Mr. Roosevelt took his job seriously, and was likely to turn up on any beat to do a little policing of the police.

Mr. Valentine is leaving New York's new commissioner, Arthur W. Wallander, somewhat the same kind of legacy Mr. Roosevelt did. Mr. Wallander, appointed to the force in 1914, rose steadily through Police Department ranks and was a physical instructor for thirteen years at the police training school. In 1929 the new commissioner headed the city's first aerial police force and



recently has supervised the activities of 425,000 volunteer defense workers as chief of staff of civilian defense.

When Mr. Valentine turned over his gold badge to fifty-three-year-old Wallander he concluded forty-two years on the force, eleven as commissioner. During that time Mr. Valentine modernized the department, saw the growth of the new crime-fighting methods and devices like the two-way radio patrol car. He has a record as a tough, anti-politics and anti-craft administrator.

The ex-commissioner hasn't been a radio policeman long enough to forget his department ties, or to get out of the habit of using the official "we." He thinks the Police Department has a great future, that it's better disciplined, better trained, more courteous and tactful than ever before.

"What we have to sell," he says, "is service. The present attitude is not 'Pull over to the curb, where the hell do you think you're going!'"

TRUCK THEFT IS FOILED  
BY TINY POLICEWOMAN

Euphemia McKay, five feet, one inch tall and Glasgow's smallest policewoman, went to the aid of the Army when she saw one of its trucks being stolen, and landed her man. Miss McKay and a detective were walking on the street when they saw four men trying to steal a motor truck. She handed her handbag to the detective to put into his pocket and the two of them started after the thieves. Miss McKay caught one of the men, Martin Gallacher, by the collar as he tried to flee. She hung on, and Gallacher eventually was sentenced to three months in jail. (AP)

MONTREAL LEADS IN ARRESTS

Ratio of Vice and Gambling Cases  
Is Highest on Continent

MONTREAL, (CP).--The Montreal Police Department has made a greater number of arrests in connection with vice and gambling, proportionately to the population, than any other big city on the North American Continent, a report submitted to the City Hall by Police Director Dufresne today indicated.

Statistics for 1944 show 8,680 arrests in Montreal, or about 964 a 100,000 population. This was compared with 211.1 arrests a 100,000 population in Chicago, 141.7 for Philadelphia, 125 for Cleveland and correspondingly low figures for other cities.

MANY APPLICANTS SEEK  
STATE POLICE POSITIONS

Everybody seems to want to become a Connecticut State Policeman, according to a sudden rush of applications for these and other state jobs currently being filed with State Personnel Director Glendon A. Scoboria, it was learned yesterday at the State Capitol.

Mr. Scoboria said that his office handled 191 applications for state jobs within the preceding four business days, with a majority of the applicants, mostly men, seeking duty with the State Police as patrolmen. The state official explained to these applicants that applications for State Police positions are not being accepted until an examination is announced, probably not until the spring of 1946.

State Police officers returning from military leave are being given first consideration in existing vacancies.



CHIEF KLUCHESKY, MILWAUKEE,  
RESIGNS

(Police Chiefs News Letter)

Joseph Kluchesky, chief of police of Milwaukee for the last nine years and third vice president of IACP, resigned as chief on August 1 after serving the city of Milwaukee as a law enforcement officer for more than 33 years.

After his long period of service Chief Kluchesky felt that he needed a good rest, and since his resignation he has been vacationing in the north woods of Wisconsin.

Milwaukee newspapers devoted a generous amount of space in their news and editorial columns in commenting on the outstanding record of Chief Kluchesky. A typical example of the high esteem in which Chief Kluchesky is

held by the city he served as a law enforcement officer for so long is this editorial comment in the Milwaukee Journal:

"Milwaukee's police chief, Joseph T. Kluchesky, has resigned. He has been a good police chief. He tried hard to sustain Milwaukee's reputation for sound law enforcement; he worked for integrity in his department. But he went beyond that. He was open minded about innovations; he had modern ideas about juvenile delinquency, enforcement processes, police training, without being unduly impressed by hasty experiments."

Many of Chief Kluchesky's friends in the police profession may wish to write to him. His mail address is 2805 N. 53rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.

IACP STATE AND  
PROVINCIAL SECTION

General Chairman: COMMISSIONER EDWARD J. HICKEY, Connecticut State Police, Hartford, Conn.

Vice-Chairman (East): SUPERINTENDENT BEVERLY OBER, Maryland State Police, Pikesville, Md.

Vice-Chairman (West): CHIEF E. RAYMOND CATO, California Highway Patrol, Sacramento, Calif.

Secretary: SUPERINTENDENT JOHN A. GAFFNEY, New York State Police, Albany, N.Y.

Advisor: BRUCE SMITH, Institute of Public Administration, New York City.

Chairman, North Atlantic Region: COMMISSIONER C. M. WELHELM, Pennsylvania State Police, Harrisburg, Pa.

Chairman, Southern Region: COMMISSIONER LYNN BOMAR, Tennessee Department of Safety, Nashville, Tenn.

Chairman, East North Central Region: COMMISSIONER OSCAR G. OLANDER, Michigan State Police East Lansing, Mich.

Chairman, West North Central Region: CAPTAIN C. J. SANDERS, State Law Enforcement and Patrol, Lincoln, Nebr.

Chairman, West South Central Region: COMMISSIONER J. M. GENTRY, State Department of Public Safety, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Chairman, Mountain-Pacific Region: CHIEF VERNON W. DRAIN, Colorado State Patrol, Denver, Col.



PHILIP ROGERS IS DEAD:  
RETIRED POLICEMAN, 99

Oldest Ex-Member of Force  
Resigned in 1903; Won 3  
Medals For Rescues

(Herald Tribune)

Philip Rogers, ninety-nine, the oldest retired member of the New York Police Department, died Sunday at his home, 567 East Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Rogers retired from the force in 1903, after thirty years of service, and two years before the department began keeping official records of its personnel. There is no record of his career with the department, but Police Pension Bureau records show his birth as "about 1846" and that he entered the department on Jan. 6, 1873, and retired on June 16, 1903.

Mr. Rogers, who became a member of the New York Police Department when Brooklyn merged with the rest of the city on Jan. 1, 1898, received three medals for rescues; two from the New York Life Saving Association, the third, the New York State Medal for Valor.

30 YEARS AS PITTSFIELD CHIEF

(Police Chiefs News Letter)

Chief of Police John L. Sullivan, IACP treasurer, celebrated his 30th anniversary as chief at Pittsfield, Mass., on September 13. Chief Sullivan entered police service at Pittsfield as a reserve patrolman at the age of 27. The following year he was made a regular patrolman, and after serving in that capacity for four and a half years he was appointed chief. He has held the office continuously over the 30-year period.

WAGON DRIVER ARRESTED  
FOR SPEEDING IN BOSTON

Boston, - (AP) Patrolman Robert J. Fitzgibbons studies law when not doing traffic duty so today a peddler's wagon sped by him at his post in Roxbury crossing and Fitzgibbons figured it was going about 15 miles an hour. He overtook the driver, by automobile, and arrested him for speeding.

A bewildered desk sergeant, after hunting through dusty law volumes, decided Fitzgibbons was right, seven miles an hour is the speed limit for a horse.

COLONEL KILLIAN REORGANIZES  
INDIANA STATE POLICE

(A.A.M.V.A.-Bulletin)

Twenty-eight members of the Indiana State Police Department are affected by a series of personnel changes recently announced by Colonel Austin R. Killian, state police superintendent, effective September 15.

The changes were made on a basis of competitive mental examination, service record with the department and other qualifications as required by law. The organization's enforcement divisions--uniform and detective--were affected, with the plain-clothes section undergoing the most revision.

"We have a big job ahead of us and it is necessary to make the most effective use of our manpower," said Colonel Killian, who on April 1 reorganized the state police along military lines to attain improved service through tighter executive and administrative control.

The police official asserted that "every department job is on a permanent competitive status."



BENDLER COMMENDS  
PLAINCLOTHES OFFICER

(Waterbury American)

Inspector Joseph R. Bendler today commended Detective James Stack, plainclothes officer who works nights, and other members of the detective bureau for the arrests this week of two youths responsible for approximately 20 breaks in the city during the last two months.

Detective Stack arrested a 17-year-old youth early today who admitted eight breaks. Earlier this week, detectives arrested the so-called "screen burglar," believed responsible for a dozen breaks, although admitting only a half dozen.

THREE YEARS LATE  
IN PAYING PARKING TAG

Provo, Utah, (AP.)--Provo police brought their books up to date today with receipt of one dollar and the following note from Dr. E. C. Willcutt, Taft, Ore.:

"Provo City: Sorry to be so late--three years, about this parking ticket, but I just found it when I was cleaning out some old gas rationing stamps."

Police records show the ticket was issued Aug. 29, 1942.

PROMISCUOUS

(Time)

Whether a "wayward" girl is a euphemism or a description, the San Francisco City Clinic has decided that "promiscuous" women can be defined: "Married women who had engaged in any extra-marital sexual relations within (the last six months) and single women who have had sexual relations with more than one man, or with one man more than twice, within the same period."

WOMAN ESCAPEES HAVE  
NO CHANCE, CAPTORS TOLD

Canon City, Colo.,--(AP.)--A 30-years-old woman convict who clambered over a 16-foot steel fence at the state penitentiary late Friday, glumly observed to her captors yesterday that a woman escapee simply "has no chance."

Mrs. Jean Anderson, remarked, Fremont County officers said, that it was a "relief" to be caught.

Her gamble was costly prison officials said because Mrs. Anderson, serving three to five years for grand larceny in Denver, loses three years' credit for good behaviour she might otherwise have gained.

"A man convict can get into civilian clothes, walk down the street alone and attract little attention," officers quoted Mrs. Anderson. "But a woman alone causes people to turn around and look and wonder. She is marked from the minute the word gets out there is an escaped woman prisoner."

FUGITIVE WITH 12 PISTOLS CAUGHT

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (AP.)--Armed with twelve pistols stolen from a sporting goods store, Felix J. Krzyanowski, twenty-three, who escaped from Byberry State Hospital last night, was captured early today as he fled the home of Benjamin Zuber, whose family he had terrorized with his arsenal of unloaded weapons. Krzyanowski had stolen a box of shotgun shells, his only ammunition. Mr. Zuber, a friend of Krzyanowski's family, managed to notify police while the fugitive was twirling pistols and asking his terrified audience: "Aren't they nice?"



HATCHER HEADS  
N. CAROLINA PATROL

(Police Chiefs News Letter)  
Lt. Col. Howell J. Hatcher recently released from military service, has been appointed by Gov. R. Gregg Cherry as commanding officer of the North Carolina State Highway Patrol and director of the State Highway Safety Division.

Colonel Hatcher, who succeeds Maj. J. T. Armstrong as head of the Patrol, served overseas for 18 months, and during the last phases of the European campaign was attached to the headquarters of the Ninth Army, where he had supervision over the military police. Before entering active Army service Colonel Hatcher was a captain of North Carolina Company "B", 105th Engineers.

From 1924, when he was graduated from Trinity College, until he entered active military service in September, 1940, Colonel Hatcher practiced law. He served in the North Carolina General Assembly (House) in 1935, and was a member of the State Senate in 1939, representing the 28th Senatorial district.

In business life Colonel Hatcher was active in the Kiwanis organization, serving as lieutenant governor of the District Kiwanis Club of North and South Carolina in 1935.

HOLDUP STRAIN BLAMED FOR  
DERBY MAN'S DEATH

Derby, Oct. 10. -- (AP.) -- Harry V. Leonard, 64 years old grocer, who a week ago gave chase to two robbers, who had held him up and robbed him of \$87, died suddenly late last night of a heart attack which Dr. Maxon M. Senfield said might have been induced by excitement incident to the holdup.

Neither of the robbers has been arrested.

POLICE OFFICER  
RIBBED BY FRIENDS

Bartlesville, Okla., --(AP)-- Officer Pete Wilson received a call that someone had tied a horse to a fire plug in violation of a city ordinance. He dashed out to arrest the culprit.

When he arrived he found a small boy standing beside a wooden horse hitched to the plug.

It was then that Officer Wilson remembered two friends of his who specialized in practical jokes.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

By Haskin Service

A reader can get the answer to any question of fact by writing The Hartford Courant Information Bureau, 310 Eye St., N.E., Washington 2, D. C. Please enclose three (3) cents for return postage.

Q. What is the official motto of the Northwest Mounted Police?  
H.E. A. The motto of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is "Up-hold the Right." This is emblazoned in French on the insignia of the organization.

Q. How many of our Presidents lived to be 70 years old?  
L.T. A. Fourteen. John Adams lived to be ninety; Thomas Jefferson, eighty-three; James Madison, eighty-five; James Monroe, seventy-three; John Quincy Adams, eighty; Andrew Jackson, seventy-eight; Martin Van Buren, seventy-nine; John Tyler, seventy-one; Millard Filmore, seventy-four; James Buchanan, seventy-seven; Rutherford B. Hayes, seventy; Grover Cleveland, seventy-one; and William Howard Taft, seventy-two. Herbert Hoover is 71.



COLUMBUS CREATES VOLUNTARY FORCE

(Police Chiefs News Letter)

The city of Columbus, Ohio, has created within its Department of Public Safety a voluntary auxiliary police force of not to exceed 200 members for a period of six months under the direct control of the chief of police.

Subject to the approval of the director of public safety, the chief of police has control over the assignment and stationing of the members of the auxiliary force, who have full police power but who can exercise these powers only when in uniform. The city ordinance creating the auxiliary force was passed July 16, and it limits the force members to performing only such police duties as the chief of police asks them to perform.

COAT WITH STOLEN GEMS  
DISCOVERED

Greenwich,--(AP)--Police Chief John M. Gleason today reported the discovery of an abandoned coat containing jewelry including rings, pins and earrings which, he said, had been stolen in Thursday morning's holdup at the Roger Smith Hotel, Stamford.

The coat, Gleason said, was discovered today by Mrs. Frank Green beneath a bush near the driveway of her Cos Cob home, close by the scene of the tussle in which Julius Klein and Louis N. Polesovsky, 'teen-age New York youths, were arrested for the robbery.

Two other youths, Thomas Malone, 18, and William Staiger, 17, a Merchant Marine, were arrested early Friday morning at their Bronx, N. Y., homes. In Stamford City Court Friday all four were ordered held in bonds

for \$10,000 each on two counts of robbery with violence and conspiracy for trial in the criminal side of the Fairfield County Superior Court.

Gleason said Mrs. Green turned the coat over to Greenwich police who, in turn, took it to Stamford. There the jewelry was identified as a portion of that taken in the hotel robbery.

Stamford police estimated its value at approximately \$1,600.

LISTENING IN  
With Ben Gross

(New York Daily News)

Miracle...Two persons are committing a crime in a pitch dark room. But there's an infra-red ray lamp hidden on the premises--and also a television camera equipped with a new tube known as the RCA Image Orthicon. Miles away, is a television receiver watched by FBI men, and on its screen is reflected the images of the criminals in bright and startling clarity.

You say this is fantasy? Not at all. It's only a factual report of what is possible even now. In fact, such an episode, without the crime, without the criminals and without the sleuths, was demonstrated by the Radio Corporation of America in Studio 3-H of NBC, Radio City, yesterday. It was during the first preview of the new television camera Image Orthicon tube. The actors before its magic eye were two good looking girls, Betty Beuler, a guidette, and Margaret Johnson, the radio singer.

Already the G-Men recognize the potentialities of this marvel in fighting crime. For the FBI has ordered 12 of these cameras.

But the foregoing is merely



an attention getter for the real story. The true significance of this new device is that hereafter the television camera will be able to pick up and transmit pictures of a clarity unknown up to now. And be able to do so under any and all conditions of lighting. Sports contests, meetings, parades and other spot news events, indoors and outdoors, daytime or night time will all be fodder for telecasting.

The camera equipped with this tube is 100 times more sensitive than the ones now in use. With Ben Grauer, NBC announcer, serving as emcee, the two girls were televised by candle and match light. And so were the members of the studio audience. Also scenes from the rodeo in Madison Square Garden were brought to the receiver screen both with the old and the new cameras. The difference was startling.

Credit for the development of this marked advance in telecasting goes to Drs. Albert Rose, Paul K. Weimer and Harold B. Lew of the RCA research staff. Their creation was perfected during the war and, under Government decree, up to this time has been a military secret. This writer, after having witnessed yesterday's demonstration, agrees with John F. Royal, NBC's vice president. He said: "This is the Aladdin's Lamp of television."

18 POLICEMEN PROMOTED

(Hartford Times)

The Hartford Police Board has promoted 18 men in the department, beginning with two lieutenants who become captains.

Lt. George J. Dworak and Lt. Frank A. DeBellis were promoted to fill captaincy vacancies left by the retirement of Cpts. John Madigan and Thomas Grogan.

Detective Sgt. Paul Beckwith and Patrol Lt. Bernard J. Havens were elected to fill the vacant lieutenancies. Patrolman Charles A. Graf, acting head of the vice squad, was promoted to detective sergeant, as was Detective Arthur M. Peters. Patrolman Raymond J. Ahern was made a patrol sergeant. Patrolman Lawrence Menser was made a detective.

Promoted from supernumeraries to regulars were James E. Talty, John E. Zaleski, Joseph Mainuli Alfred A. Garofolo, Charles W. Hallissey, Francis M. Marcellino, Louis A. Vicorito, Francis R. Maddaluno, John J. Wocoski and William F. Murphy.

Commissioner Connor said, "Hartford will have a great Police Department when all the boys rejoin us. We certainly welcome them back to the force."

10 AWARDED  
STATE POLICE PROMOTIONS

Two Transfers Also Keep  
Force Geared For Postwar  
Developments

(Hartford Courant)

Ten promotions and two important transfers in the State Police Department, designed to keep that department ready to meet any situation that postwar conditions may produce, were announced Saturday by Colonel Edward J. Hickey, state police commissioner.

The promotions raise some of the men now serving as detectives to the rank of detective sergeant and advance others from state policemen to sergeants.

In the two transfers that Colonel Hickey announces, Captain Leo F. Carroll, now in charge of the eastern district or eastern half of the state, and Captain William L. Schatzman, now in



charge of the western district, exchange places. On October 16, Captain Carroll will take charge of the western district with headquarters at Bethany and Captain Schatzman will take charge of the eastern district with headquarters at Westbrook.

The transfers are important in keeping with the department's efficiency at high pitch, Colonel Hickey explained, and enable the two captains to increase their acquaintance with postwar conditions throughout the state. Both men, he said, have had long experience in dealing with criminal investigations and the preparation of cases for trial. Both have excellent records in the solving of criminal cases and in the suppression of crime in their areas.

Captain Carroll was appointed a state policeman on July 21, 1921; a sergeant on August 1, 1927; lieutenant on December 1, 1929; district inspector on December 1, 1941 and captain on October 5, 1942.

Captain Schatzman was appointed to the department on May 29, 1924; became a sergeant on Dec. 1, 1929; a lieutenant on June 1, 1931; district inspector on December 1, 1941; and captain on October 5, 1942.

#### Promotions

Promotions in the department, effective October 16 at 12:01 a.m. are:

Detective Francis J. Mangan of New Britain, now stationed at Groton, promoted to detective sergeant and assigned to headquarters at Hartford. He has been a state policeman since November 20, 1935, and was appointed detective on December 1, 1941.

State Policeman John F. Sugrue, Middletown, now assigned to the state's attorney's office in Middletown, promoted to detec-

tive sergeant and will continue in his present assignment. He was appointed a state policeman on November 20, 1935, and was assigned to the Middletown post on September 1, 1942.

State Policeman William N. Menser, New Canaan, promoted to detective sergeant and assigned to the bureau of identification at headquarters in Hartford where he is serving at present. He joined the department on November 20, 1935, and formerly served at Canaan Barracks in the weights and measures division.

State Policeman William A. Sullivan, 165 Cardinal Street, Bridgeport, promoted to detective sergeant and assigned to the special service squad at Groton Barracks. He was appointed March 7, 1938, and served at Westport and Ridgefield barracks. During the war period he was engaged in plant protection activities, working out at headquarters.

#### In Gun Battle

Detective Edmund S. Flanagan of Perry Lane, Ridgefield, promoted to detective sergeant and assigned to special service at Bethany Barracks. He joined the department on March 11, 1936, and served in special service work at Westbrook and Ridgefield. Recently he took part in the solving of the case in which a New York furrier was held up and robbed of his car and a quantity of valuable furs on Merritt Parkway. Two of the men wanted for the crime were captured by State Policeman Flanagan and New York police following a gun battle in New York City.

State Policeman Jesse F. Foley, Jr., of 36 Chestnut Hill Road, Bridgeport, promoted to sergeant and assigned to Bethany Barracks. A graduate of the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, he has been serving in



the traffic division at headquarters in Hartford. He was appointed a state policeman on November 5, 1930, and has served at Stafford Springs, Westport, Beacon Falls as well as in plant protection and traffic work.

Licensed Pilot

State Policeman Leslie W. Williams, Jr., of 246 Coleman Street New London, promoted to sergeant. He is now attending the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, having won the award of a scholarship on September 20, and upon completion of his studies will be assigned to the traffic division at headquarters. State Policeman Williams, who holds a pilot's license, was appointed in the department on October 11, 1937, and has served at Westbrook, Groton and Danielson.

State Policeman Harry Taylor, Andover, promoted to sergeant and assigned to Stafford Springs Barracks. He was graduated on June 16, 1945, from the Northwestern Traffic Institute and has been serving in the traffic division at headquarters. Earlier he served at Groton and Colchester barracks and for about two years he has been engaged in activities for the War Council.

State Policeman William A. Gruber, 60 Tremont Street, Hartford, promoted to sergeant and assigned to Westport Barracks. He has been serving at headquarters where he has had charge of police auxiliaries and instruction for civilian war services. Proficient in photography he has also done much work for the department in this field at accidents and at the scene of crimes. He joined the department on August 22, 1938.

State Policeman Joseph P. McAuliffe of 28 Fountain Avenue, Middletown, promoted to sergeant and will continue to serve at

Hartford Barracks where he is now assigned. He has worked on many important cases since joining the department on March 17, 1938, and has served at the Stafford Springs, Ridgefield and Hartford barracks.

FBI CHIEF FEARS 'CRIME WAVE',  
ASKS ADEQUATE FORCE

Washington -- (AP) -- FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover fears America may be in for a "rather serious crime wave."

But the House Appropriations Committee to which the G-man chief expressed his concern declined to rescind a contemplated slash of \$2,480,000 in FBI funds for the current fiscal year.

Predicting an increase in kidnaping, bank robbery and extortion, Hoover pleaded with the committee not to reduce the wartime strength of his agency too fast.

The Budget Bureau had recommended that FBI funds be cut from \$35,829,000 to \$33,349,000, thus reducing personnel from 10,872 to 6,000. Hoover asked to be allowed to keep 8,223 employees, but the committee went along with the Budget Bureau's findings.

THREE ARE RETIRED BY STATE POLICE

Sergeants Tucker, Mackenzie And Rivers Made Permanent Lieutenants

(Hartford Courant)

The appointment of three lieutenants, the retirement of three veteran members of the department, the return to duty of 17 men from the armed forces and a number of transfers to new duty stations were announced Sunday by State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey.

As a result of the recent examinations, Sergeants Harry T. Tucker, William E. Mackenzie and



Albert Rivers were appointed permanent lieutenants and assigned as commanding officers of the Ridgefield, Groton and Colchester barracks, respectively.

Lieutenant Willard E. Bushy of Guilford, a member of the department since 1921, will retire on November 1, the commissioner announced. An Army officer during which he was taken prisoner by the Germans, Lieutenant Bushy has had an active career in the department. He has trained recruits, commanded barracks and during recent years has been firearms instructor and property custodian.

Also retired, due to a disability resulting from a motorcycle accident several years ago, is Lieutenant Henry C. Heinold of Madison, who joined the department in 1923. Lieutenant Heinold also has served as a barracks commander and recently has been executive officer in the communications division.

Lieutenant Ralph J. Buckley of Portland has returned to the department after three years of service as an Army officer, more than two of which were spent in Africa and Europe. Lieutenant Buckley, who retired from the Army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, will be commanding officer of the traffic division.

As a result of the cancellation of all durational appointments as lieutenants, Sergeants Philip Schwartz and Henry Palau, who have been acting barracks commanders at Colchester and Bethany, return to their former ranks. Sergeant Schwartz is assigned to the Litchfield barracks and Sergeant Palau to Ridgefield barracks.

#### Back From War Service

Besides Lieutenant Buckley, Sergeants Herr, Ferris and Murphy have served with the armed forces

in World War II.

Other veterans returning to the department include: Sergeant William E. Tripp, Bridgeport, Canaan barracks; and the following officers: Frank Dowling, Waterbury, Groton barracks; Joseph F. Glynn, New Haven, Groton Barracks; Walter J. Abel, Bridgeport, Westport barracks; Thomas F. Ahern, New Haven, Groton barracks; Robert W. Bohman, Thompsonville, Stafford Springs barracks; John G. Carlson, Bridgeport, Westport barracks; Marcus E. Johnson, Putnam, Danielson barracks; Victor J. Keilty, Watertown, Canaan barracks; William J. Mathews, West Haven, Westport barracks; Robert J. O'Grady, New London, Danielson barracks; Marcel L. Simon, Simsbury, Hartford barracks; and W. H. Tatro, Wethersfield, Colchester barracks.

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#### THE SPOTLIGHT of

The Connecticut Light and Power  
Company

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from the pen of  
The Venerable Editor

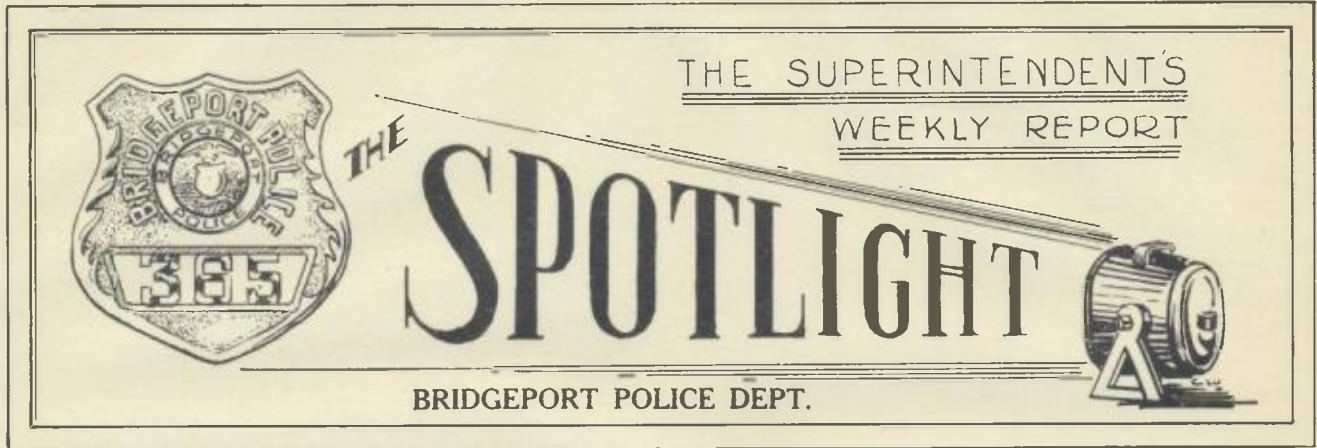
Driving through the beautiful Litchfield Hill country the other Sunday we asked one of the courteous state policemen what was causing the traffic density and he told us the Harwinton Fair was ahead. Incidentally, we've never either seen or spoken to one of Commissioner Ed Hickey's force without having a little feeling of pride in Connecticut's splendid state police force. Somebody--and we suspect he's the capable Mr. Hickey himself--who knows how to pick and train men, has done a splendid job because nowhere in our travels have we encountered a police force comparable to Connecticut's.



# WATCH YOUR STEP

VOX-COP

October, 1945



## POLICEMAN, WATCH YOUR STEP

Green be the turf above thee,  
Comrades of our better days;  
None knew thee but to love thee,  
Nor named thee but to praise. -Halleck.

Ten long years have quickly passed away since the late Sergeant Tom Kearney and the late Patrolman Wilfred ("Fuzzy") Walker were murdered by the bullets from the Parolee Frank Palka's gun. It happened shortly after midnight on Sunday, September 29, 1935 - only a block from Police Headquarters.

Platoon C had reported on duty at 11:00 p.m. and Sergeant Kearney and Patrolman Walker were riding a Police Radio Patrol car near Myrtle Avenue. It was about 12:10 a.m. when they received the broadcast. The signal informed them that burglars had broken the window at Gilman's Music Store on Fairfield Avenue, just west of Broad Street, and had made off with a \$35.00 radio from the display within the window. Right on the job, the police car went to the scene, dallied only a moment and then set out in search of the burglars. They overtook one of them (Frank Palka) just west of the Algonquin Club on Golden Hill Street, about 12:25 a.m. He had the radio beneath his arm. Patrolman Walker pulled the police car to the curb and jumping out only had time to say: "Hey, Buddy, what're ya doing with that radio?" BANG! went the shot from a revolver in Palka's hand. The bullet struck Patrolman Walker over the heart. He fell to the sidewalk saying: "Sarge, he got me!" Fearless Sergt. Tom Kearney was coming around the front of the police car, he having been seated on the far side as Patrolman Walker jumped out of the side nearest Palka, when suddenly another BANG! and a bullet tore up through the peak of Sergt. Kearney's police hat. It is presumed that fearless Tom made a grab for Palka when another BANG! from the parolee's gun and Tom Kearney slumped to the sidewalk, shot over the heart.

It is too long a story to go into detail. We all know it. Patrolman Walker died at St. Vincent's Hospital in the early morning hours and Sergt. Kearney died two days later at St. Vincent's Hospital! Both policemen upheld the honor of the police profession and fearlessly gave their lives in the protection of property. These two police officers had not been on duty an hour and a half when they were in their dying agony!

Little did Tom Kearney or "Fuzzy" Walker know that night when they left their happy home fireside, kissing their wives "Good Night" and headed for Police Headquarters - little indeed did they know as they answered "Here!" when the roll was called at Headquarters' Desk, that it was their last Roll Call! A Policeman never knows when his number is up. It may come at any moment. That is why the Police Anchor Club placed the bronze plaque in memory of Kearney and Walker, in a spot at Police Headquarters, where it cannot miss the gaze of every Platoon going out on duty -- In Memory of these two Hero Policemen and a Warning to ALL to WATCH YOUR STEP TO-NIGHT, BOYS, AND EVERY NIGHT! Do not trust ANY prisoner. Your very life is always at stake.

SOUND ADVICE --Vox-Cop



# COMMENDATIONS

VOX-COP

PAGE I

OCTOBER 1945

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

## CASE G-409-A

On September 25, 1945, about noon, the first major crime of violence known to have been committed on the Merritt Parkway since it opened was reported to Station "G", Westport. From that hour until now a number of officers from Station "G" and Special Service have been on a continuous but productive man hunt. One of the most unusual conspiracy cases in several years has been brought to light with the disclosures in this crime.

Lieutenants Remer and Mayo, Det.-Sergts. Edmund Flanagan and Robert Rundle, Detective Backiel, Officers Robert J. Murphy (G), Jerome Smith, Frank Bennett, Frank Whalen, and Michael Santy have been working in New York City with Asst. Chief Inspector John J. Ryan, Lieut. Frank Phillips, Detectives Bradt, Terranova, Bannon, Fruin and O'Brien of the Headquarters Detective Bureau. A goodly number of other officers from Stations "A", "G", "I", and Special Service participated in the solution of this case within the Westport Station area.

The conspiracy story is an interesting one. A is a fur jobber and salesman, with retail customers in Connecticut, New Jersey and other Atlantic seaboard states. He maintains an office and small establishment in the vicinity of West 25th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York.

Occasionally he has hired B, age 19, to drive his (A's) car with fur coats to Connecticut and elsewhere. B works occasionally in the parking lot around the corner from A's place of business. On September 24, shortly after noon, A informs B that a shipment of furs is ready for delivery to Bridgeport, Connecticut and that he wants to employ B as a driver for the following day. An hour is set for the trip. B has a pal (C) about his own age, who is also known to A. No hiring of C has been suggested or desired by A. B, the driver, contacts C and tells him of the intended trip to Connecticut, and both discuss the possibilities at length. They agree that for C to be in on the actual holdup would be too risky because of A's knowledge of C's identity. B and C then decide that C should obtain the services of two reported gunmen and make a deal with them concerning the spoils. C knows two likely and qualified experts of this character, so he journeys to the Bronx in the late night hours and locates D and E, who, upon being propositioned, readily accept the job without any danger of upsetting their social security or unemployment compensation status. D and E make no direct contact with B in New York, but C returns to B about 5 A.M., September 25, rouses B from his sleep, and tells him that "all is well along the western front." At 7:30 A.M. B reports to A's



business establishment and loads the fur coats into A's car while D and E loiter at the nearest corner within view of the store and the car. Carefully loading the merchandise, B takes particular pains to make certain of the car's condition. Then with A in the front seat beside him, B drives leisurely to the West Side Express Highway, somewhat unmindful that he is being trailed by D and E. Northward and eastward to the Hutchinson River Parkway and finally to the Merritt Parkway goes A's car, not too fast but at a reasonable speed. Occasionally B looks into the mirror for a rear view and is satisfied that the car not too far behind is more than casually interested in the locality. Upon arrival at the Black Rock Turnpike exit where B would ordinarily turn off to reach one of A's customers, B goes beyond the exit. Then realizing his "mistake," he comes to a full stop and proceeds to back up. D and E conveniently come to B's rescue at this point. They come to a stop alongside A and B with drawn guns and calmly announce to A and B, "This is a stick-up - get out and reach for the sky!" A quickly recognizes New York's peculiar dialect and is not too hasty in complying with the command. B complies immediately; in fact, far too readily. He gets his hands up before the command is issued! For A's hesitancy, he receives a crack over the head with the butt of a gun. His hands are tied and he also feels the weight and sizes of D and E's fists and boots. No harm comes to B, however. A is left in the near-by bushes without his wrist watch, wallet, and other personal effects. He watches his car, his furs, and his "friend" B depart for New York City instead of Bridgeport.

Meanwhile, near-by gas stations employees have made some observations not at all to their liking. They give Station "G", Westport, a telephone call. Station "G" promptly responds. A has gotten to his feet and attempts to hail passing motorists at high noon, without results. The gas station boys come to his rescue and rush him to St. Vincent's Hospital. B, D, and E manage to elude the dragnet but their rabbit's foot soon loses its potency. They have reasons to suspect a blockade is in progress. The three decide on another scheme designed to fool someone else, of course. B is tied up, but not injured, and left in A's car, minus the loot, along the wayside in Mamaroneck.

Within a short time, a passing bus driver notices B's predicament and administers first aid by untying his bonds. Off to the Mamaroneck police station goes B to complain of the holdup and to start the law in motion. Our brother officers in Mamaroneck listen patiently and attentively to B. They re-read the Connecticut teletype and telephone to Lieutenant Remer, who, with his associates, promptly journeys to Mamaroneck police headquarters. After the usual preliminaries and excellent cooperation from Mamaroneck police officers, B again crosses the New York-Connecticut line. (His stay this time, however, turns out to be longer than "for the duration and six months.")

Now for several hours B enjoys the comforts of Station "G" under the direction of Lieutenant Remer. Lieutenant Mayo and his associates from "G" and Special Service depart for New York City and await developments. B finds the Connecticut State Police methods somewhat surprising - a clean cell with running water,



## C O M M E N D A T I O N S

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plenty of cigarettes, and good food in the dining room. As he becomes better acquainted he freely tells Lieutenant Remer of his errors and finally shoulders all the blame for A's losses. His memory as to C, D, and E, however, is not so good. Being a little anxious to impress his host as to the exact location of the holdup, he asks for and is given a ride to the scene. He then is taken to Station "I" for his evening meal. There 1-HQ, 1-G, and 28-G review the affair. This proves worth while and all the more so because B little realizes or appreciates the extent of his bragging.

A few New York City addresses in the hands of Lieut. Frankie Phillips' squad mean a whole lot. Frankie and his boys soon locate C and he isn't a bit sociable. Astute investigators handle this "problem child" and within 48 hours C is in Westport facing B. There is an old saying that goes, "When knaves fall out, honest men come by their own." The evidence is too strong for B and C to disagree about it. A is now out of the hospital and able to give more details and a minute description of D and E. While time and tide wait for no man, they mean much to a good policeman. The "tide of time" refreshes B's memory and he seems to recall something C said about D's nickname and habits. Then C confirms B's suspicions and Det.-Sergt. Ed Flanagan with Officer Bob Murphy and "New York's finest" go on the trail of D. A Saturday night shooting match in the Bronx attracts a lot of persons, especially when one of D's calibre finds himself looking into the muzzle of Ed Flanagan's .38 calibre special.

After the usual legal procedures are fully followed D again

comes up the Merritt Parkway, followed this time by Lieutenant Mayo and others. He, too, finds the Connecticut practices to his liking and soon confirms the testimony of A, B, and C.

We have tried our best to get E into this narrative but so far he has eluded the net. Not for long, though!!!

## CASE H-431-A

Another "home run" was scored for the Communications Department on October 7, 1945 by State Policeman Fred Feegel, of Headquarters, when his suspicions were aroused on his way home from duty.

About 5:00 PM on that date, while passing through Glastonbury, he observed a car being operated by a young boy accompanied by a girl. The boy later proved to be 16 years of age and the girl, 19. Evidently Officer Feegel had broadcast a New Hampshire registration while on duty and to his utter amazement the car appeared in front of him while en route to Glastonbury. As might be expected, he immediately halted the young couple, pursued his questioning, and quickly discovered that the operator was without a license. Our FM radio then heard the calls for assistance and Officer Harry Leavitt responded, and within a reasonable time the young couple were relaxing, in turn, in Station H lounge room.

Inquiries revealed that the car had been stolen by the 16-year old lad on September 25 from his aunt in North Adams, Massachusetts. In affecting his flight from North Adams, he not only stole a sum of money and the car from his aunt but administered a beating to her with a



hammer, striking her over the head and causing her several serious injuries. His aunt remained unconscious for a number of hours, and, in fact, her condition was not discovered until some 15 hours later when neighbors missed her from her usual routine.

It is the usual story of a boy and girl gleaning across the countryside with a stolen automobile and seeking more money under any and all pretexts, and resulted in the police authorities of North Adams and Lieutenant Horgan of the Massachusetts State Police coming to Connecticut and returning the pair to the Bay State for court action.

This is the second time within a month that Officer Feegel has caused the apprehension of car thieves and recovered stolen motor vehicles. His previous apprehension was of three men in a stolen car, two of whom were parolees from the Shirley Industrial School, and the third member a Coast Guardsman. They were traveling in a 1942 Station Wagon stolen from a garage in Malden. They had picked up the Coast Guardsman and were giving him a "free ride" to New York and somehow or other got into the "wilds" of East Hampton where they were about to give a ride to one of the Bell Town's worthy citizens who was starting on his vacation and had about \$300.00 in his pocket.

Officer Feegel came by at the right moment and observed what was going on. He suddenly looked at the number plate and discovered it was on his list of stolen cars.

One of the three accused admitted in the course of his examination that he had stolen three prior cars in a matter of five weeks.

In recognition of this fine police service, the Commissioner has granted Officer Feegel 48 hours leave, leaving the choice of dates to Officer Feegel.

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"STATION H - again!!!"

Early Thursday morning, October 18, Station H again rose to the occasion, which prompts VOX-COP to commend it twice in this issue.

Around 1:30 A.M. of said date, Station "H" received a telephone call from the local police of Simsbury and from officials of Ensign-Bickford Company that two gas thieves were discovered syphoning gas from company cars garaged on the Bickford property. Two of the officials were returning home and about to place their cars in the garage when they observed two young men at the gas tank of another car. Suddenly one of the pair bolted off into the darkened area. Suspecting thieves were operating, the officials seized and held the second intruder after a brief struggle and summoned local and state police. Within a few minutes the identity of the captured thief was learned - he proved to be Francis McManus. His companion who fled was Richard Jurczak. Both escaped from the Middletown State Hospital about October 1 and for two and a half weeks tormented householders and motorists in Connecticut and elsewhere by petty thefts and unlawful entries to obtain supplies for stolen automobiles. (Mental-cases are again coming to the fore in the conduct of such escapees from our present mental institutions. We do hope that the General Assembly will take appropriate action at an early session to provide an adequate



and secure institution for cases of this kind.) McManus and Jurczak not only pursued their criminal tendencies but frequently telephoned to institution and police officials about their depredations and as to other matters concerning news accounts of their exploits.

Lieutenant Schubert, Sergeant Nolan, Sergeant McAuliffe, Detective-Sergeant Rundle, Officer Simon and a dozen or more state policemen combed the area around Simsbury all night without results. Later in the morning Officer Esposito spied Jurczak running across the highway into the fields and he gave the alarm, which brought reinforcements. Officer Esposito attempted to pursue Jurczak but was temporarily delayed by an oil truck which blocked "Sal's" chances of putting his hands on the culprit.

Shortly afterward State Policeman John Sweeney saw Jurczak making his way cautiously westward across the lots and gave chase. Sweeney's running ability proved Jurczak's undoing and Officer John soon sent the radio message, "Mission completed." Throughout the state a sigh of relief then went up in police circles.

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CASE I-125-A

The importance of conducting a thorough search for clues in cases of unlawful entry was emphasized in the recent investigation of a burglary in Cheshire handled by State Policemen Albert Pethick and Anton Nelson, of Station I, in case I-125-A. Both officers merit commendation for their perseverance in the solution of this crime, and even though the culprits are now fugitives there is every reason to

believe that their apprehension is near and that the courts will have an opportunity again to pass on the relevancy of fingerprint findings.

On August 11, 1945, a summer resident of Cheshire reported to Station I that her summer home had been unlawfully entered on the preceding night. State Policemen Albert Pethick and Anton Nelson were assigned to the case. Officer Pethick was in charge of the investigation and Officer Nelson assisted as well as took the necessary photographs. Both made a very thorough search for latent fingerprints and were soon rewarded when they found a very good print on a small bakelite camera case. The camera was photographed in its location, before removal, and the owner questioned as to the usual location of the camera. The purpose, of course, to determine whether the object had been handled by the burglars. The owner was positive that it had been removed from a bureau drawer to the place in the room where it was found. Carefully removing the camera case, Officer Pethick brought it to our Bureau of Identification at Headquarters where the necessary fingerprints were taken for comparison with the prints of any suspect. At the moment the investigating officers had no suspect in mind and returning to the locality of the burglary they made a canvass of the neighbors.

Again their efforts produced results for one of the neighbors recalled that on the evening of the reported break, a young chap had called at their home at about 8:30 PM, and had rung the door bell. There were no lights in the house at the time and the occupant, responding to the door bell, was taken by surprise and asked for someone whom the occupant of the house did not know.



This information indicated that someone with prior experience in cases of this kind was making the usual check of the neighborhood.

The officers' visit not only caused the occupant of the house to recall this incident but in the course of the interview remembered that she had seen lights in the complainant's house on that evening being turned on and off in two or more rooms and was concerned at the time because she believed the complainant was not at home. The observer, however, did not make further inquiry or did she know of the unlawful entry until the officers made inquiry.

Pursuing the matter further, the officers then directed their attention to parolees, and after examining the prints of approximately 25 of these persons who were known to have been paroled to or residing in the Cheshire area, it was discovered that the print on the camera case was identical with one of this number. The suggestion made to Lieutenant Chamerooy at Headquarters by Officer Pethick to examine the prints of one of these individuals was not only a good one but a timely one.

Another very important angle in this particular case was Officer Pethick's obtaining a statement from the complainant and the owner of the camera to the effect that they did not know the suspect whose fingerprint was found on this camera case and that as far as they knew he had no occasion to be in this house as a visitor or an employee.

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CASE L-277-A

Nestled in the hills of Litchfield, in the village of Bantam, lies one of the manufacturing plants of the Warren - McArthur

Corporation of One Park Avenue, New York City. During the war, this concern manufactured seats for practically all types of aircraft used by the Allied Air Forces - Fighters, Bombers, Reconnaissance, and many other types too numerous to mention. This company has been awarded the Army - Navy E on two occasions for its achievements in production during the war. High priority was necessary to obtain the materials with which to manufacture the seats, and even then, they were hard to get. At the height of wartime production, the plant employed about 1800 persons.

Two of these employees who were upholsterers, suspected that as a result of the ending of the war on all fronts, employment at the plant would drop with the likelihood that they would be out of jobs soon. During many conversations held between these two men during lunch hour, plans were made to open an upholstery shop in Torrington. One rented the necessary floor space and then consulted with his future partner as to ways and means of acquiring tools, equipment and material necessary to conduct a profitable business which was anticipated in postwar years. They decided that the Warren - McArthur Corporation had all of the items they needed and would not miss small amounts if taken by them.

The depredations began and continued for some time before it was noticed by company officials that shortages appeared in all branches of the upholstery department. The State Police at Litchfield were requested to investigate the shortages and Officers William Towne and Alden Thompson, ably directed by the veteran Lieutenant Paul Lavin, Commanding Officer at Station L, conducted the investigation.



Rest assured the investigators did not know of the plans of these future manufacturers and renovators of postwar furniture. Patience, diligent investigation and well-laid plans finally resulted in the arrest of the partners in crime.

Among several suspects, the pair were stopped in their car a short distance from the plant because they had only one headlight. Officer Towne, a hunter by birthright, hunted thru the car and found a bolt of canvas in the back of the car, covered by a suit coat. Naturally, the operator told the officer that he had purchased this material from an upholsterer in Waterbury, but the officer found otherwise. These men were brought to the barracks and after questioning and that their plans were vanishing into thin air, they confessed to committing several thefts over a period of time. The value of their spoils aggregated \$1000. The investigation led the officers to Torrington where all of the stolen goods were located and recovered.

Planning postwar enterprises of this kind at the expense of companies like the Warren-McArthur Corporation, which went all out on war production, will be deterred by the certainty of apprehension and adequate punitive measures.

The departmental examinations for the positions of lieutenant, detective sergeant, sergeant, and detective held the interest of all this fall, and promotions followed quickly. The oral examinations for lieutenant, detective sergeant, and sergeant were conducted by the following-named men who were eminently qualified

by virtue of their long police experience:

Chief Joseph Owens, of Rome, New York - past president of The International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Acting Director Robert E. Raleigh, Safety Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police and head of the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University.

Col. Ralph W. Caswell, Superintendent of New Hampshire State Police.

All examination participants were highly pleased with the members of this board selected by Personnel Director Glendon A. Scoboria.

The members of the oral examining board for the position of detective were as follows:

Captain Ernest F. Stenhouse, assistant executive officer, Rhode Island State Police.

Capt. Ruxton M. Ridgely, Maryland State Police.

Chief Raymond P. Gallagher, Police Department, Springfield, Massachusetts.

This board also did a fine job and received the praise of all participants.

Each and every person who took the examination deserves much credit for the effort expended and for the manner in which the examination results were accepted. Everyone cannot win, of course. It is naturally a source of keen personal disappointment not to receive ardently-hoped-for advancement. The fighting spirit of the officers of the Connecticut State Police Department, however, is such that those who did not make the grade this time are not a whit discouraged or dismayed. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again!" is their motto.



C O M M E N D A T I O N S

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"LET US EXAMINE THE RECORD."

9-24PM  
 Partial Broadcast H. Zemetis  
 SP Westb. 11 File 14 Oct. 13-45 9-03 PM Sgt. Strand  
 To SPH - SP Ridg  
 Attention Comm. Hickey & Capt. Carroll

Fatal Accident this evening at 6:40 PM Mrs. Sarah Daniels age 50 of Boston Post Road, Old Saybrook, a deaf mute, was struck and killed by a car as she walked along Route 1 near the old railroad overpass in the town of Old Saybrook. Operator of car Sidney J. Chapman of Deep River being held on a technical charge of reckless driving.

Injured in Old Saybrook on Route 1 at 7:00 PM when she walked into the rear right fender of an east bound car, Mrs. Charles Stringer of 81 Taft St., Medford, Mass. was taken to the Lawrence Memorial Hospital at New London in a serious condition. The operator of the car was Lt. Commander William T. Doyle of 460 Montauk Ave., New London, Conn. Coroner notified and man was ordered not held.

Hit and run accident in Haddam at 7:30 PM. John Ingalls of Haddam walking north on Route 9 was struck and injured by an unknown car that did not stop. Information picked up that car might have been Reg. IZ-29 third digit unknown.

Auth. Lieut. C. E. Shaw - End

SPH	OK Zemetis	SPH	End
Ridg	Recd OK at Ridg.	Pettit	End
Westb	Recd OK at Westb	Johnson	End

Partial Broadcast Orvis  
 SPB 3 File 14 10-15-45 1:57 AM Sergt. Nolan  
 To SPH Att. Commissioner E. J. Hickey  
 To SP Beth. " Captain W. L. Schatzman - H-458-A

At about 8:20 PM on the 14th, one Anthony Misciavicus, age about 60 yrs. of Hartford Ave. East Granby was instantly killed by a hit and run driver on Rt. 9 in East Granby just North of Hatchet Hill Road. This subject was walking northerly on the westerly or right side of the highway and the hit and run car was travelling in the same direction. The body was knocked or dragged for over 75 feet from the point of impact and the left leg which was severed at the knee was found 90 feet north of the body. There was a complete headlamp, make "riteway headlamp" found in the lot at the scene of this accident and it is thought at this time that it probably comes from a 36 to 38 Oldsmobile or Pontiac.

Medical Examiner, Dr. Owen Murphy viewed the body at the scene and ordered the removal of same to the Vincent Funeral home in Simsbury where upon being viewed by the doctor the cause of death was given as a broken neck and a fractured skull.

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This subject lived in a shack about a couple of hundred yards north of the scene of this accident. He has no relatives in this country as far as could be learned, but has a wife and daughter in Lithuania. The time of this accident is determined by the fact that his pocket watch which was found in the road near the body stopped at 8:20 PM. The body was reported in the highway by one Peter Brazaitis of Hartford Ave. East Granby who called this station at 8:45 P.M. An extensive search of the roads in the area was made and the SP at Mass. were informed of this hit and run accident but to the date of this writing no further info. has been obtained that would throw any light on the guilty party.

A blood specimen was taken at the funeral home of this deceased and same will be analyzed to determine if there is any alcohol in the body. Two witnesses who were interviewed after our arrival at the scene stated that they nearly struck this subject when they were travelling southerly and they placed the time at about 8:00 PM and at that time this subject was walking northerly and was near the center of the road as if intoxicated.

This writer was at the scene in company with the investigating officers, Edward Steele, William Braithwaite and Philip Massicotte. Any further developments will be promptly relayed.

Auth Sergt. Nolan - End

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SPH 46 File 14 Oct. 13-45 10-01 PM Zemetis  
To SP Westb. - Lt. Shaw  
Ref Sp Westb 11 File Date Re Hit & Run

Assume investigation of hit & run matter is being pursued diligently and leads on IZ-29? combinations being checked - Special Service at your command if and when needed.

Auth Edward J. Hickey - Commissioner - End

Recvd. O. K. And everything is being done that can be at the present. Will call this matter to Lieut. Shaw's attention and call back. He is out on it at the present. Sgt. Strand - End

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Partial BCST Baran  
SPH 8 File 14 Oct. 15-45 8-13 AM Feegel  
To SPH - Capt. Kelly  
To SPB - Lt. Schubert  
Westb. - Lieut. Shaw

The mounting number of hit-run cases require that we make every effort to solve such cases as quickly as possible and that we employ every available investigator in our efforts.

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The East Granby case and the case on Route 9 Saturday night were flagrant cases and operators in both cases must be located.

Captain Kelly will assign Special Service to both cases at once to work with respective station officers.

Detective Sergt. Rundle will be detailed to Station "H" case and Detective Mangan to Station "F" case.

These cases are challenging the department resources - so let's go!!

Auth. Edward J. Hickey - Commissioner

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Partial Broadcast      H. Zemetis  
HSPB    14              File 14              10-15-45              4-24-PM      McAuliffe  
To SPH                  Attention Comm. E. J. Hickey  
To SP Beth.              Attention of Capt. W. L. Schatzman

Re case number H-458-A fatal hit and run case in East Granby, Conn. Under arrest at this station at this time on the charges of evading responsibility (Sec. 1584-A G.S.) and misconduct with a motor vehicle causing death (Sec. 6047 G.S.) - one William H. Gottschall, age 45, of Russell Road East Granby, Conn. owner of a 1936 Plymouth Coupe Conn. Reg. VV-900.

Sgt. Rundle and Officer Steele started investigation in this case this morning and at the Capitol Motors in Hartford, they were able to determine that the headlight found at the scene of the accident was from a 1936 Plymouth. And as the headlight was black it was believed the car was also of the same color. This headlight contained the remains of an adapter which allowed a sealed beam headlight to be fitted in this lamp and the adapter appeared to be new and apparently recently installed. Officer Steele and Sgt. Rundle relayed this information to this station which in turn was sent out in a general broadcast as additional info. and also patrol officers were notified. Officer John Ring of this station on patrol in that Granby area immediately started checking garages to ascertain if such adapters were sold by garages in that area. At the A. and W. Garage in East Granby, Officer Ring learned from the garage owner that a week ago he had sold such a set of adapters to Wm. H. Gottschall and that Gottschall was the owner of a 1936 Fly Coupe, color black. Further investigation by Officer Ring disclosed that Gottschall was employed by the Fred Viets farm in East Granby. Officer Ring proceeded to the Fred Viets farm and upon examining the car in question, found that it was damaged and that the left headlight was missing and that the right headlight was fitted with a sealed beam adapter. The other investigating officers were notified and Sgt. Rundle and Officer Steele proceeded to the Viets farm where William Gottschall was taken into custody. The car bears stains that are apparently blood stains and Dr. Opper will compare these stains with blood taken from the body of the victim. The operator of the car, William Gottschall, admits striking some object at the location and

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time of the fatal accident and a statement has been obtained from him at this time. Also statements are being obtained from eye witnesses of this accident at this time. Photographs have been taken of the car and investigation is continuing at this time.

For name of the deceased and other info. obtained at the time of the accident please refer to partial BDCST SPB 3 File 14 at 1-57 AM date.

Auth Lt. Irving Schubert  
SPB Hartford, Conn. - End

"Vox-Cop congratulates Special Service and Station "H" personnel for the quick solution of this case and for the splendid cooperation and fine coordination of effort."

SP Westb. 4            File 14            10-17-45            12-37 PM            Brink  
To SPH                - Attention Comm. Edward J. Hickey

Persistent and continuous plugging for 4 days, on the part of Officers Suchanek and Gedney, has resulted in the solution of Ivoryton hit and run case of October 14th, and the apprehension of operator responsible - one Fred Derich, Mgr. vegetable dept., First National Stores, Essex. Break came at noon today, during the process of elimination after a check of the automobile tax lists in the Essex town hall, looking for a car, gray green or blue in color, and possibly a 1937 or 1938 Chevrolet.

Auth. Lt. Shaw  
SP Westbrook, Conn.  
(Copy to Capt. Kelly Pls.) - End  
OK Zemetis SPH End

6-24 PM  
Partial BCST    6-17 PM    Boas  
SP Westb    12    File    14    10-20-45    6:20 PM    Mayer  
To SPH                            Attention Comm. E. J. Hickey  
To Westb                          Attention Capt. W. Schatzman

Another old hit and run case broken by the persistency of Officer Connolly. William Rochette, age 23 of Deep River arrested at 6:00 PM for evading responsibility in Essex on October 13th. Piece of glass left at the scene traced to subjects car.

Auth. Lieut. C. E. Shaw  
SP Westbrook, Conn.    - End  
SPH                    OK Feegel for Commissioner  
Westb                Recd OK at Westb Johnson End



# COURTESY

VOX-COP

October, 1945

John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

## "COURTESY"

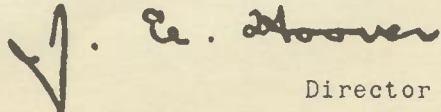
In selecting police personnel, many factors must be considered. It is highly important that we know everything concerning the man's background, from his cradle days, so to speak, up until the time of his application. This is a primary requisite. Considering that a man's background is flawless, we must then consider his education, integrity, intelligence, common sense, personality, courage, administrative ability, temperance and numerous other factors, the greatest of which is "COURTESY."

Courtesy deserves particular attention. Any police officer who lacks courtesy toward his fellow man and toward the citizens who pay his salary might drag the entire department down to his level in the eyes of the citizenry. It is my personal opinion that unless a police officer is endowed with the great asset known as courtesy he is a failure. When we think of the great men of our times, we think of courtesy. It is an outstanding trait of these men.

When we think of the men who made America a great Nation among all nations over 150 years ago we think of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and others of their stature. They were men of courtesy. They were respected by statesmen of other countries and their names are written in tablets of stone for posterity.

The citizens of our respective communities deserve courteous treatment and unless they receive it from officers of the law they will look upon every man who wears a badge as a bully who glories in his authority. If, however, in our daily lives we practice courtesy toward all with whom we come in contact, we shall earn all citizens' respect and thereby build a greater profession.

In the chaotic world of today millions of men and women have lost faith in men of authority because of such organizations as the Gestapo and such demons in human form as Hitler and Mussolini. Some Americans have had close kin mishandled by members of the Gestapo in Europe during the past few years and therefore hold a deep resentment toward any law enforcement organization. The resentment might be dormant, but it is there. It will take years to heal such wounds, and it will be up to every police officer of America to conduct himself in such a manner that even immigrants who have been mistreated by the Gestapo in Europe will eventually look upon the police officers of America as courageous men who will go out of their way to be helpful. That is as it should be.

  
Director



# UNCLE SAM'S NEPHEWS

VOX-COP

PAGE I

OCTOBER 1945

## VICTORY

(William T. Phillips  
In The Elks Magazine)

After ten years of "blood, sweat and tears," the fighting is over and victory rests with Allied arms.

As the smoke of battle clears away, we see more clearly the ruin war has wrought; the twisted heaps of debris, once monuments of the world's finest culture and of centuries of civilization, battered into chaos by the guns and bombs of opposing armies--one fighting to destroy the fundamental concept of man's right to freedom; the other to preserve the right of self-determination against the domination of brute force.

The people of America have been spared much of the devastation of war, the destruction of their homes and farms and factories, the enslavement of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children and the brutal debasement that goes with human slavery. But America has paid the price in "blood, sweat and tears." The victory has been stupendous but it will not bring back those who paid for that victory with their lives and the songs of triumph do not drown the sound of mourning for the slain.

The fighting is over. The terrible loss of life has ceased. America emerges from global war in a position of world leadership and our people must face the responsibilities that go with strength, courage and ability to lead in the rebuilding of a peaceful and prosperous

order out of the ruins of a shattered world.

The immortal souls of those who died to bring about a new world of peace and good will are symbolized by hundreds of thousands of gold stars shining from service flags throughout the land. Each star is a reminder of a life given for God and freedom, and charges every citizen of our Republic with individual responsibility for bringing out of a chaotic world of hatreds and suspicions a living doctrine of peace and goodwill.

The "next war" will blot out all vestige of civilization. It will bring havoc and destruction too terrible to contemplate. If the "next war" comes, it will be chargeable to this generation's failure to build a new and better human society, founded upon mutual understanding and universal good will.

---

## THE ADMIRAL GOES HOME

(Herald Tribune)

New York gave Admiral Chester W. Nimitz a grand reception, with all the old familiar trimmings. He goes now to his home state, Texas, for a reception which, though with less gaudy trappings, is nevertheless sincere and moving. The gray admiral yesterday rode up Congress Avenue in Austin, a wide and beautiful thoroughfare which once knew Sam Houston and Jim Hogg and Bigfoot Wallace and Pancho Dobie and many another great Texan, and was received with all the respect that the Texans, in their habitual custom



of understatement, were able to muster. From Austin the admiral drove westward into the hills today, reaching his home town, Fredericksburg, for another sort of welcome.

Fredericksburg is one of those communities, settled by the great wave of German immigration in the middle of the last century, which have thrived, remained simple and beautiful, and stood as lasting reminders of the best that was in the pioneer stock. It was there that old Grandfather Nimitz ran the Nimitz Hotel. Because the old gentleman was fond of the sea he built his hotel in the shape of a great ship, and it seemed odd that such a place should be so far inland, in the landlocked rolling country. Little Chester used to work at the hotel as a bellboy and general handy man. Many old timers will be on hand to remember him. And if we know our small towns we predict that they will be, to all appearances, unimpressed with the returning hero--and that some local wisecracker will pipe up and ask, "Been away quite a spell, haven't you, Chester?" And the admiral, we suspect, will like that greeting best of all.

(Descendants of these German immigrants are top-notch cops in New York today--Vox-Cop)

LEGION OF MERIT FOR COLONEL WALSH

Colonel James V. Walsh now a resident of West Hartford, a native of Middletown, Conn. and well known to police officials throughout the country recently received the Legion of Merit from Major General Leren. Col. Walsh served the Provost Marshal General's Office in Washington during the early days of the war

and was most cordial to representatives of the I.A.C.P. during the numerous conferences in Washington relative to selective service matters affecting police personnel. Vox-Cop welcomes Colonel "Jim" home to Connecticut.

The citation that accompanied the award stated: "Col. James V. Walsh served with exceptionally meritorious achievement as Director of the Military Police Division, Choice of the Provost Marshal General from September, 1942, to June, 1945. He ably directed the Military Police Division in its assumption and fulfillment of the dominant role in the formulation of doctrine, tactics and technique for the organization, training and employment of the Corps of Military Police. The wide technical knowledge, sound judgment and imagination which he applied to the manifold activities was directly reflected in the successful training and employment of military police troops, and in the saving of life, time and supplies. He displayed leadership and ability of the highest order. Colonel Walsh's efforts contributed materially to the successful prosecution of the war."

Sept. 20, 1945  
Luliang, China

Dear Mr. Hickey:

It has been a long time since I have written you a letter, letting you know how I'm getting along and I hope that you didn't for one minute think that I have forgotten you or the State Police department. The reason for me not writing sooner is mostly due to my own negligence--so I hope you will be kind enough to overlook this--and forgive me.



Now that censorship has been lifted over here, I can write a few things that might be of interest to you as far as my experiences in China are concerned. Upon leaving Chabua, India last September, I arrived at Tsinching, a B-29 base which was located about 35 miles south of Chengtu. This section of China, is more or less the Rice Bowl. It is rich farming land and nothing can be seen for miles around except rice paddies. The land yields three crops a year--the first crop is rice, second sugar cane, and 3rd comes soy beans, corn, and other garden vegetables. All farming is done in a primitive fashion--no modern machinery of any kind is used. In the very center of this vast farming valley is built the airstrip and hostels in which we live. Here the runway measured around 12,580 ft, there were miles of taxi strips, hundreds of revetments and dispersal areas --all built by hand of the coolie laborers.

In the months of October through December, we have had alerts every week, and have been under enemy plane bombardments and fire at an average of twice a month. The raids usually occurred on moonlit nights when the skies had scattered clouds. The damages done during these raids weren't too big, but there was a couple of instances where the Japs did hit a jackpot by making a direct hit on our gas dumps and a revetment that was filled with airplanes. During those three months, the only protection we have had was the night fighters (P-61s) and the almost fool-proof air raid warning system operated by the Chinese. In the last part of December, a couple of batteries of Ack Ack arrived at this field--and since that time there weren't any more air raids.

The Tsinching air base has served its usefulness as a B-29 base and supply base to the U. S. Air Force and it's only a matter of months that it will be turned over to the Chinese. Our organization, the 1344th ATC base unit, became de-activated Sept. 10, and I have been transferred to the 1343rd base unit at Luliang China where I expect to remain for a couple of months. The air bases in China are gradually closing up and it will be a matter of a few months that the supply line over the Hump (Himalayan Mts.) will cease. Rumors are that operations over the Hump will come to an end as soon as the port of Shanghai and adjacent waters are cleared of mines. That shouldn't take too long a time.

I imagine you would like to know how I stand as far as getting out of the service is concerned. Well, if going home on the rotation plan is based on points only, my chances of getting back to the States before Xmas are good. Right now, there are around 20 GIs leaving for Uncle Sugar from this base daily at that rate, everyone here should be out of China by the end of this year. Most of the fellows going home now are either over 38 yrs old; or have 85 pts. or more; or have been overseas 24 months or more. I've been overseas 13 months and have accumulated 60 pts. You can well imagine how I stand.

Well, I guess I had better close for now before I take up too much of your time. Am sending my best wishes and regards to you, Mrs. Hickey, Miss Collins, and everyone at the State Police Dept. Here is hoping that I get to be with you all very soon.

As ever

Pete Maisterlias



19 September 1945

Dear Commissioner:

I can imagine your surprise at getting a letter from me, without me complaining about something or other. Well, in this one I have nothing to complain about. Not that I enjoy being in this army or that I couldn't be happier than I am, it is just that I found there is no use in worrying about something you can do nothing about.

When I landed in France I took a long trip in those "forty and eight" box cars in the cold and went eventually thru Alsace-Lorraine, and then into Germany and joined the 22nd Infantry of the Famous Fourth Division, as a machine gunner. I had forty-five days of front line infantry combat and saw some of my friends killed and wounded. I used to laugh when I thought how I drove that ambulance like hell because some person had been in an accident and had a broken arm. In many instances I saw men with arms and legs off, and they complained less than many motorists do if the ambulance doesn't get there fast enough to suit them.

Well, I saw Hitlers Beer Garden in Munich, we had passed that on the way south toward Austria, and I walked all over the huge stadium in Nurenburg where Hitler used to give those speeches, and I was in Crailsheim the night we burned it almost to the ground with mortar fire because one of our second lieutenants had been shot in the back by a sniper the afternoon before. His name was Jones from Company "C" of this Battalion and the Colonel saw red when he heard what happened, thus the Germans learned a horrible lesson for their lousiness. Eventually after the war was over for us we were brought further

north and there we served as occupation troops for Ansbach County just west of Nurenburg for over a month. I was made an investigator of the MP Unit and we served as German civilian police for the entire county, consisting of forty little towns and settlements. We had practically a murder and robbery every day in one of the towns for about a week until the liberated Russians and Poles realized that we were on the job and covering these areas and then the cases dropped down to mere aggravated assault cases. Murder, robbery, and things like that were common there with all those "Russkis" getting revenge and they couldn't see why we, their Allies, thought that it was wrong for them to want to kill a few German civilians. Well, I guess that they have that under control over there now but when we were still there it was a madhouse. I had a Police Security Detail Pass, which I gave to Governor Baldwin at the Christmas in Connecticut party and he said he was going to give it to Vox Pop. I didn't get to Hartford to see you for lack of both money and transportation, but I am sorry that I couldn't do this because there was a lot I could have told you about the European Police that was interesting and I can do that when I get back home again which I am afraid will not be for another year yet, unless they lower the qualifying age to include men of thirty-four. I am glad to hear that George Ferris got out of the Navy and is now in Ridgefield. I sure wish anyone happiness that can get back to civilian life. Well, there's not much more to tell, except that from what I see here every day, a lot of these fresh monkeys who never were probably any good are going to cause a lot of trouble when they get out because they



are doing that right here now. They think they own the world now, and the decent ones are still decent despite the rigors of combat. Please accept my thanks for sending me the Vox-Cop, I like to read about the department and my friends there and please inform the mailing clerk of this, my new address.

Respectfully,

Charles F. McCarthy

---

San Francisco, California  
21 September 1945

Dear Commissioner:

Now that the censoring of letters is a dead issue, I feel more secure in writing to you--it's rather difficult to write a letter and say absolutely nothing in it of any military importance.

We left New York City on the 9th of July and had a very nice trip down the coast, past Cuba, to the port of Cristobal. That was the first time I had ever been in the Caribbean and it all seemed quite interesting. The water there is a bright blue and very clear. At Cristobal we anchored over night until a pilot came aboard to take us through the Panama Canal. That was another sight that I won't forget in a long time. It's one thing to read about the vast engineering job that was accomplished, but it's quite another thing to see it. It seems almost unbelievable. We docked at Balboa, in the canal zone, for two days to take on supplies and then, "with our orders in our hand" we shoved off for a little island in the Marshalls called Eniwetok.

It took us 28 days to make the stretch--and what a big stretch--and then we anchored there for three days to refuel and top the water tanks. After five days at sea we hit the atoll of Ulithi, where we are now. We've been here exactly three weeks waiting for orders. It's a nice place for a tourist who wants to do nothing but sit around and eat coconuts all day, but to us it's just another bunch of islands! The swimming here is great and the water is always about 85 degrees. The anchorage here is the largest in the Pacific--something like 112 square miles.

Although the war ended as we were enroute to Eniwetok, we still saw some excitement just two days before. I had received word from a Naval shore station that a Japanese submarine had been reported in the vicinity of our course and also several light cruisers were patrolling the area. At night one of the armed guard spotted what he thought was the conning tower of a submarine but later declared that it must have been his imagination. In reality it was the submarine for about three hours before dawn there was a terrific explosion and we saw a corvette running back and forth to our stern dropping depth charges. One of the depth charges got the sub because in the morning the corvette signalled that we were "safe now"!!

Well, I guess I've taken up enough of your time for now so I'll close. Please give my regards to Miss Collins and all the gang. Hoping this letter finds you and Mrs. Hickey in the best of health, I remain,

Most Sincerely,

Charlie Strouse



# APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

Page 1

October, 1945

## TOWN OF MANCHESTER CONNECTICUT

DAVID CHAMBERS, Chairman  
SHERWOOD G. BOWERS, Secretary  
CECIL W. ENGLAND  
LOUIS GENOVESI  
RAYMOND E. HAGEDORN  
JOHN I. OLSON  
HAROLD A. TURKINGTON

BOARD OF SELECTMEN  
1945—1946

Municipal Building

MANCHESTER, CONNECTICUT

October 8th, 1945

GEORGE H. WADDELL, Clerk

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

Dear Commissioner:-

As one Public Official to another, knowing that you always receive the complaints and seldom the compliments, may I add a little to the book of good deeds of the State Police Department.

On Thursday Evening, October 4th, 1945, at about eight o'clock, I was proceeding westerly in the Town of Eastford or Ashford on the way to Manchester, when I was suddenly aware of the fact that I had a flat tire on my car.

At about the time I stopped my car, one of your Patrolmen, accompanied by Student patrolmen, appeared on the scene and immediately proceeded to furnish us with help in the way of turning his patrol car around and furnishing lights and other assistance in the way of directing traffic, etc.

I appreciate the fact that the Patrolman was teaching the students to help motorists and that the lesson will not be forgotten by the students and I also appreciate the fact that good administration of the State Police Department is responsible for this service and do not hesitate to pass along the good word.

My compliments to your Department and especially to the Stafford Barracks.

Again thanking you and with every good wish for the future of your Department, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

*David Chambers*  
Chairman-Board of Selectmen.



# APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

Page 2

October, 1945

JAMES MELTON  
CHAIRMAN  
BOX 8  
WESTPORT, CONN.



MORTON J. NEWBURGER  
SECRETARY  
BOX 369  
WESTPORT, CONN.

## State of Connecticut

MERRITT PARKWAY COMMISSION

September 20, 1945

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

Dear Sir:

It was the sense of the Merritt Parkway Commission at its meeting of August 23, 1945, that a letter should be written to you to thank you for your courtesy and cooperation in the conduct of its business and to furthermore put itself on record that it highly appreciates the general all-round excellence of your department. The Connecticut State Police are regarded both in this State and out of this State as the finest, most courteous and most efficient State Police Department. The Commission would like you to know that it thinks this.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Morton J. Newburger".

Morton J. Newburger  
Secretary, Merritt Parkway Commission

MJN/do



# APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

Page 3

October, 1945



DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE  
66 HOSPITAL STREET  
AUGUSTA, MAINE

October 5, 1945

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

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

I wish to thank you for your kind assistance to the Maine State Police in sending us two of your dogs to assist in the search of three-year old Edith Wyman who was missing from Kittery, Maine on September 28, 1945. The Selectmen of Kittery and the county authorities also deeply appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Lieut. Llewellyn Ouellette and our Officers at the Wells Barracks enjoyed having with them your two Troopers, Walter W. Foley and W. Clayton Gaiser. These two Troopers are certainly a credit to your organization.

If the occasion should ever arise when we of the Maine State Police can render any service to your Department, do not hesitate to call upon us.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Laurence C. Upton".

LAURENCE C. UPTON, Chief

lcu/bma



# APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

Page 4

October, 1945

## T. S. ALLING

7 DEY STREET — NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING

October 23, 1945

Hon. E. J. Hickey  
100 Washington Street  
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

My home is located in East Hampton, Conn. and I have just had the experience of having it burglarized the second time in two years.

It is the purpose of this letter to pay a justly earned tribute to your men who handled the case in an entirely competent and efficient manner, resulting in the prompt apprehension of the culprits on both occasions.

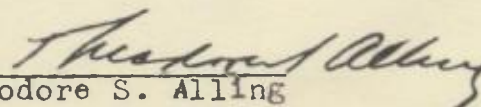
I refer specifically to the excellent work done by Sergeant James Dygert, Patrolmen Kevin McDonald and Frank LaForge of Colchester Barracks.

These men have lent their cooperation and efforts in a manner and to a degree, above and beyond the ordinary police routine and with a genuine interest in the successful completion of the case.

It is unfortunate to have these burglaries occur but it is a relief to know that we have a competent police force to bring prompt, efficient and effective police action to bear.

Sincerely yours,

TSA:HM

  
Theodore S. Alling



# APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

PAGE 5

OCTOBER 1945

FARNSWORTH TELEVISION & RADIO CORPORATION

Fort Wayne, Indiana

New Haven, Conn.

September 15, 1945

Col. Edward Hickey,  
Commissioner State Police,  
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Commissioner:

The writer, being a constant user of the highways, and being, as he thought, familiar with the activities of the State Police, had a very rude awakening as to these activities and the character of the men and women who compose this force.

Late in July my daughter, a resident of Bethany, became embroiled as to the law when during a family argument a sister-in-law was quite badly injured and the State Police were called in to the affair.

I was advised and upon calling at the Bethany Barracks, met Lt. Henry Mayo and Policewoman Mrs. Dailey. To my surprise, I must admit, I hadn't talked to Lt. Mayo but a few minutes when I had full confidence in him and just want to say now that while I found him every minute a policeman doing his duty, I also found that he was honest, courteous and extremely thoughtful of the rights of all parties. He gave me every possible helpful suggestion and frankly I had more confidence in him than in a great many business men with whom I have had dealings.

The same applies to Mrs. Dailey and while my business did not bring me into contact with other members of the staff, I believe at most it applies to all.

As it apparently is human nature to make complaint against a public employee at the slightest possible excuse, I believe it is only fair to also give credit in a case of this kind and I am writing you with this thought in mind.

Assuring you the State Police will always rank high in my estimation through the actions of Lt. Mayo, I am,

Yours very truly,

T. E. Connery

T. E. Connery  
493 Townsend Ave.  
New Haven, Conn.



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STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
HARTFORD

October 10th, 1945

Edward J. Hickey, Commissioner      Re: Case Number  
Department of State Police              S-362-Z  
Hartford, Connecticut                      Mrs. Evangeline Robida

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

Thank you for your letter of October 8th regarding the successful prosecution of the above accused who was found guilty of practicing chiropractic without a license.

Miss Monroe has given me a resume of the investigation leading up to this prosecution and I feel that Mrs. Kathryn Haggerty, state policewoman, and Detective Francis Mangan, of the Groton Barracks, should be highly commended on their careful preparation of this case. It was well done.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley H. Osborn  
Commissioner

18 Winthrop Terr.  
Meriden, Conn.  
Oct. 22, 1945

Commissioner Hickey  
State of Conn.  
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Sir:

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your wonderful staff and technique. Last week my car was stolen, and in less than 40 minutes the police called that my car was recovered. This happened before I knew that my car was missing. Special thanks to a very alert, efficient David Dunn of the Bethany Barracks. I'm really proud of your organization.

Yours truly,  
Paul Bichunsky

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

October 9, 1945

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

Dear Ed:

I am indebted to someone in your department for my first copy of Vox-Cop. Whoever is responsible for the name is to be congratulated because it is very significant of the contents and the purpose of the magazine.

I think most of us are policemen at heart and I would appreciate it if you would put me on your regular mailing list.

My congratulations to your department for the fine job they are doing in general and the job they are doing with respect to getting out Vox-Cop.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Eugene S. Loughlin

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Oct. 26 PM5 39

Dear Commissioner Hickey. During my brief stopover in New York I want to take the opportunity to thank you so very sincerely for your wonderful cooperation and interest during our recent robbery and the great success of your efforts. I hope on my return to say my thanks personally. In the meantime every good wish and blessing.

Grace Moore Parera

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# STYLE IN CRIME

VOX-COP

PAGE I

OCTOBER 1945

## VETERAN AIDS IN CAPTURING HOLDUP MAN

Stamford, --(AP.)-- A teen-age sailor, absent without leave from the Newport, R.I., training station, and an equally youthful civilian champion will face City Court tomorrow morning for a \$1500 holdup at the Roger Smith Hotel here early today.

Chief of Detectives Daniel Hanrahan identified the sailor as Julius Klein, 17, of 2185 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y., and his companion as Louis N. Polesovsky, also 17, of 1472 Webster Avenue, Bronx.

Each is charged with theft of a motor vehicle, assault with a dangerous weapon, robbery and carrying concealed weapons.

Hanrahan said the pair were captured in Greenwich by Patrolmen Lawrence Bria and Vincent Clark during a struggle in which the policemen were aided by John S. Pavlowsky, 31, of Stamford, a recently discharged World War II veteran.

Bria, according to Greenwich Police Chief John A. Gleason "badly" injured his right wrist in the struggle.

Hanrahan said investigation disclosed that Klein had a record of two convictions in New York City, one for assault and one for intoxication: and that Polesovsky had a record of a six-months suspended sentence for theft of a motor vehicle in the Bronx.

### Wreck Hotel Safe.

The detective chief said Klein and Polesovsky were two of four men who early today held up James Nelson, night clerk at the Roger Smith, and escaped with \$1500 in cash and jewelry of undetermined value after "knocking the rivets off the

safe."

He said their companions, one of whom was dressed in a sailor's uniform, were believed to have fled into nearby woods when their car allegedly stolen in New York, overturned on route one at Cos Cob.

The pair had righted the car, Hanrahan said, when Pavlowsky put in his appearance and responded to their appeal to "help us push this hack to a filling station, we're out of gas."

Hanrahan quoted Pavlowsky as saying the damaged car aroused his suspicions, but he continued to push it until he spotted Bria and Clark whom he asked for directions to the nearest filling station. The Greenwich officers also noted the car's condition and ordered Klein and his companion from it.

### Tussle For Gun.

Klein, according to Hanrahan, then confronted the group with a pistol and announced "this is a holdup."

Bria, however, seized him and with the veteran's help disarmed him. In the tussle the police man was injured.

According to the Greenwich policeman, Klein berated Pavlowsky for aiding him.

"We didn't fight this war to have guys like you sticking up people," Bria quoted the veteran as replying.

### STOLEN: 1,500 TATTOO NEEDLES

CHICAGO, --Police here are looking for 1,500 needles. Their theft was reported by Paul Hanson. Mr. Hanson is a tattoo artist. The needles were ones he used for his portraits and landscapes.



"SCREEN BURGLAR  
SUSPECT CAUGHT"

(Waterbury)

Police believe they have the "screen burglar" in custody with the arrest early today on a charge of breaking and entering of Bronis Spokas, 16, Hewey St. who has been on probation from Superior Court since June.

Inspector Joseph R. Bendler said the youth is being questioned in connection with more than a dozen breaks, including one last night at the home of Chris Harmon, 35 Luke St., Baldwin St. restaurant owner. Jewelry valued at \$715 was taken from the Harmon home, Detectives James Stack and Paul Moynihan reported.

Inspector Bendler said the same technique was applied in practically all of the breaks that have occurred during the last several days in the city. He said the burglar first removed a window screen to gain entrance and effected several robberies while the apartment or home owners were sleeping, sometimes in the same room.

The youth was picked up in the East End at 5 a.m. today by Motor Patrolmen Donald Monaghan and Frank Romano, acting on orders given all police yesterday by officials bent on stopping the breaks to be on the alert for any suspicious-looking character.

Inspector Bendler said the accused was wearing a pair of shoes identified as having been stolen from the Fair Shoe Repair Shop, 693 East Main St. last night. The owner of the shop reported to Detective Sgt. Charles McWeeney that two pairs of shoes had been stolen during the night. One pair was found outside the shop. Spokas admitted breaking into the cobbler

shop. He told police he took both pairs of shoes and discarded the second pair in favor of the ones he was wearing because the latter ones were the best fit. They were newly-soled. He had \$47 in his pocket, Bendler said.

Inspector Bendler said that in the robbery at the Harmon home, Mrs. Harmon reported to the detectives that she heard a noise outside the window about 12:45 a. m. today but paid no attention to it. Later she discovered the jewelry, including a platinum diamond ring valued at \$450, was gone. In addition, a small hope chest, a brown leather bag and a small novelty chest, were reported missing.

INEPT AND ILLICIT

SPOKANE, WASH.,--Condescension and amusement marked the expressions of Police Captain Lee Markwood and Sergeant Dan Mangan as they stood in front of the police station and watched the performance of a driver trying to extricate a car from a parking space. Just as they drove off, leaving them to their joke, J. W. Wolff arrived on the scene and disclosed that the unidentified driver was not only inept, but illicit. The car belonged to Mr. Wolff.

WOULD PERMIT VETERANS TO  
KEEP SOUVENIR GUNS

Magistrate Urges Regulation  
To Bar Their Arrest

A nation-wide regulation should be put into effect allowing veterans to keep guns they bring home as souvenirs without fear of arrest, Magistrate James A. Blanchfield said in Flatbush Magistrates' Court, Brooklyn. The magistrate urged the American Legion to support such a bill.



# International Association of Chiefs of Police

VOX-COP

October, 1945

## STATE AND PROVINCIAL SECTION

### DIRECTORY OF STATE ENFORCEMENT UNITS —HEADS OF AGENCIES

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Agency</i>	<i>Head of Agency</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date Created</i>
*Alabama	State Dept. of Public Safety <sup>1</sup>	Van Buren Gilbert	Director	1939
*Arizona	State Highway Patrol	E. H. Braatelein	Superintendent	1931
*Arkansas	Dept. of State Police	Jack Porter	Director	1935
*California	Highway Patrol	E. Raymond Cato	Chief	1929
*Colorado	State Patrol	Vernon W. Drain	Chief	1935
*Connecticut	State Police	Edward J. Hickey	Commissioner	1903
*Delaware	State Police	Paul W. Haviland	Superintendent	1923
Florida	Highway Patrol	Olin Hill	Acting Director	1939
Georgia	State Dept. of Public Safety <sup>2</sup>	C. A. Williams	Director	1937
Idaho	State Dept. of Law Enforcement <sup>3</sup>	Boise G. Riggs	Commissioner	1929
*Illinois	State Dept. of Public Safety <sup>4</sup>	T. P. Sullivan	Director	1941
*Indiana	State Police	Austin R. Killian	Superintendent	1935
Iowa	State Dept. of Public Safety <sup>5</sup>	Fred L. Wilkins	Acting Commissioner	1935
*Kansas	State Highway Patrol	R. R. Rutherford	Acting Superintendent	1937
*Kentucky	State Highway Patrol	Harold W. Cain	Director	1932
*Louisiana	State Dept. of Public Safety <sup>6</sup>	H. H. Huckabay	Director	1942
*Maine	State Police	Laurence C. Upton	Acting Chief	1925
*Maryland	State Police <sup>7</sup>	Beverly Ober	Superintendent	1935
*Massachusetts	State Dept. of Public Safety <sup>8</sup>	John F. Stokes	Commissioner	1919
*Michigan	State Police	Oscar G. Olander	Commissioner	1917
*Minnesota	Highway Patrol	Earl M. Larimer	Chief	1929
*Mississippi	State Dept. of Public Safety <sup>9</sup>	C. R. Bradley	Commissioner	1938
*Missouri	State Highway Patrol	Hugh Waggoner	Superintendent	1931
*Montana	Highway Patrol	Chas. L. Sheridan	Supervisor	1935
*Nebraska	State Dept. of Law Enforcement, Public Safety and Patrol	C. J. Sanders	Superintendent	1937
Nevada	State Police	Lester L. Moody	Superintendent	1943
*New Hampshire	State Police	Ralph W. Caswell	Superintendent	1937
*New Jersey	State Police	Chas. H. Schoeffel	Superintendent	1921
*New Mexico	State Police	Frank Young	Chief	1933
*New York	State Police	John A. Gaffney	Superintendent	1917
North Carolina	State Highway Patrol and Safety Division	Howell J. Hatcher	Commanding Officer	1927
*North Dakota	Highway Patrol	E. M. Klein	Acting Superintendent	1935
*Ohio	State Highway Patrol	George Mingle	Superintendent	1933
*Oklahoma	State Dept. of Public Safety	J. M. Gentry	Commissioner	1937
*Oregon	State Police	Chas. P. Pray	Superintendent	1931
*Pennsylvania	State Police <sup>10</sup>	C. M. Wilhelm	Commissioner	1905
*Rhode Island	State Police	Edward J. Kelly	Superintendent	1925
*South Carolina	State Highway Patrol	T. P. Brown	Captain, Commanding	1930
*South Dakota	Motor Patrol <sup>11</sup>	W. J. Goetz	Superintendent	1935
*Tennessee	State Dept. of Safety	Lynn Bomar	Commissioner	1930
*Texas	State Dept. of Public Safety	Homer Garrison, Jr.	Director	1935
*Utah	State Highway Patrol	P. L. Dow	Superintendent	1925
Vermont	Patrol Division, Dept. of Motor Vehicles <sup>12</sup>	H. E. Marsh	Commissioner	1919
*Virginia	Dept. of State Police	J. R. Nunn	Acting Superintendent	1930
*Washington	State Patrol	H. W. Algeo	Chief	1921
*West Virginia	State Dept. of Public Safety <sup>13</sup>	W. E. Burchett	Superintendent	1919
*Wisconsin	Enforcement Division, Motor Vehicle Department	Homer G. Bell	Director	1939
*Wyoming	State Highway Patrol	Wm. R. Bradley	Captain, Commanding	1933
Dominion of Canada	Royal Canadian Mounted Police <sup>14</sup>	S. T. Wood	Commissioner	1874
*British Columbia	British Columbia Provincial Police	T. W. S. Parsons	Commissioner	1858
*Ontario	Ontario Provincial Police	William H. Stringer	Commissioner	1909
*Quebec	Quebec Provincial Police	Lt. Col Leon Lambert	Deputy Director	1870



# ENFORCEMENT HIGHWAY ENGINEERING SAFETY EDUCATION

VOX-COP

PAGE I

OCTOBER 1945

## THE MORNING CHUCKLE

(Hartford Courant)

The CURB is an object against which an automobile is parked. But the tire of your automobile should not rub against the curb, as that will damage your tire.

On the other hand, your automobile should not be more than six inches from the curb, since that is against police regulations. And, if you are caught, you may injure your pocketbook.

In parking an automobile it is important, then, to know how much is six inches. A ruler would tell you but automobiles are not usually equipped with rulers.

In practice the matter becomes one of judgment in which all members of the family express an opinion. But they do not care to be too definite. If asked they will tell you the automobile "looks rather far out," but they "think it will pass."

Would that be the opinion of a policeman? If he sees it he may be in a good humor and conclude that you probably have done the best you know how. He may say to himself that it would be a shame to spoil your fun by tagging your car.

On the other hand, he may say to himself that if he gives you an inch next time you will take an ell. He may figure that if he is lenient with you, the next thing you will be driving through red lights and failing to stop at boulevard signs. He may tag you for your own good.

So in parking an automobile you have to judge not only distance but also the mood of a policeman whom you have not seen

and hope you will never see. And on this point the opinion of your family is of no value whatsoever.

Therefore, as annoying as it is, you get back into the automobile and waste precious gas, backing and filling, muttering to yourself what a very big coward you are.

## COPS SHOULD USUALLY BE POLITE

(Waterbury American)

"Generally speaking," Director Theodore M. Matson, of the Yale Bureau of Highway Traffic, is reported to have suggested to a gathering of Connecticut police chiefs and police commissioners in New Haven, "it is perhaps better for each officer to approach road users with such a phrase as, 'I am sorry I have to stop you, sir, but --' rather than with some such phrase as, 'where the hell's the fire?'" Those qualifying terms "generally speaking" and "perhaps" in turn suggested that the speaker had in the back of his mind an unspoken thought that there are such creatures--a relative few--on the highways as "road hogs".

So there are, undeniably; and if a police officer, state or local, happens to observe one in the process of playing fast and loose with official traffic regulations, he may know by past experience that a soft-spoken and courteous remonstrance will most likely be wasted on him. The customarily careful and responsible operator may sometimes violate a standard rule of the road through inadvertence, untimely distraction of his attention, or



unfamiliarity with local or regional ordinance. There need be no doubt that in 99 of every hundred cases a positive but suavely spoken warning or rebuke will be sufficient to put and keep him on his most circumspect behavior for the remainder of that day's journey.

When it's a case of dealing with the occasional self-satisfied show-off who proudly acknowledges among friends that he has no use for any traffic signs if he thinks he has a fair chance of getting away unscathed with

flagrant disregard of them, it may appear that the toughest language a traffic officer has at his command will be only just about tough enough to penetrate the offender's hide and put him into a properly chastened mood for a while. Cultivation of an established practice of running that kind of operators off the highways for graduated periods of time, when, as, and if they are caught repeating their swaggering misconduct, might have the effect of a still more potent corrective.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL  
Compiled in October, 1945

COMPARISON OF  
WAR AND ACCIDENT CASUALTIES  
IN WORLD WAR II.

From Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941)  
To V-J Day (August 14, 1945)

WAR CASUALTIES  
(From the Army and Navy)

Killed.....	261,608
Wounded.....	651,911
Missing.....	32,811
Prisoners.....	124,194
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,070,524</b>

THE HOME FRONT ACCIDENT TOLL  
(From the National Safety Council)

Killed.....	355,000
Injured.....	36,000,000
(Including 1,250,000 cases involving some permanent disability)	

Accident Toll to Workers Alone  
(On and off the Job)

Killed on the job.....	66,000
Killed off the job.....	94,000
Total workers killed on and off the job.....	160,000
Injured on and off the job...	15,000,000
(Including 560,000 cases involving some permanent disability)	

The Traffic Toll Alone

Killed.....	94,000
Injured.....	3,300,000
(Including 270,000 cases involving some permanent disability)	

The Toll in Homes Alone

Killed.....	118,000
Injured.....	17,500,000

Note: The National Safety Council offers the foregoing comparison with no thought of implying that wartime activities on the home front compared in danger with actual fighting on the battle front. The figures are presented merely to show the enormity of the accident toll and to emphasize the importance of preventing accidents -- in war or in peace.



# POLICE TRAINING IN CONNECTICUT

VOX-COP

OCTOBER 1945

## F.B.I. ORGANIZES POLICE SCHOOL AT NEW HAVEN

Organization of a State-wide school dealing with police administrative matters was announced by Roger F. Gleason, Special Agent in Charge of the Connecticut FBI Office at New Haven. The school, planned at the request of several chiefs of police throughout Connecticut, will be held from October 24 to 26, at Room 115, William L. Harkness Hall, Yale University. Local police executives were invited to attend.

During the past year a number of police schools have been organized in this state with the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. At the present time thirteen regional police schools are in operation dealing with criminal investigative techniques. Several Connecticut State Police Officers have been invited and assigned to present various police subjects to these local training schools. The State Police Department is further cooperating with the police training program in this state as sponsored by the Connecticut Police Chief's Association by detaching state policemen to the several towns during the absence of local policemen who are attending the local police training schools.

## 75 AT FIRST SESSION OF SCHOOL FOR POLICE

Farmington, Oct. 10.-- (Special.) -- Approximately 75 officers of the Farmington, Wethersfield, Rocky Hill and Glastonbury police departments as well as constables from surrounding towns attended the opening session of a central police school at Noah Wallace School Wednesday night.

The different departments are cooperating in conducting the school.

Special Agent Stanley S. Chmiel of the New Haven office of the FBI talked on "Evidence," illustrating his points with many cases involving rules of evidence.

## FEDERAL, COUNTY AND LOCAL POLICE OFFICIALS AT STATE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

Thirty-four recruits at the State Police Training School in Bethany this past fortnight were instructed on Federal laws, practices and procedures governing Federal investigations.

The following Federal Agents presented subjects of interest pertaining to their respective agencies - FBI - Special Agents Roger F. Gleason of New Haven, Jack Meunier of Hartford Office, J. W. Magee of Washington D.C., Post Office Inspector, Harry Getzel of New Haven, U.S. Secret Agent William J. Guilmartin of New Haven and U. S. Narcotic Agent Edward A. Murphy of New Haven. Chief John Gleason, of Greenwich, addressed the class on relationships of state and local police.

Traffic problems have been ably discussed by Officers Jesse Foley and Harry Taylor.

County Detective Joseph F. Mitchell of Hartford, a former member of CSP gave the class an outstanding presentation of the Preparation of Cases for Court Trials.

The 1945 Post War Class has the distinction of being the first group of State Police recruits to have had the services of State Policewomen as instructors. State Policewomen Simmons, Dunn and Scoville have conducted classes in Business English, Civil Government, Mathematics and Sociology.

## STATE POLICE IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR 1945-1946 UNDER WAY

One of the finest courses our department has had this year is the Lordship in-service program. Skeet shooting, usually a sporting event, has turned out to be very instructive in the handling of shotguns and in shooting at moving objects within short range. Three hundred members of the department, including recruits, joined the course. All executives took time out and the scores were exceptionally good though some of the marksmen did complain of black and blue shoulders.

"Dick" Simonds of Remington and experts were a patient lot with us. How these experts can shoot! But they gave every cop, regardless of rank, a heap of sound advice and some excellent pointers.

September and October have brought us another innovation in the in-service program. The Special Articles (two each month) have been based on FBI and Northwestern Traffic Institute courses. These, in addition to the featured articles in Vox Cop, will keep the "students" busy all winter. The idea to use these same articles for refresher courses sounds good.

Incidentally, the Personnel Department is receiving copies of such articles.

Several of the group recently promoted to Detective Sergeants have been invited to attend the Police Seminar on Homicide Investigations at Harvard Medical School next month. The seminar last year at Trinity College was the tops for 1944 and efforts are being made to renew the seminar in Connecticut this winter with this season's refresher school.



## The Hartford Courant

### Willis Statement In Stevens Case

Following is the statement made by State's Attorney Lorin W. Willis Thursday in seeking and obtaining a nolle in the case of Mrs. Imogene Stevens in Superior Court at Bridgeport Thursday:

"The truth of what occurred in New Canaan that night must be determined from the conflicting statements together with such light as can be thrown upon the situation by other witnesses and the physical facts which were observed by the investigating officers.

"Much has been said about Mr. and Mrs. Milton. Not only were they fully interrogated by the police on the night of the shooting but I have interviewed them separately in the presence of their own counsel.

"Their present statements are in serious conflict with what they have previously said to the police. I can only conclude that no credence can be given to anything either of them may now say and the State could not present them as witnesses worthy of the slightest belief.

"So far as the deceased is concerned, it would necessarily appear in evidence in the event of a trial of the case that careful tests made after his death established the fact that he was at the time intoxicated despite the statement to the contrary by his brother and others who had been with him earlier in the evening.

#### Brother Doubted.

"Further study of the testimony of James Kovacs upon whom the state would largely rely for evidence of what took place in the Milton home that night, shows that it is not to be trusted in several other respects.

"The statements of James Kovacs would place his brother, the deceased, at a distance of

from five to eight feet from the accused when the shots were fired. Proof which cannot be disputed is in the possession of the state police that this is not true.

"Lieutenant Chameroy, ballistic expert of the Connecticut State Police Department, has made careful tests using the gun from which the fatal shot was fired and these tests prove conclusively that when Mrs. Stevens fired the shot into the chest of the deceased her gun was pressed against him; for it has been demonstrated that in no other manner could the powder marks on the shirt worn by the deceased at the time have been made. The testimony of the state's ballistic expert would wholly support the statements of the accused on this phase of the case.

"In a like manner I have tried to test the statements made by Mrs. Stevens on the very night of the shooting. As I have already pointed out, the experiments made with the revolver fully bear out her story that Albert Kovacs was close to her when she fired the first shot and that she pressed the muzzle of the gun against him.

#### Self Defense

"It is her claim that he struck her, tore her dress, and threatened to choke her before she shot him and that she shot him in self defense. The testimony of the State's witnesses at the scene that night would tend strongly to support these claims. It would be established through police testimony that the dress she was wearing at the time had a tear in the front. The doctors and the police saw a mark over her eye which appeared to be the result of a blow and on the left side of her neck were two red marks and bruises which could only have been the

result of some violence.

"Whatever may be said of her conduct earlier in the evening, all the evidence in the State's possession tends to bear out her claims that when she fired the revolver she was doing it in order to protect herself from the violence of Albert Kovacs."

"In the face of this evidence, which I have endeavored to set forth at some length because of the considerable public interest in the case I am forced to conclude that there is reasonable doubt, or more, that Imogene Stevens was guilty of any crime in law for the shooting of Albert Kovacs.

"It is the law of this state that one may use such force as is necessary to protect himself from bodily injury. I am compelled to concede that the evidence in the case indicates strongly that this woman was acting in self defense when she fired her revolver at Albert Kovacs.

#### Could Not Convict.

"I am of the opinion that the State could not convict her in the face of the established facts. I am therefore, of the opinion in view of these facts that the State would not be justified in putting her on trial.

"In Connecticut, it is not the duty of a prosecuting official to place on trial before either court or jury persons of whose guilt there appears to be a reasonable doubt. I do not conceive it to be the duty of a state's attorney to prosecute any person who is believed by him to be not guilty under the law of the state.

"For the above reasons and with the approval of this court I shall enter a nolle upon the record of this case."



# IN-SERVICE STUDIES

VOX-COP

PAGE I

OCTOBER 1945

## MEDICAL ASPECTS OF MURDER AT LAKE TOLD TO PHYSICIANS

Dr. John D. Booth Gives  
Interesting Talk Before  
County Association.

(Danbury News-Times)

Speaking Wednesday afternoon to members of the Fairfield County Medical association gathered at the Ridgewood Country club for their 154th semi-annual meeting, Dr. John D. Booth, association vice president and Danbury medical examiner in a highly interested talk discussed for his fellows, the medical aspects of the murder in 1943 at Lake Candlewood of Josephine Medina, a New York city girl, for which crime, her 'teen aged lover, William Sanders, also of New York city, is now serving a life term in the state prison at Wethersfield.

Dr. Booth in his talk which was illustrated with slides, said: "On August 15, 1943, near the close of the summer vacation season, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Noce, of New York city, closed their summer home situated on the east shore of Lake Candlewood in the Neversink district of Danbury. This home, as you will see from our first slide, was substantially built and of log cabin construction. It was completely furnished, but for the purpose of our story, I would call your attention to four items which proved to be of significance in the subsequent turn of events. In the southwest corner of the basement was an oil drum containing about 20 gallons of kerosene. In the northeast corner was a pile of cordwood and in the northwest corner of this basement there was a pile of sand about three feet high. Finally, behind the kitchen door, Mr. Noce had left a loaded .22 calibre rifle.

## Cottage Burned

"On September 1, 1943, approximately two weeks after the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Noce, the Danbury Fire department received a call at 12:07 p.m. to the effect that the Noce summer home was on fire. Fire Chief John H. McNamara reported that at the time of his arrival he noticed that the front door of the house was open about six or eight inches. He also stated that on entering the basement, he found the origin of the fire in a pile of cordwood located in the northwest corner. Another witness stated that when he entered the basement there was a distinct acrid, oily smell to the smoke.

"The water supply in the immediate vicinity of the cottage was so inadequate and the fire had gained such headway, that in a relatively short time the cottage had burned completely to the ground. Only the foundation and chimney remained as you can see in the next slide.

"After the fire the ruins were visited by Mr. and Mrs. Noce and a large number of curiosity seekers. Some burned and charred articles were removed, but for all practical purposes very little was disturbed during the ensuing winter months. It was not until May 31, 1944, approximately nine months after the fire, that the Noces returned to their former home at Candlewood for the express purpose of cleaning out some of the rubbish from the basement and to place a roofing over the foundation in order that it might be used as a temporary summer quarters.

## Body Discovered

"The day was very warm, the sun was shining brightly. Mrs. Noce was raking the sand pile in the northwest corner of the base-



ment when she suddenly uncovered a pair of women's summer shoes and a short time later some long bones which to Mrs. Noce looked suspiciously human. Mr. Noce confirmed her suspicions and they immediately contacted the state police at Ridgefield barracks. The police also felt that a human body had been buried there and the medical examiner was notified.

"In viewing these remains, one fact was very obvious. The body, or rather, what remained of it, was in an extreme state of disintegration and decay. The odor in the hot sun was nauseating. An attempt was made to disinter the remains from its shallow grave of sand with as little disturbance as possible. The shoes which Mrs. Noce unearthed were found to contain the astragalus, tarsal and metatarsal bones practically devoid of skin, subcutaneous fat or intrinsic muscles.

"It was noted that the soles of the shoes had been burned by fire. The remainder of the skeleton was gradually unearthed and it was noted that the body was clothed in a woman's dress, that the hair on the scalp was brown and about 14 inches long and that the greater trochanter of the femur had been burned by fire. Disintegration had progressed so far that abdominal and thoracic viscera were unrecognizable.

#### First Deductions

"From these facts noted at the scene we felt justified in concluding that: (1) The deceased was probably a female; (2) that the body had been buried in the basement of the Noce residence prior to the fire which destroyed it.

"The remains were placed in a box and transported to the refrigerator in the morgue at the

Danbury Hospital. The following day a so-called autopsy was performed.

"An examination of the skull revealed an aperture in the left parietal area about one-quarter inch in diameter. As you will see this opening is one inch posterior to the fronto-parietal suture, two inches above the temporo-parietal suture and three inches lateral to the sagittal suture. Because of the presence of a blackish discoloration about this opening, probably due to gunpowder and because of the relatively small size of the opening and the lack of fractures nearby, this point was thought to be the wound of entry.

"The wound of exit was in the right temporo-parietal area. It is much larger, located at the temporo-parietal junction approximately three inches above the external ear. Also an irregular S-shaped fracture of the skull extending upward toward the midline appeared.

#### Bullet Was Found

"By a strange bit of luck, as the necrotic scalp was being trimmed away, an irregular piece of lead, probably a .22 bullet was found lying in the subcutaneous tissue very close to the wound of exit.

"It seemed therefore that there could be little question but that death was caused by a bullet wound of the head. It was also evident from the course of the bullet that the wound was probably not self-inflicted. So it was possible to inform the police that they were dealing with the murder of a white female person, this murder having been committed by the discharge of a .22 caliber bullet through the head.

"The next problem was to render as much help as possible in



the identification of this individual.

"A further examination of the skull revealed that the mastoid processes on both sides were absent, indicating that a bilateral mastoidectomy had been performed.

The teeth were in an excellent state of preservation, so that it was possible to obtain the photographs showing the dental work which had been performed. In addition, it was possible to take the skull with the teeth in place for inspection by dentists as an aid in further identification.

#### Height Estimated

"The long bones were carefully measured and by means of a mathematical formula it was estimated that the deceased was five feet, three inches in height.

"There are literally thousands of individuals listed in the Bureau of Missing Persons and the police intimated that if we could determine in what age group this individual could be placed it would simplify things considerably. An X-ray study of the bones was next carried out, since it was felt much could be learned by a study of the epiphyses.

"It was noted that the epiphyses of the femur and tibia were closed and completely fused. This would indicate that the individual was over 15 years of age, since epiphyses begin to close at this time but are completely fused anywhere between the ages of 16 and 21.

#### Age Determined

"There were no epiphyseal lines noted on the phalanges or metacarpal bones. On the film of the ilium, however, there was a definite lack of fusion along the crest, but it appeared to be in the early stage of fusion. This is one of the last of the epiph-

yses to close and it usually occurs between the age of 18 and 25. The conclusion was therefore reached that our unknown individual was between 16 and 25 years old. By taking all factors into consideration, we felt that we were dealing with a person low in that bracket and placed the age between 16 and 21.

"The skin and adipose tissue of the arms were in a fair state of preservation, and from their appearance it could be estimated that the body was that of a well nourished though not obese individual.

"The skin on the volar aspects of all the fingers was in excellent condition and in order to obtain fingerprints, the distal phalanges were clipped off and placed in formalin. Eventually very satisfactory prints were obtained.

#### Doctors Greatly Pleased

"For those of us who participated in this case from a medical standpoint it was a source of great satisfaction that so much information could be obtained from what was literally a box of bones and a hank of hair. I wish it could be reported that as a result of this information that the crime was solved and the murderer apprehended. But such was not the case.

"The solution of this crime came about because the murderer couldn't keep still. He felt quite sure he had committed the perfect crime and so boasted to two of his friends. In October, 1943, he told one of his classmates of his crime, and repeated the story in June, 1944. After the discovery of his victim's body, he told still another classmate of what he had done.

"Largely as a result of the publicity in the case, these two



individuals contacted the police and within eight days of the discovery of the body, William B. Sanders, of New York city, was taken into custody and made a full confession of the murder to the Connecticut state police at Ridgefield barracks."

Dr. Booth, in his concluding remarks on the case, told of the subsequent information gathered by the state police in their investigation of the case, of how they were able to apprehend the murderer before his victim was identified and of gathering enough evidence to send the youthful killer to prison for life.

#### INSTRUCTING POLICE OFFICERS IN THE CRIMINAL LAW

Daniel P. A. Sweeney  
and Louis L. Roos

(American Journal of  
Police Science)

(Continued From September)

#### ENTRAPMENT

The defense of entrapment occasionally arises in criminal cases because of some act that the police officer did in order to secure necessary evidence. Criminals are often protected in their activities by a large class of citizens because the latter do not favor certain laws which have been enacted for their protection. A typical example of such a case would be the laws pertaining to gambling. Consequently, police officers do not receive the same public cooperation usually forthcoming in other classes of crimes. On occasion, therefore, due to the fact that these criminals work in secrecy, they must resort to various artifices

in order to enforce the law and arrest the violators. It often becomes necessary at such times for the officers to pose as criminals themselves in order to gain the confidence of such individuals and obtain the evidence necessary to convict. It is under these circumstances that the question of entrapment usually arises.

Police officers are not permitted to procure another to commit a crime in order to prosecute him for the crime committed. However, there is a very clear distinction between procuring or inducing another to commit a crime and setting a trap for him after he has executed a criminal act of his own design. If the criminal intent originated in the mind of the accused, the fact that police officers furnished the opportunity to commit the crime in order to prosecute him for it, is no defense. Artifice and stratagem may be employed to catch those engaged in criminal enterprise. If the criminal intent originated in the mind of a police officer and the accused is lured into committing the crime, no conviction can be had. If the defendant, according to a design of his own choosing commits the act with the cooperation of the police officer, who does not participate in any act constituting the crime itself, no entrapment lies. A police officer who attempts to detect the commission of crime in others must himself stop short of lending assistance, or participation in the commission of the crime. It may, therefore, be stated as a general rule that if the criminal intent was present in the mind of the accused before the advent of the police officer, and then the criminal offense is completed, the fact that opportunity is furnished or that the accused is



aided in the commission of the crime in order to secure the essential evidence to convict him, no defense or entrapment will prevail.

#### When Prosecutions May Be Initiated

In the absence of some statutory limitation, a prosecution may be instituted at any time after the commission of the crime. The majority of states have enacted statutes limiting the time for the commencement of the criminal proceedings. These laws vary in their terms. In New York there is no limitation for murder and kidnaping. In felony cases the prosecution must be commenced within five years after the commission of the felony. In misdemeanor cases, a two year period of limitation is provided. In the same jurisdiction an action is deemed commenced when an information is laid before a magistrate charging the commission of a crime and a warrant of arrest is issued by him, or when an indictment is duly presented by the Grand Jury in open court, and there received and filed. Under such circumstances, an arrest may be made and the defendant prosecuted at any time. If at the time the crime is committed, the defendant is outside the boundaries of the state, the statute of limitations is tolled until he returns into the state. Likewise, if after the criminal act has been perpetrated, the accused departs from the state or remains within the state under a false name, the time for commencing the action is also tolled until his return or until he again lives publicly under his true name. In criminal cases statutes of limitation create a bar to prosecution if timely objection is made on the trial.

#### Double Jeopardy

The Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of a majority of the states contain a provision that no person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. This provision, in many instances, has been carried over into statute law by the various legislatures throughout the country. The prohibition not only forbids a second punishment for the same crime, but it is more extensive in prohibiting a second trial for the same offense, without regard to whether the accused has suffered punishment, or has been acquitted or convicted.

The provision of the United States Constitution relating to double jeopardy applies only to proceedings in the Federal courts over crimes committed within their respective jurisdictions and does not in any way bind the jurisdiction of the state courts over state crimes. Hence a single act which violates both federal and state criminal laws results in an offense against two separate sovereignties and, in the absence of statute to the contrary, may be prosecuted in both jurisdictions without subjecting the accused to double jeopardy. In New York, by Section 33 of the Penal Law, if it appears on the trial of an indictment that the defendant has been tried in a court of another jurisdiction and has been acquitted or convicted on the merits, such former acquittal or conviction is a sufficient defense to the charge.

The plea of double jeopardy is a defense which must be pleaded and proven. It may be waived expressly by stipulation, or impliedly, by not pleading it in due time. It can only be raised where the court had jurisdiction to hear and determine the issues



at the former trial. Consequently, the discharge of a person accused of a criminal offense by a magistrate at the close of a preliminary examination is not such an adjudication in his favor as to bar a subsequent prosecution for the offense.

The defense of jeopardy can only be availed of where it is shown that the second prosecution is for the same act and crime, both in law and in fact for which the first prosecution was instituted. The crimes need not be identical; substantial identity is sufficient. As a general rule it may be stated that it must appear the defendant upon the first charge could have been convicted upon the offense in the second. The test of identity of offenses therefore, is whether the same evidence is required to sustain them, if not, then there are two separate and distinct offenses where two are defined by statutes.

Jeopardy attaches when the accused is put on trial before a court having jurisdiction of the subject matter and the person of the defendant, on an indictment or information sufficient in form to sustain a conviction and the jury has been impaneled and sworn. In the case of a non-jury criminal trial, the swearing of a witness and the giving of any actual testimony by him are considered as putting the accused in jeopardy. Under these circumstances an accused cannot again be tried for the same offense even though the trial is not carried through to completion, unless some statute permits such a procedure. Sections 428 and 430 of the New York Code of Criminal Procedure permits the court to discharge the jury before they have agreed on a ver-

dict and to again try the case before another term of the court, where some casualty or injury occurs to the defendant, the jury or some one of them, or the court and this renders it inexpedient to keep them longer together; or the jury after a reasonable time is unable to reach a verdict; or the public prosecutor and counsel for the defendant consent to such discharge.

#### Withdrawal Of Complaint From Pending Case

It frequently happens that police officers are confronted with situations where the complaining witness refuses to press the complaint against the accused and desires to entirely withdraw from the pending case. The reasons most often ascribed for this course of behavior is the fact that the accused has made or is willing to make complete reparation for the wrong committed, either in the way of a financial settlement in the case of personal injury or property damage, or some other benefit commensurate with the wrong perpetrated, such as a promise of marriage in rape and seduction cases. Under these circumstances, a police officer through ignorance of the law, might very well become a principal to compounding a crime by counseling or permitting these arrangements to take effect.

#### Compounding A Crime

The offense of compounding a crime consists in a person taking money or other property, gratuity or reward, or an engagement or promise therefor, upon an agreement or understanding, express or implied, to compound or conceal a crime, or a violation of statute, or to abstain from, dis-



continue, or delay, a prosecution therefor, or to withhold any evidence thereof, except in a case where a compromise is allowed by law. In some jurisdictions, if the agreement or understanding relates to a felony, then compounding such crime is a felony; otherwise, the crime is a misdemeanor. In New York, by statute, a crime may be compromised when a defendant is brought before a magistrate on a charge of misdemeanor, for which the person injured by the act constituting the crime has a remedy by a civil action except when the act was committed by or upon an officer or justice, while in the execution of the duties of his office, or riotously, or with an intent to commit a felony. The magistrate is empowered, in his discretion, on payment of costs and expenses incurred, to order all proceedings stayed and the defendant discharged. In such event the order issued is a bar to another prosecution for the same offense.

No course of instruction to police officers would be complete unless the specific criminal statutes which they are charged with enforcing are analyzed and completely discussed. Each crime should be broken up into its component parts and each element demonstrated and explained. Judicial interpretation of these criminal statutes should receive much attention. The quantum of proof and the type of evidence necessary to convict must be covered in the syllabus. Police officers should not be left to their own resources in interpreting criminal statutes. The more time and emphasis placed on this phase of the course, the more efficient the personnel undergoing the training.

#### GODFREY TO ADDRESS WASHINGTON CONCLAVE

Police Chief Michael J. Godfrey today will leave for Washington to address the thirtieth annual session of the National Police Academy there, at the invitation of J. Edgar Hoover.

Chief Godfrey will talk on the general subject of catastrophes, including the discussion of lessons gained from several local floods, the bridge collapse here, and the circus fire.

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#### STATE POLICE HEAD GIVES TESTS TO 22 FOR SERGEANT POST

(Greenwich Time)

Revealing that results of oral interviews with 22 candidates for the police sergeantcy now open were received today from State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, following the interviews held by the Commissioner yesterday, and that all 22 policemen seeking the sergeantcy passed the oral test, Police Chief John M. Gleason said today that results of the interviews and of the written examination held Friday cannot be made public "for about a week."

Commissioner Hickey interviewed each candidate at police headquarters yesterday for periods ranging from a few minutes to half an hour, and based his judgment of candidates' fitness to wear chevrons on the potential abilities displayed in the interviews, Chief Gleason said. The police official would not make known the names of the candidates for the sergeantcy vacated Oct. 1 by the resignation of John J. Scully.



IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM  
OCTOBER VOX-COP 1945

As part of our In-Service Training Program, 12 members of the Connecticut State Police were selected from the ranks and sent to New York City on Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright Day (September 13, 1945) to observe crowd control measures in operation by the New York City Police Department. Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell was very cooperative with this department in providing appropriate passes for the occasion to insure cooperation with "New York's finest."

In selecting State Police personnel, officers from Special Service, barracks, and patrol details were purposely chosen, and all required to render special reports as to their observations. Some very good reports were submitted; others, to be frank, were simply reports on a splendid parade as a tribute to one of America's great heroes. Strangely enough, the outstanding report was rendered by a member of the Special Service Division, Det. -Sergt. Francis J. Mangan. Possibly his detective instincts and talents may account for his fine observations and his excellent report. It was so impressive and comprehensive that he was invited to present it to the recruits at our training school. Following his presentation he prepared a set of twelve questions to be submitted to the class on his subject. As is done by all instructors who present subjects to the recruits, Det. -Sergeant Mangan submitted these questions, together with the correct answers, to the Commissioner's office for approval.

VOX-COP presents them herewith:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
BASED ON OBSERVATIONS  
MADE IN NEW YORK CITY  
ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1945

AT A PARADE HELD IN HONOR OF  
GENERAL JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT,  
U. S. ARMY

- Q. What factors determine the necessity for a survey to be made with respect to contemplated parades in New York City? Given a starting point and termination point, what things must be considered?
- A. Given a starting point and a termination point, a survey becomes necessary so that a proper route can be laid out with due respect to safety factors, the proper policing of the route, the placing of officers where they can do the most good. A survey enables the men charged with the responsibility of handling the parade to make plans so that the least amount of traffic congestion results along the route and to minimize the effects of the parade with the ordinary conduct of business of the city. On this survey depends the success or failure of the parade. Usually to facilitate matters, a map of the entire route is drawn showing the posts assigned to men, intersections to be covered, and the particular areas which are the responsibility of Sector Commanders and Division Commanders.
- Q. By whom is a survey made and to what factors along the contemplated route must special attention be paid?
- A. Sector Commanders and Commanding Officers of Precinct Stations along a contemplated route are charged with making a survey of their respective



areas, paying due regard to overpasses, underpasses, and elevated structures. This enables them to file an estimate of the number of officers needed to effectively cover the aforementioned places. This estimate is submitted to the Commissioner of the Police Department and he and his deputies then pick the route, detail the necessary officers, and draw up the necessary orders of the day, including a map of the chosen route.

Q. With respect to overpasses, underpasses and elevated structures, with what must an officer assigned to do duty at his particular location be particularly concerned?

A. An officer must pay particular attention to prevent any person or persons from standing, loitering, or congregating thereon. If this is permitted, accidents are very likely to happen, which would mar the well-planned assignments.

Q. Cite one important rule to which an officer assigned to a parade detail should pay strict attention.

A. An officer on parade detail should always face the spectators so that he is aware, at all times, of what is going on and so that he can be ready, in a moment's notice, to take whatever steps are necessary to cope with any sudden emergency.

Q. What must an officer assigned to a parade detail keep constantly in mind?

A. An officer assigned to a parade detail must constantly remember that it is of paramount importance that all persons viewing a parade be treat-

ed with the utmost courtesy. If this practice is followed out, it will give the general public no cause for complaint and will reflect, not only on the officer, but on the department he represents.

Q. In the handling of spectators at the recent parade in New York City in honor of General Wainwright, it was noted that officers in uniform assigned to duty at City Hall Park, Manhattan, had as little contact with the spectators as possible. Why was this practice followed out?

A. It should be remembered that people who attend a parade of this nature do so because they wish to pay honor to the individual for whom it is being held, and they resent any attempt on the part of an officer to show his authority. They particularly resent it when an officer constantly issues orders and generally interferes with what they consider their right to pay honor to the man for whom the parade is being held.

Q. Prior to the recent parade in New York City, it was noted that the entire route to be followed by the parade had been cleared of all parked vehicles and that parking had been prohibited until after the parade was over. Why was this precaution taken?

A. This precaution was taken so that the parade, from its starting point to its termination point, could proceed with little or no interference from parked vehicles. Traffic was likewise prohibited along the route and this also contributed to the smooth handling of a difficult assignment.



Q. Why are uniformed officers detailed for duty at street intersections?

A. Uniformed officers are assigned to street intersections because it is at these points that trouble is most liable to happen. Prior to and during a parade, a uniformed officer has the duty of preventing any vehicles from entering onto and parking along the route of a parade. After the parade is over, he is confronted with the handling of traffic and the crossing of the streets, with safety, of a large number of spectators. An efficient officer will always see that pedestrians do not leave the sidewalks, to cross the street, while traffic is moving. If an officer is inattentive to his duty, people generally crowd onto the street and are quite often struck by vehicles turning into one or the other of the streets making up the intersection.

Q. It is the practice of the New York City Police Department to assign uniformed officers for duty on sidewalks, along the scheduled route of the parade. Why is this?

A. These officers are so assigned to prevent the jamming up and standing around of spectators, which might otherwise cause an overflow onto the street, thereby creating a condition which would interfere with the orderly progress of the parade. After the parade has passed and traffic is allowed onto the street which had otherwise been cut off, these officers prevent people from crossing the street, except at designated places. This practice lessens the chances of accidents.

Q. Why are detectives and plainclothesmen assigned to duty along the route of a parade?

A. Parades, like all large public gatherings, afford pickpockets, and others of their ilk, opportunities to pursue their nefarious trade. By the assignment of men, especially trained in the detection and prevention of this particular type of crime, they are kept under control, thereby preventing serious losses to the general public.

Q. With respect to communications between those in charge of a detail on a parade assignment and headquarters, what steps should be taken before the scheduled parade is held?

A. Sector Commanders and Division Commanders, or others in charge of a parade detail, should pick a centrally located spot, in their particular area, preferably a store with a telephone. Arrangements should be made with the owner of the store a sufficient time ahead, for the use of this phone during the hours of duty incidental to the parade. This telephone number should be listed with headquarters, and on the day of the parade, an officer should be assigned to the phone, thereby securing its use for nothing but necessary police calls and emergency calls. If practical, booths can be erected along the way, equipped with two-way radio, so that information pertaining to progress of the parade and general conditions can be relayed to headquarters and other sectors likely to be affected. Radio cars, equipped with two-way radios, should also be used wherever and whenever possible.



Q. On all large parades held in honor of celebrities it is the practice of the New York City Police Department to use large numbers of mounted policemen to control crowds. Why is this?

A. The use of mounted policemen enables the New York City Police Department to perform a task which would otherwise prove well-nigh impossible. Officers so mounted are able to control large numbers of people where officers on foot would be helpless to cope with a crowd. This also enables the department to get along with fewer men than would otherwise be necessary. The horses are so trained that they are instantly responsive to any directions given them by the use of the reins on the part of the officer mounted. It has been noted that when people start to surge out onto the street, at the appearance of the parade and its celebrity, mounted officers direct their horses to force the crowd back. This is done in such a manner that no injury is caused to any spectator.

Q. What precaution should be taken by those in charge of a parade with respect to possible injuries sustained, during the parade, on the part of spectators or those participating therein?

A. Whenever and wherever possible, an ambulance, with trained attendants should be stationed at centrally located spots.

Q. Recently, at a parade in New York City, it was noted that the streets about City Hall Park had been cleared of all parked vehicles and no traffic was allowed on them.

The Park area itself had been so set up that there were several sections of seats reserved for invited guests. Officers were assigned to do duty at the entrances to the Park and at the various passageways leading to the reserved sections. Why were these officers so assigned?

A. These officers were charged with seeing that no one, without a ticket, gained entrance to the reserved section. They were also charged with seeing that no disorders took place and that those seeking to gain entrance without tickets did not cause any trouble. Following an address by General Wainwright, in whose honor the parade had been held, the officers doing duty at City Hall Park saw that the Park was cleared with a minimum of trouble and that traffic was allowed to proceed with no interference from the spectators by their seeking to cross the street at places other than designated crossovers.

BUY

VICTORY

BONDS



# AROUND THE CIRCUIT

VOX-COP

PAGE I

OCTOBER 1945

POST WAR DAYS  
(Just one of them - October 22)

## JERSEY MEN FIND JUSTICE QUICK HERE

Gaming Goods Brought To  
Griswold House Do Not  
Last Long

Groton, Oct. 22. -- (Special)  
--Fines of \$450 each and suspended jail sentences of six months were imposed in Town Court Monday on three New Jersey men arrested by State Police in a spectacular raid September 4 at Hotel Griswold where the police found a secret entrance into a secret room used for gambling.

As the men paid their fines, Captain Leo F. Carroll reported, one of them commented on the difference between "Jersey justice" and procedure in this state, explaining that they had the gambling equipment, found in their possession, for some time before coming to this state from New Jersey.

"But it didn't last long up here," the men commented. Paraphernalia seized in the raid, including a dice cage, tables for horse race betting and other articles, has been ordered destroyed.

### State Police Praised.

The men fined are Solomon Soloff, Samuel Chernoff and Nickey Markoff. They were described by Prosecutor Max Shapiro as "the first of a horde of out-of-town gamblers whom State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey has decreed shall gain no foothold in Connecticut."

Commissioner Hickey, who took an active part in the investigation and development of the case against the three men, appeared in court. Prosecutor Shapiro praised the work of the commissioner and his men in keeping organized gambling out of the state. Similar commendation came from the counsel for the defense, Attorney Louis Woll, in his argument to the court.

The suspension of the jail sentences was granted by Judge Charles Reynolds on condition that the men stay out of Connecticut.

### MRS. NICHOLS VICTIM OF HIT-RUN DRIVER

Mrs. Frances Nichols, 493 Prospect Ave., West Hartford, is on the danger list at Hartford Hospital as a result of a hit and run accident at 11:50 p.m. Monday on Main St. Newington, according to State Police.

John Pereau, 26, of 34 Davenport St., New Britain, driver of the car which allegedly struck her while she was changing a tire on her car was apprehended by State Police and put under bond of \$5,000 on charges of evading responsibility and reckless driving.

According to State Police, Pereau's car struck Mrs. Nichols, throwing her body nearly 90 feet.

A resident of Newington noticed the damaged condition of Pereau's car and called the State Police.



## Just One Post War Day (As continued)

NEW CANAAN DEALER  
HELPS TRAP SUSPECT

Westport, Oct. 22.--(AP)--The suspicions of an automobile dealer in New Canaan landed Joseph Doran, 22, of New York City, in State Police custody today on a charge of possessing a stolen car.

Lieutenant George Remer, in command at the Westport State Police Barracks, said Doran admitted the charge and told this story:

He stole a car in New York October 15 and came to Stamford the following day where he registered it, using a Stamford address.

Yesterday he went to New Canaan, arranged to sell the car and accepted \$125 in cash and the balance of the purchase price in a check.

He made an arrangement with the dealer to cash the check in New Canaan today with the dealer identifying him at the bank.

In the meantime the dealer, his suspicions aroused, notified State Police and Officer Louis Jackman was at the bank when the dealer and Doran arrived.

TWO GET SUSPENDED  
SENTENCES IN THEFT

Litchfield -- (AP)-- Charles Besozzi, 40, of Cornwall, and John R. Wilson, 35, of Bantam, arrested by State Police, were each fined \$250 and given suspended 10-day jail sentences when they pleaded guilty before Trial Justice Harry Kilbourn here Monday to charges of theft of goods valued at \$602 from the Warren - MacArthur - Corporation of Bantam where they were employed. Execution of sentence was suspended one year.

BARNES BOUND OVER  
IN MOORE THEFT CASE

Newtown--(AP)--Judge Walter A. Reynolds in Town Court last night bound Henry Gibson Barnes, 50, over to the next term of Superior Court at Bridgeport for the theft of an automobile and \$20,000 in personal property from the home of opera star Grace Moore here last Thursday.

Barnes, who, State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey said, had signed a confession, waived examination before Judge Reynolds on a three-count information lodged against him by Prosecutor Joseph H. A. Symonds.

## EAST HARTFORD

Frank Della Rocco, an employee of the East Hartford Street Department, was arrested Monday afternoon on a charge of pool selling in connection with the drive held by East Hartford and State Police on horse betting places the past few days. Della Rocco was taken into custody on a warrant issued by Prosecuting Attorney Morris S. Falk by State Police Sergeant Robert Rundle and Detective Lieutenant Timothy J. McNamara of the East Hartford police.

Ten others were arrested on pool selling charges in five raids on Main Street business establishments Saturday by local and State Police. The arrests are a result of lengthy investigations following complaints by local residents. In addition, seven men were arrested on gambling charges when a dice game in the rear of 700 Connecticut Boulevard was raided at the same time.



## Just One Post War Day (As Continued)

OVERHEARD RADIO TALK  
LEADS TO MAN'S ARREST

Norwalk, Oct. 22.--(AP)--Bernard Surdam, 21, of this city, was arrested on a charge of automobile theft late today by a State Policeman and three Norwalk detectives who overheard the State Policeman's radio conversation with the Westport Barracks during pursuit of the allegedly stolen machine.

State Policeman Jerome Smith said he saw Surdam drive past his squad car in a machine which appeared to answer the description of one reported stolen near the railroad station this morning. He followed the car while checking his suspicions by radio with the barracks.

It was this conversation that Captain Harry Brown and two other detectives, in a Norwalk squad car, overheard, and they joined the chase just as Surdam nearly eluded Smith by crossing railroad tracks just before the gates were let down for an oncoming train.

Smith said Surdam was booked on an automobile theft charge and was being held at the barracks for investigation pending a court appearance next Monday.

DANBURY VETERAN SHOT  
IN HUNTING ACCIDENT

Danbury, Oct. 22.--(AP)--State Policeman William J. McNamara said that Harold Lewis, 28, a recently-discharged soldier of this city, had been seriously wounded in a hunting accident in nearby Brookfield late today and was under treatment at Danbury Hospital.

The state Policeman said Lewis was wounded in the left ankle by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in the hands of his brother, Charles, 27, also a recently-discharged soldier.

TWO VERMONT FUGITIVES  
ARE CAPTURED IN ORANGE

Orange,-- (AP.) -- Something about the appearance of two youths walking along U.S. Highway 1 here today aroused the suspicions of State Policeman David Dunn who, after a few minutes of questioning, learned they had escaped October 17 from the Vermont State Prison at Windsor.

Dunn quoted the pair as saying that on the day after their escape they were almost captured near Putney, Vt., where they hid in woods and watched a state policeman and the prison warden search for them. It was at Putney, they said, that they separated from Ray Schoolcraft, 26, an inmate who escaped with them.

The youths were George Edward Starkey, 20, of Ashuelot, N.H., who had served 10 months of a two year sentence for theft of a truck, and Morris Everett Bickford, 20, of Wheelock, Vt., who had served a year of a two to five year sentence for stealing an automobile.

Taken to the State Police Barracks at Bethany, they agreed to waive extradition and Vermont authorities were notified.

## WETHERSFIELD

A 15-years-old Wethersfield boy Monday admitted he had set fire to a rear door at Wethersfield High School October 10, it was disclosed by Captain John C. Kelly of the Special Service division, Connecticut State Police. Captain Kelly said the youth will be turned over immediately to the jurisdiction of juvenile authorities.

A pupil at Wethersfield High School, the boy allegedly told State Police officers John Pomfret and Edward Steele that he placed a lighted match against



Just One Post War Day  
(As Continued)

the ragged edge of beaver board covering on an exit door of the southwest wing. Police said the youth could not explain his actions. The blaze was extinguished soon after a passerby reported the incident to the school janitor.

Together with Superintendent of Schools Harvey Fuller, the officers had questioned hundreds of high school students in an effort to discover the culprit.

"Much credit goes to the state police and Mr. Fuller for the effort they spent in discovering the young arsonist," said Fire Marshal James C. Wilson, Jr., who declared that the investigators "have done an excellent job and were unsparing of their own time."

YOUTHS ARE ARRAIGNED  
IN NEW BRITAIN BREAK

Bench warrants for the arrest of Francis McManus, 23, of New Haven and Richard Jurczak, 16, of New Britain, on charges of burglary at the home of Charles B. Newkirk, of East Granby, on October 12, when the pair were eluding police after escaping from the State Hospital at Middletown, were issued Monday by Superior Court Judge William J. Shea at the request of State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr.

The men were brought to court from the State Police barracks opposite the court house. They had been held at the barracks since their capture in Simsbury early last Thursday. Following their arraignment, they were removed to the county jail in default of \$15,000 bonds each.

STATION "B" CANAAN

STATE POLICE GIVE PARTY  
TO CHILDREN

Affair Partly to Pay In  
Advance For Good Conduct  
Halloween

Despite inclement weather about 3000 guests attended a party given to the children of this area by the police of the Canaan Barracks at the barracks Sunday. Lieutenant Fred Brandt gave the affair partly to pay the children in advance for being good on Halloween. The program included a concert by the Lakeville Band, an address of welcome by Lieutenant Brandt, the invocation by Rev. Leo Weston, an address by Harry Strong, executive secretary to Governor Baldwin, who could not attend because of a previous engagement and an entertainment furnished by the Daley Entertainment Bureau of Hartford.

Other features of the program included an address by Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, a military drill by the State Police recruits, a performance by Dan Nolan's dog, drills by the Gilbert Home, St. Francis of Torrington and Junior Republic bands. A special feature was the singing of Miss Susan Leffingwell, talented young soprano of Canaan. The closing prayer was given by Rev. George Barnes of Canaan.

One of the problems of the officers throughout the afternoon was taking care of lost children and reuniting them with their parents. There was unusually good sound equipment on hand which made it possible for all to hear the program.

State Police from other areas were present for the affair in-



cluding Captain William Schatzman of Bethany and Lieutenant Leo Mulcahy of New Haven as well as persons prominent in civic affairs of the district.

#### STATION "D", DANIELSON

Station "D" needs a new flagpole. In various highly recommended articles as to the conduct of civilians toward returned war veterans, the stress is on making the veteran feel at home. Hence the request for a new flagpole - we need a taller one so that we can fly the Coast Guard Insignia, with the State and "E" flags. With Donovan and Stephenson, the total of ex-Coast Guardsmen at this station will be six - Sgt. Herr, Offs. Donovan, Johnson, O'Grady, Stephenson, and Powell, who was at one time in his early career a Coast Guardsman. Garageman Zurowski is Army, but most of his service time was spent in Harborcraft outfits, so his talk smacks of salt. If you hear WJTD telling a D-car to "Come Aboard" instead of giving a "Signal 79", don't be too hard on the boys, they're just having a relapse.

October first with its many transfers took Sgt. Royal Scranton from the Danielson barracks where he had been stationed for 18 years. His help in the daily routine of police work will be greatly missed, especially coming as it has upon the heels of Officer Williams' assignment to Northwestern University and Leo Marion's return to civilian life. However, our loss is Stafford's gain and we wish Sergeant Scranton the best of luck.

Sgt. Robert Herr rejoined the Station "D" staff on October 1, coming to us after a ten day so-

jour at the Hartford Barracks, where he had been since his discharge from the U.S. Coast Guard. It will be remembered that his last State Police assignment was at Station "C". He is no newcomer to this territory, however, He is a native of Windham County and was assigned as a sergeant at Station "D" from June to October of 1941.

Murder will out! Especially in a small community like Danielson. In the early hours of the morning of September 22, a group of "men about town" were enjoying a "friendly" dice game on the third floor rear of number 32 Railroad Avenue in the bachelor quarters of one Domino. About 2:00 A.M. the game was rudely interrupted by three masked, armed desperados, who, although exhibiting many signs of amateurishness, brandished their nickle-plated revolvers and convinced the players that they should hand over their money in the amount of several hundred dollars. Domino and his pals, fearing prosecution for their illegal pastime, decided not to report their loss to the police. However, a secret in Windham County is no secret at all and Officer "Al" Powell, who always has a ready ear for gossip learned of it. Assigned to investigate, Powell, ably assisted by Officer Shedroff of the Groton Barracks, arrested Kenneth Whipple and Leslie Chappel, both of Mystic, and Richard Woodmancy of Stonington, who confessed to the job. In the course of the questioning it was revealed that two of these three, Woodmancy and Whipple had also been involved in the holdup of a horse room on Main Street, Norwich, on August 21. Arraigned in the Killingly Town Court on September 29, they were bound over to the next term of Superior Court.



Les Williams writes interesting letters from Evanston, Illinois. The new sergeant says that the college is a beautiful place and that the work is very interesting. It includes speech, English, physics, traffic engineering, math and in fact, many subjects that apply in all fields as well as traffic. He finds little time for anything other than work.

The recent In-Service Training skeet shooting at Stratford made a big hit with the personnel here. Several privately owned shotguns have been oiled up and an active movement is on foot to obtain a clay pigeon trap so the boys can improve their aim with the clay pigeons. If everything works out as planned, we shall take on all comers next year.

At 4:00 A.M., the other morning, Mrs. Nellie Jolly, Danielson, lost her composure and called the barracks in great alarm because a prowler was attempting to force his way into her house. Officer Joseph Guilbeault responded to her call and found the lady excitedly awaiting him in the road. She informed that the prowler was probably in the house by this time, judging by the noise he had been making. Officer Guilbeault quietly walked to the back of the house. Hearing a noise behind a car parked in the yard, he advanced cautiously with his gun drawn. Yes - you guessed it - just another case of a skunk with his head in a bottle. Case Closed.

C.O. Danielson

B U Y

M O R E

B O N D S

### STATION "G" WESTPORT

Sgt. Albert Rivers was transferred from Station "B" to Station "G" about April 15th 1944. On October 1st 1945 he was promoted to Lieutenant and transferred to Station "K" as commanding officer. Although the "Sarge" was away from home, while he was down here, he made many friends. We at "G", wish him the best of luck in his new assignment and we will miss his jolly laugh. Good luck Lieut.

Sgt. Charles Hartley was transferred the same day to Station "I" after spending approximately 15 years in Westport and our ex-Sgt. George Ferris, not "JAMES", was sent back here from Ridgerfield. We will miss Sgt. Hartley as will his many friends thruout the territory and we welcome Sgt. Ferris back to the fold.

Our former clerk Frank Virelli, Jr. has been discharged from the U. S. Army and should be back at work by the first of the month. We will all be happy to have Frank with us again.

In one of the spring issues of Vox-Cop I mentioned the fact that Officer Charles Flanagan's brother Henry, who was a Lieutenant in the Submarine Service had lost his life at sea. I will have to retract that statement now as Lieutenant Flanagan was one of five of the crew who were rescued and released from a Jap prison camp after the fall of Japan. Chippy and his two other brothers went out to the west coast and visited their brother when he arrived from the Pacific. Lieutenant Flanagan is expected in his home town "Fairfield" within the near future.



Officers Walter Abel, John Carlson, and William Mathews have been discharged from the Coast Guard and are now among the personnel at Westport. We are glad to have them back.

On September 25th we had our first violent crime on the Merritt Parkway since its opening. Three New York youths stole \$10,000.00 worth of Persian Lamb skins from a New York fur dealer. This occurred on the ramp at Route 58 in the town of Fairfield. They slugged the fur dealer and supposedly kidnapped his driver, who later proved to be one of the gang. Bouquets to Lieut. Remer, Lieut. Henry Mayo, Det. Sgts. Flanagan and Rundle and Officer Robert John Murphy #10 and numerous others who were on the case for their splendid work. Three youths are now at the County Jail awaiting Superior Court trial and the officers are in hopes of getting one more from New York.

Officer William Gruber was promoted to Sergeant and transferred to our station on October 16th. We don't know much about our new "sarge" as yet but we welcome him to Westport.

Since the end of gas rationing the Merritt Parkway is gradually getting back to normal. The traffic count on Sunday has picked up a great deal as well as our accident toll for the so called Sunday drivers. The majority of our accidents so far have not been caused by speed but by drivers who do not look where they are going or who are parking on the traveled portion of the highway. It seems that most operators have not been driving for such a long time that they do not know how to operate in

heavy traffic. Consequently when an accident occurs on a Sunday night traffic is held up for quite a spell.

"Mack"

Special Westport Reporter

STATE POLICE TEST SHOWED  
IMOGENE TOLD THE TRUTH

(Sunday Herald)

Hartford.-- (Special to The Herald)--While everybody is talking about the Imogene Stevens case in New Canaan, it seems to us this is as good a time as any to devote a few words to the part played in the investigation by the state police.

Naturally, we are unable to go into detail concerning the gun tests made by Lieut. Frank V. Chameroy, head of the identification bureau, as Commr. Edward J. Hickey cannot release any inside information without an okay from State's Atty. Lorin W. Willis, but we can point out that the state police are scrupulously fair in their investigations.

When Willis called upon Chameroy to make the tests that would either establish Mrs. Stevens' guilt or clear her, the identification and ballistics expert went at his job in a coldly objective fashion.

Forgetting all about the case in itself--and forgetting, too, all the publicity given it--Chameroy, a scientist if there ever was one, went after the facts.

This was his problem--Did or did not Mrs. Stevens shoot Albert Kovacs in self-defense, as she claimed?

Many persons, of course, would assume that Chameroy, a policeman, would literally break his neck trying to build up a case against the woman, but we can tell them now that the state cops



don't operate that way.

All Chameroy wanted was the facts, the true facts, and once his tests convinced him that Imogene Stevens was telling the truth, he passed the word along to Willis.

He had done his job and done it with commendable fairness.

Mrs. Stevens is indeed fortunate that Ed Hickey operates his state police department in this fashion.

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#### HEADQUARTERS, HARTFORD

Lieut. Henry C. Heinold, Headquarters staff, was granted retirement October 1, 1945 after many years of faithful service. Appointed October 18, 1923 to the Training School by Superintendent Robert T. Hurley, Recruit Heinold successfully met the test and was assigned to the patrol force at Station "C" - Stafford - until June 23, 1930 when he was transferred to Station "F" - Westbrook. On June 1, 1930 he was appointed sergeant. On November 1, 1943, he was appointed a lieutenant for the duration.

Lieutenant Heinold will be remembered for his tenacity. A good State Police officer, he tried hard to uphold Connecticut's reputation for good law enforcement. As a sergeant he worked for integrity in his stations. Younger officers assigned under his supervision were always seeking his advice and counsel.

Unfortunately, his health became somewhat impaired upon his promotion to lieutenant, which prompted his application for retirement. All of us wish him a speedy recovery and a long and happy retirement.

The many friends of Lieutenant Howard Williams, retired, former quartermaster of the Connecticut State Police Department, will be very happy to know that he has now received patent papers on his Fracture Splint.

Every Connecticut State Policeman is well aware of the value and importance of this splint. The Williams Fracture Splint forms a part of the First Aid equipment carried by department members, and its usefulness has been demonstrated innumerable times. It has the endorsement of persons well qualified to pass on its merits. Our files contain several highly complimentary letters attesting to the professional job done by our officers in using this splint on injured persons being transported to hospitals following accidents.

VOX COP heartily congratulates Lieutenant Williams and hopes that his splint will have a nation-wide sale.

The many friends of Dr. Karl F. Heiser will be pleased to know that he has been given the opportunity to go to Austria as welfare specialist to the Allied Group Control Council.

Dr. Heiser has rendered great service to the State Police Department. He has often served as an instructor at our Training Academy and many officers will remember his interesting and informative lectures. He has also been a very active member of the Military Police Battalion, that unit of the State Guard which has rendered such invaluable service to the Department during the hectic war days and



which is still functioning despite the cessation of actual warfare.

So that Dr. Heiser will not forget his associations with the State Police Department, we plan to send him VOX-COP each month. His many friends here wish him success in his new post and hope that he will enjoy his important duties.

Members of the Quota club must have had a pleasant surprise when, expecting to see an ordinary cop, they got a speech from handsome Lieut. Leo J. Mulcahy, director of the state police academy at Bethany.

He spoke at the 10th anniversary banquet of the club, when Mrs. Mary Berg was toastmaster.

Mrs. Margaret Newkirk is doing a great job as policewoman, in cases involving women.

She trained some months ago at the state police academy in Bethany and is proving she knows how to practice what she studied.

Two girls, Vivian and Bertha, who thought Mrs. Newkirk would miss them, are getting a date in court because they were wrong.

Capt. Frank Sherlock and Sgt. Edmond Wall, who is an FBI grad, back up the policewoman in case she needs help.

#### TWO GOOD PROMOTIONS

(Middletown Press)

There were a couple of State Police promotions the other day that had a Middletown touch or tinge, and as a result quite a number of people found a vast amount of satisfaction therein. Promotions came to Joseph P. McAuliffe and to John Sugrue, the first being made sergeant and the second a detective sergeant.

Promotions of such kind are due to the results of civil service examinations which Glendon A. Scoboria directs as head of the state's Personnel department. But the promotions have more reason than the passing of an examination. They are based on the service rendered and to prove the case it is necessary to mention only that Colonel Hickey, head of the State Police, had selected the men qualified to take the tests.

But the work for their fellows that Sergeants Sugrue and Joseph McAuliffe have done is of first importance, and the way they have handled it goes into the record. The State Police organization comes close to topping all the services the state offers its people, and the two Middletown men just promoted are an integral part of the organization. Middletown likes the idea.

#### STATION "A" RIDGEFIELD

Search For Missing Child  
At Kitterie, Maine and Subsequent  
Tour Of The State

Officer Clayton Gaiser and I and the State Police bloodhound, "PAL", arrived at the Portsmouth Toll Bridge, at 10:00 A.M. on the 28th of Sept., making the trip by car in eight hours. We were met at the bridge by a Trooper Wills, of the Maine State Police, who informed us that the missing child, Edith Wyman, age three, of Kitterie, Maine, had been found in a cesspool about a half hour before our arrival. Trooper Wills phoned his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Llewellyn Ouellette, in charge of Troop "A" at Wells, Maine and he came to the bridge to greet us and after informing us of the entire case,



invited us to his barracks. It certainly was much appreciated after making that eight hour run through rain and fog.

We met the town officials in Kitterie, Deputy Sheriff Harold Grace and Chief of Police George E. Smart, and they all concurred in wanting us to extend their sincere appreciation to you for so promptly answering their call for assistance, and to remember them the next time you visit the State of Maine.

Lieutenant Ouellette invited us to make a tour of the State and to visit their Troop stations and as you well know, we very gratefully accepted. Before our leaving Kitterie, Chief Smart insisted upon housing and taking care of our bloodhound "PAL", and as we knew he would be in good hands, we left him at the Police station.

A good room was secured for us in the city of Portland and Trooper Wills was assigned to guide us around the city and show us the points of interest. We turned in early and the following day visited the capital, Augusta, and the State Police Headquarters. We were sorry that we missed Commissioner Upton but he had been called away. We ended the day in the Rangeley Lakes region.

Lieutenant Ouellette took us in tow the next day and Gaiser and I agreed that it certainly felt good to be chauffeured around by a Lieutenant, just for a change. He certainly knew the State of Maine, we visited Troop "F" at Thomaston and the State Prison, where we had dinner. Then to Bar Harbor and Cadillac Mountain and then on to Bangor, to Troop "C".

We ended the second day of travel up near the Moosehead Lake region and it was rugged country. Lieutenant Ouellette received

quite a surprise when he read a piece in one of the Maine Sunday papers, that it was rumored that he was to be made a Captain and placed in charge of the HQ. criminal division. We certainly hope that it is true as he is a grand guy and a good fellow.

We also heard the story of a trek our Commissioner (as County Detective) and Lieut. Lavin made into a logging camp after a fugitive, in company with Lieut. Ouellette, some fifteen years ago. It must have been some trip, fifteen miles in the back country. The Lieut. said he will always remember Lieut. Lavin resting every five minutes and the ride he took back on the stone bolt and going to sleep by the cook stove. He said it would tickle him to get both back on another man hunt.

We found the barracks we visited to be as fine as the personnel and that was tops. All of the fellows were interested in our equipment and thought it to be the best they had seen. When you consider that the state of Maine is some 33,000 square miles and their force is comprised of 93 men, they deserve a lot of credit.

They certainly know the meaning of the word "Hospitality" up there and we were treated fine and are looking forward to the next time.

Officers W. Foley and Gaiser

P. S. Lieutenant Ouellette stated that he would be pleased to receive a copy of our VOX-COP monthly.

Maine State Police sought the assistance of our bloodhounds and while our officers were enroute the victim was found drowned in a lake.

Vox-Cop



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.”