

# Vox-Cop

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No 7

## CONN. STATE POLICE DEPT.



EDWARD J. HICKEY,  
Commissioner

DECEMBER 1945



*Season's Greetings*  
1945

*The Commissioner and Officers  
of the  
Connecticut State Police Department  
Send Christmas Greetings and  
Best Wishes for the New Year*

*Hartford, Connecticut, Christmas 1945*

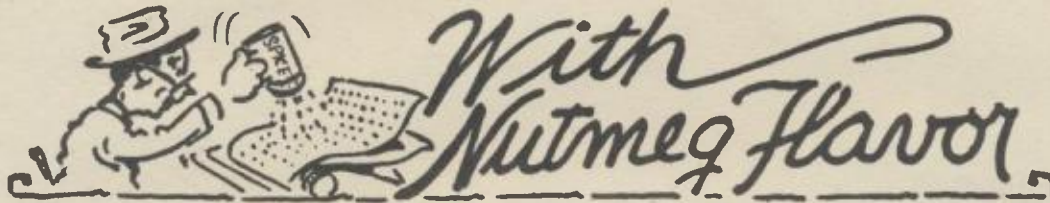
# Yankee BY THE Clipper

VOX-COP

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December, 1945

WATERBURY REPUBLICAN



By THE YANKEE PEDLAR  
AMONG policemen, milkmen, manufacturers, bankers, or street sweepers, there is always some inexpensive little something that makes one man stand above the crowd in the public eye.

In the case of Policeman Joseph Cavanaugh it's a never-failing grin and two words flavored with a pleasantly-affected bit of brogue.

Let the weather be rain, sleet, mist or shine, 'tis always a "foine day" to Officer Cavanaugh, who in less than two years on the traffic squad has unsuspectingly become Waterbury's good will cop.

Folks frequently find themselves going blocks out of their way just

to hail Officer Cavanaugh and receive his cheerful greeting irrespective of what conditions may be overhead or underfoot.

Out-of-towners often halt a passerby to ask the name of the blue-coat with the broad smile, sunny disposition and the patience of Job.

Officer Cavanaugh speaks to everybody who crosses his beat at Leavenworth and West Main St. If it isn't a "foine day" then it's certain to be "great corned beef and cabbage weather."

To look at this genial minion of the law you'd think he was raised on Gaelic turkey.

He's The Son Of  
Capt. Jack Cavanaugh

Proficiency in the ways of a John-law came naturally to Officer Cavanaugh. He is the son of Capt. Cavanaugh, of happy memory, who served on the force for many years. Prior to his present assignment, Joe was a plainclothesman attached to the vice squad. His job wasn't always one pleasant to contemplate but somehow he managed to perform it with the same grace with which he now squires children and elderly folk through West Main St. traffic behind a protective arm and an ingratiating smile to send them safely on their way with one of his inimitable "foine days."

## Hickey Among Seven Getting Meritorious Service Citations

Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 12—(P)—The War Department today presented citations to seven police officials for meritorious service in highway transportation during the war years.

The citations were presented by Brig. Gen. Edward H. Lastayo, highway chief of the Army's Office of Transportation, Washington, at the 52nd annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Those who received the awards

follow

Capt. Donald S. Leonard, Michigan state police, Detroit.

Joseph T. Owens, chief of police, Rome, N. Y.

Michael F. Morrissey, former chief of police, Indianapolis, Ind., and now chief special agent, the Pullman Co., Chicago.

Brig. Gen. D. C. Draper, president of International Association of Chiefs of Police, and chief constable, Toronto, Canada.

Edward J. Hickey, commissioner, Connecticut state police,

Hartford, Conn.

Edward J. Kelly, executive secretary of International Association of Chiefs of Police and superintendent Rhode Island state police, Providence, R. I.

Don F. Stiver, former superintendent Indiana state police, Indianapolis, and now of Goshen, Ind.

The seven police officials served as members of the National Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department on matters concerning highway transportation during the war period.

FOUR YOUTHS FLEEING COURT DATE  
IN FLORIDA, NABBED IN MILFORD

Milford, (AP) Four Florida youths who had a date with a Miami City court Monday morning will answer when their names are called in spite of their 1,500 mile flight to break the appointment.

State Police Capt. Leo F. Carroll said tonight that Robert Wilson, 16, of Miami, and the three juveniles, all four on probation on automobile theft charges, were arrested this afternoon as they were stopped on the Merritt parkway by State Police Officer Donald Paige.

Paige, questioned the youths who said that they had left Florida in a stolen car Wednesday morning to avoid appearing in court Monday. Paige said they told him that they had stopped at several cities on their way north and had looted several unlocked automobiles. A considerable quantity of clothing, several pairs of gloves and a loaded revolver were found in the car.

In Milford Town Court Judge Richard Simons turned the quartet over to the Juvenile court which remanded them to the FBI. Accompanied by an FBI agent and the father of one of the boys who came here tonight by plane, the four will be flown back to Miami and the waiting judge before court opens Monday morning.

20 YEARS AGO

(Bridgeport Post)

The 25-year sentence of Gerald Chapman for a million-dollar mail truck robbery in New York has been commuted by President Coolidge, clearing the way for Connecticut state to hang the bandit for killing a New Britain policeman while a fugitive from Atlanta penitentiary.

A SPADE IS A SPADE

(Bridgeport Post)

A certain small-town editor used to tell his reporters to write the news in simple language, and no airs about it. His instructions ran as follows:

"In this office we do not commence, we begin. We do not peruse a book, we read it. We do not purchase, we buy. We have no souvenirs, we have keepsakes. A spade is a spade.

"The people of this town do not reside in residences, they live in homes. They do not retire, they go to bed. They do not pass away, they die. They are buried in coffins, not caskets. We have no morticians.

"We are not all gentlemen, but we are all men. All women are not ladies, but all women are women. Our priests, ministers and rabbis are not divines. Our lawyers are not barristers. Our plumbers are not sanitary engineers. No beauticians live here." And so on.

Well, it probably made a more readable paper, as the same choice of plain, simple words makes a more interesting speaker or conversationalist.

Most of the major concerns of life can be stated in words of single syllable--war and peace, love and hate, man and wife, child and home, sky and sea, fear and faith. Big words and weasel words are too often used to conceal thought, or the lack of it. To put big ideas into little words is a great art.

Edward Bok once said that the hardest word to say in English or any tongue, is No.

Who hasn't found that out!

A good course to follow in police reports...Vox Cop.

## THE WAY TO HANDLE A CRIME WAVE

(New York Sun)

When two armed thugs, attempted to hold up a bar in the Bronx they had the misfortune to number among their intended victims Patrolman Edwin W. Nye, a veteran member of the force. That the policeman was on vacation and in civilian dress did not cause him for a minute to forget his oath to defend the law. He had heard that two robbers were ranging the neighborhood. As soon as one of the men announced a holdup he went into action, killing one and wounding the other. For his courageous devotion to duty he properly has been rewarded with promotion and personal commendation from Police Commissioner Wallander.

It is just as true today as when Alexander Williams said it, that there is a tremendous amount of law in the end of a night-stick. Certainly the Police Department needs more men but it also needs lots of the Nye spirit; a determination to enforce the law at all costs. Plenty of plain old-fashioned police work, pounding of the pavements, wielding the stick when necessary and readiness to trade bullets with dangerous criminals whenever they make a threatening move, can do more to curb a crime wave than all the theorizing in the world.

## CHANGING TIMES AND CUSTOMS

(Waterbury Republican)

Driving the other day on the Merritt Parkway we found ourselves reflecting on the full cycle turned through the automobile age.

When the motor car was young, when garages, eating places and hotels were few--and when repairs were frequent and a day's travel was comparatively short--the need of the hour was ever more repair

establishments and more food and lodging purveyors. These multiplied in response to demand until presently we had main highways lined with them--until places where flats were fixed and hot dogs dispensed were around every curve of a country road and almost solid on the edges of cities and towns. And what space was left between them became filled with signs that advertised them and other products. And meanwhile improvement in roads and in motor cars had lengthened journeys and reduced occasions for travel interruption in a way to make most of these establishments superfluous.

So came the trend illustrated by our own Merritt Parkway, by Pennsylvania's superhighway from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg and by other magnificently engineered roads from which sign boards were banned, and on which refreshment and repair places were severely rationed. The terrible congestion of motor traffic brought these through highways into existence but, in keeping them uncluttered, state authorities were answering the motorists prayer for elbow room and a look at the scenery. He who earlier had pined for the assurance of gasoline and refreshment dispensers every ten feet now pined as acutely for relief from such constant ministrations to his and his car's wants.

Curious the way progress has turned psychology clear around. Also, in the way that booster, Chamber-of-Commerce view on motor travel through the center of towns has changed. We can remember when traffic cut-offs were strenuously resisted as designed to take business out of the affected communities. Now the motor car is with us in such numbers that they're welcomed as relief for town and city streets altogether too cluttered for comfort.

## A GREAT DETECTIVE

(New York Times)

Many readers must have laid down their newspapers telling of "Big" John Osnato's death with the feeling that New York's greatest detective in our time had left one major mystery unsolved. This is the question: What made him what he was? One newspaper biographer, writing of the rise of the former apothecary apprentice and salesman for a smelting plant, spoke of "an understanding of human nature" that won him four department citations and unanimous praise from his superiors for solving some of the city's hardest cases. But there must be more to it than that.

We must search the whole range of human emotions and motives to discover what makes a man want to be a policeman and after he becomes one, what qualities properly mixed make him a great detective. He must have a taste for danger, or at least be sublimely careless of it; an ability to think in devious ways as the criminal would think; a faculty for hard, sustained work, mental and physical, and the restless, curious, tenacious mind that can pigeon-hole a small, seemingly irrelevant detail for months and even years until it suddenly takes on meaning. The good cop knows the right people in the underworld; how to talk to them and to make them talk--and suddenly he gets the one illuminating tip that later introduces a solution with the familiar words, "Acting on information obtained."

There is a little of the detective in all of us, for most of those who start life as boys name as their first ambition to be a policeman, and the adult appetite for the detective novel is never sated. It is the one profession we never tire of reading about, and the only one of which we all

delight in being self-appointed critics.

## UNLICENSED GUNS

(Waterbury American)

Without proposing an organized "drive" of any kind, New York City's Police Comsr. Arthur W. Wallander has recommended a general effort on the part of all law enforcement agencies throughout the nation to persuade private citizens who own firearms of any kind without legal permission that they should turn them over to the police, as a matter of civic duty.

Removing the "constant hazard" to domestic safety would be an object worth gaining--that's too obvious to warrant any dispute. Recognition of the danger might, if it were sufficiently stressed, induce the greater number of unlicensed owners to get rid of firearms that most of them presumably never will have any serious and essential need of.

The weak point of Comsr. Wallander's thesis is, of course, that only people beyond suspicion of any probable impulse to use firearms for felonious purposes would respond to an appeal to surrender them. In so doing, they would put a potential further advantage into the hands of the lawless. Official agents of the law are supposed to be in a position to guarantee peaceable and orderly persons adequate protection against that hazard; but they cannot invariably--to put it mildly--be depended upon to be available in emergencies when their services are needed. That is the consideration which at least tends to explain, even if it does not fully justify, the tenacity of some perfectly law-abiding citizens in feeling that they cannot afford to do without firearms, whether they are legally licensed to possess them or not.

CRIME DOESN'T PAY -- ENOUGH

(By Trudi McCullough)

New York, Dec. 2 --- (AP) ---  
 "Crime doesn't pay--enough."  
 That's the impromptu battle cry of  
 mystery writers as they open a  
 crusade to boost their income.

Most whodunit authors claim  
 they must write four books a year  
 to average \$40 a week. That  
 doesn't apply to the top-flight  
 writers, of course, but they too  
 are fed up with being in what  
 they regard as the penny ante  
 division of publishing profits.

Indeed, it's the most success-  
 ful thriller thinkers-up who are  
 the motivating force of Mystery  
 Writers of America, Inc., organ-  
 ized with the avowed intent of  
 getting more money for them-  
 selves. They are prepared, if  
 necessary, says Ken Crossen, ex-  
 ecutive vice-president, to go in-  
 to the publishing reprint busi-  
 ness on their own. (Reprints  
 constitute 85 per cent of the  
 mystery publishing business.)

Crossen says he has an offer  
 of a million dollar loan, without  
 interest, from a distributing  
 house if his organization decides  
 to do its own publishing. The  
 group also has within its member-  
 ship, according to him, 19 of the  
 20 authors whose books comprise  
 the bulk of reprint sales.

But Mystery Writers of Ameri-  
 ca, Inc., is after more than re-  
 print profits, and is keeping its  
 publishing pistol in the holster.  
 They want to raise the prices  
 paid for movie rights. Crossen  
 says the top price that movies  
 pay for average mysteries is  
 \$5,000; more often it is \$2,500.  
 In the radio world, he says many  
 of the network mystery programs  
 pay as little as \$150 a week,  
 just small change in the realm of  
 the "wealthy wireless". On the  
 score of initial book publication  
 (as separate from the reprint  
 business) he says a sale of

20,000 is exceptional for a mys-  
 tery, but 12,000 of those are  
 sold to rental libraries where  
 they are read by 50 to 100 per-  
 sons with no royalty benefits to  
 the author.

All these complaints, he be-  
 lieves, stem from "a conditioning  
 by publishing houses and review-  
 ers, which results in the read-  
 er's paying 3 cents at the corner  
 rental library instead of wanting  
 to own the book." Critics usual-  
 ly group all mystery reviews, at  
 the end of their column, not giv-  
 ing the better ones better treat-  
 ment; that, Crossen argues,  
 deters the writers' effort toward  
 merit and exception. "If Rebecca  
 had been labeled as a mystery it  
 wouldn't have sold over 25,000  
 copies," he claims.

Feeling that this psychology  
 is their chief enemy, Mystery  
 Writers of America, Inc. (which  
 has on its board of directors  
 such names as Ellery Queen, Mig-  
 non G. Eberhart, Rex Stout,  
 Craig Rice, and Earle Stanley  
 Gardner) has prepared a program  
 that starts off with a high pow-  
 ered publicity campaign. One of  
 its features will be awarding  
 "Oscars" for the best mystery  
 novel, movie short story, radio  
 show and critical column each  
 year.

The organization also will  
 edit an anthology of the year's  
 best mystery shorts, and present  
 a mystery radio show. Authors  
 will be drawn from the organiza-  
 tion, and "we will set an example  
 by paying top prices for  
 scripts." Royalties will go to  
 the organization.

Other financing will come from  
 guest memberships. Editors, pub-  
 lishers, and producers will be  
 invited to join as "associate  
 members" at \$75 or \$100. The  
 lure is that membership will of-  
 fer an ideal contact spot for do-  
 ing business. Mystery fans also  
 will be allowed to join as non-

participating members, at a much smaller fee, and will be allowed to use the crime library which the club proposes to establish.

For at least six months, the organization will work with the authors league (many of them are members, some officials of it). If they don't think they are advancing properly they will divert their loyalties to their own organization and spend all their efforts there. After a fair trial at that, they are prepared, if necessary, to go into the publishing business.

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#### END TO LAWLESSNESS

(New Haven Register)

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has moved with courage and with commendable promptitude to put an end to the disgraceful lawlessness which has characterized the mass picketing of the Yale and Towne plant in Stamford by striking union workers. The action of these men in barring access and exit to the plant by its owners and recognized officials is an example of lawlessness which is not to be tolerated for one minute. Every citizen of this State should applaud the Governor's action. It is an example which should be followed throughout the nation.

The Governor wasted no words in going to the heart of the situation. He states flatly that "mass picketing is illegal." He is equally firm in declaring that if the law is not observed, the strikers will have not only local, but State Police to deal with. Mass picketing, he says, is not a matter of agreement between company and union. It is simply a matter of law. His firm determination to uphold this law to the letter is praiseworthy in the extreme.

#### A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS

(Stamford Advocate)

The strike at Yale and Towne is by no means settled, but at last there is a rift in the clouds. Governor Baldwin has intervened with all the authority of his high office. He has had the courage to state his position bluntly to both sides, and has had the skill to break the impasse between Management and Labor, and to pave the way for initiation of negotiations. He recognized the importance to the State of Connecticut of setting a pattern of law and order for the conduct of industrial disputes. It may well be in this manner he has set a pattern for the country as a whole.

Governor Baldwin has cut the Gordian Knot and negotiations will be started at an early date. It is our understanding that the real question is not that of a closed shop. Labor seeks union security through the inclusion in their contract of the maintenance of membership clause. During the war this clause was generally adopted in exchange for the no-strike pledge. Whether it will be accepted by management as a continuing feature of postwar Labor-Management contracts is a matter that has not yet been determined. But if it is, Management will no doubt insist on the acceptance by the unions of a degree of responsibility which the no-strike pledge was intended to, but did not always secure.

Just as Governor Baldwin has set a pattern for the nation, so labor and management approaching this problem in the American spirit of give-and-take may set a national pattern as well.

From the beginning, the real issues involved in the strike at Yale and Towne have been perfect-



ly clear. From the point of view of Labor the paramount question has been that of union security. From the point of view of Management it has been that of union responsibility. As in all such disputes there was a tendency to take at the outset extreme positions, and then as so often happens, provocative incidents made it increasingly difficult to find the way to common ground.

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AN END TO ILLEGAL ACTS

(Hartford Times)

The things which Governor Baldwin told the Yale & Towne Co. strikers at Stamford yesterday have long needed to be said, to be said forcibly and with evident determination that the words will be followed by action if that is necessary to end lawless proceedings.

The right to strike or the right to picket is not in question. Both those rights are thoroughly established in law. We should be as much opposed to illegal attempts to interfere with them as we are to illegal attempts to do what is plainly illegal because it is an infringement on the civil rights of individuals.

Picketing which uses force to prevent anyone from entering a struck plant plainly exceeds the rights of the pickets. It matters not whether that force means the laying on of hands, threats to injure or the deliberate arming of pickets in such mass that entry is barred.

There is no room in Connecticut for business of that sort. Attempts to employ it will injure and not help labor, for the public generally is deeply incensed against it and has been impatient with authority for not enforcing the laws.

The strike leader in Stamford who expressed the belief that the pickets had the right to bar from the struck plant anyone whose entry they felt might do harm to their cause plainly had a distorted notion of things. The local authorities who permitted such action were either ignorant of basic law or timid about enforcing it.

It is a fundamental in this country that every individual has a right to go where he pleases, when he pleases, without interference from any other individual, so long as he does not trespass. That applies as much to an attempt to enter a struck plant as it does to an individual's right to walk along a public street, or to enter a store or office building where there is no strike. It applies also to a picket who is picketing in accordance with law. Reduced to the vernacular, nobody, in this country, strike picket or whoever else he may be, has any right to push anybody else around.

Let's have that thoroughly understood in Connecticut hereafter. Let us have an end to nonsense about the right of individuals to go where they please, when they please, on legal errands.

Governor Baldwin has done no more than his plain duty in asserting that right and his determination to defend it. We congratulate him on having done that, in a forthright fashion which ought to put an end to such business.

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THE STAMFORD STRIKE

(Bridgeport Sunday Post)

Governor Baldwin's intervention in the Yale and Towne strike has apparently produced a double-edged result. The strikers who

exceeded the legal limits of Connecticut's picketing law by forcibly barricading the plant against some of its officials, have conceded that point gracefully and without argument. Officials are allowed to come and go. The company which, for its part, has been unduly stiff-necked and unyielding in the matter of arbitration has apparently agreed to arbitrate.

The precedent set at the beginning of this strike in barring company officials from the plant was an extremely bad one. It is indefensible in law or morals or under the Constitution of the United States. There is no warrant whatever for such procedure in the Connecticut law which permits peaceful picketing but which has long been construed to define peaceful picketing as excluding mass picketing or intimidation or violence of any kind.

The purpose of picketing is to advertise the strike to the public and to prevent union members from passing through the lines. It is not to prevent other persons from passing through the lines and any such use of it is wrongful, illegal, and should be instantly condemned if we do not want to revert to a state of anarchy.

The defense for the union in the Stamford case was that of desperation in trying to get the management to stop stalling and get down to arbitration. When Governor Baldwin called the strike leaders and the management personnel together, the spokesmen for the strikers declared they would call off the picketing at once if the company would agree to arbitrate. As for the union, its spokesman said that if union and management could not agree, the union would accept the decision of any third party named by Governor Baldwin and they

wouldn't even ask to know who it was. That sounded fair, reasonable and "on the level."

In any case it will be a relief to the rest of the state to know that we need not fight out this issue of mass picketing and that the union concedes it has no right to exclude company executives from this plant or any other plant but can only discipline its own members.

With that clear understanding, picketing can go on but without it there would be inevitable clashes with the police or else we would have to admit that government in Connecticut had ceased to exist.

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#### SOCIAL WORKERS MEET

Hear Talk by State Policewoman  
Ellen Dunn

(Danbury News-Times)

A meeting of the Danbury Council of Social Workers was held last night at the Avalon Inn.

In the absence of Miss Anna Kirby, the chairman, Albert M. Stone presided. He welcomed the guests and spoke briefly on the Social Service Exchange.

The guest speaker was Miss Ellen Dunn, state policewoman, who gave a very interesting discussion on the work of a policewoman.

Members of the council attending were Mrs. Francis S. Haynes, Miss Mary E. Brennan, Mrs. Vincent Novaco, Mrs. Edna Cargill, Mrs. Georgiabelle Parsons, Miss Ellen Dunn, Albert Stone, Miss Mary E. Desmond, Miss Helen Brundage, Miss Barbara Newman, G. L. Plumb, Mrs. Mabel Godman, Miss Sonia Rothman, Miss Katherine A. Brennan, Frederick H. Judd, Miss Florence M. Pile, Joseph Klug and Mrs. Angie Pawlowski.

HOME'S RESPONSIBILITY

(Waterbury Republican)

Following the reading of a message from President Truman deploring the growing juvenile delinquency in this country, the police chiefs of America now meeting in Miami were told about a plan for the formation of a national council on crime prevention. Frank J. Wilson, chief of the United States Secret Service said the council would consist of representatives of law enforcement bodies, labor organizations, industry, the church, education and health departments and social agencies. Through the cooperation of these agencies it is hoped that many girls and boys can be saved from lives of crime.

The proposal is a laudable one and we believe that some good may be accomplished by it but we cannot help commenting on the one most important institution that is not listed among the agencies to be represented on the council. We mean the home -- the home where the characters of young people are formed for good or bad through the example and persistent interest of parents. We are convinced that until mothers and fathers accept their full responsibility for their children, no great strides can be made toward the elimination of juvenile delinquency.

The school has the youngster 25 hours a week, the church one or two, social and recreation agencies possibly three or four more. Probably some 35 hours out of the 168 may be spent under the direction of some institution outside the home. And what can these agencies do when the remaining time is spent by children in association with shiftless, indifferent parents or running wild through the streets without anyone to guide them? We know the problem is a difficult one.

The great need is for compulsory education of parents -- that or jail terms for fathers and mothers who bring children into the world and then refuse to look out for their welfare.

OFFICER DONAHUE GIVES  
POETIC ADVICE

(Waterbury Republican)

Traffic Officer "Jingles" Donahue, poet laureate of the Waterbury Police Department, has made an exclusive magazine, the Stepping Stone, published quarterly by the pupils of grade 8 of Notre Dame Academy. The little girls mimeograph the pages and color them by hands.

The following story appeared in the current issue about the police officer who writes his warnings in verse:

One of our friends in the city's police department is Officer Donahue, who conducts the pupils of Notre Dame safely across Church St. each day. When interviewed by Patricia Moran, an enterprising reporter on the staff of the Stepping Stone, he promised a jingle. Here it is:

The little ladies of Notre Dame  
Out in the world will gain a name  
Provided they learn their lessons well  
And on their teacher's words they dwell.

The game of life is hard and fast  
It's been like that for centuries past.  
But many a student has gained fame.  
By lessons learned at Notre Dame.

So pay attention while in class,  
And this applies to each young lass.  
This is my sage advice to you  
'Policeman Jingles Donahue.'

# NEW STATE POLICE MAJOR CAME UP HARD WAY

VOX-COP

THE BRIDGEPORT SUNDAY POST

December, 1945

## John C. Kelly Now Second In Command, Under Hickey

By COLIN W. McALLISTER

A poet once said in verse, "Ah, take one consideration with another, with another. A policeman's lot is not a 'appy one."

This might be so, but however it doesn't hold true in "Policemen's Row" located in South Wilton road, Ridgefield.

For a week ago, new honor came to the "Row" when Commissioner Edward J. Hickey of the State Police department announced the elevation to the rank of major of John Cornelius Kelly whose family and that of his brother officer, Captain Leo F. Carroll live in the so-called section of the Millionaire Town of Ridgefield.

Indeed, it is no small honor either, because in his new post, Kelly, who prefers to be called Johnnie, now is second in command only to Commissioner Hickey of the entire Connecticut State Police department and comes at a time when all law enforcement agencies in the nation are preparing for expected outbreaks of crime waves.

### Up From the Ranks

Police work has been Johnnie Kelly's career for just a few months short of 25 years and he came up from the lowest rank in the department of the top rung of the ladder insofar as members of the uniformed force are concerned.

And, in coming up, it was the hard way for Johnnie Kelly, because he had a lot of stiff competition.

In coming up the road of success in his chosen vocation, Johnnie Kelly always came out on top, always to the credit of the department and to the chagrin and disappointment of the law breaker.

### Still Enthusiastic

The 25 years which Kelly has spent in seeing the trial and tribulations of the "other side" of life though haven't served to diminish one bit the enthusiasm he had when he first donned the whipcord of the State police service.

The sparkle in his eyes still stands out and despite the coming of the gray to his temples, his looks belie his age which is just a month over 50. To see him around home



Major John C. Kelly of the State Police department today.

with his two daughters, Joan, 20, and Patricia, 17, both as pretty as the proverbial pictures, you might surmise that he was one of their beaux from town, come a courtin'.

**Native of Ridgefield**

John Cornelius Kelly was born on October 30, 1895 in Ridgefield. His father, John Cornelius Kelly, Sr. was a native of the town. His mother, Margaret Downey was born in Ireland.

He was the fifth of seven children to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Cornelius Kelly, Sr. He had two brothers, James J., who died in 1933 and Thomas, now living in Florida. All of the other Kellys were girls, now Mrs. Agnes Carnall, wife of Arthur J. Carnall, one of Ridgefield's leading businessmen; Mrs. Alice Oberheiser, who resides in Cuba; Mrs. Helen Springer, of Brooklyn, N. Y. and Mrs. Margaret Clancy, of New York City.

"Boys didn't go to high school much when I was a kid," said Major Kelly, "so like most of them, my schooling was over when I completed the eighth grade. Anyhow, there wasn't a high school in Ridgefield at the time and it meant going all the way to Norwalk."

Kelly's first job was in a drugstore operated by his brother James and Harvey Bissell. He jerked soda and bantered with the drugstore cowboys of that day for three years and then left to take a job digging artesian wells for S. B. Church whose headquarters were in Seymour.

## Ridgefield Officer Vet Of First War

Along came 1917 and with it the first World war. It wasn't long after April 6 of that year—the date of the United States' declaration of war on Germany—that Johnnie Kelly enlisted into the Navy and from then until October of 1919 he was in the submarine chaser service. It could have been there that

Kelly first acquired the thrill of a chase, which was to stand him in good stead in his later years.

Back into civvies, Johnnie returned to Ridgefield, took his old job with S. B. Church digging wells and getting readjusted to civilian life.

**Married in 1920**

While serving his country, Johnnie Kelly had one faithful correspondent. She was Violet Pearson, his schoolgirl sweetheart, and in June of 1920 brought wedding bells. One other child blessed the Kelly-Pearson union in addition to Joan and Patricia. He is James Arthur Kelly, now 24 and a technical sergeant in an Army Air Forces radar division. At his last writing he was in Tokyo and Mrs. Kelly says the happiness which Major Kelly's last promotion brought to "Policemen's Row" will be complete if he arrives home in time for Christmas. Before entering service, James Arthur was studying to be a commercial artist and to quote his father, never had the desire to be a policeman. Joan and Patricia likewise profess no yearning to wear a policewoman's badge. "One cop in the house is enough," said pretty, blonde Joan.

**First Patrol Job**

Major Kelly claims never to have had the yearning himself to be a cop, but back in 1921 the highway patrol division of the State Motor Vehicles department was still in operation and I decided to fill out an application for one of the jobs and much to my surprise I was appointed. That was on March 1, 1921. "Perhaps," he said, "it was a return of the old thrill we enjoyed when running down one of the Kaiser's U-boats."

In July of that year, the State Police department then headed by Robert T. Hurley, who was known as superintendent, underwent a re-organization and absorbed the patrol division of the Motor Vehicles department and with it John C. Kelly, Jr.

Off he went to the training school located in Old Lyme and one of his classmates was Edward J. Hickey, who later was to serve as Hartford county detective and who already had seen service with the FBI and the Pinkertons.

The training period then lasted

only a month and Kelly's first assignment was to the barracks at Centerbrook where Officer Merritt Sterling was in command. This barracks since has been discontinued.

Four months later, a new police barracks was opened at Ridgefield with headquarters located in a house in West Lane which was rented by the state. Willard Bushy, who only a few weeks ago retired with the rank of lieutenant was named officer-in-charge of the new barracks and Johnnie Kelly and Leo Carroll were among the five subordinates assigned there.

"I sure was glad to get that transfer," Major Kelly said, "because in those days there was something to that story about the tough life of a policeman and if you don't believe me, ask my wife."

"Mom never complained though," said Major Kelly, "but there were many occasions when she was pretty much disappointed when we had to cancel social engagements to answer the call of duty."

**Named Commander**

Less than a year after being transferred to Ridgefield, Major Kelly became commanding officer to replace Bushy who was transferred to the training school which then had been moved to Groton. At the time six men filled the complement of the barracks, today under Lieut. Harry T. Tucker, the normal complement is 20.

In 1924, with Mrs. Kelly's assistance, the now major sewed sergeant's stripes on his whipcord uniform and the following year the state purchased the present site of Ridgefield barracks on East Ridge avenue and Kelly remained in command.

His next promotion came in 1927 when he was made a lieutenant and also charged with the duties of directing the operation of the department's training school since transferred to Ridgefield. A first lieutenant's rating came in 1931 and ended Kelly's tour of duty at Ridgefield as he was transferred to Hartford headquarters and charged with supervising the training of rookies throughout the state as they were serving their probationary periods. Capt. Carroll was named to replace him at Ridgefield.

When Ed Hickey replaced Danbury's Anthony N. Sunderland as commissioner on July 1, 1939, a new branch of the State Police department was formed, to be known as the Special Service division. The job of directing the highly technical work of this new branch was handed to Kelly. He filled it well and in May of 1941 won himself a promotion to the rank of captain which he held until last week when he replaced the retiring Major Frank Nichols in the \$6,000 a year job as Hickey's right hand man in directing all of the department's activities and policies.

**His Top Cases**

Major Kelly was a bit hesitant in answering a question as to what case he had worked on in his 25 years of service, as his chief "claim to fame."

But after a little urging he began to talk, because down through the years the name Kelly was a headliner in police investigations in Fairfield county.

"Well," he said, "there was one good one that sticks in my mind. That was the DeBiase case over in Danbury in 1923. A rural mailman making his rounds one morning in the Stony Hill district observed what he thought was a man underneath his truck on the side of the road making repairs. When the man appeared to be still making repairs in the same position when he came back again several hours later, the mailman decided to investigate and found that his assumption had been wrong. Instead the man was stone dead with a big bullet hole in his head. The victim, Luigi DeBiase was an Italian from Danbury whom we found had incurred the ire of one Domenico Guerrise, who boarded with him, because of his alleged mistreatment of a woman who lived in the same house and whom Guerrise, who had entered the country illegally a few months before, had taken a liking to.

"It later developed that Guerrise had talked DeBiase into going to the latter's father-in-law's home on the pretext of stealing a calf but when they reached Stony Hill district, Guerrise pulled out a .45 revolver and killed him. It took some time, during which Guerrise even served as a pallbearer for his be-

reaved friend, before we finally got a lead which led to a confession from Guerrise and brought him a 12 to 15 years sentence in the state prison.

**Murder in Topstone**

Now in the mood for reminiscing, Major Kelly continued on. "Than too," he said, "there was the murder of George Hultz, the 72-year-old hermit who lived in a shack in the Topstone district of Redding. Neighbors passing by early one morning, 20 years ago, saw that the shack had burned to the ground but were unable to locate Hultz and becoming alarmed, called police."

"We spent quite some time looking for the old hermit and acting on a hunch, decided to drag a nearby pond which yielded the old man's body. He had been severely beaten about the head with a blunt instrument, which left his features unrecognizable. It was about the most brutal thing I have ever seen.

"Checking around the territory we found a farmer who had employed Hultz as a farmhand at various times and who also employed a man named John Dandoane who apparently for no reason at all had taken a dislike to the old man. We grabbed Dandoane and soon had a confession that he had beaten the old man for revenge and in hopes of finding a lot of money hidden in the shack which he later fired in an effort to throw investigators off the trail. He also went to prison.

**Roxbury Slaying**

"Another good one," Major Kelly continued, "was solving the murder in Roxbury of a Waterbury taxi driver. Early in the morning of August 2, 1923, Mr. and Mrs. George Favreau of that town were leading their horse to a blacksmith shop on the Roxbury-Woodbury road when they discovered a man's body lying in a small ravine nearby. Arriving at the scene we found that he had been shot through the head and papers in his pockets furnished us with his identification but we were at a loss to determine what had happened to his cab.

"We got nowhere fast in the first few days of the investigation. The stolen taxi was found abandoned in White Plains, N. Y., and was covered with bloodstains.

"Then we learned that a young man by the name of Arthur Maddocks, who had been hiding out in Massachusetts as a fugitive from justice, had come to his wife's home in Roxbury with a car answering the description of the taxi. They had gone to New York City and another break came when we learned that Maddocks was forging his name to checks there and it wasn't long before he tripped himself up and was in custody.

"Questioning him we learned he had decided to leave his Bay State hideout and go to New York but wanted first to visit his wife. Arriving in Waterbury he hired the taxi driver, Wasily Trumailo, to drive him to Roxbury and on the way decided to kill the driver and steal the car in order to expedite his arrival in New York.

"Convicted of the crime, Maddocks went to states prison where he died before his term expired."

**Worked in Bethel**

There were other notable cases in addition to murder cases that came Major Kelly's way. One was the attempted murder of a watchman in a Bethel trunk factory in 1925.

**Darien Firemen**

And in conclusion, Major Kelly told of a case in Darien, which sent many members of the town's volunteer fire department including the chief to states prison and the county jail for arson, the result of their setting fires only for the thrills they enjoyed in displaying their firefighting techniques. That was in 1924.

**Career Interesting**

"Despite all that is said about the tough life of a cop," said Major Kelly, "I think I've had a pretty interesting career and I hope that it continues a lot longer."

He has five more years to go before reaching the minimum age for retirement on pension but as he looks at it today, he'll be wearing the major's badge longer than that.

"Even the tranquility of 'Police-men's Row' won't drag me away from the department for some time," he said in conclusion.

And so, career policeman, John Cornelius Kelly continues on. Connecticut's No. 2 state policeman now.

# TECHNIQUES IN CRIME DETECTION

VOX-COP

PAGE I

DECEMBER 1945

## FOOTPRINT STILL TRAPS CRIMINALS

FBI Pioneers in New Field  
Of Crime Detection Which Aids  
When Fingerprints Are Missing

By Brack Curry

Washington--(AP)--Many criminals leave no fingerprints. Usually this is because they are careful not to. Sometimes it is because they have no hands. Both kinds are being tripped up by the FBI through footprints.

In most cases a criminal must walk to and from the scene of his crime. When he does he'll leave footprints--in earth or snow, on wood or cement, linoleum, furniture, metal, automobile finishes, paper.

With or without shoes, he can many times be identified by footprints. In plugging this escape loophole for criminals the FBI has pioneered a new field of crime detection.

1. Plaster or moulage casts.
2. Photographs
3. "Lifting" of the impression with fingerprint lifting tape.

### Plaster Casts Better Than Photographs

Plaster or moulage casts can be made only with deep impressions, such as footprints in earth or snow. Casts are considered superior to photographs.

Photographs are acceptable in court, however. They are generally the only method of reproducing impressions such as are found on hard surfaces like wood, cement, roofing material and paper.

Footprints found in dust present a difficult problem. These usually are found on polished surfaces such as linoleum, metal

and automobile finishes. They are visible only under almost parallel lighting. After a photograph has been made for record purposes, the impression itself can be preserved through the use of lifting tape.

The FBI has set up a rubber footwear file containing more than 2,300 different standards of heels and soles. They represent the products of all American manufacturers. In addition representative types of rubber boots and overshoes are kept for reference.

Three factors are considered in heelprint identification:

1. The suspect's heel must agree in size and design with the questioned impression.
2. The amount of wear should be the same as the questioned impression, unless the heel is worn an appreciable length of time after the crime.
3. The impression taken at the crime scene must have individual identifying characteristics such as cuts, missing particles in the design, unusual stitching, unusual half sole characteristics, nail impressions or worn areas.

For comparison purposes, an impression generally is made from the known shoe in the laboratory. Through photographic methods, the known and questioned impressions are superimposed for study.

### File Of "Criminal And Non-Criminal" Feet

As another means of identifying handless persons, or criminals who leave no fingerprints, the FBI has set up a file containing both "criminal" and "non-criminal" prints of naked feet.

Non-criminal footprints generally are those of persons who applied for positions in war industries. Of the criminal footprints, the subjects have been charged with offenses ranging from grand larceny, manslaughter and receiving stolen property to possessing a still and drunk and disorderly conduct.

"The possibility of any two human beings having surface areas of skin on their feet which have exactly the same ridge characteristics is so remote that it is beyond the realm of probability," the FBI says adding: "It follows therefore, that personal identification by this method is positive."

The formation of the ridges on the feet of human beings begin several months before birth, the FBI says. They remain throughout the lifetime and after death up to the time decomposition takes place.

Most hospitals use footprints for identification of infants. The FBI has been called upon in several cases to identify babies from their footprints.

Instances in which shoe prints have betrayed criminals are numerous.

In Washington State, for example, they led to the apprehension of a man who was later convicted of criminal assault and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Prints were cast in plaster by the sheriff's office and sent to the FBI laboratory with the man's shoes. It was possible to identify one of the impressions as having been made by the heel of the man's right shoe.

Police officers investigated several burglaries near Johnstown, Pa., found a pair of rubbers evidently left unnoticed in the burglar's hurried departure from one job.

Investigation developed a suspect whose shoes were sent to the FBI laboratory. Examinations re-

vealed that his shoes were worn inside the questioned rubbers. Worn areas, nail markings and other individual characteristics were transferred from the shoes to the linings of the rubbers.

The suspect was sentenced to 10 to 20 years in prison.

#### FRIEND ADMITS KILLING DANCER WITH HAMMER

(N.Y. Herald Tribune)

Walter H. Dahl, twenty-nine-year-old freight solicitor, confessed to police yesterday that he killed his friend, Burt Solon Harger, a night club dancer, dismembered the body and threw the pieces into the Hudson River.

The confession cleared up two mysteries which had been on the police records for more than a month--the abrupt disappearance of Mr. Harger on Aug. 19 and the finding a few days later of a headless torso near Rockaway Beach and an arm and a leg in the Hudson River. At the time, police hinted of a gang murder and kept secret the fact that Dahl was called in to see the body, which he said emphatically was not that of his friend.

#### Blamed Sailor at First

Dahl was arrested Friday afternoon in Pennsylvania Station. After twelve hours of questioning, during which he first denied that his friend was dead, then blamed a mysterious sailor for the slaying, he finally told Assistant District Attorney Jacob Grumet how he beat the thirty-nine-year-old dancer to death with a hammer in the apartment which they shared at 43 West Forty-sixth Street, cut up the body and disposed of it, Mr. Grumet said.

A nattily dressed Philadelphian, who received a leave of absence on Sept. 15 from his job as a freight solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad, Dahl



was held in felony Court yesterday without bail for a hearing Oct. 16 on a charge of homicide.

Mr. Harger, a former Stanford university student, was a member of the dancing team Harger and Maye, which was playing an engagement at the Hotel Biltmore at the time he disappeared. His partner, Mrs. Charlotte Maye Tubesing, wife of an Army officer, reported him missing on Aug. 22. According to Mr. Grumet, Dahl had tried to dissuade Mrs. Tubesing from making the report, but finally agreed to accompany her to the police station.

Mr. Grumet said that in his final version of the slaying, Dahl told the following story:

An argument arose between Dahl and his roommate after the latter allegedly made improper advances. The two men began to scuffle and Dahl grabbed a hammer and hit the dancer on the head several times. Realizing that Mr. Harger was dead, he became panic-stricken, dragged the body into the bathroom, where with a kitchen knife and a razor he severed the legs, arms and head.

#### Dropped Body From Ferry

He then wrapped the torso in a towel and a newspaper, while the arms, legs and head he wrapped with a sheet and placed in a box. A few hours later, he went on a Forty-second Street cross-town trolley to the Weehawken Ferry, and in mid-stream tossed the grisly package overboard. Shortly before 6 a. m. he took a taxicab from the apartment to South Feery, carrying the newspaper-wrapped torso, boarded a ferry to Staten Island and as it neared the opposite shore let the bundle slide over the rail into the water.

The torso, still wrapped, was found off Breezy Point, Rockaway, Queens, the next day. On Sept. 1, a leg was found in the

Hudson near 140th Street, and a few hours later an arm was discovered at 165th Street, with the fingertips severed. The head has not been found.

Mr. Grumet said that a few days after Mr. Harger's disappearance was reported, Dahl visited police and told them that he had received a letter from his roommate saying that he was on his way to visit a brother in California. A police check later proved the story false but in the meantime Dahl had moved from the Forty-sixth Street apartment. When he was taken into custody Friday he gave his address as 2006 Wallace Street, Philadelphia.

#### Had asked for Sick Leave

The Pennsylvania Railroad said that when Dahl asked for a leave of absence he explained that he wanted to go to the Mayor clinic, in Rochester, Minn., for treatment for a diabetic condition. He entered the line's employ as a clerk in the freight traffic department on July 6, 1937, but more recently had been a solicitor, involving sales work for the department.

The Biltmore reported that when Mr. Harger did not appear for the performance on the night of Aug. 20, the hotel notified his agent, the Musical Corporation of America. A few days later, Mrs. Tubesing received a letter signed with his name, saying that he had gone to live in Richmond, Calif. The hotel then engaged another dance team and Mrs. Tubesing went with her husband, Captain George Tubesing, to his station in Colorado.

Mr. Harger appeared in several night clubs here and was one of the stars of the musical, "Early to Bed." He was said to have been known in the entertainment worlds of London and Paris. Both men were unmarried, according to police.

# APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

Page 1

December, 1945



MICHAEL J. GODFREY  
CHIEF

## City of Hartford

CONNECTICUT

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE



December 7, 1945

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

Dear Ed:

Now that our police training school is closed for the season I want to express my sincere appreciation to you for the valuable assistance which you have given the members of the Hartford Police Department in training. Particularly I would like to thank through you Lieutenants Mulcahy and Chameroy and any other officers of your department who have assisted us in the past year and a half during our training period.

It is a source of gratification to know that your department and mine work so closely together, and I do hope that this will continue in the years to come.

Thank you for many past favors, and with kindest personal regards. "And I hope to see you sometime in Miami!"

Sincerely yours,

Chief of Police

MJG:H

# APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

Page 2

December, 1945



AMERICAN RED CROSS  
NEW HAVEN CHAPTER  
12 HILLHOUSE AVENUE  
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

December 7, 1945

William A. MacKenzie  
Lieut State Police  
Groton Barracks  
Groton, Connecticut

My dear Lieutenant MacKenzie;

On the morning of December 6 our Red Cross Ambulance left New Haven about one o'clock, bound for the Submarine Base Hospital. Perhaps you remember the kind of a night it was, wind and rain to spare. After being escorted through the City of New London the ambulance was met at the city line by one of your troopers and taken directly to the gates of the Base. We have been glad to find the troopers awaiting us all over the state, but our drivers report that never was the sight of one more welcome than in the wee hours of Thursday morning.

Will you be good enough to express our thanks to your trooper who's name we do not know?

This service was typical of the kindly efficient service of our Connecticut State Police, to whom all Motor members are truly grateful.

Very sincerely yours

*Prudence L. Demarest*  
Mrs John R. Demarest  
Chairman Motor Corps.

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STAMFORD ADVOCATE  
Stamford, Connecticut

December 7, 1945

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

Dear Commissioner:

We are proud of the way Governor Baldwin and you handled the Yale and Towne situation yesterday in restoring law and order in Stamford.

It gives one a feeling of confidence to know that standing behind our local police is an organization with such high standards of discipline and morale, that it has an immediate sobering effect on any group that temporarily takes the law into its own hands.

Cordially yours,

Kingsley Gillespie

GEORGE H. HOXIE, 2nd

SHERIFF OF NEW LONDON COUNTY

LEBANON, CONN.

December 4, 1945

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

Dear Mr. Hickey:

I want you to know how much I appreciate the fine work of your department in apprehending the prisoners who escaped from New London Jail this week. The efficiency and teamwork of your officers do you great credit.

Most sincerely yours,

George H. Hoxie, 2nd

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## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

14 West 49th Street New York 20, New York

December 11, 1945

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

Now that the recent NAM-sponsored newspaper tour of New England industries during the week of November 26 is a matter of history, I want to record for the entire party our deep appreciation of the services rendered us by Captain Arthur M. Pinell of your staff. Captain Pinell, as you know, acted as our escort from New Haven through Hartford.

I have conducted many similar trips over the country and on many occasions have had police escorts in other cities, and never in my experience have I known a more capable, courteous and patient officer than Captain Pinell. I know the entire group of newspaper men would wish me to say that Captain Pinell is in every respect a credit to the Connecticut State Police Department.

Sincerely yours,

William V. Lawson  
Assistant to Vice-President

DANBURY SOCIAL WORKERS COUNCIL

DANBURY SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE

December 6, 1945

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

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

We were very pleased to have Miss Ellen Dunn, speak to us last evening, on the work of the State Policewomen.

The members present were most interested in learning of your State Policewomen's program in Connecticut. Several aspects of the job were discussed of which our group had not been aware.

The Club was very favorably impressed with Miss Dunn, and considered her a charming and able speaker.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Mary E. Desmond  
Program Chairman

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# ENFORCEMENT HIGHWAY SAFETY EDUCATION

## ENGINEERING

### FOR A MERRY CHRISTMAS—AVOID HOLIDAYNGER!

**T**HIS is the Christmas America has been waiting for ever since Pearl Harbor.

In millions of homes, G. I. Joe is back. Back to join the family around the Christmas tree . . . to help eat the Christmas dinner . . . to exchange gifts by simply reaching out his hand—in person.

This is the Victory Christmas America has dreamed of during the long, hard months of war. This is it!

Would YOU willingly do anything to mar the happiness of this Christmas season? You bet you wouldn't!

Yet, if things run true to form, Christmas will be ruined in thousands of American homes by an accident to someone in the family.

These accidents are especially tragic and ironic at the Christmas season in any year. This year they are doubly so. This year, of all years, we want no tragedy that can be avoided.

Even when the fury of the war was at its height, accidents on the home front were taking a far heavier toll than battles. And the month after gasoline rationing was lifted, almost three times as many Americans were killed in traffic accidents as died in the bloody battle of Tarawa!

Is America willing to pay a higher price in human life for enjoying peace than for gaining it?

Isn't it worth a little extra trouble this Christmas season to prevent accidents that bring sorrow and suffering and tragedy? Just a little extra care and a little common sense will do it.

The National Safety Council suggests a Christmas holiday slogan that seems especially appropriate this year. It is: "For a Merry Christmas—Avoid Holidaynger!"

#### 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
Total .....	1,070,524

##### 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)

##### THE TRAFFIC TOLL ALONE

Killed .....	94,000
Injured .....	3,300,000

##### 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, at the Christmas season or any other time.

# STYLES IN CRIME

VOX-COP

DECEMBER 1945

## PASTOR CALLS IN THE POLICE WHEN MAN NAPS IN CHURCH

Thief Enters Several Rooms;  
Falls Asleep in Pew

Indianapolis, (AP) -- The Rev. Russell M. Taylor complained to police today that a man went to sleep in his church.

The church janitor, missing his alarm clock, found it in a pew beside the sleeper. He aroused the man and asked why he was there at an hour when there were no services.

"I came to pray," said the stranger.

"I'll call the pastor to help you," said the janitor.

"No, you won't," said the visitor, drawing a pistol and running out of the church.

The pastor found several rooms had been ransacked and an undetermined amount of money was missing.

## MANCHESTERITE BAGS DEER FOR HARTFORD THIEF

When a hunter bags a deer, then can't even enjoy a cut of venison, he has reason to be disappointed.

Robert Casey, 7 Ford St., Manchester, went all the way to Maine for some hunting and returned proudly with a deer adorning his automobile. He stopped at a diner on New Park Ave., he told police, and after eating came back out to his car to find the deer had been stolen.

\$2,090 STOLEN FROM AUTO

(Waterbury)

John Terrick, Rumford Rd., Washington, Conn., reported to police that while visiting relatives at 271 Wilson St., in Waterbury recently \$2,090 was stolen from the glove compartment of his car.

Explaining he intended to use the money to go on a vacation to Florida, he said he saw it last night at 1:30 p.m. when he left Washington for Waterbury. The cash, which was made up of bills of 10 and 20-dollar denominations, was in a brown leather pouch.

## ROBBER RELENTS

(Herald Tribune)

Newark, N. J., Nov. 30. --A young man in soldier's uniform entered Joseph Brodsky's drug store at 783 Clinton Avenue last night, pointed a gun at Mr. Brodsky and remarked, "I guess you remember me from the last time." Mr. Brodsky acknowledged the previous meeting and asked, "Do you want me to take off my trousers?" The bandit had imposed this procedure on him Nov. 9, departing with \$100. "No," he said this time, "just stay in the store for ten minutes after I leave." Then he scooped up the money from the cash register, amounting to less than \$100, and dashed out. Mr. Brodsky called the police again.

## CAR THIEF REPORTS CAR STOLEN

Jersey City, Nov. 23. --Carl Thomas, thirty-two, complained to police today that an automobile he had driven from Washington Tuesday had been stolen from its parking place at 301 Tenth Street. After a bit of questioning, he admitted, police said, that he had stolen the car himself in Washington to drive here in search of a job. Police were not concerned over the whereabouts of the car, for they had picked it up themselves after it had remained parked twenty-four hours. Thomas was held as a disorderly person pending receipt of additional information from Washington.

## POLICE PRACTICE HITTING MOVING TARGETS

*Remington-PETERS*

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BULLETIN

### NEW MOVING TARGET POLICE COURSE

The Connecticut State Police recently completed training their entire complement of officers in shooting at moving targets with shotguns. It was a new type of shooting practice in which skeet shooting was adapted to police training. The need for practice in shooting at moving targets has resulted in the construction of running man targets and other automatic target devices on police ranges. However, for years, sportsmen have been practicing at shooting moving targets on skeet and trap ranges. Skeet ranges do not entail the construction costs usually encountered in building other ranges where versatile automatic targets are installed. Skeet shooting certainly furnishes a variety in shooting not attained by other firearms courses.

The course of instruction for the State Police consisted of a lecture followed by a movie and then actual firing on the range.

The main points emphasized in the training were the handling of the shotgun, stance and body position, mounting of the gun to the shoulder, the aim and actual firing. In shooting at a moving target with a shotgun, it is important that the arc or course taken by the target be followed with the gun in a smooth swing. The proper lead is then estimated and the trigger squeezed while the gun is moving, allowing the swing to follow through after the shot is fired. The keynote of the training is in the phrase, "Aim where it's gonna be and never where it is." Lead is probably the most important factor in shooting at any moving object, whether it be the clay target used in skeet shooting or a live target. The lead taken is merely the distance one has to aim in front of a moving object to hit it, realizing that the shot takes a fraction of time to reach the target and the target itself is moving during this time. Also, there is some time consumed while the reflexes of the body react to the brain impulses, which trans-



Skeet shooting provides training for police to hit moving targets

mit the message to the trigger finger to fire the gun. If the swing is stopped after the proper lead is estimated and the shot fired, misses will result and it is therefore important to follow through on the swing while firing and after firing. It is well to develop a technique of body coordination in shooting which is relaxed and eliminates tension.

The lecture portion was supplemented by the film, "Hitting Flying Targets," produced by Remington for the use of the armed forces in aerial gunnery training. Another new point taught by skeet shooting is the necessity for keeping the head down on the gun stock and consequently sighting the target along the receiver, barrel and front sight. The error which causes many missed shots is that when the head is raised, the line of sight is not down the receiver and barrel, but the aim is then based on the front

sight alone, causing high shots or "over-shooting."

The actual firing consisted of shooting at the clay targets propelled from the low house on the right and the high house on the left. In the skeet course, the shooter fires from eight different positions in a semi-circle and thus shoots at the targets from all angles. After shooting at single targets, the officers then shot at "doubles" or targets propelled from both trap-houses simultaneously, at which they are required to shoot two shots.

The reaction of the officers who were trained was that the course was excellent for police training in handling guns and learning to shoot at moving objects. The next time these officers have a moving target to shoot at, the result of this new practice will prove its worth.



Reprint From  
THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL  
LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY

Morale In A Police Department

B. W. Gocke

(What is morale? Why is it necessary in policing? How can we build good morale in a police department? These are the significant inquiries discussed in the following article. The author has been a member of the Berkeley Police Department for the past eight years, has an M.A. degree in police administration (University of California), and is author of the recently published volume "Police Sergeant's Manual." At present he is on leave of absence from his department and is now serving as Advisor, Personnel Training, Division of Public Safety, U.S. Group Control Council for Germany--Editor)

Among those things necessary for the proper functioning of a police department are: well selected and properly trained personnel, adequate equipment, and a soundly organized structure of administrative command and supervision. If these are present, the department has most of the essentials for success. For best results, however, the morale of the men also must be kept on a high level. All personnel should be eager and willing to do a good job; otherwise there is something wrong with the organization or its leadership.

What Is Morale?

Morale is the term used to express a person's state of mind with reference to courage, zeal, confidence, and similar qualities; it is esprit de corps. Morale is to the mind what "condition" is to the body; it is the fitness of the mind for the task at hand. It is the tenacity

to stick to the job without tiring; to hold on without a breaking of spirit; it is the staying power and the strength to resist mental infections which fear, discouragement, and fatigue bring with them; it is the manifestation of perpetual ability to come back with fitness and readiness to act. Good morale is the state of mind and the will power to get the most from the equipment available, to perform a job with the greatest effect, to take setbacks with the least depression, and to hold out for the longest time.

Why Is Morale Necessary?

Good morale is vital to police work. A police officer needs good morale in order to accomplish his objectives. His daily work demands that he deal with troublesome problems; he has many setbacks and discouragements. Good morale stimulates persistence, energy and initiative. It also encourages patience and will-power. It enables a man to draw upon his latent reserves in time of need. Human beings have a tendency not to exert themselves to the limit; their natural "reservoirs of power" are tapped only by the proper sort of mental stimulation. Effectiveness means power of accomplishment. With a hundred men, a depreciation of morale by twenty-five per cent is equivalent to a loss of a quarter of the command. In fact, it is worse, for while seventy-five men with perfect morale will accomplish the work of a hundred men whose morale is only three-quarters perfect, in the latter case there are twenty-five drones who make necessary a larger overhead of supervision, time, money, and who further act as unsound apples in a barrel -- threatening the efficiency of the others.

The purpose of building morale

is to make the men more efficient, to create a discipline that is voluntary and enthusiastic rather than enforced, and to stimulate their minds and wills toward desired ends. Morale work is calculated to bring out, encourage, and develop the best there is in the men. It aims to stimulate and assist the weak, direct the strong, correct the erring, educate the uninformed, and further encourage the successful. It brings enjoyment to work and pride in accomplishment. Morale work is designed to take the men's thoughts away from their troubles. It is not intended to reform offenders, though it frequently does so. Its primary purpose is to strike at any possible source of inefficiency and disorder, and thereby prevent conditions that result in a state of mind wherein the individual is willing to commit offenses against the rules and regulations of the department.

Following are six rules for the building of good morale in a police department:

1. Eliminate unfavorable conditions.
2. Settle grievances promptly.
3. Gain the respect of subordinates.
4. Create an interest in the work.
5. Give commendations when deserved.
6. Cultivate proper attitude toward subordinate.

These simple rules of morale building are not "cure-alls," nor will they fill the needs of all police departments. They should, however, give police administrators and supervisors something to think about. Too little attention has been given to the men who perform the fundamental duties of police work -- the patrolmen. In industry if conditions are not satisfactory, the

workmen will strike. In municipal police departments strikes are outlawed, but disgruntled patrolmen make for loafing and general inefficiency, incomplete crime investigations with consequent low case closures, and finally, will result in a high rate of separations from the police service. The attainment of a high degree of morale is worth the best efforts of all who are necessarily concerned with the problem.

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#### SCOTLAND YARD FIGHTS SWELLING WAVE OF CRIME

(Herald Tribune)

LONDON, -- Great Britain's post-war crime wave has grown to such alarming proportions that Scotland Yard is planning to extend its emergency alarm system to every community in the country, it was announced today.

Murders, which crowded on each other's heels last month, have abated but hold-ups and burglaries are still increasing. In the last thirty days, thefts totaling \$240,000 have been reported to the police and others are known to have taken place. The loot has ranged from ladies' compacts -- a scarce black market item -- to Christmas turkeys and art objects valued at \$40,000. In one short street in the residential West End, every house but one was broken into in the last two weeks.

Housebreaking and burglary have increased 30 percent and shopbreaking 100 per cent according to Scotland Yard. Yesterday various thieves stole five tons of tea, held up a subway cashier and carried a safe away in a car, robbed a jockey, a doctor, a chicken farmer, a radio dealer and a hardware store, took a postmaster's keys, attacked a City Councillor and stole six dozen compacts.

# POLICE TRAINING IN CONNECTICUT

VOX-COP

DECEMBER 1945

## FBI ASSOCIATES HEAR TALK BY ELM CITY JUDGE

Derby -- Police officials from towns and cities throughout the state which have had representatives attend the FBI National Academy, gathered at the annual meeting of the FBI National Academy Associates in the Hotel Clark December 1st. The meeting was followed by a dinner at which the Associates entertained their superior officers and other guests.

The speaker of the evening was Judge Thomas R. FitzSimmons of the New Haven City Court. Judge FitzSimmons outlined the progress made by the law enforcement profession during the past 10 years and stressed the value of co-ordinated training as a real foundation of improvement. "Observing the crime trends on an everyday basis," said Judge FitzSimmons, "it is a matter of concern to me to note the steady increase in violent crimes which has occurred over the past few months. Police officials must keep abreast of all new methods of controlling crime.

"It is a source of satisfaction to know that the State of Connecticut has such an excellent nucleus of trained men scattered throughout its police organizations equipped to bring to the members of the police forces all the new and modern methods of crime control."

### Gleason Speaker

Roger F. Gleason, special agent in charge of the Connecticut Division of the Bureau, in

speaking to the associates and guests, pointed out the fine record which has been achieved in the field of police training in Connecticut during the past two years. Mr. Gleason stated that over 2,300 officers throughout the state received the benefits of varied training programs, including both full-time departmental schools such as New Haven and Hartford have conducted, and the regional, administrative, fingerprint and defensive tactics schools which have been made available to officers throughout the State. Police Academy Associates have made 82 individual appearances in the various schools conducted by the Chiefs of Police of Connecticut and provided over 500 hours of instruction in all types of police work.

"The National Academy Associates," Mr. Gleason said, "have been invaluable in broadening the instruction available to the police of this state and country and have been of tremendous aid to the chiefs and to the FBI in its training programs".

### Officers Named

Vincent F. Marino of the Middletown Police Department was elected president of the associates at a business session.

Other officers elected included Vincent Hurlburt of the West Hartford Department, vice president; James F. Kelly of New Britain, treasurer, and Roger F. Gleason of New Haven, special agent in charge of the Connecticut FBI bureau, secretary.

# I A C P CONVENTION

DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.**



Address of J. Edgar Hoover, Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
delivered at the 52nd Annual Meeting  
of the International Association of  
Chiefs of Police, Auditorium, Municipal  
Pier, Miami Beach, Florida, 12 noon  
Eastern Time, December 10, 1945

## THE RECONVERSION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

There is a marked similarity between our meeting six years ago, as war was spreading in Europe, and our first peacetime meeting today. The firing has stopped on the battlefronts, but it is being resumed on the homefront. We had a big job to do then, but a bigger one faces us today.

At our last peacetime meeting, it was my duty to convey to you the President's Directive calling upon all law enforcement to protect our internal security, and to call upon you for assistance. The manner in which you answered your country's call to duty is a tribute to your love for America. Never in our national history have brighter pages been written by men working together for a common purpose.

Already, I have expressed my gratitude to many of you and today I want publicly to extend to all of law enforcement my heartfelt appreciation for your assistance in keeping our homefront secure. It is also my privilege to extend to you the personal greetings and commendation of the Attorney General of the United States, Honorable Tom C. Clark. As the chief law enforcement officer of the nation, he has asked me to convey his congratulations for a job well done.

The ability of all branches of law enforcement to cooperate and to pool their facilities proves once and for all that we needed no unified agency to insure the discharge of our responsibilities. I have said before, and I say again, that there is no place in our American way of life for a National Police. Our first line of defense in peace or war is the local police agency. It is on the scene and can strike at lawlessness at its source. The role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall continue to be that of a service agency to augment and bolster your efforts and to handle those matters which are nationwide in scope and beyond the reach of hometown protectors.

As we look to the future, we should also consolidate our gains. At the very inception of hostilities, we were all apprehensive of what might happen. That these fears did not materialize is a tribute to the forces assigned to maintain the peace at home.

In every period of national emergency, it is normal and natural for human beings to become panicky and hysterical. There is not an experienced law enforcement administrator in the land who was not criticized for seeming inaction. We could not publicly proclaim what we were doing and why. But in no civilized land in time of war were civil rights and personal liberties abridged less than here in the United States. The civil rights which we preserved then must be preserved in the future. The dragnets of World War I were unheard of in this war. The slacker raids did not recur. The lynchings and character assassins of World War I were checked. On the other hand, the sabotage which everyone said would occur did not take place.

Early in the war, skeptics proclaimed that we were wide open to espionage. They held that nothing was secure and nothing was being done. The record is exactly to the contrary. We knew from the very outbreak of the war that espionage was under control. I do not mean that the enemy was not active. He was. Foreign powers tried to steal not only the atomic bomb, but other military secrets. For years, Nazi Germany had built an espionage machine and an army of Fifth Columnists, which proved to be the downfall of once proud nations. They spent money with reckless abandon and were constantly on the alert to train, develop and unleash spies and saboteurs, not only in the United States, but throughout the entire Western Hemisphere. The counterespionage program which we developed did more than encircle spies and render them harmless. It enabled us to learn of their weaknesses and their aims.

There is a universality to law enforcement in democratic countries. I am happy to report that the integrity and devotion to duty of peace officers in the United States has been matched by our neighbors in the North, in the South, and by our British Allies. It was our happy privilege to be closely associated with the security and intelligence authorities in the British Isles, with that sterling organization in Canada which has captured the imagination of all Americans - The Royal Canadian Mounted Police - and with similar agencies in all of the countries in the South from Mexico to Chile.

There were few espionage cases which came to our attention which did not have worldwide ramifications; and FBI liaison Agents, stationed from Canada to the tip of South America, received the highest degree of aggressive cooperation.

It can truly be said that so far as subversion is concerned there is no such thing as a domestic field. It is international. Japanism manifested in this country had its origin in Japan. Nazism in Germany, and Fascism in Italy, and without the wholehearted spirit of mutual assistance of all law enforcement agencies, domestic and foreign, the FBI could not point to the proud record we have today. Let me illustrate. Germany, lacking an ever necessary supply of platinum, turned to the black market of South America. One arch platinum smuggler was arrested in California. His trail led through several South American countries. In each, the facts were communicated by the FBI to the established law enforcement agencies in those countries and the holes were plugged. In one espionage case which centered in New York, shipping information was getting out of

the country. Contacts of the enemy were spotted in faraway Brazil and Chile. There, the authorities quickly moved into action. Twenty-four clandestine radio stations were put out of business, thirty short-wave transmitters were seized, and in all, 335 espionage agents were arrested in South America alone through the fine cooperation of the countries of that continent.

More than 23,000 enemy aliens throughout the Western Hemisphere were identified, interned, deported or moved from strategic areas through the joint efforts of local law enforcement agencies and the FBI. We not only thwarted enemy sabotage at home - none occurred in the entire Western Hemisphere throughout the entire period of World War II. We of law enforcement can be very proud of this record.

The wartime associations of law enforcement officers of the different countries have brought about a spirit of understanding and friendship which will inure to our mutual advantage in the peacetime years which lie ahead. I cannot commend too highly all of the officers with whom we have been privileged to work, and I sincerely hope that the spirit of mutual assistance and understanding will continue.

We have faced many problems, burdened as we were with added duties, untrained personnel, and acute manpower shortages. The salaries paid to law enforcement officers are scandalously low. Community leaders should hang their heads in shame when they condemn their local police without first facing the fact that the average officer could command a much higher salary in the industries he protects.

In replenishing our ranks, we should enlist the aid of the public in improving conditions, in providing better facilities and in securing the modern implements of law enforcement. A community can have no better investment than in an alert, well trained police department. It is false economy and a flagrant disregard of society's rightful protection to reduce essential enforcement services.

Our greatest advances have come through concentrated training programs. But we have scarcely begun to scratch the surface. Like every other popular movement, leeches and parasites have already tried to attach themselves to the field of police training. Here is a job that belongs in the hands of law enforcement. It is no place for professional promoters with quack nostrums to sell nor for stratosphere thinkers disseminating mists of error and confusion. Yet, I know of instances where ex-convicts with glib tongues have actually succeeded in taking part in training police and in surveying police needs. The International Association of Chiefs of Police can embark on no more important program in the postwar years than a widespread campaign to lift police standards through well established training activities conducted by professional men of law enforcement who have dealt in the realities of the problem.

The need for increased effectiveness and the marshaling of whole communities on the crime prevention front becomes more important each

day. Lawlessness has taken on such proportions as to even startle the imagination. The crime waves proclaimed in the daily press are not imaginary. They are real. They are bloody. If anything, the press is guilty of understatement rather than overstatement. Let me be specific. In October of this year serious crime increased 19% over the same month last year. Of the more serious crimes, the increases reflect 32% more murders, 38% more auto thefts, 38% more robberies, 11% more larcenies, and 26% more burglaries. Crime rates are continuing to rise rapidly throughout the entire nation.

The fingerprint files of the FBI reveal a criminal army of six million individuals who have been arrested and fingerprinted - one out of every 23 inhabitants in the United States! You know only too well the constant recurrence of arrests.

After every great war or period of acute national emergency there has been a recession of moral fortitude. This one will be no exception. I hope as you do that the racketeers, the overlords, the desperadoes and the criminal scum who characterized the roaring twenties will not come back to the American scene. I fear, however, that this is wishful thinking. Once they get a start and find they can succeed, we shall face very serious trouble.

Crime springs not alone from a state of mind. There are many factors that must be considered in discussing crime causation, such as the matter of economics, moral standards, and social conditions. To combat the rising tide of serious criminality which is sweeping the country, we need a revival of old-fashioned discipline and courage.

The abuses and maladministration of our penal systems which release murderers, sex-crazed degenerates, outlaws and bandits on parole or on "leave of absence" from our correctional institutions to commit serious crimes against our citizens is constituting again a national disgrace. A large percentage of the fugitives being sought by law enforcement officers throughout the country have been the recipients of ill-advised clemency.

The inefficient and careless manner in which convicted criminals are guarded in our jails and penal institutions is shocking and in many cases represents criminal malfeasance upon the part of those charged with the proper safekeeping of these enemies of society. Almost daily we note hardened criminals escaping from confinement to endanger the lives of our citizens. The taxpayer has every right to demand that convicted criminals be guarded by men of high character, integrity and intelligence. Law enforcement agencies exist for but one purpose, namely, the protection of society. We of law enforcement must be alert to take advantage of every opportunity to focus the spotlight of public opinion upon the evil conditions which presently exist. In this, we must enlist the aid of a sympathetic press and a civic-spirited screen and radio.

The responsibilities of law enforcement are ever broadening. Not only must we marshal our forces on the front of crime detection and apprehension - but there is an ever broadening front dominated by the subverter and purveyor of alien isms who seek to transform the America we know and love to a land of class struggle. The fight against Fascism continues. The shooting war has stopped, but these espousers of dictatorships still exist and they have been too well entrenched to become converts to Democracy overnight. The evidences of Fascist survival are too plain to ignore.

To the Fascist foe must be added another, The American Communist. These panderers of diabolic distrust already are concentrating their efforts to confuse and divide by applying the Fascist smear to progressive police departments, the FBI and other American institutions to conceal their own sinister purposes.

The Godless, truthless way of life that American Communists would force on America can mean only tyranny and oppression if they succeed. They are against the liberty which is America -- they are for the license of their own. When they raise their false cry of unity, remember there can be no unity with the enemies of our way of life who are attempting to undermine our democratic institutions. The Fascist-minded tyrant whom we conquered on the battlefields is no different from the American Communist corruptionist who now uses the tricks of the confidence man until his forces are sufficiently strong to rise with arms in revolt.

America cannot exist half democratic and half Communist or Fascist. If we want to improve upon our American form of government we will do it in our own way, in our own time and with our own blueprint. Therefore, it behooves us to be on guard for an enemy that brazenly and openly has advocated the corruption of America, that spends sleepless nights working one propaganda line after another, that poses behind a dozen fronts, that squirms and twists his way into those great American forces such as the church, schools, and the ranks of labor.

As I speak to you today, the big guns of the Communist Party in the United States are aimed at returning veterans, openly boasting that here is a new front behind which they can hide. They have selected a worthy foe, for the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars are too experienced in fighting America's enemies to be hoodwinked by these Communist swindlers.

Lest I be misunderstood, I do not for one minute detract from the heroic fight Russia waged against the invading Nazi hordes, to emerge as one of the great powers of the World. We must not let the antics of the American Communist prejudice us against this great nation which has the right to any form of government she desires, nor must we judge the great Russian people by the lunatic fringe which represents the great majority of American Communists.

Yes, we have a right and a duty to know what is going on in America. Law enforcement in the peacetime era must determine to do its



best to prevent home-grown or imported Fascists and Nazis from re-organizing or regrouping under some other high-sounding, misleading name.

The rising trend in crime once again directs its attention to the home and the youth problem. More and more, I am convinced that the fault lies directly in the home. Parental responsibility is no longer in style. This causes me to suggest that a new approach is necessary. In the past when a youngster committed crime, he alone was held responsible and went to reform school, a foster home, or was put on probation. The time has come when parents should be held responsible not only to their own conscience but to society. Juvenile delinquency does not occur until adults first become delinquent. Law enforcement must find a way to do more to alleviate this problem. A widespread return of officers to the beat, concentrated efforts through crime prevention bureaus, and a closer contact with community facilities will make it a more potent force for social betterment.

There is a need for more realism in meeting the crime problem. It is not pleasant, but the fact remains that it is the delinquent youngster of the war years who is now graduating into the ranks of seasoned criminals. The most recent figures reveal that 21% of all arrests are of persons under 21. More persons aged 17 are arrested than in any other age group. Those under 21 years of age represent 15% of all murderers, 36% of all robbers, 51% of all burglars, 34% of all thieves, 26% of all arsonists, 62% of all car thieves, and 30% of all rapists.

The whole problem becomes more serious when we observe the shocking spectacle of the rise in youth offenders during the war years. They are the ones who are now becoming the post-graduates of crime and are committing the more despicable offenses. The arrests of girls under 18 years of age have increased 198% since the last peacetime year of 1939, while arrests of boys under 18 years of age have increased 48% for homicide, 70% for rape, 39% for robbery, 72% for assault, 55% for auto thefts, and 101% for drunkenness and driving while intoxicated.

These figures do not mean that all youth has failed; on the other hand, the generation ahead of them has failed. The best we can do to correct our mistakes is to aid the youngsters who have never had a chance in recapturing their rightful places and removing those forces which have contributed to their delinquency. The home, the church, and the school must be united in a common purpose. We need new altitudes of respect, both for the parent and for law. We need a rebuilding of the foundations which made this nation the greatest in all history, bulwarks formed of more staple materials than those of apathy, selfishness, or indulgence. Our boys and our girls are the foundation of America, to grow as their parents and their surroundings direct.

We have a potent ally in the returning veteran. Fathers, older brothers, and even mothers and sisters freed from defense plants can do much to restore the home to its rightful place.

The average veteran will come home a better citizen. He knows what America means. He has fought and sacrificed the best years of his life in order that democracy might survive.

I resent the libel that has been placed on the returning veteran by those who would lay the postwar crime waves at his doorstep. This misapprehension regarding servicemen stems from the fact that many weapons used in crimes of violence are either service pistols or other souvenir weapons the returning soldiers were allowed to bring home because of lax regulations. Many of these inevitably find their way into the hands of unscrupulous black marketeers who resell them to hoodlums and criminals.

Hundreds of thousands of such souvenirs have been brought into the country by returning war veterans. Consequently every community and all civic groups should start a campaign to keep dangerous souvenir war weapons out of the reach of killers and bandits. Nationally the Federal Firearms Statute should be strengthened so as to serve more adequately to protect society and make more difficult armed depredations upon law-abiding citizens by thugs.

At the very outbreak of war, in addressing you, I pointed out that oppression would help crystallize a fifth column. We singled out the guilty then and protected the innocent. Here was a practical lesson in Americanism which worked. The same principle should be applied to the veteran. Give him the understanding, friendship, and help he deserves while he faces a period of adjustment. Those few who take the law in their own hands must be treated firmly and be made to understand that neither they nor anyone else can be immune when they do as they please and fail to respect the rights of others.

As we face the new era that lies ahead, let us do so with the determination that the people we serve shall have our best efforts and the utmost of our protection. Let us realize our responsibilities to those who have fought and died that democracy might live, by dedicating every fibre of our being to the preservation of the America we love. Let us forever pledge that we shall keep here in America a way of life that is wholesomely democratic, where citizens walk consciously and fearlessly as free men.

I know of no greater cause; I know of no cause more entitled to receive the enthusiastic support of every American interested in the preservation of our country's institutions.

# I A C P CONVENTION

VOX-COP

December, 1945



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF  
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



December 14, 1945

REFER TO FILE NO.

### The Past and the Future of the I.A.C.P.

by Frank J. Wilson  
Chief, United States Secret Service  
Treasury Department

Miami Beach, Fla.  
Dec. 11, 1945

President Draper, Guests and Members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police:

This is our first peacetime get-together since 1941, and I'm glad to be here to enjoy it with you. The tension has been lifted and a lot of World War pressure is off, so now we can all get down to our wars against crime. Those are the wars that never end. Now we must fight the underworld as never before. We must hurl new weapons, in the way of new procedure, squarely into the faces of the public enemies and all criminals, just as this Association and all police have done for a long, long time.

At your 51st Annual Conference in Cleveland, I spoke about the tremendous progress made by police in the last hundred years. It's a far cry from the first "Watch Departments" and constables of 100 years ago to the well-organized, efficient police departments of 1945 - and the International Association of Chiefs of Police is entitled to a lion's share of credit for that police progress. It's had far too little recognition of the big accomplishments of the Chiefs who met in the old days, just as we are meeting now, and whose foresight laid a solid foundation so the present day Chiefs could do their jobs more efficiently. You might say, quite appropriately, that we're following in their fingerprints, because it was just about fifty years ago when this Association established a national criminal identification bureau in Chicago. In 1904 the Bertillon system was discarded in favor of fingerprints, and right then and there began the greatest fingerprint file in the world. Today it has over 100,000,000 prints. And, I say again what I said once before -- if this Association had never done another thing beyond introducing fingerprint identification in this country and maintaining at its own expense the central fingerprint files for almost 20 years, it would have fully justified its existence.

But our predecessor Chiefs took many other progressive steps. They developed the standard methods of uniform crime reporting now used by all police departments. They adapted the radio and teletype to police work, they developed improved methods of investigation, of national and international police coordination, and set the pace for other modern police procedures. For example, our IACP safety division has made an outstanding record in accident prevention, in solving important traffic problems and in the recent national autobrake campaign to prevent auto accidents. And our police departments made an outstanding record cooperating with the armed forces during the war.

Yes, all these bright spots in law-enforcement history were put there by police chiefs like yourselves. They took their responsibilities seriously and had the vision, the perseverance and the get-up-and-go to develop worthwhile plans on paper and then make them live and breathe. Their accomplishments weren't accidental, or casual. Not on your life! They were the constructive results of deliberate plans--plans made and executed by farsighted chiefs who went all-out, not only to serve the taxpayers but also to make a mark to shoot at for the future officers of the law. That means us, gentlemen--you and me, and all other law-enforcement officers.

You know, you don't have to be a crystal gazer or the seventh son of a seventh son to look into the future. You can make plans, and plans make futures. An association such as the IACP, with 52 years of successful planning behind it, has what it takes to do big things in the years ahead. A few moments ago I said the accomplishments of your predecessors resulted from deliberate planning. There, in two words, lies the keynote of success in law enforcement--deliberate planning--the deliberate planning of farseeing police. That's why you're here... to get new ideas, to swap ideas, and to put them all together to plan an intelligent fight against crime, criminals and delinquency. You want to go home ready to give the underworld a tougher fight than it ever had before. You expect this Association to give you a hand in that fight, and properly so. But--if this Association is going to lend intelligent assistance and lead the police, it must give you detailed plans--deliberate plans.

From the agenda of this conference I can see that all your officers and committee members have worked with great deliberation and intelligence in preparing post-war plans, crime prevention plans and other plans for your consideration. One of them--and the one I personally consider the most important on the whole program - relates to Juvenile Delinquency and Crime Prevention. Until the early part of this century, crime was fought principally by the conventional and old methods of investigations, arrest, prosecutions and imprisonment, and slight consideration had been given by law-enforcement agencies to fighting crime through preventive methods. But, as I said, we're progressing. Police, enforcement agencies and social agencies have recently inaugurated special prevention activities directed at juveniles, and they've demonstrated their effectiveness. It's more and more evident that prevention is far more effective than the investigation and the prosecution of crimes after they've been committed. Prevention not only keeps the crime from being committed--it also keeps the criminal and the victim from being created

and eliminates tragic consequences. That's why, gentlemen, that not only the police but every responsible agency should work, more than ever before, on the old dependable principle, with a new twist--"An ounce of crime prevention is worth a pound of crime cure", and that's why this Association should initiate a long-range plan to promote bigger and better doses of crime prevention medicine for our boys and girls, and also for their parents.

Therefore, this Conference should initiate the most progressive and most comprehensive prevention program in history. To do so, I suggest that you give deliberate study to the establishment in this country of a NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COUNCIL. Now, that's a fine, high sounding suggestion. But what does it mean? It means that this Association, as a leader in the fight against crime, should take the lead in working out steps to establish a National Council with a long-range program to dig up the roots of juvenile delinquency, a Council which would be able to make all Americans conscious to a high degree of their responsibilities toward our boys and girls. These boys and girls will be the guiding spirits of our country in the future. In the future they will control this great Republic; therefore, right now, they need more spiritual guidance, more home guidance, and more community guidance. The youngsters who get off on the wrong foot to become delinquents are the potential public enemies who may try to undermine our democracy, and you and those who follow you as police officers will one day have them to fight. Such a Council of farseeing men and women from powerful agencies could awaken the nation to the fact that, beyond all comparison, it's more important to cause a potential delinquent to remain a good boy and become a good citizen, than it is to use large sums of tax money to hunt, catch, punish, support, or to try to rehabilitate that boy after he becomes a criminal. In other words, the Council could, through a long-range program, convince all concerned that it pays to "Keep the Good Boy Good".

A NATIONAL COUNCIL should embrace representatives of law enforcement, the Church, labor organizations, industry, education departments, social agencies, health departments, national foundations, and all other interested parties. Such a Council would have the power and prestige to obtain a high degree of cooperation, support and assistance from the best groups in the country. A precedent for such a Council, with which you are familiar, is the National Committee for Traffic Safety which through coordinated efforts of many agencies has accomplished excellent results in auto traffic control. The National Community Chest Council is another agency effectively coordinating many groups. In a nation-wide, long-range prevention program, such a Council could count upon the valuable help of the press, the motion picture industry, the radio and television industry, and other important agencies capable of reaching all of our citizens and could wake up America to this vital problem. It could mobilize public opinion to fight objectionable motion pictures and degrading amusement enterprises. Such a Council could point out that many millions of dollars and extensive efforts are expended annually on punitive measures, such as courts, reformatories and prisons; whereas, comparatively meager sums and slight efforts are a-

available for prevention. It could awaken America to the much greater need for the use of more funds and more extensive efforts directed at prevention rather than at punishment. It can make Americans conscious of the fact that to effectively aid the mischievous and wayward boy or girl and his or her negligent parents more intelligent home guidance and more intense community guidance are needed - not more punishment or more reformatories. It could focus public opinion on the fact that delinquency in parents and in children can be materially reduced if better opportunities for decent standards of individual and community life are made possible. Such a Council would have the power to persuade our statesmen, legislators, and others that they should provide more opportunities for better living conditions as the most logical remedy for delinquency, and it could show them that such action would, in the long run, permanently produce high financial returns as well as permanent extensive benefits to society.

As Chief of the Secret Service I've had some experience in public reaction to, and public cooperation in, a long-range Crime Prevention Program. We started a national educational program about nine years ago to make retailers and money handlers counterfeit conscious and to strike more directly at the roots of our counterfeit and check forgery problems. Most of you are familiar with our program, because police in all 48 states gave us a big hand in putting across the Secret Service "Know Your Money" and "Know Your Endorser" Campaigns successfully. That's not surprising as the Secret Service gets 100% cooperation, 365 days a year, from the police. But we were positively amazed at the extent of wholehearted cooperation and financial support we got in our national Prevention Program from the whole commercial world, the American Legion, the American Bankers Association, the National Education Association, all publicity outlets, citizens, and other vital sources. We're still getting that cooperation, and it was a big factor in making the public counterfeit conscious and in reducing counterfeit violations over 90%. So I feel justified in suggesting a NATIONAL COUNCIL to lead a long-range nation-wide program to make America youth conscious and to "KEEP THE GOOD BOY GOOD".

For most efficient results, the Council should have a permanent executive staff to mobilize all forces engaged on the program. This executive staff would be the hub around which the Council's program would roll forward. It would be the activating force to recommend and to help put into effect the ideas and suggestions made by all of the coordinated organizations. With such coordination the Council could make sure that the necessary doses of crime prevention are, first of all, administered intelligently by the persons who can accomplish the best results--that is, the fathers and mothers of America. Second, it could make sure that proper and frequent doses are administered by all other Americans who should share any of the responsibility for molding the character of our youth and helping them to remain a credit to themselves, their families and the nation.

Such a NATIONAL COUNCIL could promote prevention plans on a tremendous scale and develop new character building methods. For example, one of the new methods which will be available is television. In the not-too-distant future television will provide visual education on a huge scale and in the home itself. It'll again prove the truth of that old Chinese proverb, one picture is worth 10,000 words, for television can reach right into every living room to show pa and ma and other folks at home vivid scenes of the degrading places and crime breeding activities where their daughters and sons are hanging around in bad company. It can bring home to parents and others, as never before, the drastic need for more and more spiritual guidance, closer attention and more encouragement to the boy's hobby, more companionship with the children and more home entertainment. It can impress all our citizens with the immediate need for more clubs, more playgrounds, and more supervised recreation outside the home in order to keep our mischievous youngsters out of trouble. Such a Council could point out that a major cause of delinquency in children is delinquency in parents and promote many steps to aid delinquent or negligent parents more than ever before. The Council could encourage all parents and children to request more frequently the blessing of Almighty God, privately and publicly. Our President Truman is not ashamed to publicly invoke that blessing in his addresses to the American people. Such a Council could wake up America to the fact that the essence of crime prevention is to make it natural, reasonable and satisfying to live within the laws of God and man. The Council would have the facilities to use many methods to make our nation youth conscious, to improve our national morality, to encourage more church attendance, and to coordinate the activities of all responsible agencies in order to develop all of the good qualities in American boys and girls. Until that or a similar national program is established, America has not done its full duty to "Keep the Good Boy Good".

There are many important reasons why this police conference should act now to suggest to the country a NATIONAL COUNCIL, or a modification of the idea which experienced officials from various organizations set up as a practical, long-range prevention program directed at the causes of delinquency. But there's one especially big, impelling reason. That reason, gentlemen, is in the letter of our President, Harry S. Truman, directed to you, the members of this Association. This is what he said:

" \* \* \* Now, as guardians of the peace, you are faced with grave problems. Perhaps the most alarming is the increased in juvenile delinquency for I think you will agree that the future of America depends upon the character and the quality of its youth. Americans cannot afford to regard that problem passively or to postpone the action necessary to its solution. I am convinced that the active cooperation of all welfare, religious and social agencies, civic leaders, business men and citizens in a broad national crime prevention pro-

gram directed at the roots of the evil is the path to be followed and without delay. It is fitting that steps in that direction be initiated by an established police organization of your standing, and I urge that you give such a program careful consideration during your Conference."

Does anyone disagree with the President that Americans should not postpone action? Does anyone disagree that the active cooperation of all agencies in America and all citizens in a broad national prevention program directed at the roots of delinquency should be initiated without delay? Well - that's why this Association should not only look ahead, but should also step ahead to initiate a NATIONAL COUNCIL. Yes - it IS a big undertaking, a great big undertaking. But - this is a big association of big men, and as a leader in the field of law enforcement the Association should put its best foot forward and step into big things.

Therefore, I urge that you adopt a formal resolution directing your officers to promote a NATIONAL COUNCIL of American citizens to strike at the roots of crime. We should ask all Americans to further the Council to the greatest possible extent. Such action would show Americans everywhere that you, the police chiefs of 1945, are modern, efficient and progressive; that you're looking into the future and that you're working out deliberate plans for the good of the taxpayer, the community and the nation. Let's excel the fine record of our predecessors in this Association. Let's earnestly consider the solemn statements and the pointed warnings of President Truman. Let's not leave this Conference without taking positive and constructive action to prevent delinquency. Through this Association and all police departments, let's also adopt the slogan, "KEEP THE GOOD BOY GOOD", and let's make it the watchword of the nation...

#### HICKEY AGAIN ELECTED BY POLICE ASSOCIATION

State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey was reelected for a fourth term as general chairman of the State and Provincial Section and a member of the board of officers of the International Association of Chiefs of Police which concluded its fifty-second annual conference at Miami Beach, Fla., Thursday.

Chief John Gleason of Greenwich was elected fifth vice president of the association.

Mexico City was selected as the 1946 convention site. Fred A. Roff, chief of the Morristown, N.J., police department, was e-

lected president. Roff succeeds Brigadier General D. Colburn Draper of Toronto, Canada, as head of the organization.

The 700 delegates endorsed proposals by President Truman and U. S. Attorney General Tom C. Clark for a national crime prevention program to check juvenile delinquency. The program would call for cooperation from welfare, religious, social and civic leaders and from the public.

Congress was urged in another resolution to continue the May Act, which prohibits prostitution near military and naval establishments and which will expire May 15, 1946.



# AROUND THE CIRCUIT

VOX-COP

DECEMBER 1945

## FIGHT ON CRIME DESCRIBED HERE

### State Police Explain Control Methods in Connecticut

(New Britain Daily Herald)

An outline of Connecticut crime prevention and detection was presented by State Police Lt. Leo J. Mulcahy last night at a dinner-meeting of Bishop Tierney assembly, Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, in the Maple room of the Stanley hotel.

For his talk, Lt. Mulcahy used picture slides and was assisted by Detective John Doyle of the State Police. To cope with crime, Lt. Mulcahy said State Policemen are well versed in criminology and sociology. Careful training of capable men by the State Police was given Connecticut one of the lowest crime percentages in the country, he said.

Pictures shown during the evening included scenes of crime throughout the state for the past 20 years, and scenes of the department functioning at the Hartford circus fire in July, 1944, as well as the department's participation in various social affairs.

Faithful Navigator Francis P. Carey presided at the meeting. Rev. Philip Coholan, retired colonel of the U. S. Army Chaplain corps and present pastor of St. Patrick's church in Hartford, was the guest of honor. Father Coholan is a native of New Britain and a member of Bishop Tierney Assembly. He was recently appointed Faithful Friar of Bishop McMahon Assembly in Hartford.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Richard D. Curtin,

Ph. D., Faithful Friar of the local assembly. Worthy Knight Rene L. Liegcot, vice chairman of the Washington Birthday committee, presented a report on plans for the observance of the birthday.

## VICTORY BOND SALES

State Police stations and divisions had sold a total of \$5,636,225.00 in Victory Bonds as of December 17, 1945.

Station "I" at Bethany still tops the list with sales of over three million dollars worth.

## SALES BY DIVISIONS

Stations	Maturity Value
A - Ridgefield	\$ 220,225.00
C - Stafford	5,075.00
D - Danielson	16,675.00
E - Groton	101,000.00
F - Westbrook	545,475.00
G - Westport	91,125.00
Hdq. (Miss Collins)	76,100.00
Headquarters	1,500,000.00
I - Bethany	3,065,675.00
K - Colchester	14,825.00
L - Litchfield	50.00
TOTAL	5,636,225.00
Grand Total	
Same period	
7th War Loan	5,022,725.00

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."