

# Vox-Cop

Vol. 3

ISSUED BY THE

No. 9

## CONN. STATE POLICE DEPT.



EDWARD J. HICKEY,  
Commissioner

FEBRUARY 1946

# Yankee BY THE Clipper



VOX-COP

Page 1

February, 1946

## The Roving Reporter

by  
Mary Lyon Wokcott

### THE NEW ERA, Deep River

On Route 1 in the center of Westbrook is an old, imposing looking house with a wide front porch, half hidden by trees and shrubs. In appearance it might be one of Westbrook's more venerable residences, but the black Ford cars with their waving antennas parked at the side of the house indicate it is the headquarters of the Westbrook State Police. For seventeen years the twenty-five officers and their commanding officer have been enforcing law in "Area F" from this barracks.

From this central point, deputies are sent out to cover the territory from East Haven, Durham, the Middletown city line, and over to East Lyme. Cars patrol the area constantly and are always in touch with the barracks by radio (which will tell you why an officer is always running back to his car in case he should want to be contacted by radio).

If you should call the barracks, your call will be answered immediately by a voice saying, "State Police Barracks, "Officer Brown speaking," and then by a loud speaker system, any officer can be contacted to follow up your call. Officers at the barracks say that a good part of their calls are from people who suspect prowlers on their property or near their home, particularly at night, and an officer is always dispatched to answer each call.

From the maps on the wall to the F. M. set, every object in the barracks points to efficient and quick service or apprehension. The teletype in the main office connects the barracks with nine states, and the police hope that television sets will soon be made available to them. Now, the barracks has contact with every man in the area, and will soon have direct contact with every man in the state.

Training equipment and enforcement equipment are housed in the barracks, the garage, and in the huge

barn at the rear of the barracks. The police have a car for every deputy, twelve motorcycles, a safety boat, "Black Maria," and an utterly magnificent trailer canteen which can be taken everywhere and set up to serve food in case a large number of deputies are needed at one place. In the garage is a shooting range for target practice, and the ever-necessary "lock-up."

Twenty-five officers are housed in the barracks, get their meals in the clean, neat dining room, eating food cooked by a former chef in the Navy, Bill Young. The "Rookies" come from the training school at Bethany.

Commanding officer is tall, pleasant, Lieutenant Carroll Shaw, who can be found almost any time of the day, and often, a good part of the night, in his office or talking with his men. Lieutenant Shaw has been a state policeman for sixteen years, and before he came to the Westbrook Barracks in March of 1944, he was in charge of the Ridgefield Barracks at Ridgefield, Connecticut.

The barracks used to be populated only by men, but in April of last year, Mrs. Harret Simmons joined the barracks as police woman. Mrs. Simmons is young, blonde, and attractive, belying any tales of a grim, "gun-toting" law enforcer. She has charge of juveniles (those under 16) and spends some of her time speaking at educational gatherings on the subject of juvenile delinquency.

The barracks is open for inspection at any time, particularly by children of school age. As a matter of fact, "making friends" with young people is one of the barrack's most active projects, for the officers are attempting to instill in these youngsters a feeling of friendship rather than fear. They want the blue-gray uniforms to be a symbol of good fellowship.

The barracks will soon be moved to the Killingworth Center, where a

plot of land has been purchased, and as soon as materials are available, a bigger and better barracks will be erected. The Killingworth location has been chosen because it is more centrally located for the area.

One of the barracks' most valuable possessions is their police record book which records every call that comes in. If you want some information on what happened in March, 1932, the record will tell you everything. As a matter of fact, if you want any information at all, the Westbrook State Police will tell you, or find somebody that can tell you! Just phone Saybrook 525.

### Heads Westbrook Troopers



Lieut. Carroll Shaw

Lt. Shaw, Commander of Station F, at Westbrook State Police Barracks, has been carrying out with signal success the long-established policy of the State Police Department to build goodwill among both juveniles and adults. The Sunday before Christmas over 500 youngsters were entertained at the barracks, and a few weeks ago over 200 Hi-Y students were shown at a Police Clinic, at Pratt High school, why and how the State Police do their duty.

Lt. Shaw, a state trooper for 16 years, came to Westbrook in 1942 from the State Police Academy at Bethany. Before that he was in charge at Ridgefield Barracks. He now resides in Essex on Navy lane.



## The New Era

### CRIME PREVENTION

This is the week we'd like to talk quietly to our readers about the problem of juvenile delinquency and crime prevention. It is a real problem in spite of the fact that we are inclined to agree with the general statement . . . "There are no really bad boys."

This is not a subject we like to talk about, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fairly recent declaration of Chief Hoover of the FBI that a post-war crime wave is almost inevitable and that it will feature criminals who are hardly out of short pants. With force and killing justified in so many minds by reason of the war just ended it is not to be wondered at that immature minds cannot distinguish between the legalized looting that their elder brothers have done in foreign lands under the guise of "liberating a typewriter or a Japanese heirloom" and the taking of cigarettes, candy and flashlights out of some carelessly locked neighborhood store.

Parents blame the schools, or the churches or some other public agency when their youngsters get in trouble and the agencies often put the blame on the parents. If we all face facts, perhaps all of us are a bit to blame one way or another. We've been too busy fighting the war to give much thought about what it has done to our young people and their adjustment to modern life.

Please do not get from this we advocate the return to that style of parent, best known as "the heavy father type." We doubt whether whippings and stern discipline will bring out the best in a boy. Rather, we need understanding parents. Those who can remember their own experiences as 'teen-agers. Parents who can command respect because of their own wholesome behavior in every-day living.

All of this, however, is beside the point, for what we wanted to say was that such parents and even all parents can find cooperative help in the bringing up of their most precocious youngsters by reason of the enlightened policy of the State Police Department.

This policy of the department is being carried out with excellent results by the staff of the Westbrook Barracks. Their aims are to make plain the unalterable truth that lies in the slogan, "Obedience to law is liberty."

Have you a wayward son or daughter? Get this boy or girl to go on a visit with you to the Westbrook Barracks. A friendly visit with the Commander won't do a bit of harm and might do a lot of good in the way of crime prevention.

### JUNIOR G-MEN MEET A FRIEND



ESSEX, Conn., Feb. 7th—FLASH!—A State Trooper was held up for an hour today by a group of youngsters and a beagle hound while he answered dozens of questions about law enforcement and the perennial query: "What do you have to do to become a State Policeman?"



# 'The Trouble With This Country Today Is ...'

(Associated Press)

By KENNETH L. DIXON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—“Trouble with this country today,” said the cop down on the corner, “is that nobody ever gets to finish a sentence—and I don’t mean jail sentence.”

He waved some school children across the street, and then leaned back against a lamp-post and continued.

“You can talk about your terrible twenties all you want to,” he said, “But I’ll bet the period after the last war wasn’t nearly as bad as it’s going to be this time . . . And you’d be surprised how much of it grows out of that business of nobody ever getting a chance to finish a sentence.

“Take me, for instance. Now when I first came back from overseas, I couldn’t get a word in edgewise around the house—say, you’re not going to use my name in this, are you?”

Assured he could remain anonymous, he warmed up on the subject of unfinished sentences.

“Everybody asked me a lot of questions, but nobody gave me a chance to answer—not even my wife. She’d ask me if it was really bad during the Belgian bulge and just as I’d start telling her how bad it was, she’d tell me some story about one of the neighborhood kids who was captured there or something like that, and forget all about what she’d asked me.

“And my uncle! Every time he came over to the house he’d get me in a corner and start asking me questions. But he was in the last war, and there just wasn’t any use trying to tell him anything. He was just asking me questions so that he could get started telling about something that happened to him when he was over there before.”

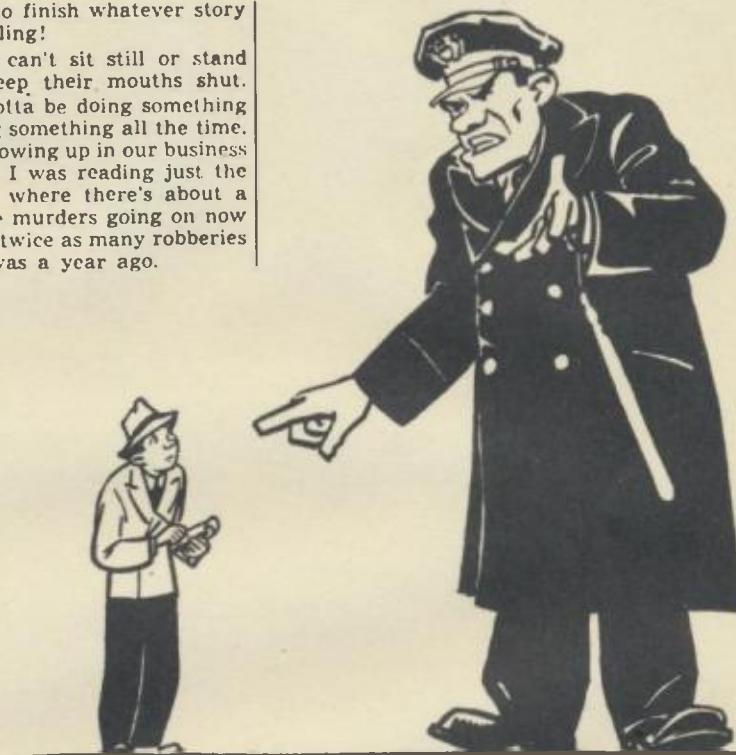
The cop sighed deeply.

“When all this happened to me right after I got home, I felt kinda sore about it—though they just didn’t want to hear what I’d done. But it’s not that. Pretty soon I clammed up and just listened to the others talk. Know what I found out?

“Folks just don’t let anybody finish their sentences anymore. Why, I went to a party one night and just sat there and listened, and in a solid hour not one person got

a chance to finish whatever story he was telling!

“People can’t sit still or stand still or keep their mouths shut. They’ve gotta be doing something and saying something all the time. And it’s showing up in our business now, too. I was reading just the other day where there’s about a third more murders going on now and about twice as many robberies as there was a year ago.



Mister Breger

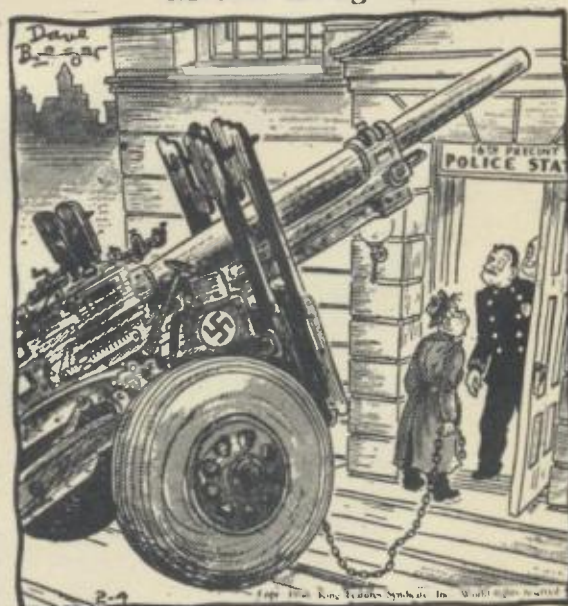
“You can’t tell me that doesn’t grow out of everybody being upset and excited and jittery.”

The cop looked both ways to be sure no one else was eavesdropping.

“You know,” he said, “I’ve got a theory that a lot of what’s wrong with this country today hinges on this business of not letting one another finish sentences. We oughta slow down and hear the other guy out.

“You take Congress. Anytime a guy gets up to say something there, a dozen others interrupt. And all these strikes—I never have heard or read the complete story on either side. . . . And the UNO. It hadn’t any sooner picked a place for headquarters and started explaining why, when everybody interrupted and criticised.

“Nope,” he concluded, “nobody ever listens to what the other guy has to say. Everybody’s too busy figuring out what he’s gonna say next. And as soon as he’s got it figured out, he interrupts—but he never gets to finish either.”



“I understand you want all enemy gun souvenirs brought here for registration!”



STOP BEING BELLIGERENT

(Coronet)

Do you fight with the whole world about everything? Is your personality so strong and so true that no one else's amounts to a hill of beans? Is there a chip on your shoulder challenging each new person you meet? Well, stop being belligerent--there's no sense to it.

Remember: every individual is an individual. That means he has his own set of feelings, his own kind of training and education, his own peculiar habits, likes and dislikes. He is just as peculiar as you are. And no matter what you say or do, you can't always win him over to your point of view--so why not let him go his own way?

Give the other person a chance to open the conversation--let him pour out his ideas to you. Feed him a few encouraging questions, and let him do most of the talking. Listen. But don't listen with the idea of knocking him down as soon as he finishes. Listen for the purpose of sympathizing with his ideas and feelings and seeing his side of the matter. You aren't the only expert in the world. If your listening is humble enough, you may find out a lot of things you never knew before.

Respectful attention, decent human interest are all it takes to open up any man. Only a handful of people love controversy, invite attack or thrive on opposition. Most of us go into our shells to avoid a noisy, useless battle. So don't scare your friends or acquaintances with a slashing attack. Don't put them on the defensive. When you take the offensive you generally become offensive.

And don't make a specialty of

scaring people like the office boy, the shipping clerk and others you may consider insignificant. They, too, can tell you something. They have many good ideas, and it is most important that they have a good idea of you.

--James T. Mangan

TWO JAILED IN STAMFORD  
GAMING CASE

Bridgeport --(AP)-- Al Lewis, a Stamford cigar store proprietor was fined \$1000 and costs and sentenced to eight months in jail on four counts of accepting bets on horse races after Mayor Charles E. Moore heard States Attorney Lorin W. Willis assert in Superior Court that he had "found it necessary" to employ state police to enforce the gaming laws in Stamford.

Judge John A. Cornell, who imposed the penalty after overruling a defense plea for a suspended sentence, also sentenced three others who pleaded guilty to gaming violation charges. All are Stamford residents.

In asking a "severe penalty" for Lewis, the state's attorney characterized him as "one of the most notorious gamblers Stamford has ever had," and added that "he is possessor of a gambling record dating back to 1918."

After describing to the court various gaming enforcement raids he directed in Stamford, Willis asserted that "it is not the duty of the State Police to enforce the law in Stamford, but I have found it the only way it can be done."

Gamblers, Willis declared, "take \$250,000 out of Stamford each year" and this, he described as "clear gain."



WHAT TO DO WHEN FIRE STRIKES

(Thompsonville Press)

If you should awaken at night with the acrid fumes of smoke biting your nostrils and suddenly realize that your house was on fire, what would you do? Unless you know what to do, and do it quickly, you and your family may die within the next few minutes. To avoid such tragedies, fire safety experts are promoting the adoption of fire drills in homes.

The details of fire drills in individual families will vary widely with circumstances, but the following suggestions are helpful in the general planning:

(1) Insure the safety of everyone in the building. (2) Turn in a fire alarm. (3) Fight the fire, if suitable fire extinguishing equipment is available.

The first suggestion means devising and practicing safe methods of escape from upper bedrooms when halls and stairways are cut off by flames and smoke. The first rehearsal drill may reveal conditions that require changes in domestic arrangements. Perhaps an invalid is sleeping in the room that is less accessible from the outside, or a baby is in a room that could not be reached if the main hall were cut off. If a hazardous condition cannot be corrected, the occupant of the room should be taught to jump only as a last resort. As a rule firemen will reach the scene before this is necessary.

After safety of occupants has been secured, the next step is to turn in the alarm, preferably at a fire alarm box.

If an attempt is made to use extinguishing equipment, always remember to stand where there is a safe avenue of escape; maintain a position where smoke and flames will be blown away from you; clear the air in the room

immediately after extinguishing the fire.

The above suggestions may save your life someday--don't forget them.

All of us living in this region should be fire conscious. All of us will always remember the holocaust at the circus in Hartford. Nor should we forget the tragedy of the Niles Street fire in Hartford during the last Christmas holiday. With fingers crossed, we add that we have been extremely lucky, locally. Let us not permit this luck to make us careless!

GI COPS

Chicago -- Because of a police uniform shortage, permission has been granted by the War Department to 1,000 new temporary Chicago policemen, recruited from the ranks of returned servicemen, to wear their Army or Navy uniforms. Army uniforms, however must be dyed blue.

LT. MULCAHY DESCRIBES  
WORK OF STATE POLICE

(New Britain Herald)

Lt. Leo Mulcahy of the state police addressed the members of the Exchange club at the Sheraton hotel last evening on "Crime and Crime Detection." He emphasized the value of fingerprints in identification of murderers and other criminals. Several pictures were shown and the story related of recent murders in Connecticut and how the state police identified the murderers.

Lt. Mulcahy said that the Connecticut state police was one of the best equipped police forces in the country, having two-way radio equipped patrol cars, "walkie talkie" radio, motor boats, eight ambulances, and deep sea diver.



CRIME LABORATORY PROPOSED FOR  
GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

On motion of Gov. Arnall, the Georgia State Public Safety Board has recommended the establishment of a scientific crime laboratory at headquarters of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, that the sum of \$6,500 be set aside for the purchase of equipment and that Dr. Herman Jones, toxicologist and ballistics expert be employed as director.  
--A.A.M.V.A.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE NEWS

Captain Laurence A. Lyon Retires

Retirement of Capt. Laurence A. Lyon, head of the uniformed division of the State Police since 1935, after 28 years in the service, was announced today by Commissioner Oscar G. Olander.

Lyon became a state trooper on August 1, 1917. He became captain in 1928, and commander of the uniformed division when John C. Cleghorn retired. He is 52, and has five children.

Lyon came into prominence as a state trooper during the prohibition days on the Detroit River front. He and his men dried the flood of liquor into Detroit from Canada to a tiny trickle.

As head of the uniformed division, Lyon has been responsible for the patrol work of the entire state. He was in charge of the State Police details at the Ford riots in 1941, and of troopers sent into Detroit after the race riot in 1943. -- A.A.M.V.A.

Captain Leonard Succeeds  
Captain Lyon

Commissioner Olander has named Captain Donald S. Leonard, commander of the Detroit district since 1930 to succeed Captain Lyon.

Captain Leonard's police career has been colorful. Mentioned goodnaturedly as the "educated cop." He has liberal arts and law degrees, Detroit College of Law. Leonard is past president of Michigan Association of Police Chiefs, also of International Association of Chiefs of Police. He was member of a London mission to study police work in wartime. Returning he headed the state civilian defense organization. He has been instructor at National Police Academy in Washington, D.C. His greatest work probably was as captain of state police in Detroit area. Leonard has been with the state constabulary twenty-three years next June 20, having enlisted as a trooper in 1923. He has keen appreciation of crowd psychology, knows many intricacies of crime detection and prevention. Recently he was made co-ordinator of police activities in attempts to solve a sensational Oakland county homicide. His legal training affords him special advantages in police management. -- A.A.M.V.A.

"There is no more dangerous person--dangerous to himself and to others--than the person who passes judgment without pretending to know the facts."



## NORTHWEST MOUNTED -- '46 STYLE

RCMP Approaches Crime  
In Scientific Manner

(Bridgeport Sunday Post)

Outside their native country, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are famed as a glamorous band of red-coated human huntsmen--a tradition founded and fed, in the main, by hair-raising stories and melodramatic motion pictures.

But, the mountie scorns this romantic conception; to him the RCMP is a semi-military organization, whose early history is best told in terms of difficulty and discomfort, and whose present work, basically, is laboriously routine.

Actually, the RCMP is a federal police force very much like our own FBI. Its primary object is the same now as it was when organized in 1873--the enforcement of national law, the tracking down of criminals.

The large, efficient force of 2500 which polices Canada today had its origin in a small group of 300 men, originally organized for control of the large western territories. Its nucleus was not, as is generally believed, the famed Northwest Mounted, but an earlier organization, the Manitoba Mounted Police.

With minor modifications, the outline of duties specified in its charter could apply to the present body. "Keeping peace" and enforcing the Dominion's laws is still the first object. Their major task, however, is not confined, as was true in its origin, to the huge territories north and west of the established western provinces. For hundreds of the corps eschew the red coat and striped blue trousers for civilian garb.

These are the men who played such an important security role

in Canada's war years. They performed their wartime duties so well that not a single case of sabotage was reported.

They, too, are the men, who, as the country developed, replaced the crude and simple justice of the unsupervised West with more complicated and more scientific methods of tracking down the guilty. In their experimental laboratories, these technicians and men of science apply advanced methods to the phrase, "They always get their man."

BLOODHOUNDS FIND JERSEY BOY, 3½,  
ASLEEP UNDER A STEAM SHOVEL

Summit, N.J. -- Bloodhounds from the state police barracks at Hawthorne, N.Y., led searchers to three-year-old Bobby Ryan, sleeping under a steam shovel a mile and a half from his home at 1 p.m. today, ending an eighteen-hour hunt for the boy, who had been missing since late Feb. 1.

The boy was rushed to Overlook Hospital suffering from frost-bitten hands and lips.

Boy Scouts and hundreds of other persons joined in the search. Members of the Homestead Park Fire Department were dragging Community Lake, half a mile from the Ryan home, when the boy was found.

## TWENTY YEARS AGO

Feb. 10, 1926 Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball's high commissioner, spoke at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce in Waterbury denouncing what he called a careless public attitude toward crime. The war, he said, was to some extent responsible for lawless conditions but the blame rested chiefly with the public.



## TURNING IN ALARMS

(Torrington Register)

The importance of Chief Goodman's efforts to familiarize Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen with the procedure to be followed in turning in a box alarm of fire is emphasized by a paragraph in State Commissioner Hickey's detailed report on Hartford's disastrous Niles street hospital fire which claimed such a heavy toll of lives at Christmas time. The paragraph in question tells about how three nearby residents rushed to a fire alarm box to turn in an alarm. None of three knew just what to do when they reached the box. This resulted in considerable delay at a time when every second was precious.

One of the three lit a match to ascertain how to open the box. It was one of those boxes on which the glass has to be broken in order to open the door. They finally got the door open but then had to light another match to find out what to do next. The knob was then discovered and the alarm finally was rung.

And in the meantime precious minutes had ticked away and flames were roaring through the doomed building.

The moral of this is: find out how to turn in an alarm now -- don't wait until an emergency arrives.

Chief Goodman's recognition of this and his initiative in setting up a dummy box on Main street recently and giving passersby an opportunity to "turn in an alarm" is certainly to be commended. It's a case of an ounce of prevention, a stitch in time and all that sort of thing.

Incidentally Commissioner Hickey's report is an outstanding example of careful and complete investigation -- characteristic

of the thoroughness with which Connecticut's efficient state police department does things under Mr. Hickey's able leadership.

It gives every detail concerning the hospital, inspections during the years preceding the fire, recommendations which were made from time to time and all that sort of thing. This is followed by a full report of the fire, with photographs, diagrams and so forth. Numerous documents relating to inspections and other matters pertinent to such a report are reproduced.

When the state attorney of Hartford county received that report he certainly had the full story from A to Z.

---

 LEO CARROLL'S SLOGAN  
IS WRITTEN IN GOLD

(Sunday Herald)

When State Police Capt. Leo F. Carroll was promoted to head the special service squad at headquarters in Hartford, troopers and officers in this section of the state put their heads and corns together and presented him with a comfortable office chair.

A gold plate on the back of the chair reads, "Property of Leo Francis Carroll--from the Great Eastern Division--1946."

Carroll, who left many many friends in this territory, is proud as punch of this gift, and goes through the ritual of polishing up the gold plate every morning before he starts work.

State cops in this section, though, are wondering if the good captain gets the significance of the word "great."

He's the chap who first commenced to use that laudatory adjective in connection with the eastern division.



## BOOKS AND THINGS

By Lewis Gannett

He taught Woodrow Wilson to play golf; he kept gambling-scores for President Harding; he munched cheese sandwiches prepared by President Coolidge in a long flannel nightgown; he helped Herbert Hoover disentangle fishhooks from his coat; he gave Franklin D. Roosevelt orders about driving. "Starling of the White House" (Simon & Schuster, \$3) is the story of a White House Secret Service man, as Edmund W. Starling, a Kentucky colonel and a Christian gentleman, told it to Thomas Sugrue.

When Woodrow Wilson Danced a Jig

The colonel was soft-spoken and quick-shooting. He had learned that manners could be useful when he was a deputy sheriff, just out of high school in Hopkinsville. He came to the White House by way of posts as special agent for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and for the Southern Express, in both of which capacities he had experience in winning the confidence of bandits and of business men. When he went to the White House in 1914, he soon won the friendship of his chief and fellow Presbyterian, Woodrow Wilson.

He had to guard the President during the courtship of Mrs. Galt a very delicate assignment. For the President was a lover as well as a statesman, and jealous when his Secret Service man tied his lady's shoestring. Colonel Starling saw a President not reported in the standard biographies. On the morning after the wedding, for instance, Colonel Starling walked into the President's private car as the train pulled into Hot Springs. He heard the austere President whistling one of his favorite songs, "O, you

beautiful doll! You great, big, beautiful doll!" As he listened, the whistling changed to song. As he stepped forward, he discovered that Woodrow Wilson was not only singing, he was also dancing a jig. The war President, his bodyguard reports, was a good man at buck and wing.

He Blamed Colonel House

It is Mr. Sugrue's memory that Colonel Starling (who died in 1944, with his story unfinished) loved all men as brothers. Mr. Sugrue must have forgotten what the Kentuckian told him about Colonel House and about the con-niving Europeans. As Starling saw it, House began by fawning and kowtowing to the President, and ended with an exaggerated ego. "Deliver me," said Starling, "from a man who smiles, rubs his hands together, and calls me 'Brother.' House struck me as that sort of person." In the Paris days, the Texan, in the eyes of this loyal Kentuckian, was responsible for all that other men called "Wilson's failures." House, he believed, "collaborated" with Lloyd George ("who was willing to nail the world to a cross for the sake of his re-election at home"), with "pig-eyed" Sonnino and Clemenceau of the "strange animal eyes" and the rest of the "bunch of crooks in silk hats." This is a valet's-eye view of history, and in this case a great man was thoroughly the hero of his bodyguard, but all men were not brothers.

Secret Service Man's Pictures of Presidents

The trouble with Harding, Colonel Starling argued, was simply that he should never have been President. He was a kindly, weak man who loved to play games. Starling quotes President Harding's own self-analysis: "It is a good thing I am not a woman. I



would always be pregnant. I cannot say no."

President Coolidge he called "half owl, half elf," and in five years of daily association with him Starling saw the Yankee more intimately than any of his political cronies. He window-shopped with the President, lent him dimes to buy peanuts, collaborated in his jokes, compared underwear with him (Coolidge's were always three sizes too big, to match his suspenders), taught him to fish and to ride an electric horse, heard his sour references to "that superman Hoover."

Alone among the Presidents, Mr. Hoover was no hero to the Kentuckian. Franklin D. Roosevelt constantly irritated him by taking risks, but perhaps by that time the bodyguard was acquiring interests outside the White House. In 1936, aged sixty-one, he married; in 1943 he retired. Compared with the riches of his Wilson and Coolidge chapters, Colonel Starling's Roosevelt chapters seem thin.

He thought he knew the inside story of White House politics. He certainly had a rarely intimate picture of his Presidents as men. But there is a difference between the storyteller and the historian, and Kentucky colonels are known best as storytellers. "Starling in the White House" is a gold mine of anecdotes--which is enough to make it very pleasant reading.

Colonel Starling, on several occasions, sent letters of appreciation to C.S.P. following Presidential visits to Connecticut.

Vox-Cop

"There is something wrong about the man whose wife and children do not greet him affectionately on his homecoming."

POLICE BASKETBALL TEAM TO RESUME PRACTICE, LOST BALL IS RETURNED

The Bridgeport Police department basketball team is back in the running following the return yesterday morning of the team's only basketball which rolled out of a police radio car.

Policeman Joseph Crenwick, who reported the ball missing, said that it was returned by Mrs. Richard Booth, of 945 Birmingham Street, who found it lying in the roadway Monday. Mrs. Booth said she had taken the ball to Police Sgt. Thomas Cafferty, who resides across the street, but he couldn't identify it.

Policeman Crenwick said Mrs. Booth saw the story in The Post yesterday and the ball was picked up today so the team will resume practice next week.

A witness in Superior court was asked by Judge James E. Murphy how he managed to send home between \$75 and \$100 a month while he was overseas with the U. S. Army, and his allotment was only \$46 a month.

"Well," the young man answered, "I got in a little game once in a while."

Judge Murphy, a veteran of World War I, said nothing.

"I thought they were State cops and I was scared," said a Superior court witness last week, describing his feelings when five armed thugs held up a Stamford craps game in which he was participating.

Superior court spectators were disappointed last week when John Hanrehan, Stamford attorney, was given no opportunity to cross-examine his dad, Capt. Dan Hanrehan of the Lock City Detective bureau. Dan is too old a hand to get mixed up in a deal like that. But it would have been news.



COL. KELLY, RETIRED 20 DAYS  
AS D. C. POLICE CHIEF, DIES

(The Post - Washington D. C.)

Col. Edward J. Kelly died at his home, 20 days after his retirement as chief of Washington police.

He died while at dinner with his wife in their apartment. Mrs. Kelly said he had complained of not feeling well during the meal. He was 62 years old.

Colonel Kelly's retirement February 1 brought to a close 40 years of colorful police work, during which he earned commendation upon commendation as an investigator and won the friendship of famous persons throughout the world.

Born in the District, Kelly followed in the footsteps of his father, likewise a policeman. He pounded beats in Foggy Bottom and Swampoodle, where the nightstick counted for most, and finally graduated to a bicycle beat.

Promotions on merit did not come quickly in those days and it was 11 years before he advanced from private to detective.

But it was while he was on duty in the Detective Bureau that he began his super-sleuthing. Two of the best-known were the Arnold Liberty Bond robbery, in which \$18,750 in bonds was involved, and the Chinese Educational Mission murders.

In 1929 Kelly was promoted to lieutenant and left the Detective Bureau two years later to take over command of the Third Precinct as its captain.

In 1935 he was made an inspector in charge of precincts. Six years later, he took charge of the police force as superintendent--a job which at that time required a lot of fight and which he consequently loved.

His work as superintendent su-

perseded even his work as a detective. Despite his administrative position, he was always one of the first on the scene of serious accidents or crimes and always kept up to date on police activities.

Just last year, Washington residents asked for and got the honorary title of colonel for him in recognition of his years of service.

As tough as they came when he had to be, "The Gray Eagle," as he was known to countless friends, was at the same time one of the most tactful.

A personal friend of several Presidents, he also knew diplomats and politicians. He frequently recalled the Prince of Wales' visit in 1919, when the prince offered him his own bed while on his train from Canada to Washington.

His memory was remarkable. He seldom forgot a face or a name and the stories he loved to tell were always peppered with interesting details.

On February 11, he was presented with a scroll by the Commissioners at a ceremony in the Departmental Auditorium. He heard the thanks of the community for his service and then in typical Kelly fashion thanked the city for the privilege of serving.

Colonel Kelly on many occasions visited with the Board of Officers at I.A.C.P. meetings in Washington. A loyal friend and an ardent worker for the I.A.C.P. we shall miss him.

Vox-Cop

"Don't be afraid of a little opposition. Remember that a kite rises against the wind and not with it."



EXCELLENT POLICE WORK

(New Haven Register)

The Detective Bureau of the New Haven Police Department is to be commended highly for the methods it employed in handling the mysterious murder of Miss Marion Granatin, Dixwell Avenue store employe. The officers and men of this bureau attacked this crime problem in diligent, determined and painstaking fashion. Their action offers a prime example of excellent police work. It offers a compliment not only to the department but to the entire community, making it evident that in New Haven the criminal will find the going hard and the avenues for undetected escape few.

It must not be overlooked that at the outset the detectives were furnished with but few helpful clues. However, there was no perfunctory investigation, followed by a throwing up of hands and classification of this case as an unsolved murder by person unknown. All even remotely connected with the case, or rumored to be in the vicinity, were closely and intelligently quizzed. The help of the newspapers in bringing in those who might give any possible evidence was speedily enlisted. This brought results. Modern testing methods were employed to good advantage.

Less than two days after commission of this brutal crime, police claimed a confession had been gained from the purported slayer. They have not stopped here. Collection of further evidence is now going forward. It would appear that as far as the police are concerned, no step to see that justice is done will be left untaken.

"If you do not believe in co-operation, look what happens to a wagon that loses a wheel."

W. S. SHELBY, FORMER  
POLICE OFFICIAL, STRICKEN

(The Post - Washington D. C.)

William S. Shelby, former assistant superintendent of police, collapsed last night at an Elks lodge meeting immediately after announcing he was rising to speak about former Police Chief Edward J. Kelly who died yesterday.

Taken to Emergency Hospital he was admitted with an undetermined heart condition.

For many years an intimate friend of Col. Ed Kelly, Shelby was chief of detectives when Kelly was head of the homicide squad. He retired from the force in 1931 after four years as assistant superintendent.

Known throughout the entire world of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Shelby resigned his secretaryship of Washington Lodge No. 15 on October 1, 1943 after 30 years in that post. He was initiated into the Elks in 1912.

A native of Thompsonville, Conn., he lives here at 3700 Reno rd. nw.

TURF SLEUTH SNIFFS  
SOMETHING UNSAVORY

Miami, Fla. -- Spencer Drayton, head of the newly formed Turf Bureau of Investigation, admitted today that "a number of things have come up which must be looked into," but that investigations were being delayed until his bureau was fully established.

The former F.B.I. agent said he would concentrate on "fixed" races, stimulation and the use of fake names.

Drayton announced that John Madala, former F.B.I. agent, would be in charge of the Miami office.



DOWN THE THAMES

(Sunday Herald)

State Police Capt. Ralph J. Buckley, who has succeeded Capt. Leo F. Carroll as commander of the eastern division, made his debut as a public speaker at the Kiwanis club in New London--and handled himself very nicely indeed.

Buckley, who was a lieutenant colonel in the army, entitled his humorous talk My Career of Confusion.

He spoke for a solid hour, and anybody who can be funny for that length of time has to have more than a little on the ball.

Speaking of public speakers, the state police have still another find in Lieut. William E. Mackenzie, commander of Groton barracks.

Bill addressed the Rotary club over at Norwich, and went over so well that several newspapers printed the complete text of his talk.

And that isn't all. He also received a congratulatory note from his boss, Col. Edward J. Hickey, who is no amateur at public speaking himself.

During the course of his address, Bill told his audience that juvenile delinquency should be termed parental delinquency, and then wound up with this punch line:

"Your state police are as close to you as your nearest telephone."

Osmus Avery, versatile trooper at Groton barracks, has been shifted to the special service squad by Commr. Hickey.

State Trooper Bob O'Grady, of the Danielson barracks, is doing a nice job of running the athlet-

ic program for kids around the area.

Formerly a gridiron flash himself, and possessing a keen interest in sports, Bob is the right kind of a guy to teach the kids how to handle themselves.

His basketball program is going strong, we hear, and he has plans for future programs in other sports.

MULCAHY REPORTS ON DELINQUENCY

(New Britain Herald)

"Juvenile delinquency in this country has increased steadily during the past five years, especially among boys and girls in the 17-year-old class. The jump in female delinquency is very startling and serious, showing an increase of 119 per cent," asserted Lt. Leo Mulcahy of the state police department, at St. Joseph's Men's club meeting last night in the school hall.

Lt. Mulcahy explained in detail the methods used by the state police in solving crime cases, particularly murders. He illustrated his remarks with slides.

ARCHBISHOP 'HELPS'  
THE 'NUMBERS' GAME

Boston --(AP) Archbishop Richard J. Cushing tells this on himself.

"I recently told 2,000 Boston Elevated employes that I used to be one of them," said the Catholic archdiocese head, "and even gave them the number I wore on my hat."

"Next day I addressed the same group," he added, "and found they were all playing that number in the number pool."

He said he didn't learn if the number won.



ALL THIS KINDNESS  
IS KILLING FARMERS

T-Bone Gifts Have  
Knack of Multipling

(Detroit News)  
By Boyd Simmons

This should amaze those persons who spent the war years dreaming of T-bone steaks and trying to stir up out of a waning memory a mental picture of a pork chop.

Police Chief Claude Derby, of Taylor Township, accuses Mrs. Clara Lipp, 55, of going around at night during those years, leaving cows and pigs with protesting farmers.

Sometimes, Derby says, she would stop at a farm and say her truck had broken down and could she please leave a couple of cows and pigs overnight while she had it repaired. Then she would not return for several months.

Or sometimes, Derby says, she would just dump the stock to surprise the farmer when he awakened.

The maternity rate among these animals was startling, Derby continues, and after the blessed event Mrs. Lipp would appear and offer to share the brood with the farmer.

"But she would often suggest that she sell the young ones and send the farmer his money," the chief explains. "Many farmers are still waiting for their money. I have been answering complaints about Mrs. Lipp for four years and every so often I get cows or pigs dumped on me by irate farmers."

At the moment Derby is holding a sow which Henry Drake, of Taylor Township, says Mrs. Lipp left at his place in his absence. It, too, is expecting.

Charged With Cruelty

On Drake's complaint Mrs. Lipp, who lives at River Rouge, will be tried by Normal Bell, Taylor Township justice of the peace, Feb. 13 on charges of cruelty to animals.

Clifton C. Johnson, manager of the Michigan Humane Society, says she has been convicted twice on the same charge and that the society has had repeated complaints against her.

She was fined \$100 and costs by Bell in December, 1944, for cruelty after she was convicted of dumping nine cows and three pigs on an abandoned farm on Wick road while there was snow on the ground.

JUDGE IS FINGERPRINTED

Under Indictment Because  
He Didn't Fingerprint Others

Jersey City -- Former Sheriff William J. McGovern, now a municipal judge, went to the Hudson County jail under court order and submitted to fingerprinting and photographing by the present sheriff, Theodore J. Fleming.

The former sheriff is under indictment on a charge of refusing to fingerprint three indicted members of the Jersey City tax department who are charged with favoritism in tax assessments. The Errors and Appeals Court ruled yesterday that Mr. McGovern would have to submit to the finger-printing and photographing, upholding a 1930 state law requiring such procedure for all arrested persons prior to their trial.

"Hot heads" go with "cold feet." He who loses his temper is usually a bluffer and when "called" is a quitter.



PREVENTION BEATS CURE

(Waterbury Republican)

Everybody has heard of the barn door that was locked after the horse was stolen. A lot of people are still looking for the horse that wandered through the open bars that somebody forgot to put up. That's why the Connecticut Committee on Crime Prevention is organizing county and community to combat juvenile delinquency throughout the state. The movement is a good one and should receive the support of every individual and welfare group.

But, who let the horse out? Who opened the gate? Who encouraged juvenile delinquency? There are sins of omission as well as of commission. Nobody goes out of his way to encourage juvenile delinquency. But if it is not discouraged, it may be said to be encouraged. This is a sin of omission. Who then, does not discourage it?

It does not require a psychiatrist, psychologist or Philadelphia lawyer to put his finger on the spot. You can't get away from the fact that the home, the church and the school exercise more influence on children up to the age of 18, than all other agencies put together. In other words, children who are well brought up seldom get into trouble. If parents themselves are delinquent, have loose morals or neglect home, children and church, what chance have the children got? If church and school influence is not sufficient to inculcate high moral and ethical standards into the minds of 'teen age youngsters, what chance have the children got?

The job before the Crime Prevention Committee is as obvious as the fact that two plus two equal four. The place to prevent juvenile delinquency is in the home and church and school. If

these institutions will not accept their responsibilities, no other agencies can save youth. The issue is clear, the diagnosis is 100 per cent correct. But the prescription, the treatment is something with which Dr. John Q. Public will have to wrestle with far into the night and tomorrow night and tomorrow night.

OTHER MAYORS PLEASE NOTE

(Catholic Transcript)

"There will be no dirty shows. I don't care what you call them--burlesque, or anything else." So says the Mayor of New York. We applaud him and wish that other mayors were as conscientious and courageous.

The barring of dirty shows is a mayor's concern. Some would dispute this contention. They are the very people who would most strenuously maintain that it is a mayor's concern that the city's water supply be not polluted, that garbage be not heaped in public places, that sewage be kept from inundating the streets, that the health of the citizens be in every possible way safeguarded, that occasions of crime and delinquency be eliminated, that safeguards against the ravages of degeneracy be set up and maintained.

If physical menaces such as these are to be combated and, if possible, eliminated by the public authority, no less is it the duty of public officials to fight moral menaces. Dirty shows are a serious moral menace. As the New York police testified when a former mayor took steps against burlesque performances in that city, there was a direct connection between moral disorder and such lewd exhibitions. It is incumbent on mayors to protect their communities from such incitation to evil. Mayor O'Dwyer is right. Other mayors please note.



POLICE CHIEFS' NEWS LETTER

Promotional Examinations For State Police in Connecticut

(Editor's Note: Procedures used by the state of Connecticut in conducting promotional examinations for its state police are worthy of study by police executives, particularly in the State field. At the request of the editor of the POLICE CHIEFS' NEWS LETTER the following article describing the examinations was prepared by Glendon A. Scoboria, personnel director of the state of Connecticut.)

The promotional examinations given for members of the State Police Department are probably the most interesting, difficult and challenging which the Connecticut State Personnel Department is required to give. To differentiate between and evaluate the qualifications of well-trained and experienced state police patrolmen in a large and efficient department requires considerable study of past, present, and ideal police practices and procedures, plus the assistance of the most impartial, fair-minded police experts it is possible to obtain. And, in addition, every effort must be made to reduce the element of chance to the vanishing point by establishing objective and practical examination procedures.

To determine what makes one person better than another, or to ascertain what characteristics will best fit the requirements of a position in a higher grade, involves a study of the pertinent elements found in that position and what qualifications are invariably found in the individuals most likely to succeed. Having established these standards, patterns and factors after consider-

able study and with the advice and recommendations of competent students in the police field, the Personnel Department then secures the best available authorities to assist with an examination and to do the rating as examiners.

On recent promotional examinations for detective, detective-sergeant, sergeant and lieutenant the following phases or factors were considered and weights were assigned as follows:

Experience and training	20%
Written test	30%
Oral test	30%
Service rating	20%
	<hr/>
Total	100%

Before considering each of these factors in detail and the weights given it is well to bear in mind the stages through which the successful candidate must progress. These stages are: The initial screening of applicants who do not meet the announced minimum requirements as to experience and training; the earning of a passing mark on the written examination, which admits the candidates to further consideration; an oral examination before a committee of three or more men who themselves have achieved positions of eminence in police work or in closely related fields; appointment of one from a list of three candidates placed in order of rank, and the completion of a working test period of not less than three nor more than six months.

Service Rating Is a Factor

In determining a candidate's final mark on a promotional examination, his service rating in the department for the preceding calendar year is also a factor. Included in this performance or service rating is also credit for



years of service.

In considering the factors which have a bearing upon promotion the first to be considered is previous experience and training. The final grading on this factor is done by the examining committee after carefully analyzing the pertinent experience and training qualitatively and quantitatively, with due regard to pertinent experience as contrasted with length of experience. Since the precise grading of experience and training is always difficult and is recognized as such by most public administration jurisdictions, a weight of one-fifth or 20 per cent of the final score was given to this phase of the examination. A similarity of background, particularly in state police work, makes it exceedingly difficult to differentiate and for this reason the heaviest weighting was given to the written and oral tests which are very important and can be made more objective.

The written test of the multiple choice, true and false type, was based on criminal law, department rules and regulations, standard works on police practices and procedure, and training material used in the State Police Department. The test questions were reviewed for accuracy and freedom from ambiguity by a police expert, a State's Attorney and the office of the Attorney General of the State. Every effort was made to avoid questions which might be construed as tricky or unreasonably involved and to cover as many phases of police work as possible.

#### Men Put at Ease for Oral Tests

The oral tests were held at the State Police Training Barracks in familiar surroundings. At this point candidates who had been hitherto known only by ap-

plication numbers were introduced to the committee by name. An attempt was made to put them at their ease, in order that the grading of appearance, manner, speech, maturity, vitality, judgment and quickness and clearness of comprehension--the elements which would be impossible to cover through the written test--might be observed under favorable conditions. Identical questions were asked of each candidate. A microphone in full view carried the proceedings to transcribing equipment. At the conclusion of the interview the candidate was asked to keep in confidence what transpired, in order that candidates who followed might not have an advantage which he did not have.

A practical test in investigating technique was given each candidate for lieutenant. In an adjoining room a murder scene had been constructed. The candidate was given a paper outlining assumed circumstances and was asked to find the murder weapon in 10 minutes. Although comparatively few candidates found the weapon, it was possible for the committee to observe the care and logic of the search and the coolness of the candidate under stress.

Following each interview the examining committee graded the personal qualifications, experience and training of the candidate, and any practical problem given to him. At the completion of all interviews the personnel technician in charge of the examination then assembled the grades for the various phases, including the service rating, applied the weights and reported all the final marks to the committee which, until this point, had no knowledge of the standing of the candidate in the written test or the evaluation of the department as reflected in the candidate's



service rating.

Police Material More Widely Read

Our promotional tests have interesting corollaries. Areas in which there was a need for further training were revealed by the examination and reported to the department for its consideration. Candidates give evidence of an increased reading of standard police material. The unavoidable strain of formal examination procedure is too much for some candidates who are competent policemen. Others who do well on written tests are unimpressive under oral examination. Some are completely at home under oral questioning who have not distinguished themselves on the written test. Usually there is a high correlation, however, between all phases of the examination.

At no time have we been able to discover that police candidates have been prepared in any way for the oral test by the candidates who have preceded them. This in itself is a testimonial to the State Police Department and to the self-discipline of the men taking the examinations. The results in general point to the wisdom of keeping the promotional tests on a practical basis and on the physical aspects of police work in so far as time and place will permit.

WHY COPS GET GRAY

Police gave Mrs. Julia Olanyk of Amherst Road, Sunderland, a string to tie around her little finger and a reprimand yesterday that should solve her parking problem.

She reported her Buick car stolen yesterday and while a state-wide alarm was sent out, found the car herself at Chestnut and Worthington streets--exactly where she had parked it.

POLICE PATROL CAR  
NO REFUGE IN FIGHT

During a family argument at 4 a.m. yesterday at Flatbush Avenue and Avenue U, Brooklyn, two women sought refuge in his radio car, Patrolman William Feldman reported, and the husband of one climbed on the rear bumper and refused to get down even when the machine started to move.

So, Patrolman said, he drove carefully a mile and a half to the Vanderveer Park police station and charged all three passengers with disorderly conduct. Harold Menze, thirty-nine; his wife Pauline, twenty-seven; and her sister Marie Ward, nineteen, all of 789 East Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, received suspended sentences later in the day in Brooklyn Week-end Court.

ADMITS SLAYING 2 POLICEMEN

Casper, Wyo. (UP) -- A five-state manhunt ended today when George Sitts, jailbreaker, confessed slaying two North Dakota police officers two weeks ago. Sitts, who was huddled in the front seat of a stolen car mired in a snow bank when police found him last night said, "If I had known you were cops you would be pushing up the daisies." Two guns were in the car. He had no chance to use them.

"Think well before you speak because your words may plant the seed of either success or failure in the mind of some other person."

There is a sure way to avoid criticism: be nothing and do nothing. Get a job as a street sweeper and kill off ambition. The remedy never fails.



# CAPTAIN WALTER F. STILES

## Retires

VOX-COP

February, 1946



CAPTAIN WALTER F. STILES

July 1, 1913 - March 1, 1946

Appointed to State Police Department July 1, 1913

Promoted to Sergeant October 1, 1921

Promoted to Lieutenant August 1, 1922

Promoted to Captain July 1, 1927

Oh! It is great to shake off the trammels of the world and of public opinion-----to lose our importunate, tormenting, everlasting personal identity and become the creature of the moment, clear of all ties ....to be known by no other title than the Gentleman in the parlour!



THE HARTFORD DAILY COURANT:

## Stiles Places Work Before Retirement

### State Police Captain, Eligible, to Complete New Fire Law First

BY T. E. J. KEENA.

After a few more weeks work on regulations attacking fire hazards in Connecticut, Captain Walter F. Stiles of the State Police figures he'll be about ready to put on his overcoat, walk out of the Washington Street headquarters and step into retirement as of March 1.

Captain Stiles, a gruff, serious authority on state regulations, especially those dealing with theaters and motion picture performances, was sworn into service in the department July 1, 1913 and handed Badge Number 11 as the eleventh trooper. He completed 30 years service in 1943 and reached retirement age June 13, 1945, but was continued on duty by Commissioner Edward J. Hickey as essential for the "duration and six months."

Asked what he remembered as his most exciting case, he disclaimed any interest in criminal affairs. "People don't realize," he said, "that there are 14 or 15 other things than criminal investigations handled by this office. There's registration of firearms, of which we have 200,000, licensing, work of the state fire marshal, and lots of others. That's been my side of the work not criminal. I haven't handled a criminal case since 1941.

#### Library In Office.

"Of course they still come into this office about some cases, but that's just because I have the only library, he added, nodding his head towards the bookcases which lined the walls of his office in the State Police Building.

"One case I worked on, he remembered, "was an investigation of 150 stolen cars in 1923. We caught the thieves. They were bringing cars up from New York to the Bridgeport area to get rid of them. Then there was another case involving 14 or 15 stolen cars."

"Wouldn't those cases come under the FBI now as violations of interstate commerce?" he was asked.

"Not a bit of it," he replied. "We've got a Supreme Court decision that allows us to prosecute where we catch the thief and the property. We don't need any Federal law here in Connecticut."

"No, sir," he emphasized, "we're entirely self-sufficient in our law

here in this state." He smiled and leaned back and looked out the window towards the county courthouse across Washington Street.

"Stolen cars, of course, have just about gone over now," he continued. "You don't have much of it. Maybe one or two picked up here in Hartford and abandoned in Windsor Locks."

"Those soldiers!" he barked, leaning forward in his chair. "They'd be in town after hours and couldn't get back to camp so they'd drive a car in near the field and leave it, maybe a mile away. They thought we didn't know."

He was silent for a while. He talked about fire regulations. He doesn't believe there's any increase in disastrous fires right now, just "better reporting." He swivelled around and lifted the cover of a shelf of the bookcase behind his desk.

"There's building codes from all parts of the country and state and one from Canada," he indicated. "None of them are very modern. We've prepared some regulations on fire hazards in the building codes and they've been defeated in the Legislature."

#### Prepared Court Cases.

For 20 years Captain Stiles prepared all criminal cases going to the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas from State Police Department investigations and arrests. Asked if he thought some criminals might have gotten off lightly or been acquitted falsely in that time, he shook his head.

"It's not my business to criticize the courts," he said deliberately. "I'm a policeman. It's always been my belief that the burden is on the police to prove the guilt of the accused." He puffed on his half-smoked cigar and tilted back in his chair.

Did he owe his good health to sports, or an interest in hobbies of some kind, he was asked. He took the cigar stub from between his teeth and gazed in astonishment at the questioner.

"Nonsense," he growled. "Just hard work. And minding my own business, too," he added, twinkling at the interviewer.

He lives with his wife, the former Sophie K. Taussig, at 162 Whitney Street, Hartford. He is a former major of the Veterans' City Guard, a member of the Masons, vice-president of the Hartford Numismatic Society, a member of the executive committee of the Building Officials of Connecticut, and a member of the New England Building Officials organization.

He is also a member of the Building Officials Conference of America, Inc., the New England Association of Fire Chiefs and local vice-president of the Connecticut State Police Association.

#### Coin Collecting Hobby.

His only outside hobby is a coin collection, he admitted. Gem of the collection is a United States coin dating back to 1794, although he has other state coins of earlier vintage.

Born in Friendship, N. Y., June 13, 1873, he was graduated from Fairfield Military Academy, Fairfield, N. Y., in 1895. He became an instructor in commercial schools in Springfield and Northampton, Mass., for a while, then came to Hartford in 1906 to work as an office man and stock salesman. He married Miss Taussig October 7, 1907.

As a State Policeman, he was assigned first as an inspector of weights and measures. He later prepared the first comprehensive rules and regulations governing weights and measures in Connecticut and prepared texts for amendments of the laws.

He was engaged in the general criminal business of the department, then under the late Thomas F. Egan of Southington, its first superintendent, until 1921, when the State Police Department absorbed the inspection squad of the Motor Vehicle Department, forming an organization of 50 uniformed men under the late Robert T. Hurley.

Appointed a sergeant in 1921, he was attached to headquarters to assist in departmental administration. He rewrote regulations covering the exhibition of motion pictures after the Rialto Fire in New Haven in 1921, and from then on, assisted the commissioner in administration of all laws relating to exhibition of motion pictures. He rewrote the motion picture regulations in 1932 and 1945.

He became Lieutenant Stiles in 1923, being then assigned preparation of all cases going to the Superior Courts and the Court of Common Pleas from State Police Department investigations and arrests. He also took charge of the department's license bureau, covering the licensing and inspection of theaters as well as other matters.

#### Promoted to Captain.

He was promoted to Captain in 1927 and continued his duties under Commissioner Hurley and his successor, Colonel Anthony T. Sunderland, of Danbury, commissioner from 1931 to 1939.

In this period he prepared the text of the law relating to the State Bureau of Identification and worked for its passage in 1935. Not until 1941, however, was it adopted. In the appointment of Commissioner Hickey in 1939, activities were divided, and Commissioner Hickey assigned supervisor of all matters pertaining to the License Bureau to Captain Stiles.



EDWARD J. HICKEY  
COMMISSIONER



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

February 26, 1946

Dear Commissioner:

I want to thank you, and through you, thank the committee and all others who contributed to the success of the graduating party tendered me at the Hotel Bond on the 22nd instant.

Everybody had been so secretive you would think they all belonged to the Special Service Division, so I did not know exactly what I was being invited to.

As I might expect, there was definite organization. The time and the place were suitable, the refreshments and the dinner were excellent, as well as ample, both the flowers and the ladies were beautiful, and the latter were particularly well dressed.

The gifts were highly acceptable. The victrola-radio is a useful ornament to my living room. The purse is ample to buy more records than I will need for years to come. Above all, there was a general spirit of friendship and good-fellowship that outweighs the things that are measured in monetary values.

I will keep the Captain's badge as directed by you, and I trust the whole Department will consider me a part of the organization assigned to detached service.

Sincerely yours,

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

Capt. Walter F. Stiles

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



# C. S. P. A. ELECTION

CAPTAIN STILES RESIGNS  
MAJOR KELLY IS ELECTED AS VICE-PRESIDENT

VOX-COP

PAGE I

FEBRUARY 1946

## MEETING OF DELEGATES OF STATE POLICE ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT

February 13, 1946

Hartford, Conn.

-----

Capt. Stiles: You've all been made acquainted with the purpose of this meeting. It was fully explained in my circular letter of January 28. The constitution requires having a general meeting of all members of a department, but that is wholly impractical, so I conferred with the Commissioner and he suggested that we have a delegate from each station. He is very particular in sticking as close to the formula as possible, which we have done. We will now have a roll call.

(Captain Carroll reported that Officer Faith was detained on official business.)

Station A	Officer Giardina, present.
B	Officer Buffa, present
C	Officer Whitmarsh, present
D	Officer J. T. Murphy, present
E	Officer Kathe, present
F	Lieutenant Shaw, present
G	Officer Fray, present
H	Detective Lawrence, present
I	Officer Greifzu, present
K	Officer Faith, absent
M	Inspector Wilson, present
SS	Detective Sergeant Pastore, present

Captain: We are conforming as closely as we can to the constitutional requirements. I herewith resign as Vice-President of the Connecticut State Police Association for the Department of State Police.



Now that is all cleared away, and it is a question of who you will elect to be Vice-President, and I will hear any nominations. Lieutenant Shaw is the senior officer; I'll listen to him.

Lieutenant Shaw: I'd like to nominate Major Kelly as Vice-President.

Off. Whitmarsh: I second the motion.

Captain: Are there any further nominations?

Officer Giardina: I make a motion that the nominations be closed.

Captain: Is that motion seconded?

Lieutenant Shaw: I second it.

Captain: The name of Major John C. Kelly is the only nomination made. It was duly seconded, and it was regularly moved and seconded that the nominations should be closed. It would appear that you are pretty much of one mind. However, all those in favor of the nomination of Major John C. Kelly will please rise.

(All delegates rose.)

Captain: The vote is unanimous.

I will appoint Lieutenant Shaw and Officer Whitmarsh a committee to wait on Major Kelly, inform him of his election and bring him before you.

-----

Captain: Major Kelly, you have been unanimously elected as Vice-President of the State Police Association for the State Police Department. I will surrender the head of the table and sit over here. I don't know as I should congratulate you, but I certainly welcome you as the new Vice-President of the Connecticut State Police Association for the Department of State Police, and I trust that you will take the same interest and enjoy the same pleasures out of it that I have. It needs a little care, not too much work, and I am sure that you will take good care of all these young men when they have accidents or any situation wherein you can be of assistance.



C. S. P. A. E L E C T I O N

---

VOX-COP

PAGE 3

FEBRUARY 1946

---

Major Kelly: Thank you very much, Captain, and I also thank you delegates for electing me to take over Captain Stiles job as Vice-President of the State Police Association for the State Police Department. I can only say that I hope to be able to carry on the duties of this particular job as well as my friend Captain Stiles, and I happen to know how much attention and interest he has given to it. I hope, as he has said, that the work isn't too great, and the only trouble will be collecting one or two dollars when someone passes away. Thank you again, gentlemen, and I hope we all get along well together, and whenever I can be of assistance, you may be sure that your problems will have my very best interest. Thank you.

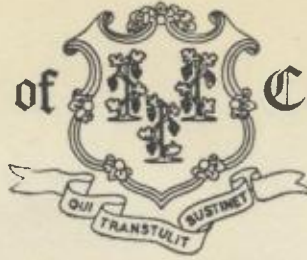
Sgt. Pastore: Before we adjourn, on behalf of the members and myself, I wish to extend to Captain Stiles a vote of thanks for the grand job he has done since we joined the Association.

(All members joined in applause.)

Captain: I thank you, gentlemen. This is probably the last time I will meet with you as an Officer of this department. Having in mind all of the circumstances, I am leaving the service without any sincere regrets. I have served a long time, more than 30 years, and I have been well treated from start to finish. It is time to take retirement, and I take it as a routine matter, sweetened by the liberal retirement plan of John Connecticut.



# State of Connecticut



VOX-COP

February, 1946

By His Excellency RAYMOND E. BALDWIN, Governor

## A STATEMENT

Whereas, during these times of demobilization and reconversion the problem of prevention and control of important communicable diseases is one involving the health of our citizenry from birth and childhood throughout life, and

Whereas, the American Social Hygiene Association has designated February 6, 1946, as National Social Hygiene Day, the annual sponsoring of which has helped to call to the attention of the people throughout the country as well as in this state the human misery caused by venereal disease, and

Whereas, the State of Connecticut was a pioneer in passing a premarital blood test law for the protection of the family against the ravages of syphilis and a prenatal blood test law which have contributed to the remarkable reduction in congenital syphilis, and

Whereas, the state and local departments of health now as in past years, in order to prevent the spread and effect a cure of these diseases, have aided in the establishment of adequate treatment facilities and have received the cooperation of physicians, health officers, courts, police and other official and non-official agencies in promoting important control measures,

Now, Therefore, I, RAYMOND E. BALDWIN, Governor of the State of Connecticut, do hereby proclaim Wednesday, February 6, 1946, as SOCIAL HYGIENE DAY and urge our citizens to cooperate in sponsoring an adequate medical program, up-to-date educational programs and legislative measures for the purpose of advancing our efforts against syphilis and gonorrhoea in the months and years to come.

*Raymond E. Baldwin*

Governor.

Dated at Hartford, January 28, 1946.

By His Excellency's Command:

HENRY B. STRONG

*Executive Secretary*



# COMMENDATIONS

VOX-COP

FEBRUARY 1946

On February 6, 1946 at about 9:20 P.M., the body of George Pitts, age 72, was found lying near the center of Route 147 in Middlefield. The elderly farm-laborer was the victim of a hit-and-run driver and had died from a severe injury to the brain, the result of a heavy blow in the back of the head.

The body was discovered by a mother and her son who were walking along the road toward their home from a nearby bus stop. The pair hurried away to summons assistance for the stricken man.

Station "F" was notified of the accident; and Lieutenant Carroll Shaw, Sergeant H. T. Strand, Officers George Dunn, Joseph Suchanek, James Ferguson, Dorence Mielke and James Dwyer responded to the call.

It is hard to imagine a case in which there could have been less information and evidence on which to base an investigation. The body of the victim was the only physical evidence found at the scene.

Despite this lack of evidence and information, a systematic investigation was begun at the scene. Every person found within the area was interviewed, statements were obtained, photographs were taken, and the body removed for autopsy.

During the next few days Officers George Dunn and Suchanek, by following every possible lead to a conclusion, were able to trace the movements of Pitts throughout the day of the accident, and right up to a few moments before his body was found lying in the highway. They also traced and checked every car seen in the vicinity at about the time of the accident. All this careful work did not bring results.

Oddly enough, while this check on all cars known to have been on that road on the night in question did not bring results, a check on a vehicle which should have been there did lead to a solution of the case. A woman and her son, the persons who discovered the body, were walking home through the rain and fog that night because another son, James Cardini, had failed to pick them up in his truck as arranged. Had he done as he had planned, Cardini should have been on Route 147 at the time of the accident. The investigators began to check on why this man did not meet his mother and brother. Cardini had what he believed was a good alibi to account for his failure to arrive at the bus stop.

Checking further, Officers Dunn and Suchanek found that Cardini had disposed of his pickup truck on the day following the accident. An examination of this truck at a garage in Hartford, five days after the accident, uncovered some very interesting evidence. The left panel of the truck had been wiped off with gasoline, but the right side was not touched. Fibres of the rag used to clean the panel were still clinging to that surface. The rag believed to have been used was found in the vehicle and showed traces of blood and a substance resembling brain tissue. Bits of human hair, fibres of clothing, and spots of blood still remained on the panel. James Cardini was held under a coroner's bond of \$1,500.00.

The officers who participated in this investigation are commended for their careful and systematic checking of every possible clue which led to the successful conclusion of this case.



# APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

Page 1

February, 1946



## EASTERN AIR LINES

INCORPORATED

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

EASTERN AIR LINES BLDG  
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA  
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

February 18, 1946

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

My dear Commissioner:

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing to you the thanks of Eastern Air Lines and myself for the splendid cooperation rendered by Captain Leo Carroll, Captain William Schatzman, and Lieutenant Henry Mayo of the Connecticut State Police in connection with the unfortunate accident of our trip 16 B of January 18, 1946, at Cheshire, Connecticut.

While unfortunately nothing could be done for the crew or passengers, the help of these men greatly facilitated the work of our personnel in handling the accident and identifying the passengers.

Again many thanks and best wishes to all.

Sincerely,

A large, cursive handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "E. V. Rickenbacker".

E. V. Rickenbacker  
President and General Manager



# APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

Page 2

February, 1946



C. H. CASTEEN  
CHIEF OF POLICE

*City of Wilmington*

NORTH CAROLINA

18 February 1946



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

Dear Mr. Hickey:

Some time ago you had me placed on the mailing list for the Vox-Cop at my request and I would at this time like to thank you for this fine favor, but there is something wrong here in the department. My Vox-Cop of last issue is missing before I had the opportunity of reading it my self.

We all enjoy reading the fine work that is being done by the Connecticut Police and we get some very good ideas from it that we can use here.

Please mail me another issue of the last one out and I will be greatly obliged to you and if there is any charges I will be very glad to take care of it, again I want to thank you for the past issues.

Respectfully yours

*Coy Etheridge*  
Coy Etheridge, Lt. of Police  
2nd Shift  
Drawer - 1109



A  
P  
P  
R  
E  
C  
I  
A  
T  
I  
O  
N

C. A. COWLES, INC.

Main Office and Mill

PLANTSVILLE, CONN.

January 23, 1946

Commissioner Edward Hickey  
State Police Force  
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Hickey,

May I at this time, express to you my appreciation of the very efficient work that was done by your staff in connection with the robbery at our office in Plantsville, Connecticut in November.

We want you to know that we feel that the work was prompt, efficient and courteous, and we wish to commend Detective Sergeant Mangan and Detective Zekas for their work in capturing the perpetrators and especially for their courtesies to myself and my associates.

With many thanks from myself and my associates,

Very truly yours,

C. A. Cowles  
President

LYN-BROOK ANTIQUES

BROOKLYN, CONN.

February 8, 1946

Commissioner State Police  
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Sir:

We wish to thank you and the officers of the Danielson Barracks for their fine work in recovering for us our Police Dog that strayed away last Sunday.

We especially wish to thank Officer Murphy who took our telephone call at the Barracks, and Officer McGrath for his excellent work in locating the boys that our dog followed, and his painstaking efforts that resulted in the return of the animal.

We also wish to state that Officer McGrath's persistent refusal to accept the reward we had advertised to pay, demonstrated very clearly, that your men cannot be paid, nor will accept gifts for doing their police work.

Yours very sincerely,

Fred A. Tunney

L  
E  
T  
T  
E  
R  
S



A  
P  
P  
R  
E  
C  
I  
A  
T  
I  
O  
N

531 Fine Street  
Meadville, Pa.  
February 12, 1946

Superintendent Connecticut Motor Police  
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Sir:

I would like to bring to your attention the efficient and courteous service of two officers of the Connecticut Motor Police, Officers Kennedy and Boyington, both of whom are apparently stationed at Willimantic, Connecticut.

Very early in the morning of December 21, 1945, the car which I was driving had a flat tire on U.S. Route 6 a mile or two west of Willimantic. It was a terribly cold morning, and the cold combined with the delay in my trip left me in a bitter mood. My bitterness and discomfort disappeared when Officers Kennedy and Boyington came along. They ordered me to sit near the heater in their patrol car while the two of them changed the tire on my car.

It is courtesy and service such as this that make motoring in the State of Connecticut a pleasure. It is a rare occasion to find police officers who consider it their duty to be of service to motorists as well as to enforce the law. To Officers Kennedy and Boyington: my personal commendation and my warmest thanks.

I hope that this letter will bring to the attention of their superiors the esteem in which Officers Kennedy and Boyington have placed your organization in the mind of an out-of-the-state motorist.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Siegel

37 Riggs Avenue  
West Hartford, Conn.  
January 18, 1946

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

Dear Commissioner:

The purpose of this letter is to express appreciation of the State Police force in general and Officer Steele in particular, who promptly and efficiently recovered my automobile when it was stolen on January 11, 1946.

In my short contact with Officer Steele I was impressed with his courtesy, thoughtfulness and quiet dignity.

With sincere thanks to your fine organization and trusting I will not have occasion to again call for your services, I am,

Yours sincerely

Peter E. Manion

L  
E  
T  
T  
E  
R  
S



A  
P  
P  
R  
E  
C  
I  
A  
T  
I  
O  
N

THE CONNECTICUT FOUNDRY CO.  
GRAY IRON CASTINGS  
Rocky Hill, Conn.

January 25, 1946

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

Gentlemen:

We wish to express our appreciation of the service Mr. Pomfret gave us in his recent investigation at our plant. We found Mr. Pomfret most efficient and pleasant to work with.

Through his efforts while here, it brings home to us the value of your organization. It really gives us a feeling of security to know of such men in your department.

Thanking you, we are

Yours very truly,

E. R. Spencer  
President

R. R. #2 Box 61  
E. Hampton, Connecticut  
February 13, 1946

Dear Sir:

I am taking this opportunity to express my husband's and my thanks to your officers for their kindness and consideration to us and our young daughter at the time of the tragic accident to Barbara Burton.

Because of their adept handling of the situation, our daughter now thinks that Officers Boyington, Conlon, Faith, and Mrs. Miller are very nice people to know and that the police are her friends.

That is an opinion that too few children hold of the police.

We congratulate you on the quality of the personnel working under you.

Sincerely yours,

Lois E. DeVore  
(Mrs. H. B. )

L  
E  
T  
T  
E  
R  
S



Waltham, Mass.  
February 13, 1946

A  
P  
P  
R  
E  
C  
I  
A  
T  
I  
O  
N

Dear Commissioner

I am writing you in reference to some fine work performed by the men under your supervision.

On February 9, 1946, my car was stolen from in front of a relative's home at 5:45 A.M. and shortly after, at seven o'clock, your State Police had recovered the car, and arrested the driver, who was then being held in the Westbrook police barracks. I had reported the loss of the car to the Pawtucket, Rhode Island Police, and through the police teletype shortly after, I was notified and proceeded to Connecticut to recover my car.

I feel that this was a splendid piece of police work and should not pass unnoticed. I tried to meet the two troopers involved and thank them personally, but was unable to contact them. However, I would appreciate it if you would commend and thank them for me. The names of the troopers are Chmielecki and Sullivan. I also want to thank Lt. Shaw and all the other troopers who were in the police barracks for their courtesy.

We, civilians sometimes are altogether too critical of our Police Departments, but I have always admired from afar the efficiency, alertness, and courtesy of our State Police.

Thanking you in advance for taking care of this for me,  
I am

Cordially yours,

James H. Reddy

ROCKY HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT

Rocky Hill, Connecticut

February 13, 1946

Dear Commissioner Edward J. Hickey:

We of the Rocky Hill Police force would like to thank the men of your department who so faithfully took over our territory while we attended the FBI training school. It would not have been possible for all of the men of our department to attend at one time without this service. It was a distinct pleasure to feel that our territory was in such competent and experienced hands.

We of the Central Police Training School want to convey our thanks to Officer Edward Dooling for presenting the excellent subject of Law of arrests. We enjoyed his lecture and the men profited from his knowledge and experience.

Very truly yours,

Elmer J. Edwards  
Chief of Police

L  
E  
T  
T  
E  
R  
S



# CRASH SERVICES

VOX-COP

PAGE I

FEBRUARY 1946

## AN AIRLINE CRASH

### A CIVIL IDENTIFICATION PROBLEM

By Lieutenant Frank V. Chameroy  
Connecticut State Police Bureau of Identification

The flaming crash of an Eastern Air Lines Douglas D.C.3 passenger plane, and the death of its 17 passengers and crew presented one of the most difficult problems of identification that ever faced men in our profession. In most instances, when a body is unidentified, finger prints solve the identification or relatives and friends view the body, but in this plane crash these usual means were out of the question because of the fire. Here we had 17 bodies burned beyond recognition - some were crushed and some dismembered. There were two factors, however, which cannot be overlooked, and which we believe made it possible to identify all of the bodies. First, the firemen did a wonderful job in putting the fire out before the plane and the victims were completely consumed. Second, the State Policemen assigned to the task of removing the bodies from the wrecked plane did a splendid job because, if they had not handled them very carefully, jewelry, watches, bracelets, teeth, and personal papers might have become separated from the bodies and could not have been used to identify them.

Under the personal direction of Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, several teams of State Policemen were organized at the scene of the crash for one purpose - the removal and speedy identification of the dead. The first team was composed of the emergency services of the State Police Department with trucks and every conceivable kind of emergency equipment. The second team removed the bodies from the smoldering heap of twisted metal and rubble, and placed them one by one in a clearing in the woods made when the emergency team cut down trees and cleared underbrush. The third team was the identification group, all trained for this work. As the bodies were placed in the clearing beside the wrecked plane, the identification team set to work. Two men thoroughly searched the body for anything that might be used to identify it. They carefully examined rings, watches, personal papers, inscriptions inside the rings or on the watch cases, and names on identification bracelets. Another officer recorded all the identification data on printed tags made up and always on hand for use in any kind of a disaster. (The tags are perforated in the middle and the information is the same on both halves. Each tag has a serial number on both halves one is tied to the body and the other retained by the officer, who records the number and all information on the tag in a master book. The tag number is thereafter written on everything pertaining to the identification of the deceased). Another officer tagged and



# C R A S H   S E R V I C E S

VOX-COP

PAGE 2

FEBRUARY 1946

placed in a cellophane envelope all the personal belongings found on and removed from the body. The envelope was then sealed. All this was done right at the scene of the crash before any of the bodies were removed to the various funeral homes. At the scene, 12 of the 17 bodies were positively identified - four males and one female were not immediately identified.

At the direction of Coroner Frank T. Healey, the 12 bodies identified were removed to three funeral homes in Waterbury, careful notation being made of the funeral home to which each body was taken. These bodies, identified by the serial number on the tag, were readily claimed by relatives and friends. The identification team did not have the aid of a passenger list at the time of the identifications. The five unidentified bodies were taken to a funeral home in Cheshire. Members of the Identification Bureau accompanied the bodies to the funeral home and others proceeded to the laboratory at State Police Headquarters where all of the personal effects found on the bodies were again carefully examined with laboratory equipment. It was found that all of the identifications made at the scene were corroborated by the laboratory examination of the personal effects.

The five remaining bodies were tentatively identified late on the night of the disaster. Dental charts were called for from all parts of the country. Three of the remaining male bodies were identified by dental work. The one remaining male was headless. On this headless body were found some scraps of clothing, consisting of a small piece of suit material, part of a shirt collar with the shirt size and sleeve length on it, a piece of long underwear, and a wedding ring without an inscription. The relatives of this one remaining male were contacted and their description of the clothing worn, plus the fact that the victim wore a wedding ring, matched in every detail with the information on hand. The one remaining female was identified when a relative came to the funeral home and made positive identification of a very valuable diamond ring, a diamond wedding ring and two guard rings worn by the deceased.

After all bodies had been removed, other officers proceeded to sift the ashes for valuables. This operation was very thorough and resulted in locating many items that would have otherwise been missed.

With the exception of finger prints, every known technique was employed in the identification of the plane crash victims, and, needless to say, without previous experience and training, it is doubtful that positive identification would have been made in so short a period. Knowledge gained by our officers in a recent course of instructions at Harvard University Medical School, Department of Legal Medicine proved very valuable in this case.



## EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Contributed by

Lieut. Walter J. Boas, Communications Officer,  
Connecticut State Police Department

The tragedy starts at LaGuardia Field, New York City's tremendous airport, the terminus for most of the great airways of the East.

The second section of Flight 16, which left Miami, Florida at 1:43 A.M. on this ill-fated day, January 18, 1946, made its scheduled stop at New York en route to Boston, having previously made stops at Charleston, South Carolina, and Washington, D.C. without incident.

Of the original passengers, only three from Miami remained in the great ship as it prepared for the trip to Boston. Even the three-man crew was changed for this last leg of the flight.

The New York-to-Boston passengers boarded the plane quickly, 11 in all, some of them "stand-bys" who were waiting at the airport unable to secure reservations, and all hoping to obtain a seat made available by a last-minute cancellation.

Exactly at 10:28 A.M., the plane left the airport and headed for Boston over Long Island Sound, Westchester County, New York, and southern Connecticut. This was just another scheduled flight, like thousands before it, without incident, with excellent weather conditions and a pilot with more than 5,000 flying hours.

Captain Roy Kuser, of Trenton, New Jersey, had trained pilots for the Air Transport Command during the war and specialized in aerial photography. His co-pilot was R.S. Knight, of Omaha, Nebraska, and the third member of the crew was F. Willard Bassett, Flight Attendant of Jackson Heights, Long Island.

At 11:06 A.M. the Communications Division of State Police Headquarters in Hartford, Connecticut, where the entire State Police Frequency Modulation Radio System is monitored at all times, was instantly alerted on hearing Station "I" (Bethany Barracks) radio their patrols to check a report that a plane had crashed in a wooded area, either in Cheshire or Southington. The dispatcher at Bethany added that several citizens of Cheshire had observed a plane with smoke streaming from it suddenly plunge straight towards the ground just as a wing had broken off.

Executive Officers at Headquarters were immediately alerted. Within a few minutes the first radio car located the scene of the crash in a wooded ravine near the State Reformatory in Cheshire. The officer radioed in the exact location immediately, together with the startling information that it appeared to be an airliner and completely enveloped by flames which were rapidly setting fire to the surrounding wooded area.

Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, before leaving Headquarters to take personal charge of the disaster, ordered all emergency equipment and all available officers dispatched to the scene.



# C R A S H   S E R V I C E S

VOX-COP

PAGE 4

FEBRUARY 1946

State Police ambulances from Bethany, Hartford, and Colchester, were dispatched to the scene by radio. Radio-equipped emergency trucks from Bethany and Hartford Barracks, containing first-aid, fire-protective equipment (asbestos suits, gloves, shoes, etc.), and power winches for removing heavy wreckage, responded to the radio call. All officers detailed to the emergency were trained in first-aid techniques.

The Radio Division, with portable field radios and portable electric megaphones, aided to supplement the Radio Sound Car for crowd and traffic control, inasmuch as this situation soon developed into a major problem.

The radio-equipped emergency truck of the Bureau of Identification and Photography Division was immediately dispatched. Officers from adjacent barracks and detectives of the Special Service Division were all guided to the remote wooded ravine by directions transmitted via radio from the Bethany Barracks.

The first officers on the scene quickly ascertained that there were no survivors. All aboard the plane were found in the flaming inferno which a few moments before had been a proud member of Eastern's Great Silver Fleet. This information, together with the number of the plane and a request for neighboring fire fighting equipment, was radioed to Bethany and Headquarters.

The United Aircraft Corporation of East Hartford, which monitors our radio system, offered the use of their radio-equipped crash and fire truck. This was gratefully accepted and dispatched to the scene.

The Communications Division at Headquarters, being the control point for the State Police radio, teletype and telephone systems, sprang into activity on receiving the first radio report from Bethany. Under the direction of Major John C. Kelly - executive officer, second in command of the department - the officers, dispatchers, teletype and telephone operators quickly performed the multitude of tasks associated with a disaster of this kind.

They transmitted orders; dispatched emergency rescue equipment; secured aid from fire departments in communities adjacent to the scene of the crash; notified the State Aeronautical Department and the C.A.A.; checked the major air lines for identity of the plane; secured passenger lists; answered hundreds of telephone calls from persons seeking information about the passengers, from newspaper reporters and from news reel companies; sent the information to all Connecticut Commercial Radio Stations by TWX so that the public might be informed; and finally sent dozens of radio, telephone and teletype messages in an effort to quickly identify the 17 badly burned bodies found in the wreckage. This was all the more difficult because the Eastern Airlines had only a few addresses or telephone numbers of the passengers.

A woman with a baby, accompanied by a nurse, who had made the trip from Miami, was listed as from Newton Center, Massachusetts, but most of the other passengers were "stand-bys" who at the last



moment hurriedly wrote their names on a paper just before boarding the plane. These names were scribbled, hard to read, and without any addresses. Bodies burned and mangled beyond recognition - baggage smashed to bits and burned - clothing, jewelry, and personal belongings all heaped together in a wet charred mass - watches all stopped at 11:05 A.M. - such was the picture confronting the Identification officers and those attempting to identify the bodies for the next of kin.

Through teamwork, all the resources of the State Police Department were thrown into the sudden problem of rescue - fire fighting, recovery of bodies and personal property, identification, traffic and crowd control and communication - all were put into action in the matter of seconds. All coordinated through communications - officers in asbestos suits recovered bodies even before the flames were extinguished; emergency trucks with power winches and steel cables removed large trees which had fallen across the wreckage and which pinned down several bodies; the four-wheel drive ambulance moved the bodies from the deep ravine to waiting hearses on the near-by road; bodies were closely examined at the morgue to establish identities; teeth, rings, watches, and shreds of clothing were all indexed and tagged -- gruesome but necessary work.

Traffic and a great crowd of the curious (some in cars, some on foot, souvenir-seekers) were controlled by a squad of traffic experts aided by sound cars, portable electric megaphones and two-way radios.

Through teamwork, all but two of the bodies were identified that night and the other two the next day - through teamwork many valuable personal belongings were recovered.

The condition of the bodies indicated that all victims had probably died as a result of the terrific impact when the plane crashed straight down into the ground.

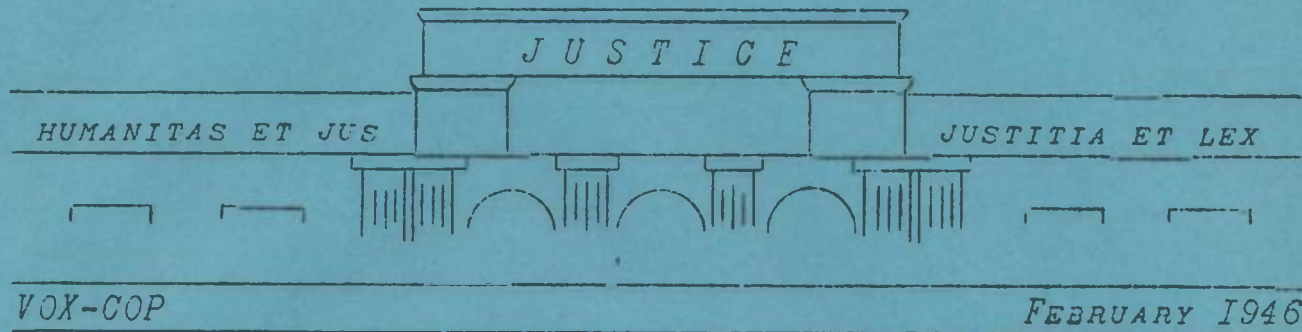
Finally, the plane wreckage was guarded throughout the night so that all the evidence might be preserved for the Coroner and Federal investigative agencies seeking the cause of the accident. The officers' lonely vigil was broken only by the portable police radio in their contact with Headquarters.

To climax the emergency, another plane crashed at the Wallingford Airport when its motor stalled just after the take-off at 2:00 P.M., resulting in injury to the three occupants and necessitating further dispatching by radio of officers and emergency equipment to the scene.

To further complicate the emergency situation, a call was received at the Communications Division at 1:45 P.M. from the Air Sea Rescue, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, reporting a radio-controlled Navy plane was out of control and headed north from Cape May, New Jersey and expected to crash in Connecticut or Massachusetts. More radio and teletype transmissions alerted all local and State Police Stations and Connecticut Airports.



F A I R F I E L D C O U N T Y  
C O U R T O F C O M M O N P L E A S



Sentence  
for  
SHORT WEIGHT COAL DELIVERIES  
by  
Hon. John T. Lwyer, Jr.

BY THE COURT:

My only criticism of the recommendation of the Prosecuting Attorney is that it is entirely too lenient for a chronic, persistent violator of his ilk, who, if the recommendation is adopted, will be getting away with a series of frauds of this kind upon paying a nominal fine and serving a very, very limited time in jail.

Except that the public will be rid of this menace, if this promise is carried out, there is no justification for sending him to jail for such a short period as thirty days. This is petty thievery, petty larceny of the worst kind, apparently persisted in over a long period of time.

The sentence of the City Court, it would appear at first glance, to be more situated to the offenses or series of offenses than the penalty that is recommended; not only to check Bader but to check anybody else who might be tempted to indulge in the same nefarious business.

A petty thief who would go out on the street and snatch a woman's pocketbook is a gentleman by comparison to one who would impose upon poor people in this manner.

There isn't anything good that can be said about him and the general public would be well rid of him if he should be in jail for a good long stretch. He might even contaminate some of the fellow prisoners in the jail whose offenses are more decent, if that term could be used, than this sort of business.

I refuse to accept the recommendation.

The penalty of the Court is that, on the First Count, he be confined in the County Jail for a period of three months and on the Second Count, for a period of three months and on the Third Count, that he pay a fine of \$100. along with the jail sentence on the First Count and a similar fine of \$100. on the Second Count and a fine of \$50. on the Third Count, without a jail sentence.

These jail sentences shall run consecutively and not concurrently.



# STYLES IN CRIME

VOX-COP

PAGE I

FEBRUARY 1946

## KILLER RETRACES PATH FOR POLICE IN L. I. SLAYING

(Herald Tribune)

Mineola, L.I., Feb. 7.--Denvil Edmond Dotson, a battered and trembling killer, returned this afternoon to the scene of his crime--but this time in handcuffs.

Escorted over the path he had taken Monday during and after the shooting of Patrolman John West, the twenty-four-year-old West Virginian was accompanied by a squad of detectives, District Attorney James N. Gehrig and a court stenographer. The confessed slayer smoked cigarettes incessantly during the three-hour re-enactment of the crime and escape and took his captors over an eight-mile route.

At the completion of the tour, during which the nervous prisoner poured out a stream of incriminating detail, he was arraigned on a charge of murder in the first degree and remanded to jail.

Dotson first took the party to Brush Hollow Road near Jericho Turnpike where the patrolman had stopped the car in which Dotson was speeding with another man and four women. Then he told how Patrolman West had ordered him into the patrol car and started for the Syosset police station. He pointed out a lonely stretch of road midway between the station and the Turnpike, where he pulled a gun from a specially-built vest pocket and fired twice. The shooting occurred about 11:30 a.m., he said.

He added a new detail to the case by stating he had ordered Mr. West to stop the car and let him out but that instead the patrolman had jammed on the brakes

and grappled with him. Dotson took the party to the estate of former Governor Miller and showed how he jammed the car into a thicket to hide it.

Dotson then led the group to the road where he had gotten a lift and then showed them the station where he had taken a train to Brooklyn and met Armando Bartililio, the other man in the car. Bartililio, it was learned, had driven away from the scene of the arrest and abandoned the car after sending the four women back to Brooklyn by train. He was held for grand jury action on a charge of receiving stolen property.

Two of the women who had been in their company on Monday were arraigned as material witnesses.

Although Dotson was suspected for a time as the slayer of two Manhattan shopkeepers, a check of his gun by the Police Department Ballistics Bureau showed that his bullets did not match those which killed Lorillard S. Tillotson and Irving Weiss.

---

## GUN RETURNED

Walter Hass, 36, a discharged war veteran, opened a parcel post package yesterday and found the .35 caliber Belgium pistol a burglar had stolen from his Chicago food store Jan. 20.

The \$190 the thief had taken wasn't enclosed, but a note gave Hass momentary encouragement. It read: "I thought this might be a souvenir. You'll find the dough in the walk in back."

Hass and detectives followed directions in their search, but the \$190 wasn't found.



TWO ACCUSED IN L.I. POLICE  
SLAYING SEIZED

Captured in Auto Chase;  
Gun Used in Killing is  
Found; 4 Women Held

(Herald Tribune)

Two men wanted in the slaying Monday of Patrolman John West, of the Nassau County police, were captured at 7:30 p.m. Feb. 6 after a wild automobile chase along DeKalb Avenue, in Brooklyn.

The prisoners' car was forced to the curb by two police cars between Nostrand and Marcy Avenues after three shots had been fired at the fleeing pair.

One of the men, identified as Denvil Edmond Dotson, twenty-four, of Clendennin, W. Va., was said by police to be the sandy-haired suspect who was being taken by Patrolman West to the 2d Precinct in Syosset, L.I., before the policeman was found shot to death in his highway patrol car on the estate of former Governor Nathan L. Miller near Syosset.

The other prisoner is Armanda Bartolillo, nineteen, of 877 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Both men were formerly inmates of the reformatory at Elmira, N.Y.

A .38-caliber revolver, which police said is the one carried by Patrolman West and used in the slaying, was found in Dotson's car.

The chase and capture climaxed four and a half hours of events which included the earlier surrender or arrest of four women who admitted being with the prisoners in the car halted by Patrolman West.

Detective Joseph Cavanagh, riding with another detective in a police sedan, spotted a car speeding on DeKalb Avenue. The police pursued it with Detective Cavanagh firing three shots at

the car ahead. The shots attracted Patrolmen Charles Saylor and Vincent Mazzeo, who joined the chase in their prowl car. None of them knew that it was Dotson in the speeding car.

Reaches for Revolver

The faster prowl car sped ahead of the police sedan and after drawing alongside the car driven by Dotson forced it to the curb.

Bartolillo leaped out and disappeared into the cellar of a house near by with Cavanagh at his heels.

Dotson remained behind the wheel and reached for a revolver on the seat beside him as Patrolman Mazzeo approached the car and opened the door. The alert policeman, gun in hand, swiftly brought the butt of it down on Dotson's head and felled him.

In the mean time Bartolillo was trapped in the cellar by Cavanagh and dragged out to the street.

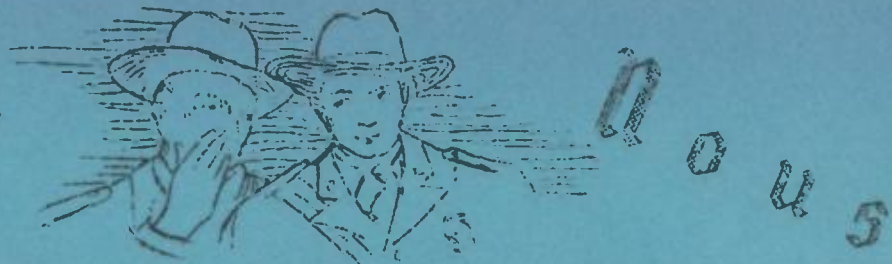
The prisoners were taken to the Gates Avenue station, where Dotson was identified from a draft card in his pocket.

In another room at the same station were the four women, who told police earlier they were passengers in a car with two men known to them only as Eddie Dotson and Frankie when Patrolman West halted them.

\$2 RETURNED IN \$4 HOLDUP

Providence (UP) --William Card struck up a conversation with a stranger and invited him to a cafe where the stranger paid both checks. Then the stranger retaliated by producing a gun and announcing, "This is a stickup." When he found Mr. Card had only \$4 in his pocket, he gave him back \$2, remarking, "We'll go 50-50 on this deal."





"The secret of education lies in respecting the pupil"

Scene: A Courtroom  
 Litigation: Uncontested Divorce  
 Witness: A Police Officer

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY  
 PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY

Q: You are a Policeman?  
 A: Yes, I am.

Q: Did you receive a complaint from Mrs. . . . . , who just testified against her husband?  
 A: I did.

Q: As result of this complaint what did you do?  
 A: On the following day, with another Police Officer, we went to the ... where (defendant) was alleged to be living with Mary Doc.

Q: Where was that?  
 A: In South W. . . . .

Q: Did you find them there?  
 A: We found Mary . . . . . there.

Q: Did you later see the defendant?  
 A: Yes.

Q: Did you talk with him?  
 A: We did.

Q: Did he make any statements with relation to his conduct with Mary . . . . . ?  
 A: Yes.

Q: Have you the statement with you?

A: Yes, I have.  
 Q: I beg your pardon?  
 A: I have.

DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEY

May I offer this statement?

Q: This was signed by the defendant?  
 A: Yes.

EXAMINATION BY THE COURT

Q: Who wrote it out?  
 A: I wrote it out.

Q: Is it your claim that you wrote it as he gave it?  
 A: Yes.

Q: What was done after you had written it out?  
 A: I read it to him and asked him if he was sure it was the truth.

Q: You didn't have him read it?  
 A: Yes, I had him read it and read it with him.

Q: What do you mean? Did he read it to you aloud or didn't he?  
 A: He read it.

Q: Aloud?  
 A: I don't recall now whether aloud or not; then I read it to him.

Q: How would you know he read it if he didn't read it aloud?  
 A: I believe he did it aloud. It is ordinarily done that way.



- Q: I am not interested in what was ordinarily done. I am asking you what was done here, if you know?
- A: I don't recall whether he read it out loud.
- Q: When you get on the stand you say under oath he read it. You don't know whether he read it, do you?
- A: I feel quite sure that he did read it.
- Q: But you cannot remember whether he read it aloud or not?
- A: That's right.
- Q: There is no other way you would know whether he read it, is there? There is no other way you would know he read it, is there?
- A: Well, possibly not.
- Q: What other way would you know he read it?
- A: He told me he had.
- Q: That is what you rely on. What was the occasion of reading a statement to a man who had already read it himself?
- A: It is a court requirement by our department.
- Q: I am not interested in that. Do you know of any sensible reason why you should do so?
- A: The only sensible reason is that I am required to do it by our department.
- Q: You don't attempt to find any reason in the requirement?
- A: The department requires it, I imagine, because they want to be sure the accused is certain the story is correct.
- Q: If he had read it aloud there would be no need of it, would
- there?
- A: There still would be as far as I am concerned.
- Q: You would think a man who read a thing aloud might not know what he read: is that it?
- A: No.
- Q: Say what you want to say, Officer. I am tired of wasting time. I am trying to find out why this peculiar situation is here with regard to this statement. This man is not here to take care of himself but I intend that his interest shall be safe-guarded. It says "I have read the above statement and it has been read to me." Isn't it obvious Officer, that was not read aloud by him?
- A: No, Your Honor.
- Q: You don't know whether it was read aloud or not; is that it?
- A: I don't want to swear he read it aloud, Your Honor. I am not certain of it any longer.
- Q: Have you any reason to believe he did read it aloud?
- A: Yes sir, because I asked him to read it.
- Q: Aloud?
- A: Not aloud; no.
- Q: The only thing you have been asked about, Officer, is whether he read it aloud. I don't want any more evasions. The fact you are a State Policeman does not prevent your commitment for contempt. Have you any reason to believe he read this statement aloud?
- A: I don't recall, Your Honor, whether he read it aloud.
- The Court: That is all. I have no further questions of this witness.



# POLICE TRAINING IN CONNECTICUT

VOX-COP

PAGE I

FEBRUARY 1946

## CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE IN-SERVICE TRAINING

In-Service Training for members of the Department started at Bethany Training School Feb. 11 and will continue each week for a five-day period until March 2. Edward Mongeon and Harry Campbell, Red Cross Instructors, are assisting Lieutenant Leo J. Mulcahy, Commanding Officer CSP Training School, in the First Aid courses. Credits for training are included in Departmental Service Ratings. Good Service Ratings determine yearly salary increases for state policemen.

## POLICEMEN SAY TRAINING IS OVERDONE

New Course Session Called Off  
Following Protests to Mayor

(New Britain)

Police department officials with-held comment Wednesday night on the scheduled training for police personnel which failed to take place. Mayor George A. Quigley put a damper on the school when he indicated "several" policemen approached him and said they did not want to attend.

As a result, the school was postponed pending "further study."

Chairman Carlos A. Richardson and Chief William C. Hart had "no comment" on the situation but some department members said they were "sick and tired of attending this and that school without even getting so much as an extra hour or two off."

According to Mayor Quigley, several policemen have just returned from the armed forces and they and others indicated they did not feel they should be deprived of two hours of their own time for each six weeks. He said the matter will be given further study.

## POLICEMEN COMPLAIN OF SCHOOL WORK

(East Hartford)

As a number of East Hartford policemen protested the order directing them to attend weekly sessions of the Police School Thursday, Frederick L. Maharan, president of the Board of Police Commissioners, and Police Chief Timothy J. Kelleher issued a joint statement that they had received no complaints on the matter, and were therefore in no position to take action on the protests.

The policemen made the complaints to Council President Edward B. Stevens at the opening session of the school Thursday. The main argument was that they were required to attend the schools when off duty, without pay. The policemen referred the council president to the Hartford Police School, which has been conducted the past two seasons during working hours, with policemen attending while on duty, thereby receiving pay while in class. Mr. Stevens' attention was also called to the New Britain Police School, which was cancelled Wednesday night after similar complaints from New Britain policemen.

## THREE STATE POLICEMEN GET AWARDS FOR STUDY

Three members of the Conn. State Police Department have received fellowship or scholarship awards from the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. The awards provide officers an opportunity to keep abreast of the latest developments in traffic problems.

Officer Vernon Gedney of Portland, stationed at the Westbrook Barracks, has received an Automotive Safety Foundation Fellowship of \$650.

Tuition scholarships of \$250



each have been awarded to Officers Edward J. Dooling of Naugatuck, stationed at the Hartford barracks, and Albert Kimball of Stafford, stationed at the Stafford Barracks.

State Policeman Albert H. Kimball, who received wide publicity for filling the pulpit at the Staffordville Church when the pastor was ill and for baking a cherry pie when a Courant editorial writer tried to determine the extent of his talents, leaves to attend Northwestern University's

police school in traffic problems as a scholarship student.

Policemen Kimball was designated an alternate when the Automotive Safety Foundation awarded \$650 as a fellowship at the institution.

These three officers were among seven of the C.S.P. considered for the 1946 Traffic Institute Awards. All of the seven were selected by the Commissioner as eligible because of their outstanding police services during the year of 1945.

---

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

CITY OF DANBURY  
CONNECTICUT

February 6, 1946

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

Dear Commissioner:

In behalf of Mayor William J. Hannan, our police commissioners and myself, I wish to thank you for your contribution to the success of our police training school thru the cooperation of Lieutenant George Remer of the Westport Barracks, pertaining to Written Statements, Confessions, and Dying Declarations, as discussed by him on the night of January 7, 1946.

All of the attending officers were high in their praise of Lieutenant Remer's capabilities, as an instructor. His discourse was certainly enjoyed by all members of the class.

I wish also to thank you personally for your fine talk on the evening of the graduation exercises, for which you have received many compliments, and assure you that in no small way was it appreciated.

Again expressing my sincere thanks, I am,

Very truly yours,

George J. Schoen  
Chief of Police



# IN-SERVICE STUDIES

VOX-COP

PAGE I

FEBRUARY 1946

## BITS ABOUT THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY TRAFFIC INSTITUTE

by

Sergeant Leslie Williams

Back in the early nineteen-thirties, Evanston, Illinois began to attract nation-wide attention as the "Safest City in America". The police department of that city had made great strides in the field of traffic control, and had reduced traffic injuries and deaths to an unprecedented minimum. Such an impressive record was not the result of pure chance. It had come into being because of a sound program of traffic control properly backed by public support.

The moving spirit behind this effective program was Colonel Franklin M. Kreml, present head of the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and at that time in charge of the Traffic Bureau of the Evanston P. D.

As the fame of Colonel Kreml and his colleagues spread to police departments all over the country, many inquiries were received concerning the work being done in Evanston. Police officials began to visit that city to study their effective traffic control system. Eventually, much of Colonel Kreml's time had to be devoted to meeting and instructing these visiting policemen.

It was at this time that the plan of a traffic school was brought forth by Colonel Kreml as a substitute for this informal type of instruction. From a very small beginning, this progressive policeman has seen his brain-child grow into the present Northwestern University Traffic Institute.

The police traffic training course at Northwestern University opened in 1933 with a short session of three weeks. Over 900 "police officers of all ranks have attended these short courses, coming from nearly every state in the country, from state, county and municipal departments of all sizes and types, and from the military police".

In 1936 the first long course, a nine months session, was started. The war made it necessary to condense this long session into a five-months intensive course. With the graduation of the Fall class of 1945, two hundred-seventy five police officers had attended these long course sessions.

This Fall class of 1945 was a typical Traffic Institute group. Policemen from all parts of the United States, from Canada, China, and the Philippine Islands attended this session. These men, ranging in rank from Captain to Patrolman, took off their uniforms, picked up books and pencils, and went back to the schoolroom, some for the first time in many years.

The work is difficult, and there is always more than enough to do. Each day the long hours in the classroom are followed by an evening of typing and study. There is little time for anything but work.

The subject matter of the course is very extensive and is not restricted to the limited field usually referred to as "traffic work" in the everyday police routine. Many of the subjects apply equally as well to the field of criminal investigation.



Professors from the regular university staff instruct in their own fields, but when police traffic matters are being discussed, the instructors are all former policemen. The studies presented in this field are not based upon "college bred" ideas, but upon practical working systems in use in police departments through the country.

The institute is constantly in touch with all developments in the police-traffic field through the cooperation of the IACP. The work of the school is closely allied with the Safety Division of the IACP, and members of the field staff of that organization serve as instructors at the Traffic Institute.

The institute makes every possible effort to prepare police officers and administrators "to meet the serious problems confronting all responsible for safe, rapid and efficient motor vehicle transportation".

Most of the students have been in police work for many years, and many have been in traffic work and accident investigation as a specialty, so they are aware of the serious nature of the work.

One of the greatest values of the course is the intimate association with policemen from other departments, and the comparing of notes with them. The familiar words, "now in my department we do this" were constantly heard both in and out of the classroom. There, away from the routine of police business, patrolmen gave their opinions and argued freely with Captains and Lieutenants. The idea a man presented and not his rank, was the sole guide.

There at Northwestern University, practical policemen rub elbows with 'teen age college students, with college professors, and with prominent men in the field of police traffic administration. These policemen are really in earnest. They believe that this country is faced with a great and terrible problem in the field of traffic control, and they are preparing themselves to meet this problem.

The ways of policemen over the entire country are very much the same. Different terms are applied to many common activities. When policemen get together, as they do at N.U.T.I., the sectional barriers that have come into being because of a lack of understanding are quickly broken down. A common interest in a common problem is the starting point in this understanding. Men from the North, South, East and West sit down together, and find that they are all "in the same boat". Such understanding and the exchange of information and ideas which are a necessary part of it, has done much to standardize police procedure throughout the country.

Many friendships are made during the five months at the University. All who attend learn much about the problems of the other policemen and about the working conditions in other departments. Real facts are bound to come out in such a long association. By a comparison of such facts, may I say, that in our department we have very much to be thankful for, we have so many advantages never ever noticed until we see how the other fellow lives and works.



# AROUND THE CIRCUIT

VOX-COP

PAGE I

FEBRUARY 1946

## BARRACKS CLOTHES DEPOT

(Stafford Press)

Sub Station C, State Police, has been designated as a pickup depot for the Victory Clothing Drive in Stafford.

Although the Barracks was not included in the list of depots published in the Press last week, many contributors naturally assumed that clothing for Europe's needy should be left there. Consequently, the Station has received about a half ton of shoes and under and outerwear, etc.

Lieutenant Harris H. Hulburt, Commanding Officer, says: "Keep the clothing coming-- we'll pass it on its way to where it will do the most good."

## STATION "D" DANIELSON

On January 15, 1946, Station "D" held its first annual dinner in the K. of C. Hall with the entire personnel inviting their wives or sweethearts. Distinguished guests included Commissioner and Mrs. Hickey, Major Kelly, County Detective and Mrs. Rowe Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. James Forbes, and Departmental Chaplain Rev. Clarence Wagner. Seventeen youths from the various towns in our territory were invited as part of the Departmental program. A bountiful turkey dinner was served by our chef, Earl Capron, assisted by a sextet of Knights of Columbus. Lieut. Clarke, acting as toastmaster, called upon the distinguished guests for remarks, which were much enjoyed. Commissioner Hickey announced at this time that a State Police-sponsored recreation

program for young people will start in the Danielson Station area in the near future and that this will eventually be extended throughout the state in an endeavor to bring the youths of the state into a closer and more cooperative contact with the officers. A program of songs, dancing, imitations and magic was presented by a group of very talented artists procured from New London by Off. Robert O'Grady. Commissioner Hickey's fine color movies of outstanding dedications and parades were shown. Dancing to the music of the juke-box closed the evening.

On Saturday morning, February 9, at the Plainfield Community House, groups of boys from the towns of Canterbury, Plainfield and Sterling reported to Off. Robert O'Grady. As the initial step in our juvenile recreation program, Off. O'Grady instructed them in the fundamentals of basketball and organized teams for the tournament which Station "D" plans during the month of March. Several other such gatherings have been planned for the near future in the various parts of the territory. Plans are afoot for play-off games in the northern and southern sections, with the finals to be played either in Putnam or Danielson.

Lt. Col. Royden Konopaska stopped at the barracks one day last month. After a stormy crossing which took 32 days, Roy was doubly glad to be back in the U.S.A. When asked why he didn't fly back, he volunteered the information that he had refused the opportunity because the last



group of seven planes that had returned to the States had run into difficulty, and as he didn't want to take any chances, he elected to come back by transport. As it turned out, he had occasion to question his choice as the ship ran into heavy storms at sea and the engines picked this particular time to stop. So that the ship could maintain an even keel, part of the troops had to be used as ballast during the high seas. Roy said that the members of the female contingent appeared to be better sailors in a crisis than many of the men but that everyone seemed to take the difficulties philosophically.

Sergt. Leslie Williams stopped in at the station to pick up his equipment, automobile and uniform, before assuming his duties in the Traffic Division at HQ. As always, Les had some interesting stories to tell about his experiences. After much urging he admitted that he had been graduated from Northwestern University Traffic School with a high standing. He seemed reluctant to tell us just how high but we have heard it was close to the top. Being a studious person, Les enjoyed every minute even though it was hard work.

Our policewoman, Susan Kenyon, had the pleasurable experience of being thanked by a girl whom she had arrested. She was approached on the street one day by the girl in question, who stated that Mrs. Kenyon's interest in her case and her good advice had "shown her the light"; that she was now sticking to the straight and narrow path and that this included church attendance twice a day.

Alphonse "Pop" Clocher spent a few days in the Day Kimball Hos-

pital as the result of too much good eating at his sister-in-law's on New Year's Day. "Pop" loves to eat and hates to admit that this had anything to do with his stay in the hospital. He says that it was the cold weather that got him down. Anyway, he's back on his job as houseman and we are all glad to see him.

Any day now, Officer Brown or Officer Guilbeault can be seen on Route 12 about one mile south of Danielson, scanning the sky for a chicken hawk that is annoying the farmers in that section of the town. We expect to hear momentarily that it has been brought down. As readers of this column have learned, Officer Guilbeault has been successful in the solving of several skunk cases, so we know the chicken hawk will be apprehended.

After 14 years with a "butch" hair-cut, Off. Robert Brown is letting his hair grow. He's bought a comb in anticipation of using it, but as far as we can see it will be several weeks yet before he can use it with any degree of success.

Sergeant Herr has moved in with his "in-laws" until such time as he can find a suitable home within the territory to rent or buy. Officers Brown and O'Grady are not so fortunate as to have "in-laws" near the barracks, however, and are still frantically looking for a place in which to live. We look daily for an advertisement in the papers for a good used tent for sale.

Where ex-Coast Guardsmen spend their vacation seems to be a carefully guarded secret. Off. Bill Stephenson put on 20 pounds



after eating his mother's cooking for three weeks. Off. Joe Donovan has just recently returned from his vacation but we failed to notice any change in his avoirdupois. Sergeant Herr, Officers Brown, Johnson, and O'Grady still have their vacations in prospect. Quartermaster Fred Brandt will have to order new uniforms for them if they emulate Bill Stephenson.

"Bob"  
Special Danielson Reporter

STATION "F" WESTBROOK

"Observations from the  
Stationmaster's platform"

Melodies of praise for that State Police Clinic, sung by press and public alike, is sweet music to the personnel at "F" who worked so hard to make it a success.

The boys at "F" majoring in hit and run investigations -- and solutions. Two tough ones recently broken by Officers Dunn, Suchanek and Ferguson, typify the sometimes compromising disparities in crimes of the same general type. In the first case, the only clue was the victim's body, in the second, the entire side of a large truck.

Ex-Rookie Jim Dwyer pulling his weight.

"Charlie" Pritchard slightly benumbed by problems incident to his coming marriage.

Captain Ralph Buckley's soothing imperturbability.

"Joe" Suchanek's understand-

able pride in dissertations on the new son and heir - Peter Joseph - born December 27, 1945.

Sgt. "Mike" Murphy's tall, terrible, tale telling ability relegated to second place with the return from the Coast Guard of Spin-me-a-sea-story-Sullivan.

Town of Chester proud of her adopted son Frank Chmielecki and his work in the Narramore case.

"Joe" Glynn and "Tommie" Ahern becoming inured between vacations. Capable and enthusiastic, they "fit".

Those complimentary nostalgic implications in the "Vern" Gedney notes from Northwestern, make us happy. Feeling's mutual, Vern, and good luck. At least tie Les Williams.

That "Off the State Police Blotter" front page column of the weekly "Deep River New Era", building prestige.

Good idea on those large boots, Lieut. Brandt -- room for an electric blanket or two for these "below zero" night searches in the woods.

Good public relations - that bushel of crustacean delicacies from Station "F" to the warden of the North Carolina State Prison, courtesy of Officers Suchanek and Fersch.

Sergt. Michael J. Murphy retires with the close of business Feb. 28. The Sergeant's impaired health prompts rest and relaxation.

"Sage of Hidden Lake"



Woman's Club Hear  
Talk By Policewoman Simmons

The Chester Woman's Club met on the evening of February 8 with a very good attendance despite the weather conditions.

The guest of the evening was Mrs. Harriet Simmons, policewoman from the Westbrook barracks. She spoke on the many phases of juvenile delinquency, its causes, dangers, and tragic endings. Her information was based on actual cases.

---

STATION "K" COLCHESTER

Over hill and dale, in the territory of Station "K" patrolled Officer Andreoli with his thoughts on Station "E", as usual. (By the way -- what has this Station "E"?) These thoughts, in no way disturbed the business at hand.

Meeting a car without a front plate he saw in his rear mirror that this vehicle contained the blue and white plate of a neighboring state. When the operator was checked he was without a driver's license and registration. This alert, young Officer immediately contacted this station and found that there was no record. However, after talking to the boy, he decided to bring him to the station for questioning.

State Police in Massachusetts was contacted and had just received word of this car being stolen from Dedham. The boy admitted that he had taken the car without permission and was held here until the following day, when he was escorted home by Officers from Dedham.

A complaint was received at this station that a gentleman in

Hebron, returned home after an absence of several weeks, which he spent in the Hartford Hospital and found that his home had been entered. He had lost a shotgun, a watch and an old pair of gloves. Officer Andreoli was assigned to investigate this complaint and has unearthed two young men who have been doing a nice business of pilfering and making sales in Colchester. The evidence is fast filling our new evidence room.

While interviewing a young lady who is employed by one of our local attorneys, this gentleman inquired about one of the new officers who is right on his toes when it comes to apprehending law violators in our community. Good luck to you boys. Glad to have you with us.

While Officer LaForge was on his way home early in the morning on February 13th, he noticed that there was a car parked on a side road with its lights burning. He went up the road and found that this was a car reported stolen a few hours before. The Operator was sitting in the front seat and was unconscious. Officer LaForge immediately looked for signs of life in the man and when he found same, reported to this station and rushed the man to the Middlesex Hospital. After a fifteen minute examination he was pronounced dead. Further examination showed that this man had a wound, covered by a dressing. This was diagnosed as a stab wound.

Investigation is being conducted by Captain Buckley and Lieutenant Rivers, Officers LaForge, Conlon Et Al.

The prevailing peace and quiet



which usually reigns in our midst was shattered on January 31st. It is still undecided if this was because we were loosing Texas, or because we were getting some new men added to our family. No doubt, if Tex had been here it wouldn't have been necessary to call out the Marines when a local broncho buster found his horse marooned in the hay loft. Now, all you scoffers of Colchester! We are on the map when the Associated Press is interested. (But!!!) (Vox-Cop)

Station "K" has just received word that a recruit for the State Police Training Academy Class of 1969, has just arrived at the Hartford Hospital. The proud father is Officer Thomas O'Brien. Congratulations, O.B.

In the wee hours of the morning of January 27th, Officers Faith and Fersch, the Fearless Twins, were riding herd on busy Route 16 in the Town of East Hampton, when Officer Faith became involved in a game of tag with a deer. After a brief chase the deer was "it" and Officer Fersch issued a pedestrian warning to the quickly expiring stag. The lack of elementary first aid at this accident was perhaps foremost in starting Fersch down to Bethany for a five-day refresher. All evidence duly devoured.

"Diet Smith"

"When you lose your sense of humor, get a job running an elevator, because your life will be a series of ups and downs, anyhow."

SAFETY-MINDEDNESS

"MARTYRS FOR A CAUSE"

It's not for us to question  
Those who died in vain -  
Those who died in battle  
Or who tried to beat a train.

But looking at traffic records  
Of the year that's past and gone,  
We wonder what the outcome  
If this continues on?

Two hundred, seventy-five persons  
Young and old alike,  
Died thru needless action of someone -  
Maybe, just a look, to left or right.

Fifty thousand dollars  
In property alone  
Can never replace a loved one -  
Or fill a vacant home.

An untold number were injured -  
Maybe maimed for life.  
These accidents didn't just happen,  
Causing the untold strife.

Maybe they were martyrs  
For the cause of right.  
Won't you give a helping hand  
And save your name - a blight?

To them we dedicate this message  
That others then may heed  
The right of life of others -  
To you, for all, we plead.

Contributed by Ervin E. Kuhnke,  
Patrolman - Colorado State Patrol

"It takes but a second to administer a rebuke, but it may take a life-time for the one who has been rebuked to forget it."



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 con-  
duct myself so as to uphold the honor of the Department.”