

Vox-Cop

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CONN. STATE POLICE DEPT.



EDWARD J. HICKEY,
Commissioner

SEPTEMBER 1946

We must think today of Our Children's Tomorrow

VOX-COP

September, 1946

OUT-OF-DOORS IS NEEDED BY MODERN YOUTH

By ELDON C. GEYER

Michigan Youth Guidance Commission

Michigan Police Journal

OUR ANCESTORS of necessity had to spend much of their lives out-of-doors. It must have been a pleasure for them to come inside after a day's toil. Today a majority of us must work in stores, offices, factories and schools. Not everyone today knows what a pleasure it is to get out in the open. Over 60 per cent of the people in the United States now live in cities. Millions of people have to spend much of their lives in artificial, and often unhealthy and unattractive, surroundings. Such people are shut away from the great out-of-doors with its rejuvenating possibilities.

With production-line methods and the commercializing of almost everything, it is not only possible but highly probable that our society will continue to become more complex, more competitive, more artificial, and less conducive to good living. We need to balance our lives by deliberately including those experiences which can best be described as a partial "return to nature."

We have modern transportation, electric lights, and all the rest of the improvements for living, but our ancestors had that something called the out-of-doors and had it in abundance. We are now engaged in a struggle to reclaim some of it for our own generation. This should be a winning battle because people are finding out that the out-of-doors makes for the good life.

There is a constantly increasing demand for books on outdoor subjects. A surprisingly large number of families is making plans for a few acres out in the country. There is an all-time-high interest in gardening and landscaping. The supplying of equipment for outdoor sports, including hunting and fishing, has become big business. The trek to the resorts and public parks is expected to continue for longer periods throughout the year. Winter sports in the north country are again receiving much attention. Picnics, camping, hiking, boating, photography, and nature study are subjects for conversation in almost any group.

Young persons spend too much time indoors for their own physical, mental, social, and emotional good. A recent survey of the high school graduates in New York City revealed that during the first 16 years of their lives the students spent only two and one-half years out in the open. The rest of the time these young persons were barred from the advantages and benefits offered by the out-of-doors. Selecting only a few of the outdoor advantages, we would mention the education and discipline, the health and recreation, and the aesthetic and spiritual values. There are still other values which come to young persons who work and play and live out-of-doors.

Education with the discipline of the out-of-doors is receiving atten-

tion. School people are discussing the values of farming, gardening, forestry and camping but mostly as a kind of novel experiment. Although the educational resources of the out-of-doors are so abundant and inexpensive and the lessons learned so valuable, it will be some time before the schools use the out-of-doors as a classroom as it should be used. Before the children in our schools can sing "Michigan, My Michigan" with full understanding, it will be necessary for them actually to see more of their great state.

Just why should subject matter always be taught "inside" four walls while the material and the action come from the "outside"? The schools have a wonderful opportunity to get youth OUT—out into the real subject matter and where real action takes place. It has been said by scientists that in any cubic foot of earth, taken from the fields or woods, there are enough materials for a lifetime of study and research.

While the out-of-doors is admittedly a great physical laboratory, that is not all of the story. In every community there is also a social structure to be rebuilt. The physical and the social are tied together and present real and persistent problems to be solved such as rural and city slums, poor and unproductive soil, polluted and neglected rivers and lakes, fire hazards, and general lack of proper planning for

playgrounds, recreation and "youth centers" of various kinds. Schools venturing into the great out-of-doors for community service such as mentioned above would be bringing pupils face to face with the real problems in their communities.

The discipline of the out-of-doors is exacting. Nature knows no favorites. Nature's laws must be obeyed or the penalties must be paid. For example, it is quite likely that poison sumac and you do not mix, and the law to "keep away" must be observed or the penalty will be paid--by you. Such examples, however, represent only one aspect of the qualities and characteristics taught out-of-doors. Youth, when given the opportunity, can gain much from observing the industry of the bees or the perseverance of the beaver. There are still finer lessons to be learned and the deepest mysteries are to be found in nature's storehouse.

Recreation out-of-doors has no real competitor as a builder of health. Nowhere else can youth get sunlight, fresh air, exercise and beauty, all in one. The late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, founder of the world-famous Battle Creek Sanitarium and promoter of biologic living, could not say and write enough about the benefits of the out-of-doors as a health builder.

In the book titled "It's Fun to Keep Fit" is the following preface: "To all men and women who have the initiative to devise their own amusements." Few would disagree that young persons depend too much on commercialized recreation and not enough on their own initiative. The out-of-doors has a mellowing and a quieting effect on persons who are suffering from too much speed and too much greed.

Everyone believes in the out-

of-doors for health. Youth needs more opportunities and facilities to get out into the open. The problem of reaching the many fine parks, camps, and lakes is only partly solved by good roads and highways. For many young persons the American Youth Hostel with its plan of "hiking and biking" holds wonderful possibilities. In this connection, since bicycles furnish about 80 per cent of the transportation for youth hosteling, bicycle paths along the highways are needed. This is a project which deserves consideration in the interest of youth. Recreation naturally has become a subject of national interest. There are many reasons why our young people should travel around our state, and one reason is to learn of its possibilities for building health and in providing wholesome recreation.

Aesthetic and spiritual values are present in nature. The out-of-doors has beauty and it preaches sermons. You cannot see this beauty or hear the sermons by reaching out to turn on the radio. It is necessary to go out under the sky and look and listen and think and feel. Someone has aptly said that being out with nature is communing with the Creator. It can be observed that the forces in nature cooperate, and that there is harmony. This is a lesson for youth.

In this age of national and international strife, another and more civilized picture should be held up to youth by demonstrating that it is possible for nations to live and work together in peace. Likewise, people in local communities have problems which can be solved only by a high type of cooperation and by application of the Golden Rule. This is the most difficult thing to bring about in any community. Perhaps people live too close to each

other, or wear uncomfortable clothing, or don't take time to play, but regardless of the reasons, it is apparent that people are more human out-of-doors. Observe, for example, the change which comes over an irritable man when he gets in a boat on one end of a fish pole. Here, also, is a lesson for youth.

People are much more tolerant of each other when they are out in the open. Picture a long and tiresome hike through the wilderness, the cooking of supper, the campfire, and the sleep at night with your non-cooperative, non-social citizen. The chances are you would see some good sportsmanship even in your "worst enemy." Such are some of the therapeutic values of the out-of-doors for youth, where sham and insincerity are exposed and where true values and genuine character are revealed.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STATISTICS
(Thompsonville Press)

The last official report--several months ago -- by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of Criminal Investigation of the Department of Justice, showed that juvenile crime in the country was decreasing. Recent events, however, showed that this may have made everyone over-optimistic, and juvenile wrong-doing throughout the United States, it is believed may be increasing. But we are not alone. England, in 1945, had the largest number of minors arrested in the past ten years. The peak age for juvenile crime there was 17. There, some kids operated in gangs up to twelve in number. All crime increased in London itself. There were 129,000 indictments last year, which was up from 103,000 the previous year. The last year before the war, the figure was 95,000.

CITIES, STATES ACT
AGAINST DELINQUENCY

Parents, Police, Clubs
Push Drives to Cut
Crime Tendencies

(Hartford Courant)

Communities in the United States are on the move with a seemingly endless variety of programs to keep youngsters too busy for juvenile delinquency.

These drives are spontaneous but determined. One may be an inexpensive \$40 investment in baseball equipment such as Rawlings, Wyo., police credit for sharply cutting minor mischief; another may be simply a Saturday night hoedown amid the gas tanks in the garage of a public-spirited citizen at Jacksonville, Fla., or the more forceful technique of Ottumwa, Iowa, where parents are hauled into court when the youngsters violate curfew rules.

In some cities civic clubs, educators or social welfare outfits take the lead. Frequently the police are out front. Occasionally the teen-agers themselves have the responsibility for channeling youthful pep away from gang activities into more acceptable outlets.

The urgency of the juvenile problem is stressed by Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics for 1945, the most recent available. These show that while the general nationwide crime increase over 1944 was 12.4 per cent, "the predominating age among arrested persons was 17, and age 18 was second." The report said that persons under 21 committed 30.1 of the rapes, 33.5 per cent of larcenies, 35.2 per cent of robberies, 61.1 per cent of auto thefts. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover recently declared that the country faces a "potential army of 6,000,000 criminals"

and said the main need was increased parental control.

States Make Studies

At the top level of current efforts to improve the shining hours of adolescent years are studies undertaken at the behest of state officials in Florida, Minnesota, Washington and New Jersey. In the first two, advisory committees have made recommendations to the governors; in the latter pair, legislative boards are to report to the 1946 legislative sessions.

A dozen other control programs have been started by cities during the past year. At Albany, N.Y., a parent training institute is being developed under sponsorship of the Kiwanis Club and other groups, and a separate citizens committee project calls for the creation of a guidance clinic with a psychiatrist and nurse catering to children and parents. The Altoona, Pa., council of social agencies failed to get funds for a proposed special police bureau for juvenile cases, but in November the city votes on a new tax to set up playground and recreational facilities.

Important in Buffalo's program are the year-old neighborhood recreation councils set up by the social agencies' council, and at Newport News, Va., a municipal judge has sponsored the conversion of wartime civilian defense fire stations into boys clubs.

On the pacific coast, Police Chief L. V. Jenkins of Portland, Ore., has proposed organizing a 400-man auxiliary police force and youth counsellor division to which all cases involving minors would be channeled.

Programs Similar.

Although the individual programs vary in detail, the methods

of juvenile welfare control usually bracket into one or more classifications in cities where programs are well organized. Parent training clinics are part of the programs in Dallas, Houston and Austin, Texas; Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; Des Moines; Boise, Idaho; Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Child guidance preventive efforts, usually under special police bureaus, function in Uniontown, Pa., Philadelphia, Jersey City, Boston and Washington.

Police organizations have taken the lead in setting up community recreational programs in Baltimore, Washington, Indianapolis, Cheyenne, San Diego and New York. At Morristown, N. J., each policeman on the force is held responsible for the behavior of a fixed number of boys in his section of town. The New Jersey legislature at its last session established a diagnostic center to aid courts in understanding needs of individual children.

Several cities are finding that youngsters police themselves with advantage if given the chance and responsibility. City Judge John Kelly of Buffalo, N.Y. invites youngsters to sit in on Sunday morning sessions of City Court. He believes the move has helped cut delinquency. In Baltimore, student representatives from all junior and senior high schools have organized the Baltimore Youth Advisory Board, which has recommended establishment of a school to train and educate parents of delinquents.

San Antonio, Texas -- Someone called the police dispatcher and said, "There's a lion at large in the 1300 block of Broadway! Send an officer -- hurry!"

The officer found the lion. It was stuffed, having ceased to roar years ago.

CASE HISTORIES

(FOR THE RECORD)

VOX-COP

September, 1946

Neither Time Nor a \$3000 Offer Has Yet Solved Riley Murder Case

By State Police Officer Henry Kaliss

UNSOLVED homicides are rare in the Connecticut State Police Department files, but those listed as "unsolved" are often subjected to review when new evidence is found or a new "tip" received.

Nearly nine years have passed since Alice Louise Riley, an attractive, buxom, spinster, was found dead in Newington under peculiar conditions.

Discovery of her cold, lifeless body one winter day in 1937 started an initial investigation that continued for several months but finally terminated without an arrest. Several theories were advanced as to the circumstances surrounding the death, but none of them were conclusive. The motive for the brutal slaying remains one of the major puzzles.

Neither the passage of time nor the offer of a \$3000 State reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for her brutal slaying have helped solve the strange case.

THIS is the story as it appears in the case file:

While searching for a Christmas tree to erect in their home during the Yule season, Peter, Francis and Joe Desovich of Mountain Road, Newington, discovered Alice Riley's body in the woods near Sanitarium Road during the afternoon of December 23, 1937. It was lying in a section near a clearing commonly known as a "lover's lanc" adjacent to a picnic area used by Boy Scouts during their hikes.

Five minutes after the brothers completed a telephone call to the State Police barracks at Hartford, state policemen began their investigation.

They found the dead woman lying on her back with both arms outstretched. The lower part of her body was exposed. She had been severely beaten before death and her head was swollen to grotesque proportions. Investigators observed a number of scratches on the left side of her face and cheek. There were several black and blue bruises on her legs about the thighs, calves and feet.

Bruised, swollen hands were turned toward the sky as if in supplication.

A THOROUGH search of the area produced several personal articles. A brown leather bag with strap handles was found empty. One shoe was close to her body while another was 11 feet from it. A brown stocking and torn pieces of underwear were added to the list of personal effects.

After an examination by Dr. Harold A. Howard, medical examiner, the body was removed for an autopsy.

The victim's clothes were peculiarly arranged. The arrangement was carefully noted. She had been lying on her coat, dress and slip while a corset was found underneath the body. The corset had been unhooked naturally and not pulled apart forcibly.

Investigators noticed a large amount of dry, clotted blood on the right side of the pink slip, but there was no blood on the dress or coat other than on the beaver coat collar, where it had evidently seeped from her battered head. No blood or wounds were found on the body to account for the wide large stain on the woman's slip.

The contents of the handbag were scattered about on the ground. Inexpensive jewelry, a set of rosary beads, bingo chips and other feminine articles were picked up from the ground. No identification papers of any kind were found during the search.

POLICE checked the area for tracks, but no tire marks or footprints had been retained by the hard frozen surface of the earth.

A small pool of oil nearby told authorities the body had been transported to the isolated spot in Newington by someone driving a car with a leaky crankcase.

The theory that she had died elsewhere was borne out by the fact that bloodstains or indications that a struggle had taken place were conspicuously absent.

Alice Riley had no doubt fought desperately for her life. She was a strong woman who

had resisted, force with force but had finally been overcome.

Although no identification could be made at the scene, State Police Lieutenant Frank V. Chameroy established her identity within 15 minutes through a cleaner's mark found on her dress.

SEVERAL questions entered the minds of investigators at this point:

Was Alice Riley's death a sex-inspired crime or was the body merely left in a setting to give police such an impression?

Did a tipsy motorist strike her with his speeding auto and then remove her body from the roadside after finding her dead in an effort to delay discovery of his crime?

Was the empty pocketbook an indication the victim had been killed while resisting robbery?

At 34 Pawtucket Street, Hartford, the victim's parents informed State Police their daughter had been a practical nurse. They declared they knew of no one who might have been considered her enemy, adding that she had few male acquaintances while she considered many women close friends.

They could give no information regarding Alice's death and declared they hadn't seen her since Monday.

Where had she been from the time she left her home that Monday with gay Christmas ideas in her mind until she was found dead that Thursday afternoon?

The autopsy was completed. Dr. Henry M. Costello, in charge, declared Alice Riley died as the result of a brain hemorrhage caused by the severe blows on the head. The examination revealed there had been no criminal assault. An analysis of undigested food indicated death had followed a light lunch by a matter of hours.

IN AN effort to trace Alice Riley's movements since she had left her parent's home, investigators began a long series of interviews.

A Mrs. G. told them Alice had come to her home Monday afternoon where she stayed until she

left that evening to attend a Hartford bingo game. After the bingo game was ended, Miss Riley returned that same evening to be an overnight guest at Mrs. G's home. She took leave of her hostess early Tuesday afternoon.

A Mrs. P. informed investigators she had been in Alice's company Tuesday evening at a Charter Oak Avenue grille. After spending some time at that location she declared they had left and entered a nearby restaurant where they had coffee and hamburgers. They separated after eating the midnight snack.

It was determined that Alice Riley was last seen alive by this witness at 12:45 a. m. Wednesday, December 23, at the corner of Buckingham and Main streets, Hartford.

Her movements from that time until her body was found at 3 p. m. the next day were a mystery to authorities who found each promising lead running into a blank wall.

Officers found themselves checking a multitude of "tips."

They checked a Hartford policeman's story of a suspicious car he had stopped early Thursday morning.

They located a green car reported seen in the Newington area the night before the body was found.

They investigated every person they felt might have information on the case, pursuing the theory Miss Riley did not meet her death in the secluded spot in Newington where her body had been found. They believed she had been killed elsewhere by a vicious rain of blows.

It was clearly evident to them that Miss Riley, at the time of her death, was dressed solely in her slip. It was saturated with blood, but there was none on her

dress or coat.

Was she about to retire for the night in a friend's home when she became embroiled in an argument with a man? Had she been beaten and then washed of blood and put to bed while unconscious? Did her assailant hesitate to call a doctor, feeling that she was in no danger of death only to find she had succumbed to her injuries? Fearing scandal if authorities were notified, did he carry her to his car, take her to the deserted spot in Newington and then leave her there--dead?

Was her pocketbook cleared of papers to hinder identification and then her clothing pulled over her hips to make the crime look like that of a sex fiend?

State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, who was Hartford County Detective at the time of the murder, and other investigators worked actively on the case for several months, centering their activities in Hartford.

Today, although public interest in the case has died after the passage of nine years, details of the case are still vivid in the minds of Commissioner Hickey, Lieutenant Paul Lavin, Lieutenant Chameroy and State Policemen Harry Leavitt, Wallace Nelson and Charles Pritchard who spent a considerable amount of energy on the fruitless investigation.

The answers to these key questions would bring the case to a successful conclusion:

Where did Alice Riley go after she was last seen at the corner of Buckingham and Main Streets in Hartford at 12:45 a. m. December 22, 1937? Who did she meet after that time? Where did she die? Who transported her body to Newington?

Entre



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VOX-COP

September, 1946

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS SUMMARY

(Taken from the Semi-annual FBI Bulletin of July, 1946)

Urban Crime Trends

The widespread increase in crime noted last year continued into 1946 with a 13.0 percent rise recorded during the first 6-month period according to the reports of 1,997 cities representing over 88 percent of the Nation's urban population. Although each category of crime rose, murder and robbery stood out with jumps of 28.5 percent and 31.8 percent respectively. Negligent manslaughters were up 19.2 percent and other increases were: Burglary, 17.0 percent; auto theft, 15.5 percent; aggravated assault, 10.0 percent; larceny, 9.8 percent; and rape, 1.6 percent.

Crime Rates, 1946

Generally the highest crime rates are in the large cities particularly for the more serious offenses, although the smaller cities showed the sharpest increases this year in more categories than the larger communities. The highest rates for crimes against the person are in the South Atlantic and East South Central States while the Pacific States show the largest figures for offenses against property.

Value of Property Stolen

The general increase in the number of crimes committed during January--June of 1946 was accompanied by an increase of 4.7 percent in the value of the loot taken in the average offense against property. Thus, the to-

tal value of property stolen in robberies rose 22.1 percent; in burglaries, 27.0 percent; in larcenies, 20.4 percent; and in auto thefts, 12.6 percent.

Ninety-six percent of the stolen automobiles and 18 percent of other stolen property were recovered.

Rural Crime Trends

A 19.6 percent increase in crime was registered in the rural areas during the first half of 1946 compared with a similar period of the preceding year. The 20.9 percent rise in murders was not so great as the upswing in the urban areas but in all other classes the rural upward trend was sharper. Most pronounced were the increases in robbery (48.4 percent) and auto theft (34.3 percent), while other rural crimes rose as follows: Aggravated assault, 23.8 percent; negligent manslaughter, 22.9 percent; burglary, 17.9 percent; larceny, 13.0 percent; and rape, 8.3 percent.

Persons Arrested, January-June 1946

Of the 309,302 fingerprint arrest records received for filing during the first half of this year, 41 percent were arrests for major violations and over 10 percent of the total arrests represented females. Despite a general leveling off of the upward trend in youths arrested, those under 25 years of age represented 55.6 percent of those charged

with robbery; 62.2 percent of the burglary arrests; and 76.8 percent of the arrests for auto theft.

Of the total arrests 53.4 percent were repeaters and 56.1 percent were arrested outside of their State of birth.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1945

During 1945 the police arrested the slayer in 85.1 percent of their criminal homicide cases and the assailant in 75.9 percent of the crimes of rape and other felonious assault. Of the crimes against property, 25.9 percent were cleared by arrest. For individual offense classes the percentage cleared was as follows: Murder, 86.9; negligent manslaughter, 82.7; rape, 74.1; aggravated assault, 76.2; robbery, 36.2; burglary, 31.3; larceny, 22.8; and auto theft, 26.4.

Persons Found Guilty, 1945

Over 80 percent of the persons charged by the police were found guilty in court. The figures ranged from 40.0 percent for negligent manslaughter to 89.0 percent for driving while intoxicated.

Police Department Employees

April 30, 1946

There were 1.67 police department employees for each 1,000 inhabitants as of April 30, 1946, according to the reports of 3,178 cities representing 98 percent of the Nation's urban population. The number of employees per 1,000 ranged from 0.90 in cities under 10,000 in population in the West North Central States to 2.84 in New England cities with over 250,000 inhabitants.

Police Employees Killed, 1945

Fifty-nine police employees were killed in the performance of their law enforcement duties during 1945 in the foregoing 3,178 urban communities. While the rate was 40.6 police employees killed per 5,000,000 inhabitants for the country as a whole, the number killed per unit of population was generally higher in the small communities than in the large metropolitan cities.

POLICE WIVES ALLOWED 30 SECONDS

Chicago -- Sweethearts rate higher than wives at the State Police station in suburban Blue Island.

Lt. Carl Relli issued an order limiting personal calls of his station personnel as follows:

To new girl friends, one minute; to sweethearts, two minutes; to fiancées, two and one-half minutes, to wives, one-half minute.

A WEEK LATER--

Chicago -- Lt. Carl Relli has had to amend his order setting a 30-second time limit on telephone calls between state policemen on duty and their wives.

The wives objected when Relli, with romantic sympathy for unwed members of his station personnel, allowed one minute for conversations with new girl friends; two minutes to sweethearts, and two and one-half minutes to fiancées.

So now wives get 45 seconds.

N.J. STATE POLICE 25TH YEAR

Open House Held
To Observe Anniversary

(Herald Tribune)

Trenton, N. J. -- The twenty-fifth anniversary of the New Jersey State Police was observed Sept. 7, with all crime detection and criminal apprehension facilities of the organization throughout the state open for inspection by the public. More than thirty headquarters and sub-stations of the troopers held open house from Tuesday through Saturday.

The department headed by Colonel Charles H. Schoeffel, numbers 414 troopers and officers and eighty-five civilian employes equipped with modern methods of communication, transportation and crime detection. It was organized with seventy-five men in 1921, with an equipment of sixty-one horses, twenty-six motorcycles, a car and a truck.

(Via Western Union)

Col. Charles H. Schoeffel
Superintendent of State Police
Trenton, N. J.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW JERSEY
STATE POLICE FOR QUARTER CENTURY
OUTSTANDING GROWTH AND PROGRESS.
MAY THE COMING YEARS BRING EVEN
GREATER SUCCESS.

Edward J. Hickey,
Commissioner
Conn. State Police

TO CONNECTICUT FRIENDS

I felt your kindness everywhere I
went:
A full-blown smile adorned each
radiant face.
The flowered hills exhaled a
friendly scent,
Welcoming us to nature's calm
embrace.
The shy uncertain spring had fits
of tears,
And kept us home, though brooks
rejoiced and sang
Their boyish songs to lull our
thunder-fears,
Till all the chimes of summer
boldly rang.
Green harmony prevailed among the
hills,
Soothing the heart of everyone we
knew:
Creative effort--nature's leafy
frills--
Sipping companionship, like
chalice dew.
My pinioned spirit often longs
to fly
Where Housatonic hills invoke
the sky.

--Elizabeth Antonova
In The Hartford Times

KOSS NAMED COUNTY DETECTIVE

Rockville -- State Policemen Arthur A. Koss has been appointed county detective for Tolland County according to an announcement by State's Attorney Donald C. Fisk. Koss resigned from the State Police to take the new position.

Officer Koss joined the State Police in November, 1930, and two years later was assigned to the Stafford Springs Barracks, remaining there until his assignment to the state's attorney's office three years ago.

2,000 POLICE ROOKIES SWORN
BY MAYOR O'DWYER

(Herald Tribune)

Appointment of approximately 2,000 young war veterans to the Police Department recently is totally unrelated to the current truck and shipping strikes, Mayor William O'Dwyer said.

"The appointments are part of a plan conceived last December, before I took office, after conferences with Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander --not something thought up last night."

Speaking at the 22d Regiment Armory, at swearing ceremonies for the first group of 2,004 men, Mayor O'Dwyer said: "This is still far from an adequate police force. We shall have to keep going until we have what we need-- up to 19,000 patrolmen." (The Police Department now has 15,333 men. Together with 2,004 men, its ranks will be swelled to 17,337, still 1,465 short of its normal quota of 18,802.)

Largest group ever sworn into the Police Department at one time the veterans, all between twenty and twenty-nine, created a favorable impression on on-lookers. Lean, tanned and tall, they followed the words of advice given by the Mayor and Police Commissioner with complete attention.

Commissioner Wallander urged them to do their best, and added: "The whole city is watching you."

Mayor O'Dwyer, a patrolman himself from July 13, 1917, to June 23, 1924, warned them that a policeman's job was loaded with two temptations -- the temptation to be ruthless and the temptation to accept bribes.

"Some policemen," he said, "feel that a badge and club gives them the license to push people around. It does not. Your relationship with people must be an

intelligent, friendly and kindly one.

"People out to break the law will try to enlist your aid. If they can't fool you into it, they'll try to buy you.

"Develop a Conscience"

"From today on, develop a conscience and be prepared. Don't let them do that, please. I hope that this city will have reason to be proud of all of you."

As an inspiration to the new recruits, eighty-four officers were promoted at the ceremonies. Five deputy inspectors were made inspectors, six captains were made deputy inspectors, twelve lieutenants were made captains, twenty-five sergeants were made lieutenants and thirty-six patrolmen were promoted to sergeant.

Commissioner Wallander said 502 of the new men will start schooling at once while the other 502 begin "field work" in the company of older patrolmen. They will be paid \$2,150 plus a \$350 cost-of-living bonus the first year and get a \$100 increase every six months until they reach the normal patrolman's salary of \$3,500.

READ IT OR NOT

By Tomp
(Torrington Register)

Speaking of the state police, the more we see them in action the more convinced are we that Connecticut has an organization to be proud of -- an organization of splendidly trained and highly efficient men, doing a swell job 24 hours of the day.

APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

September, 1946



CITY OF MIDDLETOWN MAYOR'S OFFICE

SALVATORE T. CUBETA
MAYOR

MUNICIPAL BUILDING
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
TELEPHONES 3208 - 3209

LUCINDA M. LAPPOSTATO
SECRETARY

August 22, 1946

Commissioner Edward Hickey
State Police Barracks
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for your cooperation in assigning State Police to come to our assistance on Saturday Evening, the day of our Welcome Home Celebration at which huge crowds assembled. Your officers' work in handling the traffic and other police problems that naturally arise during the traffic congestion that we experienced in Middletown was outstanding.

The rainy evening certainly did not help matters in any respect but rather made driving very precarious. However, your men handled the problem in such a manner that not one complaint was registered. This, in my opinion, speaks very highly for the efficiency of the officers.

With sincere best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

SALVATORE T. CUBETA
MAYOR

APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

September, 1946



MAYOR
FRANCIS R. DANAHER
MICHAEL B. CARROLL, CHIEF

Department of Police

MERIDEN, CONN.

30 August 1946



COMMISSIONERS
HARRY J. DRUCQUER
HORACE C. WILCOX
ARTHUR F. TAYLOR
FREDERICK R. SLAGLE

Mr. Edward Hickey
Commissioner of State Police
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Ed:

I am writing this letter to thank you and the members of the State Police for the valuable service and fine cooperation rendered in the search for a lost boy, one Kenneth Panciera of Thorp Avenue, this city, whose body was found late today in the waters of New Dam.

The entire effort and loyalty to duty by members of your department helped to keep up the hope and morale of the parents of the boy during the trying hours of the search and we of the Meriden Police Department appreciate these fine services rendered.

Very truly yours,

Michael B. Carroll
Chief of Police

APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

September, 1946

COMMISSIONERS:

LIVINGSTON G. ST. GEORGE,
CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM H. PATTEN,
CLERK
FREDERICK W. ALLING
J. CARL HUISKING
WALTER L. PIERSON
A. HERBERT CARLSON



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
MEMORIAL HALL
NORTH HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

CHIEF OF POLICE:
JOSEPH V. CASTIGLIONI

September 10, 1946

Edward J. Hickey, Commissioner
Connecticut State Police

Dear Sir:

The undersigned wishes to express his appreciation for the splendid services rendered by the officers of the Bethany Barracks detailed to traffic duty by Lieut. Clarke on route 5 Washington Ave., North Haven, on September 6, 7, & 8, during which time the North Haven Fair was in progress.

The control of traffic was planned and mapped out by Lieut. Clarke and everything worked smoothly. Both your commanding officer and men should be commended for their excellent performance.

Again thanking you,

Very truly yours,

Joseph V. Castiglioni
Chief of Police

jvc.aac.
Copy.
File.

APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

September, 1946

WOODBRIIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT WOODBRIIDGE, CONNECTICUT

Commissioners:
John J. Ryan, *Chairman*
Clifford E. Miller, *Secretary*
H. B. Fisher



Chief
Kenneth W. Howland

August 19, 1946

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

Dear Commissioner:

I wish to express my thanks to your department, and to Lieutenant Victor J. Clarke and the men under him who were assigned to assist us with traffic during the Church Carnival and Fireworks on the 17th and 18th of August, 1946.

Due to the efficient work, I am pleased to report that there were no accidents and no injuries, though there were in all probability about 20,000 persons who passed through the area.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kenneth W. Howland".

Kenneth W. Howland
Chief of Police

Copy to Lieut. V. J. Clarke.

APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

September, 1946



The McBee Company

945 MAIN STREET
BRIDGEPORT 3, CONN.

TELEPHONE
5-3973

J. L. MAYER, JR.
BRANCH MANAGER

September 6, 1946

Lt. Remer
Westport State Police Barracks
Westport, Connecticut

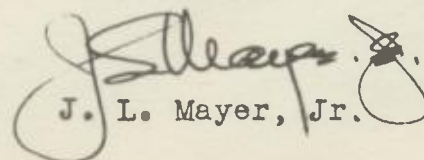
Dear Sir:

I wish to express my appreciation for the manner in which the Trooper on the Dispatch Desk at noon, September 4th, assisted me when my car was broken down on the Parkway near the New Canaan Gulf Gas Station.

I would like to particularly comment him on his choice of Arnow's Garage. Robert Arnow appeared on the scene quite promptly, towed me out of the soft high grass onto the Parkway and pushed me until my car was started, for which services he charged me the very reasonable sum of \$2.00. Therefore, I naturally feel that Robert Arnow should be favored when such emergencies as mine are reported to your Headquarters.

Again let me express my appreciation for the assistance and courtesy shown me by your office.

Very truly yours,


J. L. Mayer, Jr.

JLM
/
vbd

APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

September, 1946

J. H. BUNNELL & Company

Established 1878

MANUFACTURERS OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

215 FULTON STREET

NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

J. J. RAFTERY
President

September 9, 1946

Superintendent,
State Police
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Sir:

I cannot refrain from writing to express to you my deep appreciation for the courtesies extended to me by members of your force from the Westport Barracks when I had the misfortune to be caught in the driving rain the Thursday before Labor Day, on the Merritt Parkway.

These gentlemen were courteous, sympathetic and decidedly helpful in getting me in contact with an A.A.A. Station. I doubt very much the State Police force of any state in the nation could surpass them in the above respects.

I recall the names of two of the State Police, who were Messrs. Reynolds and Smith from the Westport Barracks.

Respectfully yours,

J. J. Raftery

APPRECIATION LETTERS

VOX-COP

September, 1946

The Mutual Construction Company

MAPLE AVENUE

Rocky Hill, Connecticut

TELEPHONE 9-4422

August 17th, 1946

Commissioner of State Police
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Sir:

I felt that you should know of the exceptionally fine service that my wife and children received from one of your State Troopers by the name of Ernest Harris.

While Mrs. Haynes was returning from New York via the Merritt Parkway, she had the misfortune to have a serious engine breakdown which prohibited the car from moving. Patrolman Harris arranged for a wrecker to take the car away and also saw that Mrs. Haynes and the children were left with relatives who live in a nearby town.

I want you to know how much I appreciate this service.

Very truly yours,

Reginald K Haynes

Reginald K. Haynes

RKH:H

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

VOX-COP

SEPTEMBER 1946

THE HARTFORD COURANT
Editorial Department

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

Dear Sir:

Voicing, I am sure, the sentiments of all my neighbors in this village, I wish to express appreciation of the splendid service rendered the community recently by officers of your department.

Not only have the men cleared up the dastardly theft of chickens from the Tolland County Temporary Home for Children but I understand Officer James McCormick and others are still working to unearth perpetrators of an outrage in the Church at Vernon Center.

As I recall, Trooper Edward Formeister, Smiegel and Koss are among the group who are giving us commendable 24-hour service. As your department is the only police force we have, it is all the more gratifying to realize they are so faithful.

Sincerely yours,

Cliff Knight
Vernon Center

State Police Commissioner
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Sir:

Recently I had occasion to call upon the services of the State Police at the Bethany State Police Barracks. I am writing this letter to bring my case to your attention because of the commendable manner in which the matter was handled by Trooper Edward Higney and Sgt. J. Foley.

When I discovered the theft of money brought about by forced entry into my store, I immediately notified the State Police at Bethany by telephone. Their response was very prompt and upon their further investigation of the case, proved to be courteous and very efficient, for the two thieves were captured within a day. We are well aware of our good fortune in having the full sum of money returned, and are grateful for the efforts which the police have demonstrated. Needless to mention that it is with a feeling of pride that I cite this instance to you, for it is only another example of the goodwill that has been formed toward men who have shown such

keen interest and kind understanding in protecting our welfare and property.

We are very grateful to both Trooper Edward Higney and Sgt. J. Foley.

Yours very truly,

Joseph J. Steinecker
Oxford Road
Seymour, Conn.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY OF BRIDGEPORT

Bridgeport 2, Conn.

Col. Edward J. Hickey
Connecticut State Police Department
Hartford, Connecticut

My dear Colonel:

Just a word of commendation for the splendid work of the State Police. I am twice indebted to them.

In the first instance, the Westport Barracks rendered a great service in stopping me before I got to the toll gate, and giving me an important message from my office.

In the second instance, one of your State troopers at the Ridgefield Barracks did exceptionally good work in connection with the theft of various items at my Candlewood camp, and recovered several of them, and apprehended the two young fellows who raided the camp.

It is such a great service and good work that makes one take off his hat to the State Police and its able supervision.

With all best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Lewis A. Shea

My dear Sgt. Herr,

Please accept for yourself and Officers Jos. Donovan, Frank Shay, Marcus Johnson our sincere thanks for your fine cooperation in locating our daughters, lost while blueberrying.

Very sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Leon F. Clarke

57 School Street
Danielson, Conn.

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

VOX-COP

SEPTEMBER 1946

ASHTABULA AUTO PARTS CO., INC.

PARTS - TOOLS - EQUIPMENT

337 Center Street
Ashtabula, Ohio

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

Dear Sir:

On the night of September 3rd, 1946 officers of your department had occasion to apprehend a boy age 15, who had run away from home, borrowing my company's truck for transportation.

After he was picked up and I was notified of his whereabouts, he and I came into contact with several employees and officials of your department.

The patrol officer, Salvatore B. Esposito - #159, who took the boy into custody, the Detention Home matron, O.M. Hamilton, and everyone else all along the line, did their work so well and exercised such good judgment and discretion, that I feel I would be indeed ungrateful if I failed to mention how pleased I am.

Often a superior in charge of a group feels he has selected good people, given them adequate facilities with which to work, and trained them well; but too often he receives few thanks from those who should be thankful, and little evidence that the hard work and planning he has done is appreciated.

I hope that this thank you note will be received as a pat on the back for yourself, and I hope that it will make it possible for you to pat the backs of the appropriate people for a job well done.

Very truly yours,

ASHTABULA AUTO PARTS CO., INC.

Richard F. Whitaker, Mgr.

79 New Litchfield St.
Torrington, Conn.

Commissioner Hickey:

I want to thank you for sending Det.

Sgt. Menser after the boys and myself and taking us to Hartford. It was very interesting to us and we enjoyed ourselves every minute. I appreciate the privilege of being given the opportunity of seeing Headquarters and the Governor's Mansion also other places of the City that were shown us, besides a nice dinner. That day will always be a "Banner Day" to me. Please thank Miss Collins and Det. Sgt. Menser also for their part in helping us to have a wonderful day.

Sincerely your friends,

Robert Knox
Thomas Telman
Herbert Hulse
Bruno Bagnascki

20 Greeno St.
Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I was stopped by Officer Surible who was very courteous to me.

I can gladly say that your State has some fine Officer not as we in Mass. have pictured them.

Yours truly,

Leon L. Gould

Dear Sir:

I am writing to express my thanks to the State Police Dept. and to Detective John J. Zekas for the recovery of my car Conn. VJ-242, stolen on Aug. 11 and recovered on Aug. 24 in Granby, Conn.

I am extremely satisfied with the efficient manner in which Detective Zekas recovered the automobile. It is such efficiency which reflects great credit on Detective Zekas, and the State Police Dept. of Conn. Thanking you again I am,

Yours truly,

Joseph F. Burke
12A Florence St.
Hartford, Conn.

IN-SERVICE STUDIES

VOX-COP

September, 1946

AUTOMOBILE ARSON INVESTIGATIONS

By William J. Davis

PART II

The Electrical System. Shortage in the electric wiring is the most common excuse offered for the origin of an automobile fire. The chances of a modern automobile developing a fire from a short in the wiring sufficient to destroy it are practically negligible. Engineers have virtually eradicated this hazard through design, conduit and the use of fireproof materials. Evidence of a short can be located if the wires are not melted away completely.

1.) Inspect the wiring in the vicinity where the short is supposed to have occurred.

2.) Bear in mind that the small blaze that starts from a short must be close enough to an inflammable substance to spread the fire.

3.) A short will melt the strands of wire apart and cause small beads or knots of melted wire to form on the ends. Wires that are burned in two will be sharp pointed.

4.) Check the battery. Check its connections. If there is no battery in the car, see if the evidence shows it was in the car before the fire. If there has been a metallic substance which has joined the positive and negative cables or posts, this is evidence of deliberate intent to short the electrical system.

5.) A short in the wiring sufficient to cause a fire will usually exhaust the battery.

6.) If the fire started from a short while the motor was running, the distributor points will

be stuck or fused.

Motor, Radiator and Parts Under and Near the Hood. There is not much here for the flames to feed on. The only possible place for an accidental fire at this location is around the fuel pump, carburetor or at the wiring. Check for the cause of any other heat. Any evidence of a fire on the front lower part of the motor not attributable to the above parts indicates the use of inflammables.

1.) Check the motor by turning it with a crank to see if compression is good. Consider the fact that serious motor trouble may have been the motive for the fire. Examine the cylinder head and motor block for cracks.

2.) Lead melted from any lower or outside seams of the radiator is definite evidence of inflammables.

3.) The fan belt will not usually burn in an accidental fire.

4.) When gasoline is poured on a motor, the rubber cushions for the front of the motor will sometimes show evidence of fire. This is not so in an accidental fire.

5.) When gasoline is poured on a motor it is sometimes spilled in spots on the front fenders. This causes burned blotches on the paint. Burned spots on the paint not in the direct line of fire always indicates the presence of an inflammable.

6.) Check muffler, manifold, and tail pipes for breaks or leaks. Such breaks or leaks may

be evidence of the origin of a legitimate fire.

7.) Look for soot deposits on the underside of the frame and springs. The presence of soot indicates use of inflammables.

8.) Check the water in the radiator. If the radiator is empty, fill it with water. If the radiator core is burned badly on the right lower corner, it indicates that the gas line from the fuel pump to the carburetor was disconnected and that the starter was run to pump out gasoline through the fuel pump and then set on fire.

9.) Check the wheels and tires for signs of recent removal and substitution. If the tires burned on the wheels, strands of wire should be left.

10.) To check the differential, drive shaft and transmission, jack up the rear wheels, put the car in gear and turn the wheels. This will divulge breaks or other mechanical damage that might have existed prior to fire.

11.) Check the rear end for a loose or broken axle. This may establish a motive for setting the fire.

12.) Check the oil level in the crank case and determine whether it has been diluted. If it contains water, the car may have a broken block, establishing a motive for setting the fire.

13.) Check paint blisters on top of hood. This may show place where fire was greatest.

Body, Running Boards, Floor Boards and Accessories. The body of the car is usually so badly burned it affords little evidence. However, a consideration of the intensity of the heat will sometimes point the way to the fact that the car was burned by the use of some inflammable. If an excessive amount of in-

flammable is used, it will run through the floor of the car and burn underneath, causing an oil or gasoline soot to form on the underside of the car. Look for this soot.

Check the paint blisters on top of the hood. This may show the place where the fire was greatest. If the blistering does not correspond closely with the course of the fire, this is evidence of irregularity. The hood, for example, may have been removed or raised to permit air to get to the fire. Check the manner in which the hood shows the effect of the fire. If it was raised during the fire, the paint on the top panels may be blistered but will not be burned off where the two panels were touching each other. If the wind was blowing from the rear of the car toward the front, the paint should be burned almost the length of the hood, and the radiator core will be burned but there will not have been enough fire at the rear of the car to do much damage to the gasoline tank. If the paint on the hood is burned only an inch or so from the rear towards the front, it indicates that the wind was blowing from the front of the car toward the rear, in which case the gasoline tank may be badly damaged but the radiator will be intact.

Gasoline dropped on the running boards will be evidenced by heat blisters, which are not explainable from the normal progress of the fire. When dirt has been thrown on the car, presumably to put the fire out, look under the dirt to see at what stage of the fire it was thrown. If sand has been thrown on the car, check to see if the sand has been burned. Burned sand takes on a lighter, greyer appearance.

VOX-COP

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Frequently, such efforts to put out the fire are made after it is out.

Were the tools or the spare tire in the car -- if not, why not?

Check the underside of the floor boards, if they are not destroyed and if the owner says the flames came through them. Many times the owner will say that he first saw the fire under the floor boards and a check will show that these have never been burned or that the fire was confined to the top side.

What accessories are missing and why? If the car was deliberately burned, these will generally have been removed.

If any defects in the condition of the car are determined to refute the owner's statement concerning its condition, consider securing a sworn statement or an affidavit for later use in possible court proceedings, or take such other steps as are necessary in your jurisdiction to secure the introduction, from a disinterested witness, of such important evidence.

Upon completing the foregoing inspection and arriving at the conclusion that the particular fire was of questionable origin, a careful and minute inspection of the scene of the fire should be made for the purpose of securing evidence as to its origin. Containers used to pour gasoline on the upholstery or match boxes may be found and later traced to the owner. Measurements might be taken at this time for later comparison with the owner's statement. In one actual case, by timing and measuring distances it was found that the owner had passed within thirty feet of his car with a hay mower less than three minutes before he looked around and found it to be a mass of flames. In

the same case an unlighted match was found imbedded in some solder which had melted out of the rear deck lid. An investigation at the scene of the fire frequently discloses neighborhood witnesses who can give additional information.

YOU TELL ON YOURSELF

You tell on yourself by the friends you seek.

By the very manner in which you speak,

By the way you employ your leisure time,

By the use you make of your dollar and dime.

You tell what you are by the things you wear,

By the spirit in which your burdens you bear,

By the kind of things at which you laugh,

By the records you play on the phonograph.

You tell what you are by the way you walk,

By the things in which you delight to talk,

By the manner in which you bear defeat,

By so simple a thing as how you eat.

By the books you choose from the well filled shelf;

In these ways and more, you tell on yourself.

So there's really no particle of sense

In an effort to keep up false pretense.

--Author Unknown

SUFFER NOT YOUR
PRISONER TO ESCAPE.

It is well to remember and know before we attack this subject, just what the words, PRISONER and ESCAPE, mean legally.

As defined in "Black's Dictionary of Law" the word (prisoner) is one who is deprived of his liberty; one who is against his will kept in confinement or custody. The word (escape) means; when the prisoner contrives to leave his prison by forcing his way out or any other means without knowledge or against the will of the keeper but through the latter's carelessness or the insecurity of the building.

When we of the Connecticut State Police are assigned by our superiors to pick up a prisoner we should immediately check our equipment so that we may cope with any emergency that may arise. The police officer should have on his person, his handcuffs, black-jack, gun (which should be clean and in good working condition) and a means of identification, such as his badge. The officer's car should also be checked as to make sure that once he leaves his station, apprehends his prisoner and places such person in a place of detention, that he will not be interrupted in the transportation of his prisoner because of some minor breakdown that he could have prevented when first checking his car. The three-way radio system in the police car must also be in working order.

If the officer, in transporting his prisoner, is required to stop his car to make minor repairs or adjustments and his

prisoner escapes as a result, the police officer's name, reputation and position as well as the Connecticut State Police Department would be in jeopardy together with harsh public or press criticism.

The law enforcement officer must remember when apprehending a prisoner he should use only as much force that is necessary to take such prisoner into custody.

In apprehending prisoners, an officer should be alert and on guard for any form of trickery which the prisoner may be competent of executing in effecting an escape or doing bodily harm to the officer. The prisoner should be thoroughly searched as to dangerous weapons he may have on his person.

On hand-cuffing prisoners, if the disposition of the prisoner warrants such he should be cuffed in such a manner that the cuffs cannot be used as a dangerous weapon. Such prisoners should not be cuffed to any stationary object, such as seats, rails or doors.

In transporting prisoners through public, try to be as least conspicuous as possible.

When confining a prisoner you should be sure that all instruments which can be used to effect an escape or possibly do bodily harm to himself are taken from his person. Such prisoner should be properly cared for in the way of sanitary convenience and meals.

Safety mindedness

VOX-COP

September, 1946

SUNDAY SLOWPOKES

(Hartford Courant)

Enough words to fill a library have been written about the motorist who jeopardizes lives on the highways by speeding. All this is to the good. But too little has been said about the man who jeopardizes lives by insufficient speed. Any motorist who takes the wife and children out for a Sunday afternoon spin, however, will have occasion to observe this species and, no doubt, to make a few caustic remarks to the rest of the family about him. These remarks may not be particularly objective and certainly not flattering, but they will be essentially true.

Caution on the highways is desirable. At thirty-five miles an hour any driver has his car under much better control, in an emergency, than at fifty-five. He also has more opportunity to survey the passing countryside, and to indulge in stimulating conversation with his fellow passengers. It is arguable that at twenty miles an hour the car is under even better control, and the driver even more relaxed. Neither fact is true, unfortunately, of the ten or a dozen cars that quickly accumulate in his wake as he crawls along, apparently oblivious of the anguish he is causing. His innocent victims rapidly lose control of their tempers, and possibly even of their cars.

The excessively slow driver has another trait that does not endear him to his fellow motor-

ists. Being an essentially careful person, he avoids driving far to the right, but clings resolutely to the crown of the road, lest he go skidding into a ditch or onto soft shoulders. As he winds his tortuous way over hill and dale, the caravan of impatient drivers growling along behind him waxes ever more restive. Sooner or later one of them will poke out of line and attempt to sprint to the head of the procession. He may be successful. He may have to jam his way back into the line elsewhere if the way is not clear. Or an accident may result. Without benefit of statistics, it seems safe to guess that the Sunday slowpoke is at least indirectly responsible for almost as many accidents as is the jack-rabbit driver, who maneuvers in and out of traffic in such a way as to leave the observer limp.

It would be wise, at least on Sundays and holidays and preferably on other days as well, to post along the highways a minimum speed for safe driving as well as a maximum. Certainly no one who can't safely drive a car at a minimum of twenty-five miles an hour on the more winding sections of our highways, and of thirty to forty miles an hour on the open stretches should eliminate the slowpoke as well as the daredevil. That would be a big step in making the highways safe for the average motorist.

S A F E T Y M I N D E D N E S S

VOX-COP

SEPTEMBER 1946

ENFORCEMENT ACTION - ACCIDENTS - JULY AND AUGUST, 1946

July 1946

	Accidents	Arrests	Warnings	Total
Station "A"	35**	19 (54.28%)	5 (14.29%)	68.57%
Station "B"	18	6 (33.3 %)	4 (22.2 %)	55.5 %
Station "C"	22	10 (45.4 %)	10 (45.5 %)	90.8 %
Station "D"	32	9 (28.1 %)	10 (31.2 %)	59.3 %
Station "E"	42	13 (30.9 %)	14 (33.3 %)	64.2 %
Station "F"	48	25 (52.09%)	11 (22.9 %)	74.99%
Station "G"	46	17 (36.9 %)	28 (60.08%)	96.98%
Station "H"	30*	12 (40. %)	9 (30. %)	70.00%
Station "I"	11	4 (36.4 %)	2 (18.1 %)	54.5 %
Station "K"	42	20 (47.6 %)	10 (23.8 %)	71.4 %
Station "L"	24	11 (45.8 %)	8 (33.3 %)	79.1 %
Traffic Div.	2	0	1 (50. %)	50. %
Special Service	0	0	0	---
	352	146 (41.4 %)	112 (31.8 %)	73.2 %

* One accident on private property.

** One car fatal accident in total-no action possible. Op. Killed.

August, 1946
(As of Sept. 5, 1946)

Station "A"	35	18 (51.4 %)	11 (31.4 %)	82.8 %
Station "B"	19	9 (47.3 %)	7 (36.8 %)	84.1 %
Station "C"	25	8 (32. %)	15 (60. %)	92.0 %
Station "D"	32	10 (31.2 %)	16 (50. %)	81.2 %
Station "E"	41	11 (26.8 %)	15 (36.5 %)	63.3 %
Station "F"	34*	20 (59.1 %)	7 (20.6 %)	79.7 %
Station "G"	47	16 (34.1 %)	30 (63.8 %)	97.9 %

S A F E T Y M I N D E D N E S S

VOX-COP	SEPTEMBER 1946			
Station "H"	34	13 (38.2 %)	9 (26.47%)	64.67%
Station "I"	27	16 (59.2 %)	7 (25.9 %)	85.1 %
Station "K"	36*	20 (55.5 %)	5 (13.8 %)	69.3 %
Station "L"	20	9 (45.0 %)	5 (25.0 %)	70.0 %
*One car fatal - operator killed. (One each investigated by Stations K and F.)				
Totals	350	173 (49.4 %)	127 (36.2 %)	85.7 %

Top three Stations in Arrest in Accidents:

1. Station "F" - with arrest action in 54.8% of accidents.
2. Station "A" - " " " " 52.8% " " .
3. Station "K" - " " " " 51.2% " " .

Top three Stations in Enforcement Action in Accidents (Warnings and Arrests.)

1. Station "G" - Enforcement action in 97.8% of accidents.
2. Station "C" - " " " " 91.5% " " .
3. Station "F" - " " " " 76.8% " " .
- (Station "I" - " " " " 76.2% " " .

Two Month Totals:

Accidents	Arrests in Acc.	Warned in Acc.	Total % of Acc. With Enf. Action.
702	319 (45.4%)	239 (34.0%)	79.4%

MERRITT PARKWAY ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED
BY THE STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT

April 1, 1946 through August 31, 1946

One hundred twenty-eight accidents, in which three persons were killed and 45 injured, were investigated on the Merritt Parkway by the State Police Department during the five-month period ending Aug. 31.

Speed, a pedestrian walking from behind a parked car and an epileptic operating when seized by an attack, were the causes behind the three fatal accidents.

Eighty-two of the accidents involved property damage while 68 of the crashes happened while East bound and 60 while West bound.

Sunday, with 34 accidents, led the totals by days of the week. Others were as follows: Monday, 19; Tuesday, 9; Wednesday, 7; Thursday, 11; Friday, 19, and Saturday, 29.

More accidents occurred during the hour from 3 to 4 p.m. (10), than at any other time of the day. Other hourly figures were as follows: Mid. to 1 a.m., 8;

1-2 a.m., 7; 2-3 a.m., 5;
3-4 a.m., 4; 4-5 a.m., 1;
5-6 a.m., 0; 6-7 a.m., 4;
7-8 a.m., 4; 8-9 a.m., 4;
9-10 a.m., 2; 10-11 a.m., 3,
and 11-12 Noon, 5.

Four accidents occurred during the period from 12N to 1 p.m.

1-2 p.m., 3; 2-3 p.m., 5;
4-5 p.m., 4; 5-6 p.m., 8;
6-7 p.m., 5; 7-8 p.m., 5;
8-9 p.m., 8; 9-10 p.m., 3;
10-11 p.m., 8, and 11-12 Mid., 3.

"Ran Off Road" was descriptive of 56 of the accidents. The causes of this type accident were listed as follows: Tire blew out, 17; wheel came off, 2; liquor involved, 2; steering failure, 5; speed, 13; inattention, 5; unknown, 2; operator

fell asleep, 3; following too closely, 1; bad brakes, 3; blinded by sun, 1, and animal on the road, 1.

"Rear End Collision" ran next in order of the number of accidents. The 37 listed under this type were said to have been caused by the following: Backing up, 2; stopping without signal, 1; car parked on road, 6; bad brakes, 1; slowing down to read sign, 1; following too closely, 10; inattention to car ahead, 2; speed, 7; failure to signal, 7; failure to grant right of way at intersection, 1; operator fell asleep, 1, and adverse weather, 2.

Other types of accidents were listed as follows: Car vs. pedestrian, 1; sideswipe, 14; skidding, 6; car vs. animal, 3; tire blowout, 12; operator asleep, 1; head-on collision, 1; fell from car, 4; turned over on cement, 1, and angle, 2.

Arrests were made in 43 accident cases with warnings given in 63.

Arrests were made as follows: Reckless driving, 26; violation rules of road, 2; illegal parking, 4; no signal, 1; no operator's license, 2; defective equipment, 2; overweight, 1; evading responsibility, 2; theft of motor vehicle, 2, and operating under the influence, 1.

Warnings: Reckless driving, 36; speeding, 4; violation rules of road, 2; illegal parking, 4; no signal, 6; defective equipment, 10, and defective brakes, 1.

Traffic counts at the Greenwich Toll Station on the Merritt Parkway and the Milford station on the Wilbur Cross Parkway for

VOX-COP

SEPTEMBER 1946

the period covered in this report were announced as follows by A.M. Walters, State Highway Department business manager.

Greenwich: April, 404,140;
May, 464,362; June, 523,315;
July, 611,763, and August,
666,628.

Milford: April, 257,257;
May, 293,108; June, 335,516;
July, 388,073; and August,
437,105.

TO OPERATORS OF ROADSIDE STANDS

At this season of the year, a hazardous condition exists on many state highways in Connecticut. This is brought about by the stopping, parking, and starting up again of many cars at the various fruit and vegetable stands throughout the countryside.

May we ask your cooperation in this matter of important highway safety. Care should be given to the selection of a site. It should not be on a curve, the brow of a hill, or where the sight line is obstructed. Care should be taken not to obstruct the view of safe sight line with your signs. Consideration should also be given to providing adequate parking space so that the motorist will not have to stop his car on the highway. Many places provide adequate parking space. Where a customer stops out in the road, it would be a great help if you asked him to drive in out of danger.

We are anxious to safeguard your patrons lives and property and respectfully urge your cooperation and assistance. State Police officers are at your service and will extend every courtesy to you and your patrons.

CAPT. BUCKLEY, TRAFFIC DIV.,
ATTENDS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Capt. Ralph J. Buckley, head of the Traffic Division, was the department's representative at the National Highway User's Conference held in Washington, D. C., Sept. 26 and 27.

JOYS OF MOTORIN'

First Motorist -- I love the beauties of the countryside.

Second Motorist -- So do I. Sometimes I give 'em a lift.

HIS FIRE

A large crowd gathered to watch a fire. A policeman moved them on, but one person refused to go.

"Why should I do when that man can stop?" he asked indignantly, pointing to a man standing near by.

The policeman smiled. "Well," he said, "He's entitled to -- it's his fire."

CAUTIOUS

Their cars having collided. Jock and Angus were surveying the wreckage. Jock offered Angus a drink from his bottle. Angus drank and Jock returned the bottle to his pocket.

"Thank ye," said Angus, "but are ye no going to hae a little nip yersel'?"

"Aye," replied Jock, "but not until the police hae been here."



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FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL POLICE PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST NOW OPEN
NUMEROUS PRIZES TO BE AWARDED FOR CLASS-WINNING PHOTOS

Members of Police departments throughout the United States and Canada have been invited to submit entries in the fifth semi-annual police photography contest to be conducted by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Deadline for entries is December 1.

Every type of police photograph can be considered for prizes, as awards are made in the five classifications of traffic policing, general policing, police identification, safety education and dramatic or human interest. Any member of a city, township, county, special-district, state or provincial police department as well as military police and shore patrol may submit any number of entries. Each picture must have been taken in line of duty, although not necessarily on an official tour of duty.

First prize in each classification will be a \$25 U. S. Savings Bond, second prize \$10 in U. S. Savings Stamps. In addition, as many honorable mentions will be given in each classification as the judges consider are merited. Contest judges will be a police executive,

a commercial photographer, a photography editor or staff photographer from a national magazine or metropolitan newspaper, a traffic safety expert outside the police sphere and a Traffic Institute staff member.

Through such contests the Traffic Institute hopes to encourage more intensive use of photography among police departments, and to give wide publicity to pictures that promote safety education and public understanding of police work.

"Last Rites", a photograph entered by Lt. Carroll E. Shaw, commanding officer of the Westbrook Barracks, won Honorable Mention in the Dramatic or Human Interest class of the fourth contest conducted recently.

(Entry Blanks may be obtained from Officer Kaliss at Headquarters.---Ed.)

NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION ASSOCIATION TO CONVENE HERE

Members of the National Identification Association will hold their 21st annual convention Oct. 7, 8, and 9 at the Bond Hotel, Hartford. Heads of Connecticut police departments will be hosts at the affair, the first meeting of the group in this state.

More than 100 identification officers from police units throughout the East are expected to attend the event, according to State Police Lt. Frank V. Chameroy, convention committee chairman, who today announced that Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, Mayor Cornelius Moylan, of Hartford, and State Police Comr. Edward J. Hickey are scheduled to speak during the convention's first day program.

Registration of delegates at 9 a.m. Oct. 7 at the Bond Hotel will open the three-day conference. Rev. Thomas M. Landregan, Conn. State Prison chaplain will deliver the invocation after presentation of colors by representatives of the Hartford, West Hartford, East Hartford and State Police Departments. Dr. Joseph Beauchemin, director of laboratories at the Conn. State Hospital, Middletown, will speak on "Legal Medicine and Toxicology" after the talks by Gov. Baldwin, Mayor Moylan and Comr. Hickey.

During the afternoon of the opening day the entire group will travel to Rentschler Field, East Hartford, where William Y. Humphreys, director of plant protection of the United Aircraft Corp. will be host for a firearms demonstration by Winchester and Remington Arms representatives to be followed by a demonstration of rescue and firefighting by the Pratt and Whitney aircraft crash crew.

A talk on "Operations in Major Disasters and Catastrophes" by Comr. Hickey and a demonstration of plaster of paris cast work by Chief Kenneth Howland, Wood-

bridge Police Dept., will feature the Oct. 8 morning program.

Following a luncheon at the Hartford Club, at which Graham H. Anthony, President of Colt's Patent Firearms Mfg. Co. will be host, the group will meet at Colt's auditorium to hear brief talks by Pres. Anthony; George Webb, director of research and development; and Horace J. Kennedy, assistant director.

The conference banquet at the Bond Hotel ball room will climax the day's activities. Chief John Gleason of the Greenwich Police Department will be toastmaster at the affair which will feature an address by Hon. Kenneth Wynne, judge of the Superior Court.

A new slate of officers will be elected the final morning of the convention. James W. Russell of Troy, N. Y., will preside at the business session.

Comr. Hickey heads the reception committee which includes Supt. William J. Roach, Waterbury; Supt. John A. Lyddy, Bridgeport; Chief Walter A. Sandstrom, W. Hartford, Chief Timothy J. Kelleher, E. Hartford; Chief Michael Godfrey, Hartford; Chief Henry P. Clark, New Haven; County Detective Rowe Wheeler, Windham County; and Major John C. Kelly, Capt. Leo F. Carroll, Capt. Ralph Buckley, Capt. Ross Urquhart, Capt. William Schatzman and Capt. Leo Mulcahy, all of the Conn. State Police Dept.

Members of the convention committee are Lt. Chameroy, Conn. State Police, chairman; Chief Kenneth Howland, Woodbridge; Chief W. Y. Humphreys, United

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Aircraft; Parole Officer James McIlduff, Conn. State Prison; and Lt. William Mackenzie, Lt. Carroll Shaw, Lt. Michael D. Smith, Det. Sgt. William Menser, Det. Sgt. Harold Washburn, and Det. Sgt. Adolph Pastore, all of the Conn. State Police Dept.

ADMIT ERROR, BUT DON'T CRY

By George Ross Wells

(Hartford Times)

Mistakes should be recognized and, of course, regretted. But recognizing them is far more important than being sorry for them. The simple fact of the matter is that being sorry for mistakes is frequently overdone. Some people seem to believe that being sorry for a mistake clears up the whole matter. A little sorrow is all right, but too much tends to prevent corrective action.

The first step is compensating for a mistake is recognizing that a mistake has been made. A man who will not admit to himself that he has made a mistake is naturally incapable of correcting whatever damage he has done. Failure to admit one's own mistakes is partly a failure in intellectual honesty and partly a result of weakness and lack of self-confidence.

Having recognized a mistake for what it is, the next step is to understand it.

Understanding begins with examination, careful and systematic. You walk around a problem and examine it from all angles until its component parts become apparent. A mistake can be treated in about the same way. Occasionally expert help is advisable but only to aid in analysis, never to suggest remedies.

When a man understands why he

made his mistake, he can choose appropriate activities which will compensate for it, more or less. Most mistakes can be remedied, at least partially. There are some, however, which cannot be rectified at all.

The only thing to do with a mistake which is final is to accept it. With regret of course, but accept it and write it off to profit and loss.

No life is lived without mistakes and very few without serious mistakes. But men can live without permitting mistakes to become tragic catastrophes.

CARETAKER KO'S BURGLAR

Meadville, Pa., Sept. 16 -- (AP) -- William Hughes, caretaker of the Elks Club here, heard a scratching noise in his sleep last night.

Thinking it was a mouse, he reached for a club and took an angry swing in the dark.

He flicked on the lights to find he's kayoed -- a burglar, who was about to climb out a window with \$100 from Hughes' billfold.

TODAY'S BEST STORY

Los Angeles, Sept. 14 -- (AP) -- John A. Sherwood, working in a manhole, was surprised, to say at least, when he came up at noon to get his lunch from his automobile.

He saw a man taking the paper bag containing the lunch, gave chase, and bagged his man, whom he turned over to police.

Sherwood felt pretty good about the whole thing, until he settled down to eat his lunch.

The police had taken it for evidence.

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STATION "A", RIDGEFIELD

The Great Danbury Fair has finally arisen from its long six-year sleep, and opened on September 29. According to its owner, John W. Leahy, this Fair is the biggest and best in the history of Fairfield County. Incidentally, as a result of this Fair, Station A holds "Old Training School Days" - quite a bit of help coming in from surrounding stations.

Station A is over-run with painting contractors lately, about ten to twelve a week. (Someone must have told them that the barracks was going to have its face lifted, inside and outside.)

On August 20, while on assigned night patrol, Off. Edward F. Meagher, of this Station, accompanied by Off. Paul Ziegler, of the Danbury Police Department, worked on a "hunch" that since most of the cars that have been stolen in Danbury lately have been recovered in New Fairfield, and also due to many breaking, entering and thefts in this vicinity, it would be an excellent plan to patrol around this area.

While proceeding over Gillotti Road, New Fairfield, the pair came across a 1937 Ford Coupe, bearing Conn. Registration, that had been reported as stolen, in Danbury, on August 21. It was parked on side of the road. They stopped to investigate, and found a youth sleeping in this car. He proved to be one Byron W. Smith 19, of Danbury. They handcuffed Smith, and made a search of the car and of his person. All in all, they found a knife, several .22 cal. cartridges and a loaded .22 cal. rifle.

Smith was brought to this station, where a statement was obtained from him. In this statement he admitted several car thefts, and numerous breaking, entering and thefts of homes and cottages, around Danbury and New Fairfield.

Accused was presented in the New Fairfield Justice Court on August 21. The court found probable cause, and he was bound over to the next term of the Criminal Superior Court, for Fairfield County.

Congratulations to Officers Meagher and Ziegler, for their expeditious work (24 hours from start to finish), and a good job done.

William J. Melay, 25, of New York City, N.Y., an operator of the Flying Eagle Whiteway Lines, Inc., is sure furnishing the State Police Department with plenty of business, and Melay can't seem to understand that WE mean "BUSINESS".

He first tangled with Off. Edward F. Meagher on June 4, as a result of a complaint received at this station, that Melay was operating a Flying Eagle Bus, while his license and right to operate was under suspension. Melay was arrested on the above charge, and presented in the Danbury Traffic Court, on July 8, 1946, where he was found guilty and handed a \$100.00 fine and received a 30 day jail sentence. Case was appealed, and is still pending.

As a result of a complaint received at this station from State Police Headquarters on August 30 that Melay was again operating a Flying Eagle Bus, and was en-route to Danbury from Hartford, Off. Robert F. Meli was assigned to the investigation.

Off. Meli apprehended Melay in Danbury. He was brought to this station and lodged in station

cell block in lieu of \$1,000.00 bond, set by Judge Leonard McMahon of the Danbury Traffic Court, for (Melay's) appearance in said court on August 31 which was later continued to September 14. Melay was again found Guilty, and given the same sentence, as before, which was again appealed. These two arrests complete two full pages of this subjects Motor Vehicle Driving Record.

A complaint received from Mrs. Harriet Davis, Candlewood, Brookfield, that a low flying airplane had struck the power lines, skimming the water, and putting out the electricity in that section of Brookfield, resulted in the arrest of one William Kempf, of Norfolk Road, Winsted, Connecticut.

Officers Edward F. Giardina and Walter Foley were assigned to this case. After all the facts of the case were obtained, a warrant was issued by Grand Juror James McCrory, of the New Fairfield Justice Court, as further investigation revealed that offense occurred in the town of New Fairfield, very close to the Brookfield town line.

Kempf was presented in the New Fairfield Court, where he pled guilty to charge of Reckless Operation of Aircraft, was fined \$100.00, sentenced to 10 days in jail. Trial Justice Robert Chatterton remitted \$75.00 of fine, and suspended the jail sentence, and informed the accused that hereafter if he wanted to travel on water to use a boat.

Thomas Bonacci, of New St., Danbury, and Mrs. Ralph Howes, Brewster, N. Y., have been arrested by Danbury police following nearly three months of investigation during which valuable laboratory assistance was given

Chief Schoen's department by the State Police and F. B. I. laboratories.

The couple were arrested in connection with the June 22 alleged slashing of Gerald J. Palanzo, 27, 91 Balmforth Avenue, which occurred following a slight auto accident on Triangle St.

Chief Schoen reported the break in the case came after objects found near the scene of the accident were examined in the state and F. B. I. laboratories to determine the make and model of the car involved in the accident.

Palanzo spent a week in Danbury hospital as the result of a laceration of the neck.

"So Al Says"

TARGET PRACTICE

Sergeant, giving new recruits revolver practice on the station range: "And now you new men, remember that the steel-jacketed bullets will go through two feet of wood. So keep your heads down!"

TRUTHFUL

"Did you notice any suspicious characters in the neighborhood?" the judge inquired.

"Sure," replied the new Irish policeman. "I saw but one man, and I asked him what he was doing there at that time o' night Sez he: 'have no business here just now, but I expect to open a bank in the vicinity later on.'"

"Yes," replied the magistrate. "and he did open a bank in the vicinity later on and stole \$100,000."

"Begorra!" answered the policeman. "The man may have been a thafe, but he was no liar".

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STATION "B", CANAAN

TWO MEMBERS OF STATE POLICE FORCE
ARE HONORED AT TESTIMONIAL DINNER

State Police Lieutenant Fred W. Brandt and State Policeman Edwin Pequignot were given a testimonial dinner at the Coon Club recently by the Litchfield County Ambulance Association in recognition of their services in establishing and maintaining the American Legion, Litchfield County ambulance. About 60 persons attended.

The honored guests were active in the work of the organization which originally purchased the ambulance more than five years ago. Lieutenant Brandt served as treasurer and Officer Pequignot as secretary. Last November Lieutenant Brandt was transferred from command of Canaan Barracks to State Police Headquarters and promoted by Commissioner Edward J. Hickey to department quartermaster. Officer Pequignot is assigned as a special assistant to State's Attorney J. Howard Roberts.

Editor's Note: Lt. Brandt, who is now enjoying a well-earned vacation, celebrated the 39th anniversary of his marriage to the former Mary E. Potter, of East Hartford, Sept. 27. The couple were married in East Hartford Sept. 27, 1907.

They started their honeymoon that day in a hack during the long skirt and high shoes period.

Lt. Brandt, who says he manages to survive although he hasn't won a battle yet, boasts of two married daughters, and four grandchildren.

We don't know where the couple are spending their vacation, but we're willing to bet that 5-HQ has the latest stolen car sheet.

STATION "C", STAFFORD SPRINGS

Station "C" personnel commandeered fire extinguishers from every truck they could catch rolling through Union one day recently to keep another truck from destruction by fire until the Staffordville Fire Department could make a fast run and get the blaze under complete control.

Cooperation between the State Police and the Staffordville Firemen saved the Center Trucking Co. of New York City the thousands of dollars they would have lost had the truck been destroyed. Actual damage was only about \$1,500.

John Runiah, Newark, driver of the truck, was on his way from Boston to New Haven with a rigging truck, complete with ropes, winches, cable and other machinery. As he drove into Connecticut, he flipped a cigarette out of the cab window. The butt came bounding back into the back of the truck and set fire to the tarpaulin.

As the truck passed Goodell's Restaurant near the state line, someone saw the fire and notified Station "C". The station radioed State Policeman Walter Smiegel and he went to work. He flagged down every passing truck and enlisted a fire extinguisher brigade.

Meantime, Lt. Harris Hulturt, commanding officer, with State Policewoman Margaret Jacobson, took a flock of forest fire extinguishers to the scene.

The fire was kept under control until the arrival of Staffordville firemen who did the usual competent job.

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STATION "D", DANIELSON

We are still vacationing at Station "D". Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Guilbeault spent some of their vacation at Compo Beach and reported that it was a second honeymoon. J. B. Murphy spent most of his time golfing, however he was complaining that most of the time he was taken over the hurdles and we wonder if he had difficulty in finding a one-armed player, from which kind he can win. Russell Olson wanted a quieter vacation with little exertion, so he hired a cottage at Coventry Lake to hibernate. Alphonse "Pop" Clocher spent a few days at Beach Pond with his brother. Their method of preparing breakfast was to throw out a fishline with hooks attached at given intervals before going to bed at night. In the morning they hauled in the line with a good catch of fresh fish for frying -- ummm! -- good breakfast. Joe "Palooka" Zurowski has a problem on his mind so he's taking it to "Harry" in Washington, D. C. They will probably settle a few world questions while he's there.

We were pleasantly surprised to see Henry Marikle walk into the barracks the other day. "Hank" is improving slowly but surely. Getting a bit tired of being confined he decided to visit us.

The bloodhound instinct developed by Off. Joseph Donovan while stationed on the Dutch West Indies during the late armed conflict, was put to good use when a call was received that four blueberry pickers were lost in the woods of Oneco and Sterling. While Donovan didn't literally walk to the lost pickers, he soon located them and they were glad

to see him after anticipating the unpleasant prospect of a long night in the woods.

Off. Shay's instinct isn't too bad either. When one of our clients walked off into the woods taking his 8-year old daughter with him, the rest of the family, fearing for the man's sanity and the harm that might come to the little girl, called in the State Police, Officer Shay found him wandering down a cart path. When asked how he happened to be looking there, Shay said he was looking for Lieut. Rivers.

Off. J. T. Murphy is becoming one of our best depredation solvers. J. T.'s popularity brings the complainants to his home with their little troubles. Such was the case of Oscar Carlson when someone broke into his home and a cursory search revealed that approximately \$200.00 in cash and a ladies' wristwatch was missing. J. T. received this complaint August 31, and on September 3, the culprit bound over to Superior Court. The reason it took so long to complete this case was that J. T. had to help take care of the Labor Day traffic situation after he received the complaint. J. T. sure likes to clean things up promptly. During the course of the questioning J. T. learned that the accused was in the vicinity of another break on the particular date on which the break occurred and by devious and subtle questioning was able to solve another depredation outstanding in Station "D" files. Much of the stolen property valued at approximately \$300.00, was recovered and returned.

Off. Thomas D. McGrath, who has been at Station "D" since coming on the Department in January, 1944, has been transferred to Station "C". We remember Mrs. McGrath at the Annual Banquet in

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January, and would say that this was a right step in the direction of Hartford.

On Monday night, September 9, Off. Robert O'Grady told the members of the Westfield Congregational Men's Club how the juvenile delinquency problems could be settled. He stressed the fact that while members of this department are willing to cooperate in any program for juveniles that might be planned, the training that the child receives at home is the basis on which he builds his future and the future of the state and country.

Late bulletins from vacationists inform that Off. E. Leonard Angell is flying to Ohio to spend his two weeks and Off. Norman Winslow will report for duty after taking a motor trip to Canada and helping his father-in-law paint his new store in Jewett City, Connecticut.

Everyone is dieting at Station "D" but Joe Donovan. However, friends of Joe at the Brooklyn Fair, came up to one of our silhouette policemen and started to shake hands with it before they realized it wasn't Joe.

The search for the body of Robert Dewing brought out the Plainfield Airways' "Vultee Vibrator", Off. Albert Powell at the controls. Sorry we can't report Powell found the body but he was on hand for several days with the plane and observer and gave considerable aid in the search.

There was a big grin on the face of Sgt. Robert Herr when government forms for enlisted men's terminal leave pay were available for filing. He is quoted as saying, "We've sure got a great Uncle!"

Windham's Star Reporter

STATION "E", GROTON

Labor day has come at last and with it the summer visitor passes. Station "E" has done its bit to make these people feel at home. We have warned them for everything we could. All the boys have been "Buzzing" or haven't you heard, the day of the drone is gone for ever, at "E" for "Efficiency" not "E" for "Easy." The "E" flag shall fly again. Ask anyone, especially the Lieut.

At the scene of a recent fatal accident, there were many injured and Off. Paul Hickey "Admiral of the Station "E" fleet", showed the results of the recent First Aid instruction and did an excellent job with the injured. He also showed the result of his Coast Guard training, while operating the boat off the rocky shores of East Lyme. It was indeed a test of his seamanship guiding the boat among the lobster pots in the heavy seas. Harvey Coleman and Luke Clancy were the crew.

Our Off. Dowling has also been making the headlines. Captured a former Captain in the Army Air Forces who decided that he could hit a car in Westbrook and not stop and then not stop for Dowling. A ten mile chase with both cars going thru the toll house at better than 80 miles per hour ended in disaster for the "flyer". He "groundlooped" and there was Dowling. It was a stolen car too.

John Larrick, the dispatcher, who has been in the Naval Hospital is back with us again and things are beginning to look "shipshape" around the office. We will have to order some more brass polish with John back.

Most of the boys have been on

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vacation. "Cow-boy" Fitz just returned from Sun Canyon Dude Ranch up near Warrensburg, N. Y. Reports having a wonderful time and enjoyed the riding. Sez he gets a headache from it now and then. 'S funny, always works the opposite way on us.

Bob Donohue spent most of his time at the "Castle" but did take a trip out to Block Island. The motor failed and he spent the night in a "fog" trying to repair the motor.

John Skelly is the Golf Champion of the Norwich Country Club, having won the title of a recent Sunday afternoon. It is reported that he was trained by "Fitz".

Harvey Coleman has been staying at Lantern Hill for the summer. This area is an Indian Reservation. It is not been reported officially that he has been accepted into the tribe as yet but we expect it most any day.

"Jerry" went up to one of the camps on the Salmon River and reports that everything there was to her liking. Peace, quiet, no men and plenty of time for rest. Did Station "K" notice any traffic jams that way during the First part of August.

We were sorry to lose Officer Frank Cassello to Station "I". Frank was well liked in this area and we hope that he does as well at "I" as he did at "E". Good luck, Frank.

"Raggy"

NOT AN EMPTY THREAT

Officer in charge of pistol range: "Don't you know any better than to point an empty revolver at me?"

Police Recruit: "But it isn't empty, sir; it's loaded."

STATION "F", WESTBROOK

TO SGT. DORENCE MIELKE - Congratulations and a cellophane shield to protect those new sergeant stripes. Best of luck in your new responsibility at Bethany.

TO WILLIAM SPENCER HAGGERTY - Congratulations on your choice of parents, William and Kay (SPW) Haggerty. Bill, Jr., made his debut on Sept. 4 at Grace Hospital, New Haven. All three members of the family are reported in thriving condition.

Special investigation assumed by OFF. GEORGE ROCH to wit: The Purloined Table - last seen in Room #8, now held captive in Room #2.

SERGEANT T. STRAND still gargling with steel wool. OFF. LEROY EMMERTHAL, now setting up a smoke screen in Westport. OFF. GEORGE BALDWIN reporting for roll call at Station F. Rumors that OFF. WILLIAM CONNOLLY has been holding open house - could be those three anniversaries: Birthday, Wedding and 20 years State Police service, n'ets-ce pas?

Did anyone say there would be a LULL in activity after the summer season?

WESTBROOK retaining its reputation as good skeleton country. BIG CHIEF BILL BONES of Old Saybrook Manor now teamed up with OSSIFIED OSMUS of East Haven. AND LT'S. SHAW AND RUNDLE inhaling that southern Dixwell Ave., atmosphere.

THE SOUTH PATROL previously non-existent, at present a stark reality! Since July first, patrols have investigated six accidental drownings, in the Sound as well as searching for the bodies, in addition to rendering assistance to several capsized boats.

Does that call for a repeat of 1945's successful Water Safety Carnival?

Recent airplane crashes lead one to assume that future routine will cover air, sea and land patrol; violations of rules of the air, speeding in the sea lanes, and failure to grant half the traveled portion - all everyday investigations.

OFF. JIM FERGUSON enforcing his diet so rigidly that he requests his ex-roommate Sully to consume his lobster thermidore. Anyway nice goin' Jim, on that theft at Pine Orchard.

OFF. JOE GLYNN showing the local boys how, by swift apprehension of the perpetrators of a burglary in the Branford First National Stores.

Nice goin' ACTING CAPTAIN RUNDLE and a sincere invitation to visit us again when you can enjoy yourself.

Ne Quid Nemis

STATION "G", WESTPORT

Many requests for services of Police Officers come to the attention of this southwestern station, but among the most unusual came on September, Friday the 13th, when Mrs. Laycraft of Westport called and reported that a skunk "Woodland Pussycat" to you, had his head stuck in a bottle and was running around on her front lawn. She further requested that she would like the skunk rescued but not destroyed. Officer Edward B. O'Brien sped to the scene and with great tact and approaching the animal from the right direction, rescued the animal from his plight and returned to the station without the usual

gardinia odor. O'Brien benefited the Department with a General Service which stated "Skunk released w/o usual results."

Officer Lou "Moustache" Jackman while on Special Assignment looking for daylight house burglars observed two colored gentlemen riding the Post Road in Norwalk and didn't like their looks. Credentials were missing as well as a good explanation for having a Maryland car, improperly registered. Lou hustled them off to the hoose-gow in Norwalk resulting in the driver being wanted in Phila., Penn. for Armed Robbery. Nice going, Lou.

Stolen car Angeski is now known at Station "G" as "Fan-Jeski". Smiling Jim was trying to impress the "Boss" during a conversation with gestures and nearly lost two fingers when his hand struck the fan, hence "Fan-Jeski".

Harry "Waxey" Britto, our jovial janitor is recovering from a serious operation and Harry "Waxey Jr." Gussman his co-partner and all the personnel wish him a speedy recovery.

Fannie Mae Speer our assistant chef and maker of all those nice fattening desserts and pastries has been given a new name "The Little Arrow" she being the short one of the family of Speers, "Spears".

Sgt. George H. Ferris as you all know has been transferred to Station "I", good luck Sergt. at your new station, the same to you Officer George Fogarty.

Officer Emil Struzik is the proud father of a baby boy. Mother and child doing nicely. Pop passing out the cigars.

"Flash Mathews"

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STATION "H", HARTFORD

With the increase in work and the results shown by officers of Station "H", it becomes extremely hard to single out events for special attention.

Det. Zekas turned in a nice job in the apprehension of a man who tried to collect double unemployment insurance by saying he had never received the first check. With the aid of handwriting expert Frank Santora of Hartford, a conviction was obtained. Nice bit of work, "Zeke".

Joseph "Butch" Palin, now known as "Call me Jungle Fighter", stopped a car recently during the early hours of the day at Wethersfield. The operator told him if he got out of the car he would climb all over Palin, as he the operator, was an ex-paratrooper. "Butch" told him he was a "Jungle Fighting Sea Bee", and then the conflict raged. Butch says he was lucky there was a patch of jungle nearby and both rolled into it before the Sea Bee brought in his man, who, contrary to rumor, was bigger than Butch.

Off. Simon is on a crusade in Burlington and is bringing in the goods. We don't know his sources of information but he is setting up a record. Keep up the Navy's end, "Si".

Det. Backiel, newly returned to the station, went to Suffield on his first day out on a liquor store break. He pulled a bank robber out of the bag with the loot still in his pocket. The bank was glass and the loot was pennies, but this was the straw that broke the break. Keep it up, Al.

Orchids to Off. John Ring, who teamed with Off. Parrott, Sgt. McAuliffe and Det. Lawrence,

broke up a gang of boys from New Britain who had been operating throughout Hartford County breaking into homes, stores and gas stations. They also stole a number of cars. Six of the youths were snagged in the first grab and things are still humming. The night they were apprehended they left behind a loaded revolver when they were surprised in the act of breaking into a gas station. Station recognition to all those on this job. We ought to get extra credits on depredations this quarter and have a chance to hang the banner in "H".

Many thanks to the New Britain police and the Newington constables who so ably assisted this department in breaking up that New Britain outfit.

Roy "Doc" Paige is back from vacation and shows us that his hair is getting thinner. He says it is due to his pulling it out while trying to find a rent. He isn't the only one. Roy and Cardinal Spellman had a cordial meeting Sept. 20 on the Berlin Turnpike.

Tim Foley has returned to the fold at "H" and is right back in the groove.

John "Buck" Emergency" Ehlert is still putting out with the daily quota of quips but is having a rough time trying to hold his own against "Jungle Fighter" Palin and Sal Esposito.

Leo Wade, our illustrious second chef, well known for his artistic talents, has livened the dining room with cartoons at the service end.

"Lucky"

Kentucky Judge: "Sambo, you get eight weeks at hard labour."

Sambo: "I'se a union, man Jedge. Am dem weeks forty-hour weeks?"

STATION "I", BETHANY

On June 30, 1946, a cottage in Oxford was broken into. An oil lamp had been broken and wooden matches were found at the scene. Entrance was gained by breaking and forcing in a window at the rear of the cottage. On July 2, while questioning a 14 year old boy regarding a house break in Beacon Falls, which he admitted, Det. Nelson learned that this boy and his father went to this cottage with a tire iron. He then sent his young son in to search the place and to take the tea kettle that was on the stove in the kitchen. Upon questioning, the father admitted going to this cottage with his son and claimed that his son broke into the place while he sat in his car and waited for him. The father's alibi for his acts was that he was intoxicated. The son denied this.

Further questioning of the young lad revealed that the father and son committed several breaks together. On June 23, when the boy should have been attending school, he went with his father to Woodbury on Bacon Pond Road where they broke into two cottages and stole a portable radio, and other items of value. Leaving this place, they went to another place off the same road where the father broke open the door of a construction shack. They stole a Disston woodsaw and a pair of black hip work boots, and a few cans of canned goods. When confronted with this information, the father admitted these acts but stated he was under the influence liquor.

Warrants were issued in both Oxford and Woodbury for the father charging him with Breaking and Entering and Impairing the Morals of a Child. His case will come

up in the Waterbury Superior Court in September. The youngster was referred to the Juvenile Court in Waterbury.

The father and son episode is, perhaps, an extreme example of the responsibility of some parents for the rise of Juvenile Delinquency. This youngster and others might grow up to be law-abiding citizens if not exposed to the "sins of their parents", both of commission and of omission.

Off. John F. O'Brien #202, working with Chief Peterson of Orange, apprehended a fifteen year old Ansonia youth who had twice broken into a florist shop in Orange. On his second visit he took several blank checks. This youth forged the signature that he saw on a cancelled check and did such a good job that a bank in Ansonia cashed some checks without question. Good work on the part of the investigating officers cleared this case and it is to be hoped that his skillful penmanship in the future will be turned into more constructive channels.

The same team of local and state officers investigated the theft of a power lawn mower from a cemetery in Orange. Two youths, one fourteen, and one sixteen years of age, admitted their part in the theft. The older was given a suspended sentence of six months and the juvenile was turned over to the juvenile authorities.

Lest it be thought that all the work at Station "I" is being done by Off. O'Brien, let us say that Det. Nelson has been very busy. A series of small house-breaks in Shelton had been reported. In the course of his investigation Det. Nelson inter-

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rogated two brothers, one 17 and one 15, who admitted to a total of seven breaks. The stolen articles consisting of money, wrist watches and other articles were returned to the owners. The boys were referred to the proper authorities. In this instance it appeared that the 15 year old youth was the aggressor.

On July 15, at about 3:00 A.M. an attempt was made to break into Domenick's Grille, Stratford. A squad of Stratford Police, including Patrolman William Schrieber attempted to apprehend the thieves. Patrolman Schrieber was fatally shot by one of the burglars. Officers of Station "I" were immediately dispatched to render necessary assistance.

One John Pantalone of Ansonia was apprehended by the Stratford Police. About 6:00 A.M., Officer Pawchyk spotted Edward Comcowich whom he knew to be a pal of Pantalone leaning against a telegraph pole. Comcowich denied his identity but was brought to the Stratford Police Station where it later developed that Comcowich was definitely connected with the case.

It was nice work on the part of Officer Pawchyk and he is to be congratulated for his alertness.

Officer Cassello gleefully announced at the barracks, "It's a boy". Mother and son are doing fine.

As we make the deadline, it is fitting that we should note the current changes in our personnel. Sergeants Jesse Foley and William Sullivan have transferred to Westport where they will be close to their homes. While we regret their leaving, we welcome Sergeants George Ferris and Dorence Mielke whom, we feel, will soon

swing into the routine.

Off. Tim Foley whose pleasant personality was enjoyed by all has gone back to Hartford where we are sure he will be happy in the shade of the Capitol dome. He is replaced by Officer George Fogarty who returns again to Sta. "I" where he had been previously assigned some years ago.

"BETHANY SPECIAL REPORTER"

STATION "K", COLCHESTER

The avid readers of Vox-Cop's Colchester news complained of the blank space near the rear cover of this mighty organ last month, so we will try to bring them up to date with the "doins" at the busy "K".

As all know there is little lack of news at the Eastern Division HQ. and with the Fall Term of the Superior Court getting under way Colchester will be represented in all of the five counties that comprise "K" territory. Hartford County will witness the trial of the chicken thief who could not be satisfied. Dolor LeBlanc, who was out on bond pending presentation in Superior Court, for the theft of chickens in Hartford, was surprised by a farmer in Marlborough while in the act of stealing poultry. The farmer was forced by LeBlanc at the point of a knife to release him and LeBlanc made good his escape. Off. Albert Varga, who investigated the theft, apprehended LeBlanc's comrade and it was a matter of time when Dolor and his companion were both at the Seyms St. Coop.....oops.....Jail.

Frankie LaForge seldom misses those little details that break good cases and a half dollar that was taken from the cash register

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in a break in Bolton led Frank to five men who are now awaiting presentation in the Tolland Court. However, Frank is not confined to one county, as Middlesex Court will hear another B. and E. investigated successfully by him in the Town of Haddam. This case cleans up many of the breaks that have occurred around the Haddam Neck section.

Inter-station teamwork paid off again early this month when Officer Lundgren and Station "E" officers, with efficient cooperation, arrested a rapist in Willimantic a few hours after the crime was committed in "E" territory.

Ray Piascik gave a good account of himself last month when he broke up a fight in East Hampton. Five men who resented his interference, jumped on Ray and assaulted him. Ray, showing his usual good judgement, put the hoodlums to rout and called Station K for assistance. Officers Lundgren, Varga, Fersch, and O'Brien were sent to the scene and assisted Officer Piascik in rounding up the men and bringing them to this station. George LaPiene, one of the leaders, was picked up on the road by Off. Feegel of Communications.

In the recent search of Long Island Sound for the Dewing boy of West Hartford, Officer Ralph "Pop Junior" Boyington assisted in the search with his plane..... Shadows of the future.....How would you give a "29" while flying a patrol?

Johnnie Fersch had a problem recently when he was called to a Colchester drinkery on a breach of peace complaint to find the culprit a rabbit. Johnnie brought the toper nosed hare to the station where he remained until the owner, somewhat the worse for wear, appeared and explained that he usually brought the rab-

bit with him when he went out drinking and he left the rabbit at a bar somewhere....Paging Mr. Harvey.

Another fallacy toppled when Officer Varga reported he found two pigs swimming at the Portland Quarry. Thorough experiments have been conducted on this matter. Off. Varga's paper will be read at the first meeting of the aquatic porkers.

After Sgt. Gruber's soul chilling "Song of the Open Road" appeared in last month's issue we challenged our Station poet "Butch" Conlon to make use of the iambic pentameter, but apparently the muse isn't wood yet.

"Handsome Bill" Stephenson has at last joined the Benedicts. He was married last Saturday. Though he would not disclose the name of the bride, we know she must be superlative in beauty and conviction....Good luck to both.

The dust has been removed from the old tomes and from under the toupees as the durational officers start cramming for the coming battle. We wish them all the best of marks.

As a reconverted "Down Easter" Sgt. Frank Leighton was glad to be back to the stress and strain of civilization after his vacation last month "down home".

Why does Kevin "California Booster" McDonald keep talking about the orange blossoms around Los Angeles?

Sgt. Tierney has been spending his evenings at the various courts in the territory..to renew old acquaintances no doubt... The C. O. has plenty of friends in the Old Shoe String District, who are glad to see him back home.

Kayper

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STATION "L", LITCHFIELD

A welcome to Lieut. Philip Schwartz, who arrived at Station "L" and took over command of the Litchfield Barracks with a B A N G, by getting Mr. Zimmer to paint the place and Little Jerry Higgins to keep the Station polished.

Things have been buzzing at Station "L". A series of suspicious fires broke out at the Y.M.C.A. Camp in Watertown. Off. Thompson received a tip as to the source of the fires and with the able assistance of Off. Frank Whelan of the Fire Marshal's office at Headquarters, the suspect was picked up and questioned for three hours and admitted setting the fires at the camp. It seems that this firebug gets terrific headaches and a funny feeling in his stomach and claims that he is relieved by setting fires.

Off. Neil Hurley is to be complimented for the successful investigation of three theft cases and two breaking, entering and theft cases. All this has taken place since MZ-185 was assigned to him. Keep plugging Neil and some day you might get Conn. Reg. 185.

Off. Paul Falzone has been sitting in a corner with a pile of papers and notes spread around him with a worried look on his face. Its nothing serious, he is only writing an appeal case. Cheer up Paul, in a few years you will be able to write it up as easy as Off. Wilbur Calkins wrote up his appeal report on the Hawley Brothers.

Appreciation and thanks from the Litchfield Barracks to the two members of the Traffic Division, Officers Vernon Gedney and Edward Dooling, for the able assistance rendered in Litchfield County during the Safety Drive. The remarks heard in this vicinity are nothing but those of commendation.

The Bethlehem Fair, held Sept. 7th and 8th, was a big success and the officials of the Fair Association have promised a bigger and better Fair for next year. There was no traffic problem on Route #61, thanks to the foresight of Lt. Philip Schwartz, who recommended a new ticket selling plan that kept traffic moving.

Det. Sgt. William Casey, who gages up at Station "L", and does a fine job as resident officer in the Towns of Washington, Warren and Kent, is now the proud owner of a cosy little home in the lonely section of Warren (off Rte. #341) and has blueberry bushes growing on his front lawn.

"Kiddo"

Judge: Why did you attack your husband with a flatiron?

Mrs. Tuffern: When we were here yesterday, you told us to go home and iron out our differences!

Judge: "Is the prisoner a confirmed thief?"

Officer: He's one of the worst. He'd steal the harness off a nightmare.

Yankee BY THE Clipper

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September, 1946

Joseph D. Kavanagh

Joseph D. Kavanagh, superintendent of plant protection at Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Conn., died of a heart attack August 23.

Mr. Kavanagh, who enjoyed a world-wide acquaintance among law enforcement officials, was known as the dean of plant protection executives and took an active part in the panel discussions on



the subject at the annual meetings of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, of which he was an associate member. He was a member of the Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association, the New England Chiefs of Police Association, the National Identification Association and was the organizer of the Connecticut FBI National Police Academy Associates.

He organized and trained the Remington Arms Company guard force, thirty members of which formed the guard of honor at his funeral, which was attended, as honorary pall bearers, by the mayor and police superintendent of Bridgeport, the Connecticut State Police Commissioner, representatives of the FBI, the sheriffs of Fairfield and New Haven counties, and police officials of fourteen Connecticut cities.

A former alderman of the city of New York, Mr. Kavanagh had been an employe of Remington Arms Company thirty years. He was sixty-five years of age. He was well known for his numerous charities among deserving youth.

A native of New York City where he was born May 12, 1881, he was a graduate of St. Ann's Academy and of the neighborhood high school. Nature gave him a rugged constitution and his commanding physique was enhanced by an exceptionally pleasing personality. To an unusual degree, he had the gift of making and retaining friends.

After his high school days, he engaged in clerical work in New York City where his love for athletic pastimes brought him in contact with the youth of his day, not only in his native city but in the surrounding municipalities of New York State and New Jersey.

He was director of athletics in several schools, including Columbia, in New York City. He supervised the preparation and training of many of the noted athletes of his youth who eventually went on to win fame as members of American Olympic teams.

His popularity in his own section of New York resulted in his election as Alderman, shortly after the turn of the century, in the so-called "silk stocking" district.

He won this election as an independent Democrat, and his nomination was obtained through the efforts of his personal following, regardless of politics, despite the leaders of Tammany of that day who did not look kindly upon independents of his type.

Thereafter for a number of years, he was associated with the late Thomas E. Rush, former United States surveyor for the port of New York, as a confidential investigator. In this position, he first displayed his talent and adaptability for ferreting out wrong doing and in bringing to justice a number of wrong-doers.

About this time he was offered a place on the New York Police department, under the detective bureau, but he declined this offer, and later accepted a position with the W. J. Burns detective agency. It was while serving in this capacity that he became familiar with the police officials and important officers in New England -- particularly in Connecticut.

He took residence in Milford, Conn., where his organizing ability was quickly recognized and he was appointed assistant chief of the fire department. Shortly before, he had been induced by Robert ("Fob") Davies, in charge of the guards at the Remington Arms -- U.M.C. Co., in the First World War to become a member of his investigating unit connected with the plant. This was in February, 1917, and thereafter until his death, he remained with the company, filling all of the stations connected with guard work, culminating in his selection as superintendent of both fire and plant protection of the company.

He succeeded to the superintendency of the plant protection when Mr. Davies resigned. The latter is now living in retirement with his wife in Cornwall, Conn.

An active side and participant in all matters having to do with police enforcement work, he was affiliated with the International Association of Police Chiefs, the Connecticut State Association of Police Chiefs, the New England Police Chiefs' Association, and the National Identification Bureau, and National Police Academy.

He was one of the organizers and first president of the Fairfield County Penal Correction Institute, and an honorary member of the Sheriffs' and Keepers' Association, of Fairfield County, as well as honorary deputy sheriff of both New Haven and Fairfield Counties. In connection with his New Haven County activities, he gave both financial and material support to the Boy's Town program, inaugurated by Sheriff Edward J. Slavin, of New Haven and Milford.

During the war he served, by appointment of Governor Baldwin, on the State War Council, also on the Bridgeport War Council. He was deeply interested in the students attending the Fairfield College Preparatory School, conducted by the Jesuit fathers in Fairfield. More than one worthy youth owe their educational advantages to the substantial aid which he

so unostentatiously extended.

He left no relatives. Both his parents, Daniel and Mary J. Kavanagh, were also natives of New York City.

Few persons have left a nobler record as part of their contribution to the common welfare during their earthly activities. Evidence of the esteem in which he was held was attested by the size and character of the groups, including those notable for their achievement in law enforcement, at the solemn high Mass of requiem intoned for his repose at St. Patrick's Church.

The Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. James F. Murphy, of St. Ann's Church, Bridgeport, assisted by the Rev. Vincent Lyddy, of St. Aeden's Church, New Haven, son of Police Superintendent and Mrs. John A. Lyddy, of Bridgeport, and the Rev. Allen Callahan.

Seated in the sanctuary were the Rev. Dr. John H. Anderson, pastor of St. James Church, Stratford, the Rev. John Kelly, S.J., of Fairfield College Preparatory School, and the Rev. Leonard White, of Bridgeport.

The uniformed guards, so carefully nurtured by him over the years at the Remington plant, comprised his guard of honor at the church and at the cemetery. Present among those attending the services were other delegations from the Remington works including the Foremen's Association, the Twenty-Five Year Club, the personnel staff, including feminine employees of Mr. Kavanagh's office, and high officials of the company, including production manager Donald F. Carpenter and Comptroller Frank J. Craig.

Colonel Edward J. Hickey, Connecticut's State Police Commissioner and a long time intimate friend of Mr. Kavanagh, represented his department, his associates being Capt. William L. Schatzman, Lieut. Henry H. Mayo, Sgt. Jesse Foley, Sgt. William A. Sullivan, and Troopers Leo Dymkoski and Joseph Jasonis.

John C. Stanley, of Trumbull, former Remington official and former president of the Bridgeport Police Commission, together with George Stearns, Edwin Moss, Chelsea Cook, Angelo Mancini, and Robert V. Nevins, represented the Algonquin Club.

The honorary bearers, all of whom were present, included Mayor Jasper McLevy, Capt. Frank E. Bollman, U.S.N.R., Roger Gleason, of New Haven, special agent for the F.B.I., and the following Police officials: Bridgeport's Police Superintendent John A. Lyddy, State Police Commissioner E. J. Hickey, Police Supt. Daniel Roach, and Police Capt. Frederick Hickey, of Waterbury, Chief William B. Nichols, Stratford, Police Chief Edward Mulgavero, of Darien.

Also Police Sgt. A. Harris, of Milford, Police Chief John Gleason, of Greenwich, Police Capt. John O'Connell, of New York, Police Sgt. Edward Sullivan and Lieut. James Magner, of Waterbury, Police Chief John E. Brennan, of Stamford, Police Chief Walter S. Sandstrom and Capt. Vincent Hurliburt, of West Hartford.

Also Police Chief Charles A. Anderson, of Middletown, Capt. Frank Catteno, of Hamden, Supt. Mortimer Fowler, of Milford, Police Commissioners William J. Brennan and Delbert M. Wade of Bridgeport.

Also James L. McGovern, associate editor of The Bridgeport Post and Telegram, Fire Chief Martin J. Hayden, Sheriff Edward A. Platt, of Bridgeport, and Sheriff Edward J. Slavin, of New Haven.

Also Daniel Cremin, Frank Battle, Edward Cody, James Powman, Robert Tivnan and Frank Mitchell, all members of the FBI staff of Connecticut, Judge Richard Simons, of Milford, and Eugene Martin, manager of the Newark R.B. club.

The active bearers -- all plant associates of Mr. Kavanagh -- were Stanley Sikorsky, George Yurch, Thomas W. Hungerford, William Ashcroft, Robert Howard and Harry Ryan.

The committal services in St. Michael's Cemetery where his remains repose were conducted by the Rev. Dr. James F. Murphy, assisted by the Rev. Leonard White.

HICKEY DEFENDS RULE
ON PARKWAY SERVICES

(Hartford Times)

A letter to the New York Times Aug. 18 from an Amesbury, Mass., motorist questioning the system of help for drivers in distress on the Merritt Parkway brought a prompt reply from Commissioner Edward J. Hickey of the State Police.

"The letter criticizing emergency services rendered a disabled motorist on the Merritt Parkway was brought to my attention by 15 different sources from various sections of the state," Commissioner Hickey said. "At the same time 20 different letters reached my desk commending State Police for rendering efficient and courteous service on the same day the complainant had difficulty."

Commissioner Hickey said that 19,000 vehicles passed over the Merritt Parkway Aug. 19 under the supervision of the State Police Patrol without a single accident reported, nor was one complaint filed as to any discourtesy.

The Commissioner explained that under the prevailing conditions on the highway, disabled vehicles are removed from the parkway. "The necessity of moving such vehicles is in the interest of public safety", he explained. "Experience has indicated that any parked or disabled vehicle on the concrete traveled portion of the highway contributes to the accident and fatality rate.

"Furthermore, it is the natural desire of the motorist to have his car removed to the nearest garage for quick repairs."

Commissioner Hickey explained that the state leases the gas stations on the Merritt Parkway and in its contract with the gas

company certain emergency services are included which are very limited. These limitations include the replacing of fan belts, tire repair and change and supply of gas and oil to such disabled vehicles.

"Vehicles which become disabled from mechanical breakdown are not handled under these contracts. In an effort to serve the public, not included in the contract service, the State Police Department maintains a list of all garages located in towns adjoining the Merritt Parkway.

"As calls for service come to the State Police station at Westport, each garage in turn is notified of need for services," Commissioner Hickey said. "The arrangements then made are between the motorist and the garage operator or owner. There are many occasions when the garage called in turn declines to render service and there are other garages that accept every call during certain hours, and then, no more than two or three that accept calls after dark.

"The State Policeman on patrol is not aware of the garage due to answer his call to service. He is required to notify the Westport station immediately and usually does so by radio."

There are many occasions when a state policeman patrolling the Merritt Parkway responds beyond the call of duty in rendering service to stranded motorists and disabled vehicles, the Commissioner pointed out. It is not a state policeman's duty to repair a disabled motor vehicle, he emphasized.

"Motoring on the Merritt Parkway is a real pleasure and the State Police will continue their efforts to aid and assist motorists for such safe and enjoyable experiences," Commissioner Hickey said.

MOTOR VEHICLE RECIPROCITY

(New London Day)

Every now and then the constant driver is apt to see a car ahead of him bearing both Connecticut and Massachusetts license plates. He may idly wonder why a car should be registered in two states. But if he had occasion to drive into Massachusetts continually, from a Connecticut place of residence, he would probably soon find out. He would discover, as well, that he is supposed to have some proof of responsibility in case of accident with him at all times -- a card signifying that he carries property damage and public liability insurance or some other similar proof of his financial responsibility -- when he drives into Massachusetts continually.

The significance of all this is that Massachusetts is currently trying to enforce a law, or several laws, which have not been strictly followed in this state by any means. Thus the enforcement of the law in Massachusetts has been known to work a grave hardship upon Connecticut drivers and comes a long way from constituting normal "reciprocity" in motor vehicle matters between the two states. Recently the thing has been worked in this fashion-- a move to compel Connecticut drivers continually using Massachusetts roads to purchase liability insurance: The motorist is held on not one but two charges, failure to carry proof of his financial responsibility in case of accident and operation of an unregistered car. The fine for the unregistered car charge is \$25; the motorist usually elects to pay this. After that he must get insurance, or other proof of responsibility, and apparently a Massachusetts license if he wants to drive in that

state, as formerly, for any appreciable time on business or pleasure.

The fact that Connecticut makes no such requirements of Massachusetts drivers raises serious question whether the reciprocity business means anything. In theory a Massachusetts driver can operate in this state, on his home state registration and license, to exactly the extent a Connecticut driver can operate in Massachusetts on a Connecticut registration and license. Quite evidently, though, the Bay state is much more touchy about this than we are -- more inclined to "get tough" with the hapless motorist from this state who, without knowing what it is all about, falls afoul of one of Massachusetts' laws. A while ago there was a similar situation in Springfield, where a speeding drive was afoot. Connecticut motorists complained they were arrested if they rounded a corner at more than 15 miles an hour and that they were also held to a strict 25 mile an hour speed limit all over the city--regardless of conditions -- under circumstances suggesting the old fashioned speed-trap that benefited town constable, justice of the peace, and so on, with fees exacted from the city slicker.

KNOWING AND DOING

(Milwaukee Journal)

Chicago police, "open under new management," are being required to read an up-to-date police manual in the interests of public safety. One is reminded of the Ozark farmer's retort to the book agent who sought to sell him a volume on modern agronomy: "I don't need no book. I ain't farmin' half as well as I know how right now."

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WITH NUTMEG FLAVOR

(Waterbury Republican)

Promoters of lewd tent shows will make no more than token contributions to either juvenile or adults delinquency in Connecticut if the State Police have their say in the matter. This was demonstrated at Taftville recently when troopers unceremoniously closed up a cheap carnival which apparently had gotten the o.k. of local authorities who were probably more concerned with the license fee and free passes than they were with what went on behind the scenes. The Taftville show, and Taftville incidentally, is part of the City of Norwich, packed just about all the rowdy-dow stuff possible to squeeze onto a tent platform. Undraped girls did plain and fancy wiggling and that wasn't all.

There were variations of the old shell game in which unsuspecting patrons lost their union suits and reports of indecent assault upon two minor boys. To the State Police this was a threat to society and they wisely lost no time in moving in to nab the promoters and cast, dragging the whole kit and kaboodle into Norwich City Court where stiff penalties were meted out. Besides the fines the operators of this unsuccessful attempt to get hotchy kootchy back into the state also had over \$200 of their "now you see it; now you don't earnings" confiscated by Capt. Leo Mulcahy and his plain clothesmen.

DRIVER PLEADS CONSISTENCY

Salt Lake City, Utah, --(AP)-- Justice of the Peace Arthur B. Bringhurst asked the accused traffic violator whether she pleaded guilty or innocent to charges of ignoring a red traffic light.

CHICKEN THIEVES

Mystery of Who Stole the Pullets Solved By State Police

To the Editor of The Courant:

The State Police, like the "Mounties" of Canada, usually get their man. In the case I refer to, they not only got one but three.

And in so doing solved the vexing problem of who stole forty pullets from the Tolland County Temporary Home for Children in Vernon Center about two months ago.

The thieves turned out to be Willimantic boys. State Police of the Stafford Springs Barracks, called in to investigate, have been working quietly ever since with the "break" coming Friday when State Police Lieutenant Harris J. Hulburt of the Stafford Barracks announced their capture. This all gives residents of Vernon Center an added sense of security. Not having a police force of their own they have come to depend on the State Police. Friday night a resident of the town, seeing a prowler around immediately called the barracks. Within about six minutes a trooper arrived. Within five minutes more he found, I understand, a man who it developed, had escaped from an asylum at Monson, Mass.

Property Owner
Vernon

Aug. 17, 1946

"Certainly, I'm innocent," bristled the woman. "I merely stopped as I always have done -- I pulled to a full stop, put out my left hand and made a left turn -- just exactly as I've been doing for 10 years and nobody's ever said a word before."

HEAT TURNED ON NEW YORK POLICE

(Waterbury American)

The persistency of the gambling racket and its corrupting influence is seen in an announcement by Mayor O'Dwyer of New York City that he has ordered Comsr. John M. Murtagh to make a special probe of the activities of the members of the metropolitan police department. His Honor has been disturbed by reports that plainclothesmen and detectives are on the payroll of bookmakers and gamblers. Several weeks ago he served notice on Police Comsr. Arthur W. Wallander that he would give the department a limited time to clean its own house. That time has now expired and apparently the mayor is not satisfied with what has been accomplished.

While the top commissioner is in a superlative degree of dudgeon over the failure of his subordinates to clean up, it may be surmised that he himself is responsible to a degree for the lack of action. In response to the mayor's warning, he simply gathered top police executives about him and told them to use a broom vigorously wherever they found dirt under the carpet. He passed the buck to the men below him and apparently did not bother to demand reports on progress or a lack thereof.

Comsr. Wallander has at his disposal some of the best investigators in the country. Why didn't he turn some of them loose to find out what was going on behind the scenes? It's too late now. Even the commissioner admits that Comsr. Murtagh's probe will probably result in demotions and discharges for those found guilty.

The New York Police Department is one of the finest in the world, if not the very best to be

found anywhere. Periodical investigations and shakeups may not be pleasant for the department members, but they do much to keep policemen honest and to maintain department efficiency.

CONVICT CALLS FOR HELP FROM HIDEOUT IN PRISON

(Hartford Courant)

Thomaston, Me. -- (AP) -- After hiding in an abandoned chimney in Maine state prison for 11 days, Fred Finnegan, 22, of Portland, serving five to 10 years for robbery, called for help today and was extricated by a guard.

Finnegan, who failed to report in an afternoon roll call one day was in a weakened disheveled condition. He had subsisted, Warden Frances J. McCabe said, on a small package of cookies and five or six chocolate bars.

BOSTON POLICE UNLUCKY

Boston -- Boston policemen, whose everyday duties include transporting patients to the city hospital, brought in no casualties today, but:

Traffic Officer Charles Anderson was treated for a fractured wrist suffered in an accident.

Patrolman John W. Engelhardt received treatment for a fractured toe suffered while on vacation but unnoticed until he started patrolling his beat.

Patrolman John F. Silvia, was treated for a cut hand suffered when he fell on some glass.

Patrolman John J. Cummings, who was on duty at the hospital, started for a telephone to notify headquarters of the police casualties when he tripped on a piece of wood and dislocated his knee.

RUNAWAY NETS MASTERPIECE OF HIS FIVE YEARS

By Frank Sugrue

(Herald Tribune)

Holder of the national runaway-from-home championship (unofficial) for his weight and size, James Carney, blond five-year-old, hailing from Jersey City, returned home with his mother Sept. 1 after his thirty-second unescorted trip had ended in the Bronx Saturday night.

This was the masterpiece of Jimmy's runaway career which he has pursued during half his lifetime with astounding success, to the distress of his parents and the harassment of the Jersey City police. It was the first time the traveler has been able to expand his journeys across the river into New York, which caused his initial overnight absence from home.

Details of his tour were extracted from Jimmy, who is extremely modest about his exploits and from his mother, Mrs. Gertrude Carney, who is completely mystified by her son's wanderlust at the Bronx County Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Home where Jimmy passed Saturday night.

Jimmy was playing in Pershing Field Park, near the Carney home at 129 Franklin Street, Jersey City, with his sister, Joan, twelve, when he excused himself to get a drink at the fountain. Satisfying his thirst, Jimmy realized his obsession for traveling had overcome him again, boarded a Jackson Street trolley and rode to Hoboken, N. J.

"The tubes, I rode, I rode the tubes," Jimmy recounted when interviewed on whether he chose the ferry or the Hudson and Manhattan tube system as his mode of traveling to New York. Armed with

only a smile to ward off prying enemies and a vivid imagination as his compass and map, Jimmy arrived in New York.

Although his runaway record is making him a public figure, Jimmy was steadfast in his refusal to give any publicity to his career and remained silent on his next New York adventure. The next account of Jimmy came from Robert Stack, a transit patrolman, who about 8:45 p.m. Saturday noticed a smiling, dirty-faced boy meandering about the I. R. T. subway station at 149th Street and the Grand Concourse, the Bronx. The boy was wearing blue and white seersucker overalls and a striped polo shirt and was apparently lost. But he seemed quite happy about the entire situation.

Patrolman Stack greeted the boy, who was quite pleased to meet a friendly stranger. "My name's Jimmy Carney, and I'm looking for Franklin Street," the youngster said, and then began an extensive talk about his hobby of traveling "by train, by bus, by trolley, by anything."

Impressed by Jimmy's erudite thinking of traveling no matter where it led, Patrolman Stack introduced him to Patrolman John Katz, of the Alexander Avenue station, who in turn arranged for a night's lodgings for the visitor at the Bronx Shelter. Yesterday the Missing Persons Bureau notified the Jersey City police that an old friend of theirs was visiting the Bronx. The Jersey City police immediately recognized the description of the incorrigible runaway.

Mrs. Carney arrived at the shelter about 4:30 p. m. and was greeted warmly by her son, who made an earnest pledge that he would not leave home again. It seems that Jimmy's insatiable love for traveling combined with his love for every man is the

initiating force for his running away.

"He loves every one, but doesn't care for any one. His love for me and the family isn't strong enough to keep him from wanting to meet new friends." Mrs. Carney explained.

Jimmy who weighs forty pounds and is three feet ten inches tall, built his runaway record quietly before he was three years old by wandering off for a few hours at a time, but then he became fascinated with the problem of what was over the mountain. He began taking the trolley to Hoboken, crowding in with adults, who all considered him a passenger's child.

On July 6 he was five years old, and apparently Jimmy decided he had reached manhood. No longer content with Hoboken, he boarded trains of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. In the last two weeks he has disappeared six times including one jaunt to Dover, N. J., and another to Branchville, N. J.

All attempts to suppress Jimmy's activities by halters and ropes have failed, and the police had no luck by showing him a jail cell and threatening him with incarceration if he didn't stay put.

Jimmy has no idea of the grief he is causing his mother and father, William Carney. There is another boy in the family, Richard, fourteen months old, whose premature birth was caused by Mrs. Carney's worry over one of Jimmy's disappearances. Another son, Paul, six, was killed last October when he fell from the streetcar trestle that connects Jersey City and Hoboken -- the same trestle Jimmy has so often traveled over.

Jimmy is due to go to school this week, but his mother would like to send him to a boarding

school in the hope that somewhere there is a person who can control her son's penchant for travel. And now this is another worry -- how can they keep Jimmy in Jersey City now that he has seen New York?

WOMAN MISSING 12 HOURS
FOUND WITH AID OF BLOODHOUND

Trumbull, Aug. 17 -- (AP) -- Still carrying a pail of berries she had picked before becoming lost in a wooded swamp area near her home, Mrs. Anna Jakubowski, 62, of Hurd Rd., was found wandering aimlessly at 6:30 a.m. today as a bloodhound ended a search started 12 hours earlier.

Her clothing soaked, badly bitten by insects and scratched by underbrush, Mrs. Jakubowski was taken to her home and ordered to bed by a physician.

Sgt. Nathaniel Hayward, of the Trumbull police, said the missing woman had walked throughout the night, with the aid of her cane, "in rugged country."

Mrs. Jakubowski's husband and neighbors started the search about 6 o'clock last night when she failed to return from an afternoon berry-picking expedition in an area near the Shelton town line. Police were notified at 9 p.m., and Long Hill, Nichols and Trumbull firemen aided in the hunt.

When no trace was found by 3 a. m. Sgt. Hayward ordered the search temporarily suspended, and the Ridgefield state police barracks sent Trooper Walter Foley and a bloodhound, Cpl. Pal, to aid the searchers.

Within 10 minutes the dog led the party to the woman.

RISE IN CRIME
PUTS UP RATES ON INSURANCE

The crime picture, recorded with seismographic fidelity by insurance underwriters, presented this situation to the average American policy holder. The Associated Press reports:

Kill-and-run drivers are nearing the record pace of 1941 and auto insurance rates are running neck-and-neck with them.

Deviltry, normal breakage, and strikes have driven plate glass insurance rates 20 per cent higher from coast to coast.

A 13 per cent rise in crime since Jan. 1, which, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, represents the sharpest increase since 1930, has resulted in higher residence and outside-theft policy rates in thirty-three states and the District of Columbia, with new revisions being made for other states.

Life insurance rates are between 10 and 15 per cent higher than in 1942.

Fire insurance rates have declined, but greatly increased values in real estate have imposed burdens of heavier coverage.

Here is the analysis:

(1) Bodily injury and property damage auto rates are back to the all-time high of 1941 following a reduction of nearly 40 per cent, in some instances, during the gas rationing period.

Accidents Nearing Peak

According to a spokesman for the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, increases in accidents are on their way to a record peak. Most accidents occur in heavily congested areas but the big smashups usually occur on open highways.

Consequently, highest rates are in the metropolitan areas

where traffic is heaviest. A striking exception is Montana, which has the highest rates in the nation.

Rates for an A-1 car policy in Montana on bodily injury, for instance, are \$63 a year, against only \$48.50 for the same policy in New York City.

"Montana juries are tough on everybody except pedestrians, so the rates have to be high," one spokesman said.

The rate in the neighboring state of Nevada is only \$20.

Certain sections of Ohio enjoy an \$8 rate, lowest in the nation.

(2) Plate glass rates show an average increase of 20 per cent since Aug. 5. The rates are fixed on a straight replacement basis and vary widely in different sections of the country.

Breakage Rates Higher

The rate on a normal store frontage of five pieces of glass measuring 100 inches by 60 inches each, in South Carolina, under the new revision, is \$17.68 as against \$14.04 before the increase went into effect.

The same coverage in Rhode Island is \$21.52, compared with \$15.91; in Montana, \$32.76, against \$31.35.

Plate glass underwriters ascribe the increase in normal breakage to deviltry, to freight increases and to strikes which make a normal supply unavailable.

(3) A rising tide of night and day burglaries is directly responsible for a 10 to 15 per cent increase in residence and outside theft insurance rates which went into effect from coast to coast recently, according to L. A. Sawyer, chief of the burglary division, National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters.

"There is no guess work about burglary rates. They are scien-

tifically based on the loss ratio over a given time in a given area," Mr. Sawyer added.

The new rates reflect F. B. I. reports, which showed an 18.2 per cent increase in night burglaries over a year ago in 285 cities of better than 25,000 population. Day burglaries rose 14.1.

Thefts of \$50 or more in money increased 20.8 per cent, the F. B. I. said.

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., of Chicago, reported an increase of 58 per cent in burglary attempts in 1945 against certified burglar-alarm installations.

As a consequence of this and other factors policies covering residence theft which formerly were written for \$18 a year for the first \$1,000 now cost \$21. Other policies have increased from \$21.75 to \$25.50.

THE ENGLISH HAVE A WAY
TO EXAMINE DRUNKEN DRIVERS

Things are done differently everywhere. Over in Great Britain they have no Rhombert test for drunken drivers. They don't ask them to walk a chalk line, nor do they direct them to put keys in doors. The British standard police test for drunken drivers is a multiplication problem. It is shot fast at the alleged drunken driver to test the reaction.

Recently a lady was picked up on this charge in London, and quickly she was asked to multiply six by six. Her answer was sixty-six. When her case came to Court, her attorney asked the police surgeon if he knew the answer to thirteen by thirteen. The surgeon replied "156." Said the Judge, "wrong." "It is 169." The lady was acquitted.

CONNECTICUT LEADS IN SAFETY

(Waterbury American)

Of all the 48 states in the Union, one learns by common report of a statement from William M. Greene, director of the State Highway Safety Commission, Connecticut is the only one with a record of having reduced the number of traffic fatalities during the first seven months of 1946, by comparison with the equivalent period of 1945. While Connecticut scored a decrease of two per cent in the volume of its highway death toll, other states reported increases varying from four to 125 per cent.

The disclosure is something to be noted with restrained and sober gratification rather than self-congratulatory complacency. In contrast to the other 47 states, it appears, we are only headed in the right direction. We still have a long way to go before we can take unqualified satisfaction from a completely flawless record. Up to Aug. 1 this year, states Mr. Greene, 137 persons had been killed on the public highways in this state, or four fewer than during the corresponding period last year.

Draw 137 persons together at the same time and they would look like a pretty numerous group. It might at least momentarily disturb the composure of even the most normally insensitive observers to reflect that as many persons as that had met more or less sudden violent deaths on the highways of Connecticut within the first seven months of this year -- not, in many instances, because of any flagrant faults of their own, but through the homicidal carelessness of other persons, still living.

VOX-COP

SEPTEMBER 1946

LETTERS TO EDITOR

of the
(Norwich Bulletin)

Mr. Editor: A young local girl of slight build, just over five feet tall, and weighing less than 100 pounds, was brutally attacked in broad daylight while traveling in heavy traffic in our own city.

Adopting an invitation of a ride with three strangers who possessed a smooth line and be-lying appearance, this girl was punched and strangled, and, forced to submit to the lust of a fiend. Telltale lacerations and bruises plainly visible in court, proved how valiantly she struggled against her assailant.

After the craving of the sex-fiend was satisfied, the girl was dumped in a sparsely settled rural district, and, the rapist and his accessories drove away with the feeling that they would safely get away with such a crime.

Fortunately, these sex-criminals did not resort to murder. One shudders to think what further nefarious acts these men would have committed on this girl if they had thought for a moment that through her, their ugly crime would catch up with them. Most rapists seem to follow the theory of "dead people telling no tales." Undoubtedly these men considered their escape certain as they were unknown in this territory. But, the fast work of our state police ruined their hopes.

Law abiding citizens are speaking of this crime in grim voices. People are infuriated and justly so. It has been estimated that over 40,000 sex crimes come to light each year. The shadow of this sex criminal lies across the step of every home. The girl you read about could have been your daughter, or, your

sister.

Sexual perverts are everywhere. You might have passed him on the street, sat next to him on a bus. The problem of sex crimes is ever present, and, a solution must be reached.

To wait until these tragedies are personal is too late. Action and plenty of it is adamant. What ideas have you law-abiding citizens to offer that will help solve the growing problem?

Questioner

Norwich, Aug. 30, 1946

LETTERS TO EDITOR

of the
(Norwich Bulletin)

Mr. Editor: No doubt every decent person has the same idea on the subject of rapists, and could sum it up in five words; they ought to be shot.

That, however, seems to be against the law, but since Questioner has seen fit to bring the subject into a public forum, an exchange of opinions might be interesting. My personal view of the whole matter is that the heartless focussing of the spotlight of publicity on such a thing, after it has happened, does no good to anyone but the police, but that is beside the point.

It seems to me the problem of preventing these attacks could be solved by a two point program.

First, by somehow managing to impress upon young, unmarried girls that one case where the ancient adage of safety in numbers does not apply is the casual pick-up. If to accept a ride with one unknown man, no matter how sweet-talking, is dangerous, to accept a ride with three unknown men increases the danger by just that much. Second by making the penalty for rape, steriliza-

tion.

If it is true that there are 40,000 sex crimes in a year, the fault would seem to lie in the squeamishness either of our law-makers or certain bodies of the people they represent. The majority of those crimes, it is safe to say, is committed by "repeaters"--men, who having done it before and received no punishment but a fine, will keep on doing it until, eventually, they murder. Then, if they are not executed, they receive a term in prison, or a mental hospital, from which, thanks to social service workers, religious societies, or their lawyers, they are sooner or later released -- to start all over again.

This seems as futile and impractical as trying to change the course of a river by beginning at its mouth; the place to attack all problems is at their source.

The threat of a fine or jail sentence will not deter any man on pleasure bent, but faced with the certain loss of his most valued masculine prerogative, it is quite possible he would stop and think.

Natalie E. Carlson.
Groton, Aug. 31, 1946

BEAT 'EM UP?

(Middletown Press)

As the story goes, there was a disturbance in the making Over East and a State Policeman went to the scene to investigate. He had a duty to perform. Allegedly six men pounced upon him and beat him up. Colchester Barracks responded promptly and arrests have been made. It is not the purpose

of this column to try the case. Those under arrest may be as innocent as the driven snow. That's for the courts to decide. But, on the general subject of beating up "cops" there is much to be said one way and the other. Personally some men in policemen's uniform deserve a beating now and then, even though they don't ever get one. But among policemen as a class, as among other groups, there are bound to be some misfits.

But policemen are more than just plain citizens when they are on duty. They personify the majesty of the law, which is written for the protection of all. They are expected to take great risks, and they do. They rarely meet a dangerous situation when the odds in numbers are in their favor, although psychologically the odds are always in their favor because of the fear most people have of the law and the consequences of breaking it.

That's one reason why, when occasionally a policeman is struck or shot at, police departments and courts move swiftly to retaliate. They must protect themselves if they are to be in a position to protect others.

Whatever you may think personally of the man who wears the badge of authority, you are bound (for your own well-being) to respect the authority he represents and hope that he may be deserving of it. If he isn't there are ways to "break" him besides taking the law into your own hands. To do the latter is not only risky for you, but places in jeopardy the welfare of the public whose safety is in the hands of the usually friendly cop. For when respect for law and the cops breaks down, what is there left? Those who have seen a mob in action know, and quake again when they think of what happens.

IN CALIFORNIA THE FIREBUG
HASN'T A CHANCE

(Buick Magazine)

California state forest rangers were suspicious one day when three small brush fires broke out almost simultaneously within a short distance of each other. Fortunately they were discovered quickly, and brought under control in short order. But, the blazes looked like the work of a firebug.

A search of the area, after the fires were extinguished, disclosed footprints leading from one fire to another and then off through a winding trail to a nearby ranch house.

Plaster casts were made of the footprints. Then the owner of the ranch house, caught off guard, was persuaded to submit his shoes to the ranger for comparison with the casts. They matched perfectly. Under questioning he confessed to setting the fires. His motive? He held mining interests in the region and wanted to buy the neighbors' property, after they were burned out.

Capture and prosecution of this man were swift, because the state of California has made elaborate provisions to defend its timber resources against just such forest arson.

The California Department of Natural Resources employs two full-time arson investigators, highly trained men who know their jobs as thoroughly as does the seasoned Federal Investigator or police detective. It also has launched a state-wide series of law enforcement and fire prevention schools for state rangers, assistants and crewmen.

At these schools the rangers learn law enforcement and investigation; the laws of arrest; those of search and seizure;

general fire prevention methods; methods whereby they can recognize evidence pointing to the setting of a fire; how to develop this evidence and preserve it so it can be used in court.

They learn to take fingerprints off bottles, wood, cigarettes, and any other substance that might help them in learning the origin of a fire. They are taught how to make plaster-of-Paris casts of foot and tire prints. They learn to take pictures of all evidence, because pictures are valuable in court. They are taught the arsonist's own tricks so they can recognize them when they see them.

They know the origin of a fire that has been started by the back-firing of an automobile; how flames can leap up from a spark that is caused by metal and rock scraping together, and many other ways that fire is caused by either artificial or natural means. They learn to prepare their evidence for presentation to the state bureau of criminal identification.

The procedure pays dividends in preventing fires and apprehending forest criminals. According to the associate chief of the fire fighting division of the forestry service, practically every individual who sets fire to ranger-guarded timber is ultimately caught.

One day, a California ranger received a call from a grocer on a highway near a forest's boundary. The grocer had seen a man setting a fire in the brush not far from the road.

The ranger and his crew put this fire out in twenty minutes. Soon another blaze was spotted three miles away. While the crew was fighting the second fire another was discovered, again near the highway. In all, they extinguished six fires on that one

afternoon.

The grocer who had seen the firebug supplied the license number of the criminal's car. The rangers also had found identical tire tracks at each blaze. An alarm was broadcast, and before night the fugitive was arrested. In a few weeks he was sentenced to a stiff term in Federal prison.

These are only a few instances in which the efficient vigilance of the California rangers has been applied to tracking down arsonists. The number of cases can be multiplied indefinitely.

The men themselves are particularly enthusiastic about their roles as forest detectives. They realize that the special training which they have received has helped them both in suppressing fires quickly and in apprehending those who would wantonly destroy the forest lands of their state.

Through its "forest G-men" California has found an effective way to protect its natural resources. With them on the job, the firebug in California hasn't a chance.

EVEN A COPPER HAS PROBLEMS

Seattle -- Police Officer V.T. Burt was losing his patience.

Standing happily before the booking window at police headquarters a 48-year-old man defiantly repeated "Alcohol" each time he was asked his name.

"I know about the alcohol," Burt snapped. "That's why you're here. But what's your name?"

Determinedly and clearly, the prisoner said, "Alcohol."

A billfold finally revealed the man's name was Al Cohol, a cook, charged by arresting officers with being drunk.

COMPARING BRIDGE COSTS

(New London Day)

The note from the state highway department, appearing recently in the news, concerning the comparative costs of the Charter Oak bridge at Hartford and the new Thames river bridge at New London and Groton, may serve to puzzle some persons. The notation said the Charter Oak bridge cost considerably less to build, per lineal foot, than the New London bridge. It then went into details. The cost in Hartford, where the bridge measures 3,205 feet between abutments, was \$599 per lineal foot. The Groton-New London bridge, measuring 6,293 feet between abutments -- nearly twice the Hartford bridge's length -- cost \$635 per lineal foot.

The point to note is that the clearance on the Charter Oak bridge in Hartford is 80 feet above mean low water, while the clearance on the Groton-New London bridge is 137.4 feet at mean low water. The higher a bridge is constructed, the more it costs. In fact it was said recently, with reference to the proposed Old Lyme-Old Saybrook bridge across the Connecticut river, that increasing the clearance of the bridge for river craft by 20 feet or so would add a million or two to the construction cost. The reason is obvious enough. Approaches have to be started considerably further back from the river bank. Piers have to be more firmly set, more pile driving being involved, a generally more costly job. The bridge itself might conceivably have to be of more heavy construction if higher, and obviously there would be more work in constructing higher piers, etc., as well as a more ticklish job in the steel work.

RECORDS KEPT BY ELIHU YALE, NEW HAVEN POLICE CHIEF IN 1864,
 OUTLINE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONTED POLICEMEN OF CIVIL WAR ERA

(New Haven Register)

Have you been feeling the urge to cut turf from the city streets in the past few days, to roll your garbage barrow on the sidewalks, or to leave the virgin night unmarred by little blobs of yellow gas-light?

If so, you'd better think twice before you yield to such temptations for a number of your predecessors among New Haven's individualists have been jailed for just such doings.

The oldest ledger in the Department of Police Service archives is full of references to similar crimes, and in its quarterly and first annual reports of the Police Chief of New Haven it reveals, surprisingly enough, that despite some differences in source and substance the overall aspect of Elm City iniquities has changed but little in the past century.

Though a regular part of the department's records since it went out of use at the end of the Civil War, the volume was dusted off only recently by Police Chief Henry P. Clark and given its rightful place as the earliest complete record of the New Haven Police Department's infant years.

Dated from 1861 through 1865, for the most part, the entries in this first record book of the city's "finest" clearly document the shift from a municipality controlled "New Haven Watch" to an Assembly-chartered police force and they show with what seriousness the groundwork for an efficient and protective patrol unit was first laid here during the early stages of the War Between the States.

In 1862, according to the First Annual Report of Police Chief J. W. Pond, there were only 16 regular policemen on the newly organized police force here and a total of 1,539 arrests were made.

This compares with the 10,304 separate arrests to which the 383 men and women who now comprise New Haven's Department of Police Service were parties last year.

Start With Arson

The charges which Chief Pond, or his clerk, has set down in a fine copper-plate hand in the ledger start off with the usual Arson

Move down through the Assaults Common Drunkenness (only three as compared with 623 arrested for intoxication)

Desertion,
 Disorderly Conduct,
 Breaking Windows and Doors,
 Disturbing a Religious Meeting
 Disturbing a Temperance Meeting,

Night Walking (simply being on the streets without good reason in the wee hours),

Selling Lottery Tickets (still an active pursuit),

Truant Boys,
 Cutting Lead Troughs from

Trees (a little gutter used to hold a concoction which discouraged insects from climbing the trunks. There is no explanation given of who wanted them, or why),

Cutting Turf in the Streets,
 Extinguishing Street Gas
 Lights,

Leaving Night Soil Uncovered,
 Fast Driving (Giddap, Napoleon!)

Making Loud Noise by Outcry,
 Pasturing Cows in the Street,
 Ditto Horses,
 Stopping Carriages on Cross
 Walks,

Rolling Swill Barrows on Sidewalks,

Throwing Ashes in Streets,

And a considerable number of the more usual offenses like Gambling, Theft, Robbery, and Begging.

In addition to these crimes which were recorded in 1862, other entries in the ledger disclose that arrests were made in the early 1860s for:

Horse Stealing,

Taking and Using a Horse Without Consent of Owner.

Leaving Dead Animals Unburied,

Crying Papers on Sunday,

Lighting Bonfires (a charge which may be resurrected here next July 4),

Cruelty to Animals,

Pick Pocket,

Insulting Females,

Delirium Tremens,

Keeping open Shop on Sunday (a grocer's offense, not an industrialist's),

Being Vicious Boys,

Obstructing Blacksmith's Belows,

Firing a Barn,

Mutiny (probably on a vessel in the harbor),

Deserting U. S. army (there were many companies of Union troops temporarily quartered here during the Civil War),

Deserting a Vessel,

Sleeping Out Nights (for the forebears of today's park-bench gentry).

Passing Counterfeits

And -- over and over again -- Passing Counterfeit Money. (Prior to the passing of the National Bank Act and issuance of Federal currency, it was not difficult to print up facsimiles of notes issued by private banks and distribute them to citizens who had little chance to check their authenticity.)

Perhaps the volume's most sig-

nificant entry from an historical standpoint is the "First Annual Report of the Chief of Police under the Organization of AD 1861." Dated June 1, 1862, and signed by J. W. Pond, Chief of Police, the report is labeled "a synopsis of the principal labors of said department together with a statement of its condition and organization."

"The department," states Chief Pond, "is in good condition in all things pertaining to it, and particularly in regard to discipline, department and the physical condition of its members. The police uniform which has been introduced and adopted during the year is a great improvement on the old system, and in fact no general and thorough system of uniform for all seasons had ever previously been used in the New Haven Police Department; the adoption of which measure has promoted the discipline, elevated the character, and improved the general condition of the Department more than any other matter connected with the Police since its organization....The men in their present uniforms, including their badges and emblems, present an appearance for respectability second to no like department in the country, and is very creditable to our city."

Discussing the spirit and attitude of his new organization, the old police chief declared:

"There are many valuable officers who feel the importance of strict discipline, while others regard every attempt to enforce and maintain it as onerous and derogatory to the officers of every grade. Such men should seek vocations where no restraints are necessarily imposed. Every known act of intentional neglect or disregard of discipline should be treated as insubordination.

"To watch and ward, to keep the public peace, to prevent violations of the laws and ordinances of the city are among the important duties required of the police officer; yet, the prevention of crime is equally important if not paramount; and the sagacity and skill to detect the criminal, that he may be brought to condign punishment, is the highest order of police attainment; and to be a successful detective requires coolness, tact, ingenuity, address, a furtive mind, and a fixed determination of purpose, and perseverance to overcome obstacles which constantly arise in the course of the detective."

Proving that he was as articulate in enumerating the needs of his department as he was in listing its duties, Chief Pond closed the text of his report with a well-documented plea for more policemen.

"In comparing the number of the patrolmen in our city with those of other cities," he said, "where they have a regular organized police, and where the members of the Department make that their exclusive business, it will be found that the number of patrolmen in our city is far inferior in proportion to population than in other cities -- four of which I will instance in comparison.

"In the City of New York the number of patrolmen in proportion to the population is as one to 500; Hartford, one to 1,363; Brooklyn, one to 1,500; Albany, one to 1,550; and New Haven, one to 2,437. New Haven has a population amounting in round numbers to 40,000 and if we had the number of patrolmen in proportion to New York we should have 80, in proportion to Hartford 29, in proportion to Brooklyn 27; and in proportion to Albany 26.

"In the cities of Europe, where the police is sustained by the constant presence of a military force, there is a policeman to about every 500 habitants; and I believe that the City of New York is the only city in this country which comes up to this standard, and I think that New Haven is the only one having a thoroughly organized police that falls so far below it. I therefore submit to you gentlemen whether the provision in the fifth section of the Act of 1861, limiting the number of patrolmen to 20, might not more properly be left to the discretion of the Board of Police Commissioners."

Expanding on the assignments and shifts worked by the New Haven force then, he revealed that "we have only from four to six men on duty at one time during the day and from six to 12 during the night."

Soldiers Troublesome

Late in 1861, some six months after the department here had been started, Chief Pond noted in a quarterly report that the Union Army men who were being trained in the city were causing some local concern by their depredations. (Apparently MPs had not yet begun to function in the service.)

"The necessity for a large number of arrests has been caused by the quartering of so many soldiers here during the past season, and the large number of desertions from the various regiments upon their marching from the city.

"An opinion which is quite prevalent both among the volunteers (sic) and citizens that civil officers have no right to arrest a soldier who has been sworn into the service of the United States have given us more trouble with that class of per-

sons than we otherwise should have had if their minds had never been abused with such impressions. A great many misdemeanors have undoubtedly been committed by reason of the prevalence of this erroneous idea."

In his Third Annual Report, describing the activities of the year ending May 31, 1864, Chief Pond calls attention to a condition and practice in the "Station House" or police jail, which is unthinkable today.

"It being made a part of my duty to report periodically to the Common Council through your honorable body, I wish to call the attention of said Council to the importance of the necessity of providing a more suitable, proper, and convenient place as a temporary depository for the bodies of persons found dead, and who are unknown or have no home or friends to which such bodies may be conveyed and where such bodies may remain, as is sometimes necessary, for several days awaiting recognition.

"We have now no place for such bodies except the Station House where they must be put with prisoners and those unfortunate persons who are under the necessity of seeking temporary lodgings without expense to themselves. It not unfrequently becomes necessary, not only to hold an inquest upon, but that a post mortem examination be had of the bodies of such deceased persons, which renders the objections still greater to their being placed in the Station House. For this purpose a small building might be erected in the rear of the City Hall at a little expense which would be both suitable and convenient for the temporary deposit of bodies of this description and where post mortem examinations might be held without inconvenience or annoyance to

any one."

Another vigorous leader in police activities, along with Chief Pond, was Elihu Yale, who first assumed his duties as head of the New Haven Watch in 1859 and then succeeded Pond as Police Chief (perhaps through some change of parties or administration) in 1864. In his first annual report to the Board of Police Commissioners, Yale -- a less verbose narrator than Pond -- also displays an interest in the associated agencies which today seek to prevent the causes of crime rather than its simple punishment.

"There appears to be a great need of some kind of an institution," he notes in 1865, "where deserted and neglected children can be sent for rest and reformation. Girls have no suitable or proper place provided. Consequently there are many who, if they could have been provided at a proper time with a comfortable home would doubtless have been saved from a life of injury and degradation.

"The great and constant increase of crime among the youth of our city resulting in most cases from idleness and the neglect of parents and want of a comfortable home is lamentable, and unless something soon is done to arrest this evil our Poor Houses and jail will need to be greatly enlarged. Every effort should therefore be made to correct this growing evil in our otherwise beautiful city."

The police department's duty as a municipal host is apparent at every report in the old ledger, also, for from the earliest entry in 1857, down through 1865, the department officials faithfully reported each month the number of persons "accommodated with lodgings." In June 1857, for instance, there were 79 poor persons allowed to sleep the

night in the Station House, and in the three cold months from January through March, 1865, Chief Yale reported that 372 men and 81 women had been given lodging for a night. Many of these were probably repeaters, but there is nothing to indicate from the old records just how they were housed or why they could find no other place to stay.

The book has other interesting information. Throughout the years it covers, the city's mentally ill were picked up and carried on the police roster like other malefactors. Elihu Yale's report for July, 1859, for an instance, lists after the more regular crimes like theft and fighting: "Prostitutes, 7; Vagrants, 8; Crazy, 3." And in the book's last entry, Yale's report of August, 1865, we find the same treatment: "Violating Sunday Law, 7; Adultery, 1; Contempt, 1; Insanity, 3.

Another interesting reminder of the past is a loose piece of paper found by Chief Henry P. Clark in the book, which is apparently a leaf from some old desk man's log book. There are a number of pencilled notations on the sheets including one which states: "Store on the corner of Bradley and Grand Street found open." And in full, careful script at the bottom is one complete entry:

J. B. Hine, 88 Park Street. Lost a Valuable Overcoat. Stolen by 3 Irishmen last Wednesday, January 18."

Inside its battered binding, the book is a valuable index to many of the forces that were shaping New Haven then. It traces the first years of the police department, indicates some of the effects that the war and the billeting of troops had on the city, points to the first wave of immigrants to America in

long lists of Hibernians arrested daily for drunkenness, and reveals a growing awareness of the public's responsibility for some steps against poverty, homelessness, and delinquency.

Its entries may be said to mark the first stages in New Haven's transition from a quiet seaside town to an expanding industrial city.

MOTORIST PAYS PLENTY FOR TICKET

Chicago -- Paul Zimmerman of Chicago went to the police station in suburban North Chicago yesterday and paid a small fine for overtime parking, making no protest.

But a few minutes later he was back at the station to lodge a complaint. He told police while he was in the station, thieves had broken into his car and had stolen a sample case of cigarette cases and other jewelry valued at \$1,000.

THUNDERCLAPS COME IN ALARMING PROPORTIONS

Baltimore -- A cooling summer thundershower got the Police Department all hot and bothered -- by sounding seven burglar alarms in 30 minutes.

Sgt. George Mintiens of the Detective Bureau summoned five extra radio cars. Then he found out the alarms were all false.

The American District Telegraph Protective Services explained the thunder jarred building windows and broke the tinfoil electrical contact surrounding them to set off the alarms.

Code of Honor
of the
Connecticut State Police

* * *

The traditions and splendid reputation of the Connecticut State Police are incorporated in the following code of honor, to which all members of the Department subscribe by word and deed:

"I am a Connecticut State Policeman—a soldier of the law. To me is entrusted the honor of the Department.

"I will serve the State of Connecticut honestly and faithfully and, if need be, lay down my life as others have done rather than swerve from the path of duty.

"I will be loyal to my superiors, obey the law and enforce the law without discrimination as to class, color, creed or condition, and without fear or favor.

"I will help those in danger or distress, and at all times conduct myself so as to uphold the honor of the Department."