

Vox-Cop

Lieut. Casey

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CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT



EDWARD J. HICKEY
Commissioner

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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."

By The Yankee Clipper

VOX-COP

February, 1950

POPULAR FALLACIES IN HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION

Investigators in this field occasionally encounter certain beliefs which are erroneous. In a certain sense many of these ideas are as harmless as they are unscientific. It is important that the police officer be acquainted with these beliefs, as a recognition of these fallacies serves to clarify some unexplained fact which has appeared in the course of the investigation. Consequently time, energy and money can be conserved by an understanding of these popular misconceptions. Some of the more common beliefs which are without foundation are as follows:

1. MURDER WILL OUT. If this were only true there would be no purpose in instructing officers in the realm of homicide investigation. While feature writers stress the theme that the perfect murder has never been committed the fact is that the number of unsolved homicides is enormous. Based on the number of murders discovered after the victim has been dead for years, it is only too apparent that many victims are buried and a homicide never suspected in connection with their deaths.

2. PERMANENTLY FIXED IN THE EYE OF THE DECEASED IS THE IMAGE OF THE MURDERER. Many people believe that by looking into the eye it is possible to see who committed the deed. This is entirely without scientific foundation and is impossible. In one investigation in which the writer participated, following the murder, the assailant took the clothes and shoes he was wearing at the time and went several miles back into a swamp where he hid them under a stump. The reason he did this was that he feared the clothing would identify him as the murderer by means of the image in the victim's eye.

3. THE MURDERER ALWAYS RETURNS TO THE SCENE OF THE CRIME. While this happens in some cases, it is by no means universally true. Occasionally officers stand watch at the scene of a murder for days waiting for the murderer to put in his appearance. They are generally disappointed.

4. THE HAIR AND NAILS ON A DEAD BODY CONTINUE TO GROW AFTER DEATH. For growth to take place at any time, nourishment has to be provided to the cells by the blood stream in the form of food and oxygen. After the heart stops beating, this supply of nourishment ceases and while some cells in the body will survive longer than others, all cellular life ceases in a short time. Consequently, it is impossible for growth to take place in a dead body. The appearance of growth around the nail bed and roots of the hairs is due to shrinkage of the skin as moisture is absorbed out of the body. The exposed portion of the nails and hair previously covered by skin may lead one to think that growth has actually taken place. (Editor's Note: In previous examination by our Civil Service Commission this question has come up but you will note that in Soderman & O'Connell when they use the word "grow" it is used with marks on each side of the word indicating that it is figuratively true only. There has been much argument relative to hair continuing to grow after death but it is felt that this is a very fine explanation.)

5. A DROWNING PERSON GOES UNDER TWICE AND THE THIRD TIME STAYS DOWN. A drowning person may disappear the first time he goes under, or he may continue to struggle over a period of time until asphyxia renders him unconscious.

6. EXPRESSIONS OF SURPRISE, FEAR OR OTHER VIOLENT EMOTIONS WILL BE FIXED ON THE VICTIM'S FACE. Except in extraordinary circumstances, death produces a general relaxation of all muscles. The most common exception to this is cadaveric spasm which will cause the weapon to be tightly clenched in the dead person's hand. This does not often apply to the muscles of expression, therefore the features assume a completely relaxed expression.

7. A DEAD BODY MAY BE QUICKLY DESTROYED BY BURYING IN QUICKLIME. While this chemical is a strong caustic, it does not tend to rapidly destroy a body - if anything it tends to preserve it. It forms a combination with fatty tissue which is resistant to insect life and to the usual putrefactive changes which destroy tissue.

8. A GUNSHOT WOUND THROUGH THE HEART CAUSES INSTANT DEATH. This is a common belief and totally erroneous. Persons will sometimes do amazing things after receiving a bullet wound through the heart.

9. A PHOTOGRAPH NEVER LIES. Many conditions may affect a photograph and cause it to give a totally erroneous impression. The use of certain lenses, the height of the camera above the floor or ground, the type of film, the distance from the object are some of the conditions which may produce effects at variance with the actual situation. In addition, it is a simple matter for a skilled photographer to remove or change images on the negative. Nothing is more helpful to the investigation than the services of a good photographer and nothing more confusing than distorted and poorly exposed pictures.

10. CLAIRVOYANTS, FORTUNE TELLERS, AND MEDIUMS CAN GIVE VALUABLE INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO A MURDER. It would be wonderful indeed if it were possible to solve a homicide by contacting the departed spirit and having him disclose the facts in the case. The amazing thing is that even today police officers often try to derive information from

such sources. I know of no case where any valuable information was obtained by such methods. Such a consultation generally indicates an attempt to repair the damage caused by an inadequate investigation at the time the body was found.

11. DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES. Too often this is true. How much they tell may be in direct proportion to the care, diligence and conscientious effort that the investigators and the laboratory technicians apply to the investigation. Sometimes the dead man actually becomes eloquent. As the science of homicide investigation advances, dead men will tell more and more. From Homicide Investigation by LeMoyne Snyder, Medical Consultant, Lansing, Michigan, member of the American Medical Association, member of the American Bar Association.

---(Police Reporter) Reprinted from On Guard--The Kentucky Peace Officers' Magazine

HEART DRIVE ENDS SOON

The Connecticut Heart Association through its local chapters is conducting a campaign to raise \$150,000 throughout the State of Connecticut from February 1 to 28, 1950.

Seventy-five per cent of the money raised will remain in Connecticut for a Heart program of education for both doctors and lay people, community services to cardiac sufferers, and support to diagnostic clinics. The remainder of the money will be used by the American Heart Association primarily for research work into the causes and cures for heart and bloodvessel diseases.

Within the past year local chapters of the Connecticut Heart Association have been established in Bridgeport, Danbury, Hartford, Greenwich, New Haven, Meriden, Middlesex, Stamford and Waterbury. Plans are underway to establish additional local chapters and to expand the work of the present chapters to include service to all Connecticut residents.

FRENCH NATIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATION
DATES BACK TO NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Americans, who are accustomed to superlatives, point with justifiable pride to their national law enforcement agency--the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

And yet, the FBI--great as it is--historically is an infant when compared to the French Surete of France.

While the American FBI rounds out its forty-second year, the French Surete police organization boasts over one hundred years in operation. This world-famous body was started by Napoleon Bonaparte, and in over a century has amassed a record comparable to any other in the world.

Operating out of headquarters in Paris, Surete police officials emphasize the lone-wolf theory in crime prevention. Frenchmen point out that the officer who travels alone travels the fastest, and consequently has more success.

The French Surete sleuth is cloaked in complete authority to work unmolested. He answers to no one but to the top boss. This means he doesn't have to answer even to his immediate superiors.

This complete independence surrounding the working French Sureteman, and which is backed up with authority to act, gives him the privilege to question the Premier at lunch, take over a red-light district, charter a special train, or call out the regiment of the French Foreign Legion.

Such complete power to act is unthinkable in American police circles. Can any American citizen imagine one of their G-Men calling out a regiment of U. S. Marines; taking over the Santa Fe Super Chief; walk into the White House unannounced to question the President?

But that's exactly how the French Surete police department works. And they have a good record to show for it, too.

Specialized phases of crime prevention and criminal apprehension are not neglected by the wily Frenchmen. In addition to the Lone-Wolf sleuths, the

Surete maintains squads working as specialists. These squads go after the pick-pocket, opium dealers, international jewelry rings, and the white slave traders.

Women, too, have a place among the French national police body. Women detectives must have sex appeal and be not older than twenty-five. To permit the ladies to mingle with the higher crust, they are given huge expense accounts, permitting the lady sleuths to garb themselves in the best of Parisian fashions.

Even the very beginnings of the French Surete spells the unusual. The first man to head this French "FBI" was the most infamous criminal of his time. This Frenchman, who completely fooled Paris officers, was Francois Eugene Vidocq.

Following a sentence at hard labor, Vidocq escaped, and rather than remain a fugitive all his life, he made a deal with the Paris police. He offered to turn stool pigeon and put his brains to work against the French criminal. This was agreed to on the condition that Vidocq turn in a minimum quota of crooks a month.

Subsequently, Vidocq had such outstanding success that he received a full pardon and was made the highest French police officer in the nation. He arrested over 20,000 criminals in the time he took over as France's top police official.

In the end, however, Vidocq fell to temptation. He was caught in possession of valuables belonging to the victim of a murder. He explained that he took the property as part payment for his work in the murder case.

Finally, Vidocq resigned under pressure. But his name goes down as the first man to head the French Surete police department.

Vidocq later opened the world's first private-detective agency, and at the age of fifty-two wrote his memoirs. Pope, Hugo, Dickens, Dumas and Conan Doyle all came to Francois Eugene Vidocq to obtain material for their mystery stories.

(The Los Angeles Beat)---Reprinted from Illinois Policeman and Police Journal.

STATE POLICE PENSION PLAN

The State Legislative Council and the Retirement Commission have begun joint consideration of a plan to permit members of the State Police to retire on half-pay after twenty years of service. Under the present system a member may retire after 25 years and must do so at age 70. As an incentive to longer service, the pensions increase slightly for each year beyond the minimum span.

At first glance, it may seem as though the new proposal represents an unreasonable extreme in generosity with public funds. A man entering the force at 25 could retire at 45. And no one is permitted to join after 32. But if these ages indicate the possibility of rather early retirements, there are other considerations that should be borne in mind.

A member of the State Police force must certainly be physically fit and should neither be forced by his own financial necessities to continue, nor permitted to do so by the Department, after he has grown too old to undergo severe physical strain.

In the State Police the hours are long and the pace is fast. The average work-day is a little more than 10 hours and a man is lucky if he gets more than three nights at home during each week of his first year or two. All Sundays and holidays are days of special activity and this is compensated for by only four off-days a month. That the job is not one to which old men cling is attested by the fact that the average age is 37 and that out of a force of 290 there are only 32 who could retire if the proposed 20-year plan were now in effect.

The new plan, like the present system, provides that the employe shall contribute 4 per cent of his salary to the pension fund. This arrangement now prevails on a 20-year basis in New Jersey. In Rhode Island, a State Policeman may retire after 20 years but he does not have to contribute to the pension fund.

Whatever the Legislative Council finally decides, after it has received an actuarial report on the new proposal,

it should preserve a maximum of flexibility in the system so that the administrative authorities in the Department can maintain a high standard of fitness without inflicting financial hardship on those who have given their best years to the service and, at the same time, can make it attractive for valuable men to remain by holding out the prospect of larger pensions in the long run.

We do not believe that the State Police pension system, or any other, should become a prime factor in inducing young men to undertake the job. A man who starts a career because he is looking forward to the pension soon becomes a calendar-watcher, which is one worse than a clock-watcher. ---Hartford Times

POLICE CALL BOXES CONVERTED INTO EMERGENCY PHONES

No longer are Philadelphians required to keep hands off the little red police call box on the corner. The 1,200 call boxes strategically located on street corners throughout Philadelphia are being converted into public telephone systems for emergency calls. In the past the boxes could be used only by police officers to make periodic reports or to communicate with headquarters on official business.

After the changeover, the call boxes will be in service 24 hours a day to give the public instant contact with the police. The boxes will be identified with this wording on each side: "Police Phone--For Public Emergency Use." The present lock on the boxes will be replaced with latches easily opened by anyone.

The newly installed system will be automatic, and by merely lifting the phone from its hook will complete the connection with the local police district station house. The telephone boxes also may be used to report fires when it is more convenient than pulling a fire alarm box. ---New Haven Register

If there were no difficulties there would be no triumphs.

WHAT'S THE REASON FOR
FIRST BRUSH WITH LAW?

By The Yankee Pedlar

An emaciated-looking man, only 30 years old, was sentenced to State Prison last week for forging checks. He had just served a sentence in an Ohio penitentiary for a similar offense and police of three other cities are standing by waiting to arrest him on a backlog of comparable charges.

The state's attorney's report showed that the accused had spent most of the last 10 years of his life behind bars because of his inability to resist the temptation of signing somebody else's name to a check.

Upon hearing the facts, the judge sent the hand writing expert back to prison for one to three years. It probably was important to the legal side of the case, but to this newspaperman, it was a profound disappointment not to hear the state's attorney explain, nor the judge ask why, the defendant at the bar had gone in for a career of forgery. A number of jail sentences imposed in the last 10 years had obviously failed to root out the criminal tendencies that started this man on his strange career of repeatedly getting himself in trouble with the law.

From the prisoner's own demeanor there was nothing to indicate why he committed these ridiculous acts or how much of a debt he would have to pay to society before the corrective measures would begin to show up in his behavior.

Two Unfortunate Boys
Go to State's Prison

During the same hearing two young men (they were little more than overgrown kids) were arraigned on charges of skipping out of the State Reformatory. The judge had no choice under the law other than to send them to State's Prison. Both had already been convicted of theft and violations of the motor vehicle laws.

These boys might have been your sons. Newspapermen are softies when it comes to people in hard luck and this probably

explains why the Pedlar was upset when there seemed to be no way of dealing with the lads except through a sentence to Wethersfield. One had a good conduct record at Cheshire and was only two and a half months away from parole when he foolishly decided to make a break for it. It unquestionably was the worst kind of judgment, and it was particularly bad in this case because the youth had been made the object of special trust by the reformatory authorities.

Two hours after he had escaped a gasoline filling station attendant recognized the young man and his companion as fugitives. He counselled them to go back and they did. But the damage was done. The statute stipulates that a State Prison sentence is mandatory in the case of an escaped reformatory inmate.

In this instance as in the one concerning the forger, the news behind the news seemed to be: "What were the contributing causes to their first brush with the law?" It wasn't long in coming and it was an old story.

Both boys had been left to shift for themselves after their mothers and fathers had split up, obtained divorces and then re-married.

There was no excuse for what the pair had done, but the sad part of it all was that they didn't even have anybody around to care when a sheriff led them out of court on their way for an 18-month to three-year stay at State Prison.

It may be presumptuous, but it does seem that this is one statute which a state legislator should be interested in calling up for review on the ground that any institution that can handle corrective measures as well as the Reformatory does, should be able to manage inmates who now and then are overtaken by the irresistible urge to light out, and later go back of their own accord.

--Waterbury Sunday Republican

Even a feather touch won't prevent some explosions. In fact it's the feather touch which brings on one kind.

Nitrogen oxide will explode when it's touched with a feather.

ODD COPY

From the Ohio Penitentiary News--
A Penal Press Publication

This article, by Maurice Creagan, was titled: "Epistle To A New Con." Using somewhat Biblical language, Creagan wrote, in part: "Lo! All ye miserable sinners for the first time entering these rusty gates into the Land of numbers, hearken unto my words. Though I have dwelt in the land but a few months, I have witnessed all manner of folly and woe!"

Gird up thy loins, my son, and take up thy number and bear it with exceeding fortitude. Act slowly and with great care and hearken first to counsel of a wiser and sadder man than thou.

Tell not thy troubles to thy fellow sinners, for alas and alack, theirs is of the same nature. Instead, get thyself a kite and visit the Chaplain, who shall give thee peace and sympathy.

Unto all things there is a time. There is a time to speak and a time to be silent. Be thou like unto a stone when in the presence of thy superiors.

Hell hath no fury like a guard scorned. Obey his commandments. Act thou lowly towards him, and call him sir, and he will regard thee well.

Knoweth thou the Big Operator, but trusteth him not. He borroweth all the produce of the commissary book in a confidential manner and payeth thee not. He promiseth thee political jobs and produceth not.

Whispereth or talketh not in line or in the mess hall. It will bring the wrath of The Man, who wilt surely snatch thy yard privilege.

Beware thou the Old Man, for he will make thee sweat. When he approacheth, look thou upon the ball, because he loveth to chew upon the posterior of the idle. It is well that he know thee not by name, for he who arouseth the ire of the Old Man, verily, verily I say unto thee, shall know many days of abstinence in a purgatory called the hole.

Stand upon thine own two feet, and pull thy time like a man. Neither a borrower nor a lender be, lest thy ac-

tions be construed as dealing. Abide well by these rules, and thy days will be shorter that thou mayest come to stand in the high place and receive the blessings of the Committee of Three.

GO THOU in peace brother--Selah!

--Reprinted from the Monthly Record

FUTURE THIEVES MAY BE TRAILED BY ASSISTANCE OF GEIGER COUNTER

London---"So I outs with my Geiger counter and it buzzes like an alarm clock. The suspect was radioactive."

With words such as these the cop of the future may condemn the thief of the future to the jail house.

Such at least is the aim of an experiment in atomic crime detection now going on in the Home Office, which controls Scotland Yard.

The idea is to use radioactive materials to mark the trail of burglars and all kinds of sneak thieves.

The Ministry of Supply--which runs Britain's atomic pile at Harwell--disclosed recently it has furnished the materials for the experiment.

Scientists think the method would cut down sharply on thefts from Britain's railways, factories and warehouses. There has been an alarming number of these since the war because of austerity living and ready black market outlets.

In the first demonstration, scientists from Harwell played the part of both thief and detective. They treated the wooden floor of a railroad car with radioactive sodium. The thief walked across the floor in rubber boots, jumped out of the car, walked a hundred yards across a field, and hid in a clump of bushes.

Then came the detective with his Geiger counter. This device emits a clicking sound in the presence of atomic radiation. The closer the source, the faster the clicks.

The detective swept the counter over the ground, picked up the trail, followed it across the field and routed the thief from the bushes.

One of the problems in tracing railway thieves is to find where along the

line the goods are dumped overboard. Scotland Yard thinks this will do the trick.

Another way to use this new dodge would be to insert a radioactive pellet into parcels in factories where thefts are numerous.

The thief would walk out with, say, a bundle containing a carton of stolen cigarettes, a Geiger counter in the hands of a guard at the gate would click madly when the errant employee slunk by.

Next stop, the precinct station house. ---Montreal Police Bulletin

"A POLICEMAN'S LOT"

By Dave Houser

As the song says -- and these stories too -- it's not always a happy one

Gilbert and Sullivan teamed up to commiserate with the unfortunate policeman. These tales show how true their song still is.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY. Jerry Helton of Cincinnati, about to make an arrest, was crowned with a wine bottle by spectator William Jones, who thought the plain-clothes cop was pulling a holdup.

TOO CONSCIENTIOUS. When Police Chief C. T. Ripley of Rice Lake, Wis., was told by city officials to get on the ball, he did so by issuing 80 parking tickets in one day. He was then suspended for conduct unbecoming an officer.

BAD SHOT. It was bad enough when policeman Jorge Espinosa of Mexico City, obliged to draw his gun to subdue a noisy drunk, accidentally shot off his own big toe. Then, literally adding insult to injury, authorities jailed him for the unnecessary discharge of firearms.

TAKE THAT! When Minneapolis patrolman Warren Peterson bent over to pick up a pencil, a passing woman stopped and

kicked him.

JUST LAUGH. A Philadelphia patrolman wrote out a ticket for illegal parking, tagged it on another policeman's car. The latter bounced back with a charge of his own--a piece of carbon paper had dropped from the ticket book. The motorized cop paid a \$5 parking fine, but the patrolman faced a \$14 levy for littering the streets.

SIGN LANGUAGE. Traffic cops in Evansville, Ind., were appalled one morning by hundreds of motorists whipping through town in high. Finally nabbing one of the speedsters, police learned that someone had crayoned the 30 mile-per-hour speed-limit signs to read 80.

MANHUNT. A big-city police department, hot after a public enemy, sent packets containing six different pictures of him far and wide. Recently, we understand, it received this letter from a conscientious and cooperative chief in Mexico. "Senores," the letter said, "We received the pictures of the wanted men. Five have been captured and we are now on the trail of the sixth."

---This Week

GOOD WORK AT THE TUNNEL

The arrest at the West Rock Tunnel entrance of four young men from Massachusetts who an hour earlier had cruelly beaten and robbed an Army corporal from Fort Dix, N. J., whom the four had picked up on the Hutchinson River parkway enroute to his home in Lynn, was a fine example of alert and expert work by the State Police from the Bethany barracks, aided by radio.

The four young toughs from a neighboring state were aged 18 to 21--another example of lawlessness and greed working in the younger citizenry, gone astray after the fatal lure of "something for nothing." The few dollars and the watch taken from the half-conscious corporal and later recovered from the ruffians would have been small reward for a desperate act even if they had "gotten away

with it" and would probably have gone into a Saturday night spree. The four get-rich-quick youths will have plenty of time to ponder the illusory nature of such adventure before they are turned loose on any more parkways.

---New Haven Journal Courier

MISTAKES

All men, no matter how big, do make mistakes. But biography teaches us that big men refuse to falter because of mistakes. It is true that there are lots of men who make no mistakes but only because they attempt few things.

Henry Ford forgot to put a reverse gear in his first automobile. Edison once spent over two million dollars on an invention which proved of little value.

The man who makes no mistakes lacks

boldness and the spirit of adventure. He is the one who never tries anything new--he is the brake on the wheels of progress.

Don't spend your time regretting your mistakes but get up and hit the line twice as hard. You'll never succeed beyond the mistake to which you are willing to surrender.

---Mutual Moments

HOLD FAST

Whatever you may suffer, speak the truth. Be worthy of the entire confidence of your associates. Consider what is right as what must be done. It is not necessary that you should keep your property or even your life, but it is necessary that you should hold fast your integrity.

---William Ellery Channing

THE KENTUCKY PEACE OFFICERS' MAGAZINE, ON GUARD,
JANUARY ISSUE EDITORIALIZED ON OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,

"AL CAPP AGAIN"

Editor, Capt. G. C. Kopp's story in part follows:

"It seems that Al Capp, creator of the comic strip 'Li'l Abner,' just don't like police officers--or should it be, American Police Officers. It would appear that where he has an opportunity to publicly ridicule American police officers he usually does just that....."

"Capp's latest blast at police officers was at the New England Governors' Round Table. Here he picked on one of the finest State Police organizations known to this Country, the Connecticut State Police.

"This is not the first time that Capp has lambasted American police. 'On Guard' carried an editorial in January, 1947, entitled 'Public Relations.' This article pointed out good and bad public relations. The bad public relations

pointed to a 'Li'l Abner' comic strip that appeared on a Sunday in December, 1946. This strip bore the same theme as Capp's speech to the governors. It glorified the English police officer and ridiculed the American police officer.

"It is alarming that any person who is in the public eye and who reaches the American public as much as Al Capp, should be so interested in breeding contempt for law enforcement instead of creating better understanding between citizens and law enforcement officers.

"P.S. Oh, yes, Mr. Capp, you refer to 60 miles an hour in a 50 mile-an-hour zone as a 'typical American error.' It certainly is too bad that you didn't know that that 'typical American error' is a big reason for the terrible slaughter on our American highways and the very thing that the police you are ridiculing, are trying to prevent."



RED CROSS OFFERS SAFETY RULES AND FIRST AID ADVICE FOR WINTER SPORTS

SEVEN RULES FOR SAFETY

- 1. Never ski, skate or coast alone.
- 2. Be sure you are warmly dressed.

When your hands and feet get wet, go to a shelter and keep warm while drying out wet garments.

3. Learn correct and safe ways of enjoying winter sports. Do not try to do what the experts do unless you have acquired the necessary skills.

4. Know the physical condition of the place where the sport is to be enjoyed, thickness of ice on skating area,

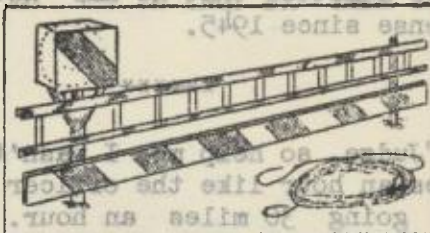
protection provided for coasting, and condition of ski slopes.

5. Learn the most effective first aid treatments. The Red Cross offers to teach you without charge.

6. Never rub frozen flesh with snow. It may cause serious injury.

7. Don't touch very cold metal with tongue or lips. If mucous surface freezes to cold metal, take metal inside or try to warm with hands.

8. Don't take alcoholic beverages for warmth or energy. Carry chocolate and raisins instead.



READY RESCUE EQUIPMENT



ICE CROSS IS GOOD RESCUE DEVICE



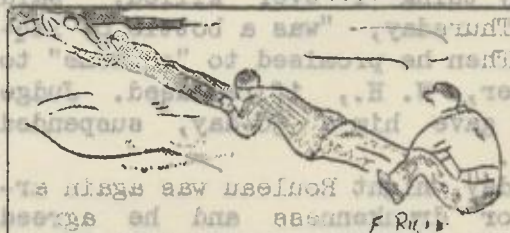
SELF RESCUE USING ICE AWL



CARRIED IN POCKET



CARRY SMALL POLE WHEN CROSSING ICE ON FOOT



HUMAN CHAIN RESCUE

COURTROOM TALES

VOX-COP

February, 1950

HARTFORD

For the "best excuse for getting drunk ever offered," Walter Rouleau, 37, of no certain address, got off with a suspended sentence in Police Court last Thursday where he was presented on a charge of drunkenness.

"I just got out of jail yesterday, your honor," he told Judge Hyman Holtman. "I didn't even have time to hit the street before I was picked up by detectives. I was questioned all day about a murder. I was steamed up and scared. First thing I did when they let me go was get a drink."

After a pause, he added, "The only thing I ever killed was a bottle of liquor."

When Judge Holtman informed him he was going to get "a break" with a 30-day suspended sentence, Rouleau said, "Thank you, your honor, and good luck to you. I won't see Hartford no more."

NEXT DAY!!

"I did all my saying yesterday," Walter Rouleau, 37, of no certain address, told Judge Hyman Holtman in Police Court last Friday. "Just don't throw the book at me."

"You sold me a bill of goods yesterday, didn't you, Rouleau?" said the judge.

The judge referred to the fact that Rouleau was presented before him Thursday on a drunkenness charge and claimed he only got drunk because police had questioned him all day about a murder. "The only thing I ever killed," said Rouleau Thursday, "was a bottle of liquor." Then he promised to "go home" to Manchester, N. H., if released. Judge Holtman gave him a 30-day, suspended sentence.

Thursday night Rouleau was again arrested for drunkenness and he agreed with Judge Holtman Friday that he had "sold him a bill of goods" the day before.

Judge Holtman imposed a 60-day sen-

tence and warned Rouleau that next time he would be charged with being a common drunk.

"I might as well," said Rouleau as he entered the prisoner's pen, "go back to thievery."

WETHERSFIELD

"I was just imbued with holiday spirits, Your Honor."

That's what Anthony McKenna told Wethersfield Court Judge Edward H. Kenyon this week as he threw himself on the mercy of the court, after being arrested for wet driving on New Year's Eve.

The plea brought the Storrs resident a \$100 fine.

He was also tapped for \$25 more for failure to have a driver's license.

He admitted that he has not held a license since 1945.

"Judge, so help me, I wasn't going 60 miles an hour like the officer says. I was going 30 miles an hour. I wasn't even....."

"Stop!," said the Judge. "You better close this case before you start backing up and hurt some one. Ten dollars."

---Ill. Wesleyan Argus

A somewhat scandalous case was being tried in a French law court and a vast crowd of the curious was on hand, anxious to hear every word of the testimony.

But the judge had different ideas. "People here," he announced, "are probably not aware of the nature of the case we are about to try. I feel it incumbent on me to request all respectable women to withdraw."

No one made a move. The Judge then said, "Now that all the respectable women have left, the Sergeant will eject the others."
---Liguorian



Chief Neering

New Milford's Policeman Hates a 'Pinch,' Prefers to Help People

By Harry Batz
(Hartford Sunday Courant)

For 33 years now, Bruce Neering, has represented the long arm of the law in New Milford, Connecticut and is the only police officer left in the state who can be compared to the small-town constable of days gone by. This is not only an unusual situation but Chief of Police Neering is an unusual man.



Chief Bruce Neering

Take his record for recovering drowning victims. It is a record even the State Police look at with respect and his grappling irons have been the models for those used by state troopers today. Bruce has recovered at least 16 bodies and in some cases after other authorities, even in New York State, have failed.

The place of the old-fashioned constable has been taken all over the state by the State Police and State Police resident officers. Only in New Milford

is there a one man force to handle town policing directly. The State Police can immediately contact him in the event of trouble in that area. This works in reverse, too, for Bruce calls the State Police whenever there is a serious complaint such as a bad accident, a large burglary, or a murder.

To make his job easier Officer Neering has rigged up several wire systems to ring bells, light lights, and blow sirens. Also one to keep his heater and radio going when his car motor is off. To this end he backs his car up to the railroad station where he can observe the business center when not patrolling. Then he pulls a cord from a spring-wound reel in his trunk, plugs it into a receptacle on the station post, and his heater and state police radio receiver continues operating on 110 volts. If he has to pull away in a hurry, the cord unplugs itself and winds itself into the cruiser.

Some of the bigger businesses and many private homes are protected through alarm systems which Bruce installed.

At one location it was the alarm system that clinched the capture of at least one burglar every year since its installation.

Strategically located about the town, which has a very large business district, are signal lights worked by the local telephone operator. Mr. Neering can see the lights from any place along his patrol route and knows he is wanted.

There are times when Bruce doubles in brass. It may be a fire in which case Bruce abandons his cruiser in front of the firehouse and rolls the engine out to the fire. Then he hitches a ride back

for his cruiser and resumes police duty. At other times it is an accident or an emergency which calls for an ambulance. Here again Bruce makes a quick change in occupation and drives the ambulance swiftly over the roads. Not long ago he was asked to drive an ill woman to a hospital in Philadelphia. It was a bitter cold, icy night but Bruce consented and made the trip. Another night it was a girl who needed immediate and rare treatment. Boston was the nearest place and so to Boston they went.

A close friendship of many years exists between Bruce and State Police Chief Edward J. Hickey. There aren't many mountains either one wouldn't move at the request of each other, it is said. Not only friends, they are great admirers of each other's ability and technique.

Another friend, Major Leo F. Carroll of the State Police, is quick to recall Bruce's frequent parties. Attending are police officers from near and far as well as town officials and citizens. Parties are dry, for Bruce never touches liquor, but Major Carroll states enthusiastically that, "Bruce's bakes are really something."

Bruce was also unique for years, people say, in that he never wore anything but a cap. His recent appearance in a soft hat caused many to suspect that the Danbury hatters had finally converted him.

Police work is his love and his advice to those policemen who do not love it is to "get out of the business, for you'll never get rich at it." Only seldom is it that Bruce doesn't like his job. That is when he has to arrest a friend. The population of New Milford is about 5,500, he stated, and there are few whom he doesn't know. "Gosh, I hate to make a 'pinch'." When the crime warrants it, however, Bruce is conscientious. Any citizen will testify to that.

There is no jail in New Milford but there is what Bruce calls the lock-up. It comprises one large room for overnight lodgers and two cells for more dangerous types. Walls in the large room carry dates and initials placed there by prideful inmates.

Not the least of unusual aspects to

this one-man threat to crime is the fact that he has a key to every store, factory, and bank in town. An alarm, a suspicious noise, or a hunch will result in his opening up the building involved and making a thorough search. On occasion, some housewife who has run out of groceries after closing hours will call and ask him to open the store and act as impromptu clerk. If the need seems urgent, Bruce usually obliges. Of course, there are calls, too, from the boys who would like "just one more" and seek access to the darkened liquor outlets. These requests are firmly denied.

The Chief, when asked why no one has ever replaced him said, "I guess no one wants the job." Only once was a petition circulated for his removal. It was during prohibition and was the result, he says, of his unwillingness to "play ball." When the petition was presented to town officials it carried two names. A friend of the bootlegger's and the violator himself, according to Bruce.

With all his duties, Bruce has little time for either sleep or hobbies. He does like to go fishing occasionally and years ago he saw fun in ice-fishing. Until the day when he drove his car onto the ice, as was the custom then, and felt it sinking beneath him. His heart in his mouth, Bruce somehow got his 285 pounds out the back window with not a second to spare. To this day he doesn't know how he got out and to this day he hasn't gone ice-fishing again.

As for sleep, both he and his wife work nights. Mrs. Neering is a telephone operator and four nights out of seven is the one who relays to him the call for a policeman.

With these hours, theoretically, both should sleep days. Bruce sort of grins when he drawls, "Well, you know how it is when people call you. What can you do but go on out there. Sleep or supper, it has to wait."

The minute Bruce leaves the house, chances are the telephone or doorbell will ring again and then it is Mrs. Neering who has her sleep disturbed. It would seem to be a hectic existence but if you asked them, Mrs. Neering would smile in agreement with her husband as he tells you, "I love it."

GREENWICH POLICE DETECTIVES MERIT COMMENDATION

Police throughout the state are pleased to observe the speedy recoveries of Detectives "Jim" Butler and "Tom" Burke, Greenwich Police Department. Vox-Cop congratulates both.



Det. James J. Butler



Det. Thomas C. Burke

Detective James J. Butler, 51, a member of the Greenwich P.D. for 23 years and Detective Thomas C. Burke, 38, with 12 years police service were assigned as partners to investigate the thefts of turkeys from a home on Upper King Street in Greenwich's exclusive residential area.

Ludwig Gorray, 46, German born brewery worker from the Bronx, owned two acres of land and a shanty nearby. An incongruity among the beautiful houses and estates, it was the weekend hangout for Gorray and male friends he frequently invited to stay with him.

At 3:45 p.m. January 15, 1950 the two detectives went to the Gorray Shack following a trail of turkey feathers. Under the bed was a live turkey wrapped in old clothing. Power saws, plumbing and building supplies and tools of various kinds were found, apparently the loot from a series of local thefts under investigation.

Gorray and a friend, Walter A. Moe, age 21 of Port Chester, N. Y., were questioned briefly and then ordered to

get their hats and coats to go to Headquarters. Detective Burke walked out to his car with Moe. Gorray, reached into a bread box and pulled out a .25 caliber pistol. Butler struggled with him for possession of the gun and called his partner. As Burke reentered the room Gorray fired several shots, one of which entered Butler's abdomen and the other his right leg. Another bullet hit Burke in the stomach. As Gorray aimed point-blank at Burke, Butler pulled his gun and put a bullet into Gorray's neck. Gorray fell to the floor. Gorray's companion Moe was ordered to take Butler to the hospital while Burke radioed his Headquarters. Patrolman George Wolfert responded immediately and with the wounded Burke reentered the house. Gorray was dead.

At the hospital Butler was found to be suffering from multiple perforations of the intestines and a flesh wound in the leg. He was operated upon immediately and placed on the critical list. Burke's wound was not considered dangerous as no vital spot had been hit.

We wholeheartedly concur with First Selectman Wilber M. Peck of Greenwich who said "This was just an indication of what a policeman can get into in a day's work. An apparently minor case can turn into a tragedy. The heroism of Detective Butler, although critically wounded, in killing Gorray probably saved the life of Detective Burke".

Chief John M. Gleason, Greenwich,

publicly lauded Detectives Butler and Burke. "Fine, loyal and faithful police officers to the cause of duty. We're grateful for their services and speedy recoveries."

It is with pleasure we report that Detective Burke returned to duty on January 25th and Detective Butler left the hospital for his home on February 4th anticipating complete recovery.

Parkway Patrol Efforts Pay Off



Officer Dimitro P. Pawchyk



Officer George J. Turrell

The alertness and quick thinking of our Merritt Parkway patrol is solely responsible for the favorable comment concerning the apprehension of fugitives from justice as demonstrated on the night of November 1, 1949.

At that time, P. D. Yonkers, N.Y., at 8:04 p.m. sent a broadcast marked "Attention S. P. Stratford, Conn." in which they said: "Wanted for assault (shooting) Harry A. Zoeller - no description - riding in a 1937 Plymouth dark-colored sedan with Connecticut registration unknown. Subject comes from Stratford and is accompanied by a woman - no description - wearing a plaid coat."

As part of "routine" the Merritt Parkway patrols were alerted, as were officials at the Greenwich Toll Station. Through the Motor Vehicle Department, the Westport station desk officer secured the registration number of the car involved - UO-543.

The Stratford PD called Westport S.P. at 8:30 p.m. to cross check and verify the fact that patrols were aware of the alarm. Stratford indicated they had been in conversation with Yonkers and had learned the victim of the shooting had been an Atty. Joseph Finnegan, the subject of a revenge motive assault in connection with an alleged business deal.

Hitchiker Robbed

State Police used the West Rock Tunnel of the Wilbur Cross Parkway recently as a road block to trap four men wanted for beating and robbing a hitchhiking Fort Jay, Governor's Island, New York soldier.

The trap worked perfectly, and the four men who claimed to be soldiers also, were arrested and taken to the Bethany Barracks where they admitted beating Cpl. Michael Gannon, 28, after picking him up on the Hutchinson River Parkway.

Gannon, covered with blood and badly bruised, staggered into the Turnpike Inn on the Black Rock Pike, Fairfield, shortly after 9 p.m. on January 20. He told the proprietor, Arthur Feher, that he had been held up, robbed, and beaten on the Parkway.

Mr. Feher immediately called our Westport Station and reported the crime. Desk Officer William Quaintance quickly obtained the necessary details and swiftly went into action with a broadcast of the information to cars on patrol in that area. Det. Sgt. Jerome Smith, at Bethany, hearing the broadcast, immediately assigned additional patrol officers from that station to participate in the hunt. Officers Frank Baylis, Leonard Menard, and Lester Harris were dispatched to the Milford Toll House.

At 9:25 Station G informed Bethany that the car involved was a Massachusetts registered car, a sedan, numbers unknown but with the prefix letter "K". Officer Joseph Jasonis, near the West Rock Tunnel was also alerted to be on the lookout for the car, which was said to contain four young men.

In a few minutes, Officer Jasonis saw a 1947 Ford sedan heading east on the parkway bearing Massachusetts registration plate K-48089. Four young men were riding in the car. He stopped the car at the west end of the tunnel and was immediately joined by Officer Harris. In a few minutes Officers Baylis and Menard arrived to assist at the scene.

A search of the quartet followed.

The wrist watch which had been reported stolen by the victim and the \$62 in cash which had been taken was recovered.

Following discovery of the loot, the four men admitted they were the group involved in the crime. They were taken to the Bethany Station for questioning in the presence of Field Capt. William Schatzman, and following questioning, were returned to Fairfield jurisdiction by Westport Lieutenant Victor Clarke and Officers Emil Struzik and Frank DeFilippo.

- - - -

February 8, 1950
To Westport State Police Officers;

Despite this rather late acknowledgement, I wish to whole-heartedly offer my personal gratitude and appreciation to each and every one of you who, in any way, assisted in the apprehension of Pvt. James Kenealy, Pfc. John Keaveny, Pvt. William Kennedy and Pvt. Richard Collier on the night of January 20, 1950, at which time I was assaulted and robbed by the four of them at Fairfield, Connecticut.

Of course I realize that they were picked up in the Bethany State Police area, at the new tunnel entrance at New Haven, and that the actual apprehension was done by the Bethany State Police, but if it were not for the efficiency, alertness and cooperation rendered by you officers at Westport the capture of the quartette would not have materialized so promptly or perhaps not at all.

Various times in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania I have heard a vast number of people express praiseworthy comments about the efficiency and systematic tactics of the Connecticut State Police and I can certainly agree with everyone of them, in addition to convincing others that have yet to obtain the same knowledge.

Words cannot adequately reveal my personal gratitude to each of you, but God in Heaven will certainly remember your good works - now and always.

Keep up the good work and best of success to all of you.

Most gratefully yours,

Michael R. Gannon

The Toll Station in Greenwich called Station G and advised they saw the car going through their lanes, traveling East. At 9:30 p.m., State Policemen Dimitro Pawchyk and George Turrell sighted the car in question, advised Station G of this fact, and a road block composed of State Policeman Vincent Searles, Sergeants George H. Ferris and Henry Palau, and Lieutenant John T. Hanusovsky was set up at Route 33 in Westport on the Parkway.

The car, containing Zoeller and his mentally-ill wife, Josephine, was stopped and the occupants were taken into custody without incident. They were unarmed, and denied implication in the crime, although they admitted being in Yonkers. A quantity of cartridges were found in the car. Policewoman Theresa Petrini assisted with Mrs. Zoeller.

Investigating officers learned later that the gun had been thrown from the car enroute to Connecticut. It was later recovered in New York State.

The pair were released to Detectives John Heenan and Carmine Apadula of the Yonkers PD after the Zoellers waived extradition.

Case closed 11:17 p.m. - same day.

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ANOTHER GOOD EFFORT!

At about 10 p.m. the night of November 20, 1949, State Policeman Searles observed a car drive into the New Canaan Gasoline station on the Parkway. The car displayed no headlights so Searles questioned the operator, Joseph DeRusso of Lake Road, Arlington, Mass.

DeRusso's operators license was in order and the car, a 1937 Ford, was registered in his name. He also had a permit from the Massachusetts Motor Vehicle Department for the paper marker which was fastened on the front of the car bearing the number 879-782.

Something about the situation seemed suspicious to State Policeman Searles, so he took the operator into the gasoline station and questioned him as to his activities. DeRusso informed Officer Searles that his party, a man and two women, one wearing a black and white



Officer Vincent J. Searles

checkered coat, were on their way from New York City to Boston.

Unable to satisfy his "hunch" that something was wrong, Officer Searles called a garage to have the defective lights repaired and then resumed his Parkway patrol.

At 11:30 p.m. a broadcast was sent out to all cars and stations giving details of an armed robbery in Yonkers, N. Y., during the early evening.

"Armed robbery - auto used may be a 1937 Ford coach, color blue or black - license unknown. Car operated by male with female riding in front seat wearing black and white checkered jacket - jet black hair. Two people riding in rear asked directions to Boston and were directed to Cross County Parkway on to Merritt Parkway through Connecticut".

After hearing the alarm over the C.S. P. radio hook-up, State Policeman Searles came back to Station G with a message in which he included the description of the car, the persons, the name of the operator and the registration number.

This information was immediately relayed to our Bethany station by radio.

The car and occupants were apprehended by State Policeman Arthur F. Lassen, Jr., in a manner of minutes while they were traveling east on the Wilbur Cross Parkway.

Board Of Awards Action

The departmental Board of Awards during a meeting February 1 unanimously voted Honorable Mention Awards to Officer Marcus Johnson of Danielson, Officers Walter Smiegel and James Dick of Stafford Springs, and Sergt. John C. Lawrence of Stafford Springs, in connection with the solution of recent chicken thefts. Presentations will be made at a later date.

Alert police work on the part of Officer Johnson and the others led to the recent arrest of two brothers for the theft of poultry on seven farms, five of them in the Danielson area, all of which occurred since early September.



Officer Marcus E. Johnson

Leo Gobin, 33, of Pomfret, and Russell Gobin, 25, of Putnam, admitted the seven thefts upon questioning by police. Their case has been bound over to the Superior Court.

The loot of the two brothers varied from lots of 12 birds to as many as 600, with value of stolen poultry placed in excess of \$2,000. All thefts occurred during the evening hours from 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock. In some cases two trips were made to a single location to complete the theft.

The first break in the theft cases came when Officer Johnson spotted a ton and one-half red platform truck in a Thompson garage which answered the de-

scription of a vehicle sought by Stafford Springs State Police in connection with a theft which occurred in Willington.

The next day Officer Johnson checked poultry buyers in the Worcester area while Trooper Clement R. Ashmore of the Rhode Island State Police at Chepachet checked Providence buyers.

Sergeant Lawrence and Officers Smiegel and Dick worked on the Stafford Springs area end of the case.

Officers Vincent J. McSweeney and John B. Murphy, of the Danielson station, completed the detail which participated in the investigation and resulted in the arrest of the brothers.

AS YOU GO THROUGH LIFE

Don't look for the flaws as you go
through life;
And even when you find them,
It is wise and kind to be somewhat
blind,
And look for the virtue behind them,
For the cloudiest night has a tint of
light
Somewhere in its shadows hiding;
It is better by far to look for a star
Than the spot on the sun abiding.

The world will never adjust itself
To suit your whims to the letter;
Some things go wrong your whole life
long,
And the sooner you know it the better.
It is folly to fight with the infinite,
And go under at last in the wrestle;
The wiser man shapes into God's plan,
As water shapes into a vessel.

By B. E. H.

---(Vermont Departmental Bulletin)

IN-SERVICE STUDIES

VOX-COP

February, 1950

U. S. SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO RULE ON BALTIMORE NEWS CURB

Last week the U. S. Supreme Court refused to rule on Baltimore's "freedom of the press" issue and so left intact a Maryland Appeals Court decision which killed a city rule regulating publication or broadcast of crime news.

The Appeals Court last June reversed the conviction of three Baltimore radio stations and a newscaster who broadcast details of the alleged confession of the slayer of an eleven-year-old girl. They had been charged with prejudicing the accused's right to a fair trial.

The Supreme Court went to the unusual length of issuing an opinion, written by Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, which explained that its refusal to hear the case did not "remotely imply approval or disapproval" of the Appeals Court action.

In handing down its decision, the Appeals Court said: "The mere fact of arrest, or indictment, implies that the police believe the accused to be guilty, or that the grand jury has found a prima facie case. Knowledge that the public authorities are active may have a tendency to allay public excitement and fear so often magnified by word of mouth."

(The crime news curbs were set forth in Rule 904 of the Baltimore Supreme Court bench. Among other things, they banned pre-trial publication of confessions in pending cases. Radio stations and James P. Conolly, newscaster, were held in contempt because they broadcast news about a confession given by Eugene H. James. The broadcast was made before James was convicted. James was hanged last August. The contempt fines ranged from \$100 to \$500. The Maryland court in throwing out the contempt convictions said the news curb was "in the nature of censorship." The Associated Press said.)

Justice Frankfurter noted that the case dealt with "some of the basic problems of a democratic society," with

safeguards for freedom of the press on one hand and the fair administration of criminal justice on the other.

"Freedom of the press, properly conceived, is basic to our constitutional system," he said. "Safeguards for the fair administration of criminal justice are enshrined in our Bill of Rights. Respect for both of these indispensable elements of our constitutional system presents some of the most difficult and delicate problems for adjudication when they are before the court for adjudication.

"One of the demands of a democratic society is that the public should know what goes on in courts by being told by the press what happens there, to the end that the public may judge whether our system of criminal justice is fair and right.

"On the other hand, our society has set apart court and jury as tribunal for determining guilt or innocence on the basis of evidence adduced in court, so far as it is humanly possible."

BLOODHOUND TESTIMONY

Bloodhound "testimony" is not admissible as evidence in many states, while in the others it is only admitted to supplement evidence already available, and then only after the owner of the dogs has proved they are reliable. The fact that bloodhounds make mistakes is exemplified by a case a few years ago. A pack that had been taken out to track down a burglar did not follow his trail but led the police instead to the home of a man who was able to prove his innocence with ease. Apparently they preferred his scent, remembering it from a recent visit he had paid to their kennel.

---Collier's

THE WORK OF THE IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The Immigration and Naturalization Service performs a most significant task in our Government. The Service is presided over by Commissioner Watson B. Miller who was appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate. All other members of the Service including the Commissioner's immediate staff and the directors of the field districts, are career employees.

The functions of the Service relate to the admission, exclusion, and deportation of aliens, the registration and fingerprinting of aliens, the naturalization of non-citizens lawfully resident in the United States, the investigation of alleged violations of the immigration and nationality laws, and the prevention of unauthorized entry of aliens into the United States. Functionally, the Service is directed by the Commissioner and his staff in Washington and operating through sixteen field districts. The main office of District No. 2, which includes the State of Connecticut, is located at Boston, Massachusetts; and its sub-office, which has immediate jurisdiction over the entire State, is located in the Post Office Building in Hartford and is under the supervision of Officer in Charge D. T. Longo.

The coastal and land boundaries of the United States and its territorial possessions have 416 designated ports through which aliens may lawfully apply for examination and admission to the United States. It is necessary to man these 416 ports of entry by trained and experienced personnel. To prevent clandestine entries the Service operates a Border Patrol which presently is composed of about 1,100 personnel.

Enforcement of the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States is a highly complex and difficult task, involving many diversified duties. In enforcing the immigration laws, Service officers must examine each arriving alien, conduct Board of Special Inquiry hearings, patrol the border, investigate suspected violations of the immigration and naturalization laws, apprehend persons charged with illegal entry, conduct

deportation hearings, and deport aliens who are found deportable. The administration of naturalization laws, for which the Service is charged with the main share of responsibility, requires the examination of each applicant for naturalization, the investigation of his qualifications, making recommendations to the naturalization courts, promoting citizenship education of aliens who desire citizenship, and exercising administrative supervision over the work of the naturalization courts, which have the ultimate responsibility for granting or denying naturalization.

The importance of the tasks performed by the Service is self-evident. The activities of the Service concern the rights and status of large numbers of human beings. Moreover, the activities of the Service bear a direct and important relationship to the national security of the United States during this disturbed era in world affairs. In a world convulsed by wars and political and ideological upheavals, the Service is entrusted with primary responsibility for safeguarding our people against the entry of undesirable and subversive aliens while dealing justly and showing mercy to those unqualified to enter. The Service cooperates closely with other agencies of the United States in the field of national security. In addition, the Service must seek out and expel those aliens in our midst who have betrayed our trust and who constitute a threat to our national safety.

In carrying out these manifold duties, the Service has a total personnel of slightly less than 6,900.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Careless handling of cigarets and matches is still the leading cause of fires in the United States, the National Board of Fire Underwriters report. Approximately a third of all fires are traced to this hazard.

Nearly 1,100 fires occur in homes daily, averaging about \$600 loss per fire, according to estimates.

DIVIDENDS OF CRITICISM

By Carl Holmes

Dale Carnegie once said, "any fool can criticize, condemn and complain--and most fools do!" Criticism seems to be a popular indoor sport to achieve superiority by trying to lower the prestige of others. It is an indirect form of self-boosting. Many have the mistaken idea that they can overcome their feeling of inferiority by pulling others down. Some never seem to learn to do anything else but to criticize and complain.

Self-esteem is easily injured and most of us resent or become annoyed at criticism. Criticism ranges all the way from grumbling, nagging, belittling, knocking and fault-finding to positive and constructible suggestions. Unfair criticism is often prompted by jealousy, ignorance, suspicion, injustice or intolerance, and it becomes habitual with the worst offenders.

Lincoln said, under one attack from his opposition, "If I tried to read, much less answer, all the criticisms made of me and all the attacks leveled against me, this office would be closed for all other business. I do the best I know how, the very best I can. I mean to keep on doing this, down to the very end. If the end brings me out all wrong, then ten angels swearing I had been right would make no difference. If the end brings me out all right, then what is said against me now will not amount to anything."

To be successful in life we must learn to accept criticism. The more a man does, the more he breaks away from the beaten path, the more he will be a target for criticism. The higher he climbs the more numerous are his detractors.

To escape criticism we would have to say nothing, do nothing and be nothing. The moment we attempt to step out from the crowd, or take on added responsibilities, there will be many self-appointed critics ready to tell us what we should, or should not do. We

must learn to expect criticism, whether we merit it or not, prepare for it and if possible use it. The ability to take criticism and grow under it, is a sign of strength, while inability to withstand criticism is evidence of weakness.

Those who get so occupied with defending themselves from real or imagined criticism have little time left to see what their acts really amount to. Undue concern about the reaction of others places a brake on all creative work.

Indifference to unfair criticism often indicates a refreshing absence of an exaggerated opinion of one's own importance. If criticism is unfair, unjust or unwarranted we should let it ride off us like water off a duck's back. Results always speak louder than criticism. We are immune to destructive criticism when we can keep our minds on our job and do the very best we know how, regardless of what others may say. Neither praise nor criticism can hurt the man who exercises self-control and who is always master of his own mind. Ralph Waldo Emerson said "What I must do is all that concerns me, not what people think."

There is always some criticism we can apply to ourselves. Every criticism should be screened with the object of determining whether or not it brings to light a fault which needs correction. If we train ourselves to examine criticism with an open mind we may turn criticism to our advantage. We may even find that the criticism of our enemies is of far more value than the praise of our friends. To ignore or resent criticism without first placing a correct value on it is to be shortsighted.

There is a way to obtain practical benefit from all criticism. Besides finding it an excellent method of teaching self-control, it can be of inestimable value to us as an aid to developing an alert and intelligent outlook. Successful businesses not only welcome criticism but continually invite it, recognizing that many heads are better than one. Keep your sense of proportion, properly evaluate criticism and you can make criticism pay off in dividends in self-development and self-improvement.

COMMAND OF WORDS

S. Stephenson Smith

How good is your vocabulary? It is estimated that only one person out of ten has a vocabulary that truly reflects his real ability.

Of the thirty-thousand words in common use, the average person knows but ten thousand. Yet the ability to use words knowingly and convincingly is a constant, direct, influential force in all our lives. The public speaker, in particular, should have a ready and sure grasp of the tools with which he works.

The process of increasing one's vocabulary does not have to be a hit-or-miss proposition. "Command of Words" presents the scientific system worked out by Stephenson Smith, formerly associate editor of Newsweek.

Opening Mr. Smith's book is a vocabulary quiz designed to determine roughly in what vocabulary bracket the reader operates. Following the quiz, Mr. Smith presents his seven-way approach:

1. Controlled reading.
2. How to make the dictionary work for you.
3. How to build words and word-families.
4. Word meanings--past and present.
5. How to get the most out of synonyms.
6. The proper use of slang and jargon.
7. Enlarging your special and technical vocabularies.

Among the advice offered by Mr. Smith are the following hints:

1. Prefer the familiar word to the far-fetched.
2. Prefer the concrete word to the abstract.
3. Prefer the single word to the circumlocution.
4. Prefer the short word to the long.
5. Prefer the Saxon word to the Romance.

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO

CITY OF COLUMBUS; Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

No. 4313

Hugh D. Van Meter, Defendant-Appellant

OPINION---Rendered on the 4th day of November, 1949

PESS, J., of the Sixth District, sitting by designation in the Second District, Franklin County.

Appeal from a judgment on a verdict in the Municipal Court of the City of Columbus, convicting defendant of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in violation of Section 1300 of the Columbus Code.

On February 11, 1949, a plea in abatement was sustained to an affidavit filed January 29, 1949, charging the offense on the ground that the arresting officer, the affiant, was not present at

the time the offense was alleged to have been committed. A second affidavit by the same officer was filed February 11, 1949, charging the same offense. Instead of filing a second plea in abatement, defendant filed a plea of former jeopardy and dismissal based upon the sustaining of the former plea in abatement. A demurrer to the plea of former jeopardy was sustained. Notice of appeal from the order sustaining the demurrer was filed but not perfected. The

bill of exceptions recites that a demurrer to a plea in abatement was also sustained but the record fails to disclose that any such motion was filed in the second case. In any event an order sustaining a demurrer to a plea of former jeopardy is not a judgement or final order from which an appeal may be taken. *State v. Norman*, 80 App. 510. Since the plea in abatement directed to the first affidavit was sustained on the arraignment there was no former jeopardy.

On the day of the first trial defendant also filed a motion to quash the affidavit which was summarily overruled. After the trial commenced, on motion of the plaintiff the affidavit was amended, the prosecuting witness resworn and upon rearraignment the defendant entered a plea of not guilty. No motions were filed by the defendant to the amended affidavit, so any claimed error with respect to overruling the motion to squash becomes moot.

The principal error assigned relates to the admission of evidence of a urinalysis and the testimony of the chemist in answer to a hypothetical question that a person having the percentage of alcohol found in defendant's urine is definitely under the influence of alcohol and an unsafe driver.

Defendant contends that the specimen of urine was taken in violation of defendant's constitutional rights. The evidence discloses that the specimen was given by the defendant voluntarily but the defendant was not warned that the results of the analysis would be used against him. There is no evidence of compulsion or deceit incident to the taking of the specimen. No error, therefore, intervened incident to the admission of evidence of the result of the test, if otherwise admissible. *Angeloff v. State*, 91 O.S. 361, 110 N.E. 936; *Jones v. State*, 20 C.C.N.S. 542, 31 C.D. 419.

Was the evidence of the result of the urinalysis admissible?

The witness was well qualified by education and experience. The specimen was clearly identified as that given by the defendant the evening of the accident and analyzed the following morning. The witness testified that it contained

.28% alcohol. He gave as his opinion that persons with less than .05% alcohol are not under the influence thereof, but that a person with .15% is definitely under the influence of alcohol and an unsafe driver. In answer to another hypothetical question the witness testified that in his opinion a person with .28% of alcohol in his urine is definitely under the influence of alcohol and is an unsafe driver. Possibly the conclusion that such a person is an unsafe driver is improper but objection was not made on that ground. No officially reported case in Ohio on the subject has come to our attention, but from the great weight of authority outside Ohio it is apparent that evidence as to the obtaining of a specimen of body fluid at or near the time in question, evidence as to the alcoholic content thereof, as determined by scientific analysis, and expert opinion testimony as to what the presence of an ascertained amount of alcohol in the urine, blood or other body fluid of a person indicates with regard to such person's sobriety or intoxication, is ordinarily admissible as relevant and competent, where the accused submits without objection to the taking of the specimen. But the weight of the opinions of such experts is of course for the trier of the facts to be considered together with the other evidence in the case. 127 A.L.R. 1513, 159 A.L.R. 209. The assignment of error that the defendant was prejudiced by the admission of the testimony relating to the analysis is therefore not well taken.

It may be noted that in the instant case the evidence aside from that relating to the test was ample to support a conviction beyond a reasonable doubt, and it does not affirmatively appear from the record that the accused was prejudiced thereby and prevented from having a fair trial. G.C. 13449-5.

Judgment affirmed and cause remanded to the Municipal Court of Columbus for execution.

MONTGOMERY, P. J., of the Fifth District, and CARPENTER, J., of the Sixth District, sitting by designation in the Second District, Franklin County, CONCUR.

STYLES IN CRIME

VOX-COP

February, 1950

POLICE SCIENCE SOLVES MURDER MYSTERY AT JERSEYVILLE

On October 12, 1949, a body of a man was found by a farmer three miles south of Jerseyville, Illinois and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Route 67 alongside a road ditch. The body appeared to have been dragged from a car to the place where it was lying.

The Jerseyville authorities found a laundry ticket in the inside coat pocket of the victim dated September 21, 1949, De Luxe Cleaners, 118 Walnut Street, Clayton, New Mexico. The Illinois State Police called the New Mexico State Troopers and were advised that Albert E. Clark and Lenard Hawkins and a girl left Clayton, New Mexico, supposedly going to the world series baseball game at St. Louis, Missouri.

Both men had been employed in a restaurant in Clayton. The Illinois police were further advised that Lenard Hawkins was in Texas and driving Albert Clark's automobile and that he had pulled a stick-up on October 7, 1949. A pick-up order was out on Lenard Hawkins in every state in the Southwest.

Lenard Hawkins was arrested on October 17, 1949, by the Texas Rangers at Middlewater, Texas, and interrogated by the Texas authorities for three days. There he made and signed a statement that he and Albert Clark had picked up a girl in Missouri and drove on through Missouri to Illinois and that Albert Clark became enraged at him, Lenard Hawkins, stating that Clark didn't want Hawkins to have anything to do with the girl. Further, Hawkins said Clark then drew a gun. Hawkins claimed he grabbed the barrel of the gun and that in the struggle the gun was discharged while in the hand of Clark, striking Clark on the right side of the head near the ear.

After Clark was shot, Hawkins said, the girl jumped out of the car and Hawkins could not catch her. Realizing that Clark was dead, he became frightened and excited and dumped the body out

and drove back to Texas.

Lenard Hawkins was returned to Illinois by the Jersey county authorities on October 21, 1949. At their request, Supt. R. T. Piper of the Illinois Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation assigned William Abernathie, polygraph operator, and Norman J. Lee, chief investigator, to the case. Abernathie gave Hawkins two polygraph tests to determine if Hawkins was truthful as to the manner in which he stated Clark was killed. Hawkins was asked if he fired the fatal shot killing Clark. Also, if a girl was present at the time of the shooting. Hawkins showed specific and pronounced reaction on the recordings of the polygraph.

After Abernathie had analyzed the recordings made by Hawkins, he was definitely sure that Hawkins had fired the fatal shot killing Clark and that he was truthful about the girl being present at the time of shooting. However, since the courts have been so critical of police and law enforcement officers questioning suspects when the latter are fatigued, it was decided to let Hawkins get plenty of rest before he was again interrogated.

On October 26, Abernathie and Lee returned to Jerseyville and suggested to State's Attorney Pettitt that Hawkins be taken to the spot where Clark was shot and that he re-enact the crime from beginning to end. This was agreeable to the state's attorney and Hawkins was taken to the spot in Clark's car. There he showed how he claimed the actual shooting of Clark took place, how the girl jumped out of the car and the direction in which she ran. A local photographer accompanied Abernathie, Lee and State's Attorney Pettitt. Pictures were taken of every angle as Hawkins re-enacted the killing of Clark. Hawkins was then taken to scene where body was

found and told how he removed body from car. He showed how he dragged the body and where it was left.

Hawkins was then taken back to the County Court House, and the interrogation began. It was explained to Hawkins that according to the manner in which he re-enacted the crime, it would be impossible for Clark to have been killed in the manner Hawkins stated; also that at the point where the girl got out of the car there was a three foot ditch with water in it, and a steep embankment about fifteen feet high. There was very rough terrain covered with vines and underbrush. It was pointed out to Hawkins that no girl could have climbed the embankment and gotten away from him.

Hawkins had stated that the weather was good and that it was not raining at the time Clark was shot. In checking with U. S. Weather Bureau, Abernathie and Lee learned that it had rained practically all of that day. The officers went over the entire re-enactment of the crime and showed Hawkins that the polygraph, too, indicated that he was untruthful in telling of the manner in which Clark was killed. After further questioning Hawkins exclaimed: "You have got me and I want to tell the truth."

Hawkins then made and signed statement to the effect that he and Albert Clark left Clayton on October 3, intending to go to the World Series, which they thought would be held in St. Louis. On their way to St. Louis, they learned that the series would be held in New York.

After finding out that Brooklyn had won the National League pennant, they decided to drive on to New York to see the series. As they neared Jerseyville, Hawkins said he and Clark became involved in an argument. Clark claimed he had spent all of his money financing the trip for both Clark and Hawkins and that he, Clark, wanted to return to his home in Clayton. Hawkins told him he was going on to New York and that Clark could go wherever he pleased.

After both Hawkins and Clark had argued and cursed each other, Clark drew a gun on him and he, Hawkins, took it away from Clark and drew back and shot him.

He then took Clark's money and dumped his body out on the side of road. He then returned to Texas and pulled another hold-up, knocking his victim out with his pistol and taking \$30. Hawkins tried to hold up a restaurant in Middlewater, Texas. The cook resisted and was knocked down with the pistol and Hawkins then escaped, but was captured by Texas authorities a few days later.

Hawkins further stated that the statement he had given the Texas authorities was untrue, but he thought he could get away with it.

Hawkins was lodged in the county jail at Jerseyville, to await trial, after being indicted by the Jersey County grand jury for murder.

---Illinois Policeman and Police Journal

VETS' CHECKS LURE MAILBOX THIEVES

Warnings have been given to veterans expecting G. I. insurance dividends that the average size of their checks will be tailor-made to the taste of the mailbox thieves. Police authorities throughout the country sum it up in a few words--- America is experiencing an unprecedented wave of thefts and forgeries and large losses come from stolen and forged checks of about the size most veterans expect. Usually large checks are too risky to cash and very small checks are not worth their while. But checks under \$200--the size of most veterans insurance dividends--are just right for the average thief.

As a precaution, suggestion is made to veterans to check the mailbox daily, immediately after each delivery. Arrangements should be made with a member of a vet's family or a trusted neighbor to check the mailbox regularly if work keeps him from being home at the time of mail delivery. Reliance ought not be placed on the mailbox itself. A good thief often will make off with the box while the vet's check is inside.

The simple truth is too simple for many folks to respect.

SECURITY AT THE CROSSROADS

BOSTON

Seven armed bandits, disguised by Halloween masks, cowed five armed employes of Brink's Express, Inc., on the second floor of the company's North End garage at Commercial and Prince streets, at 7:10 P.M. January 17 and escaped with more than \$1,000,000.

The robbery, the biggest in United States history, was so skilfully executed and so well-carried out that the million dollars might well have been more, for when the bandits left with their loot, leaving the five workers bound and gagged on the floor, the vault of the company was still piled with money bags.

Coming on the heels of a \$46,000 robbery at the Hotel Statler, the holdup threw the entire police department into action.

Eight masked bandits demonstrated how to make \$1,000,000 in cash in a matter of twenty minutes.

It was a little past 7 when the bandits stole into a rear doorway of the garage on Prince Street. All were about the same height, 5 feet 9; all weighed about 180 pounds. And all were dressed alike--in Navy peajackets and grey-twill chauffeurs' caps. From a distance, in the darkness, they looked like Brink's guards.

The bandits evidently had a passkey. They moved quietly, for seven wore rubber overshoes, while the eighth, the leader, had rubber soles and heels. Once inside the garage, they quickly donned gloves and grotesque Halloween masks. Then they bounded up a flight of stairs to a maze of corridors which led into the room where the money lay.

In all, the intruders gathered up fifteen bags, including a \$63,000 payroll for the Boston Navy Yard, and two wicker baskets of coins. Then they sped away with them, as silently as they had come.

A woman passerby later told police she had seen some of the men roar off in a big, black sedan, possibly a Cadillac.

Brink's immediately offered a reward of \$100,000 for capture of the mobsters dead or alive--"and preferably dead." Some 3,000 Boston police, as well as the police of fourteen states, were mobilized. And, since Federal funds had been taken, J. Edgar Hoover ordered the FBI into the case.

In effect, the FBI took charge of the search. New England regional director Edward A. Soucy flew to Boston from Pittsfield. On arriving, he ordered all agents in Massachusetts to join him there. Hoover, in addition, had sent the bureau's ace inspector, Myron E. Gurnea, from Washington.

HE CAN BET \$500,000

It was a scream. Homebodies all over the East and Midwest the other night, seated in front of their TV sets, rocked with laughter. The big, handsome, personable radio and television star who sells food products or something with bantering laughter, the crisp joke and a bit of music, was stretching his audience all over the living room rugs.

He was kidding about that Brink's holdup, a little jibe at Boston, how he would like the money and we think that killer-diller---"Where were YOU last Tuesday night?"

But it wasn't funny in what he said. It was his personal situation. The star gets \$500,000 a year, we are told.

The star really did not mean to make fun of the police. How could he? There he was earning a nice part of his \$500,000 for 30 minutes' work and at the same time inferring that some policeman should have captured those nine bold, Brink's bandits--single-handed.

We bet the star couldn't capture one of them. We bet he wouldn't even try. We further bet he couldn't solve the Brink's crime with the aid of a ouija board or a witch's caldron bubbling like a pressure cooker.

But there he was, \$500,000 a year,

suggesting that some policeman--who is paid the grandiloquent sum of \$3,300 a year--should get into his cruising car and catch the nimble nine. Funny?

We are also amused at those other people who have been climbing aboard the robbery. We mean people who say--when a cruising car goes by--"if those huskies would get out and pound a beat like the cops did in the old days, you would have no holdups."

As they are saying it, swank, suave, super-duper automobiles scoot by the cruising car. In the super-dupers might be the very bandits. So policemen walking beats would only have to grow wings to catch them.

A friend of ours went to the movies the other night and a news reel was shown. In it the Brink's robbery was re-enacted. It didn't bring people shouting grimly to their feet, condemning the bandits.

The audience booed the policemen taking part and as for the Brink's employee who talked, there were howls of laughter. Only people who have looked down the business ends of guns in the hands of killers wouldn't think those episodes funny.

Then there is the twitting of Boston. Boston is being abused as being a little wet behind the ears, crimewise. Bandits are supposed to be shuttling in and out of the Hub in lockstep. Policemen are supposed to be so outfoxed that they are flabbergasted.

We wish some of those critics could have been in Boston when it really had a crime wave. That was when the policemen walked out on strike, when gangs ran amok, when dice games drew thousands on the Common and a woman didn't dare to walk Washington St. after dark.

Funny? No, it's tragic, people laughing at the men who stand between them and possible death at the hands of bums who won't work and want all your money if they can get it with a gun in their hands.

People are laughing at law and order. People are laughing at the very restraints they established and pay for to make their community civilized and safe.

Some weeks ago the Boston police captured a bandit who laughed and said no

one would ever say he couldn't take it. When he got 12 to 16 years a few weeks later he was the saddest man in the courtroom.

So will the Brink's bandits be a month from now or a year from now--but eventually. That radio and TV star can bet his whole \$500,000 salary on that.

---Boston Post

POOR TASTE

The group of men in Waterbury, Conn., who staged a fake "robbery" patterned after the Brink's holdup, in order to collect contributions for the March of Dimes, not only showed poor taste, but the affair might have had serious results.

In the first place, the March of Dimes does not need any such stunts in order to get contributions. Furthermore, the Brink's episode has been so much in the minds of the people in this section of the country that it very easily could have been mistaken for another real holdup. It also could have become a shooting affair, in view of the fact that the Waterbury police said they had no prior knowledge of the plans.

Undoubtedly, those who conceived the feat thought it was a clever idea, without stopping to think of the possible consequences. They were lucky that it ended without any untoward incidents.

---Boston Post

COMMISSIONER SULLIVAN ISSUED MOBILIZATION CALL

Boston Police Headquarters was in a turmoil January 17 minutes after the holdup as every precinct captain and detective responded to a mobilization order sent out by Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan.

This city had never seen such a mass meeting of top-ranking officials since the Cocomanut Grove disaster in 1942. Never before has such a conference been ordered in connection with a crime.

Within 20 minutes after word of the

robbery was flashed on the police radio, the streets surrounding the headquarters building on Berkeley St. were jammed with automobiles and police cruising cars.

Station captains and detectives bolted from the vehicles and raced up the stairs to assemble in a room where Commissioner Sullivan was scheduled to issue orders pertaining to the apprehension of the gunmen.

While department communications systems buzzed with messages relayed to distant points throughout the country, Commissioner Sullivan was still at the scene directing the operations of a detail of fingerprint experts and investigators.

He was expected to issue orders to have all known holdup men and other underworld characters in Boston brought in for questioning in an effort to get clues that might lead to the capture of the gunmen.

While the top officers--a total of 50--reported to headquarters to await orders from the commissioner, special details of patrolmen checked hotel lobbies, Logan Airport and bus and railroad stations looking for suspicious persons. ---Boston Globe

CONNECTICUT ALERT

With the Boston alarm all local and state police patrols were alerted on the evening of Jan. 17 and for several days later. Every officer responded to the emergency. We're confident law enforcement will eventually triumph. It behooves every officer of the law to leave no stone unturned in bringing to the bar of justice one and all of these bandits. Working together we can do it. Let's get them first and divide the "glories" later---Vox-Cop.

STOP THE MUSIC

In Bridgeport, Conn. something new in crime was recorded in the police books recently.

Frederick Brousseau reported to police that a 37-foot television antenna installation had been stolen from the roof of the three-story building in which he resides at 1421 Main St.

Wires bracing the installation, valued at \$45 had been clipped.

BLAMES CRIME RISE ON DROP OF NECKLINE

Modern women who prefer to be naughty rather than nice were blamed for the upswing in sex crime.

A psychiatrist and a police official agreed that society's whole moral code has degenerated.

Supt. of Police Harvey J. Scott, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has had more than his share of sex crimes to unravel, leveled a blast at milady's fashionable plunging neckline.

"Dress designers seem bent on bringing out sex. We're headed for national chaos."

Dr. Edward E. Mayer, supervising director of Pittsburgh's behavior clinic, said sex offenders are made, not born. They are made, he said, by a society which has stimulated their curiosity through movies, obscene literature and the street corner gang. He added:

"Young people have a cynical attitude toward morals. In the whole development of the last generation there has been a disregard to the commandments of God and society."

---Michigan Police Journal

NOTHIN' BUT THE TRUTH

A man in Toronto, Canada sued another party for damages. He claimed that a traffic crash had spoiled his golf game.

In Thurston, Md., a farmer couldn't get his car out of a mudhole that he and others had made protests about.

As the ultimate gesture of fine indignation, the farmer set a charge of dynamite under his car and blew it out of the mud-hole in pieces.

THE *Customers* ALWAYS *write*

VOX-COP

February, 1950

Cambridge 39, Mass.
January 26, 1950

Gentlemen:

After driving an automobile for about thirty years, I have discovered that police officers do something besides passing out tickets, especially the state Police of Connecticut.

Last Monday on my way from Boston, Mass. to Hartford, Conn., it was my pleasure to meet about as fine a gentleman as you would care to meet.

On route number 15 at Mile Long Hill about 5 or 6 miles from the nearest gas station the writer not only had a flat tire, but my auto jack broke down on me.

Along comes this very courteous and gentleman State Police Officer who very ably helped me.

I was so over come by this fine treatment that I forgot to ask for either his number or name, the time in the vicinity of 4:30 P.M.

I thought you should know about this fine type of an officer on your force.

Very truly yours,

Arthur B. Brown

P.S. Have bought a new auto jack.

Dear Commissioner:

Here's a ticket I found on my car last night when I rushed into the hospital with my wife (maternity case) and it made me "boil" when at 3 A.M. in the sleet and rain to find it. Look at it! X's mark the spots.

HOSPITAL P. D.

- Improper Position
- Parking Restricted Area
- For No Good Reason
- Parking "No Parking"
- Trespassing

- Speeding in Driveway
 - Emergency Entrance
 - The Number Taken for State Police
- The next time your car will be towed away.

s/ Officer T. U. Pill
HOSPITAL P. D.

You asked me when I phoned you to send it to you. Sorry I called you at 3:10 a.m. but I was mad too! Please let me hear from you.

G.E.C., Avon

LAUDS STATE POLICE

EAST HAMPTON: I want you to know our family are firm boosters of the State Police since the crack down on speeders through this town. Thank you for your telephone call after my last letter.

S/ Alice Seymour

HADDAM: Last week news about arrests of speeders had some effect here believe me. When your cars park near the County Jail everyone slows down. Why not park one there every day including Sundays.

S/ Bill Parker

MIDDLETOWN: I'd like to say my bit in praise of our State Police who have taken their place even as high as throughout our nation as a well respected group of law enforcers.

Just comparing them to the local gendarmes is enough to show you what a smooth-working bunch Hickey's men really are.

God-speed and congratulations, Connecticut State Police, citizens in our state have little to fear where you're on the job.

S/ Fred T.

---(Sunday Herald)

If you act like a worm why blame others for stepping on you.

Between



Ourselves

STATE PROVIDES POLICE SERVICE IN FOUR TOWNS

Four Connecticut towns have taken advantage of the provisions of a statute passed by the 1947 session of the General Assembly making it possible for two or more adjoining towns not having an organized police force to enter into an agreement with the State Police Commissioner for the assignment of a resident state policeman for full-time duty in their towns.

Early in August, 1948, Olin W. Murphy the former First Selectman of New Hartford, and First Selectman Roscoe C. Bristol, of Canton, negotiated a two-year contract with State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey which named State Policeman James L. Parrott, of Pine Meadow, as resident state policeman for Canton and New Hartford. This was the first appointment under the 1947 statute. In January, 1949, First Selectman Clinton F. MacKinnon, of East Lyme, and the late Howard W. Tooker, First Selectman of Old Lyme, entered into an agreement with Commissioner Hickey which established resident service for their communities. Detective Sergeant Roy Goodale, of Niantic, was designated by the Commissioner to serve these towns.

The statute which permits the appointment of resident staff policemen is Section 3647 of the General Statutes, Revision of 1949. It reads as follows:

"The Commissioner of state police may appoint not more than ten suitable persons as resident state policemen in addition to the regular state police force to be employed and empowered as state policemen in two or more adjoining towns lacking an organized police force, and such officers may be detailed by said commissioner as resident state policemen for regular assignment to such towns, provided each of such towns shall

pay an equal share of the cost of compensation, maintenance and other expenses of such detail. Such towns and the state police commissioner are authorized to enter into agreements and contracts for such police services, with the approval of the attorney-general, for two-year periods. The state police commissioner shall exercise such supervision and direction over any resident policeman so appointed as he deems necessary, and each appointee shall be required to conform to the requirements of the state merit system. Each resident state policeman shall have the same powers as officers of the regular state police force and be entitled to the same rights and subject to the same rules and regulations as the state police department."

The primary purpose of this law is to permit two or more towns who do not have an organized police department to avail themselves of the services of a state police trained and experienced officer equipped with an automobile and police radio at a minimum of cost. The service also includes an arrangement for calling assistance to supplement local service, from the nearest state police barracks in the event of emergency or in major crimes. There is no added cost to the locality for this supplemental service. Full-time police service is assured to the towns contracting for this service since the plan provides that the towns will be serviced when the resident officer is on leave, off duty, or ill. State policemen assigned to residency are experienced officers selected by the Commissioner for such positions on the basis of proven ability to work in harmony with local government authorities.

Based on current experience with the cost divided equally between the towns and the state, the cost of such resident

service is approximately \$2,000 a year for each town. This figure includes not only the officer's salary but also his maintenance and operation of his radio-equipped automobile. This cost is considerably less than it would be for the salary of an officer employed by a town operating independently. In addition, a town organizing a police force today would be required to make provisions for a relief officer, the purchase and maintenance of a motor vehicle and the operation of a radio with a hookup with a nearby city. ---Connecticut Government

PROMOTIONS

The Thompsonville Board of Police Commissioners recently appointed Sergeant Charles Lockwood to be Deputy Chief of the Enfield Police Department and promoted Officer Earl Reynolds to the rank of Sergeant.

Chief Lockwood has been an honest, vigorous and intelligent police officer, always showing fairness and understanding. His natural smile and genuine tactfulness has made him many friends.

Sergeant Reynolds is a veteran policeman with wide experience, well liked and always cooperative and courteous.

Vox-Cop congratulates both officers on their promotions.

Hartford Police Department's first promotions under the Merit System brought honors to Detective Sergeant Joseph P. McDonald and Lieutenants Paul B. Beckwith and James J. Egan. All were appointed Captains by Chief M. J. Godfrey. The oral examining board consisted of Major John T. Sheehan, R. I. State Police, Supt. John A. Lyddy, Bridgeport and Supt. William J. Roach, Waterbury. Vox-Cop congratulates Captains Beckwith, McDonald, and Egan not only on their promotions but in gaining such honors after being grilled by "The Three Musketeers". Rumor has it that the "Quiz Kids" were really tough with the Hartford Boys. "'Tain't so," says "Dewey" Roach.

COL. WILLIAM T. BABCOCK

Connecticut Police were shocked, January 24 with A.P.'s story on the sudden passing of Col. William T. Babcock, Deputy U. S. Commissioner for Berlin, Germany, and former Captain of the New London Police Department. Colonel Babcock died of heart failure.

According to the A.P., the most impressive military honors in the four-power history of Berlin were accorded to Colonel Babcock when Russian representatives, Col. Alexis Yelicarov, Deputy Soviet Commander and two Russian officers, together with representatives of the western powers joined over 200 foreign and German mourners and paid final tribute at the funeral services in the McNair Barracks Chapel.

The body was flown to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery. Captain John J. Courtney and a dozen officers of the New London Police Department journeyed to Washington for the burial. Commissioner Hickey was represented at the services by Captain Paul Lavin, Eastern District, CSP.

Colonel Babcock had been a member of the Masons; New London Chapter; National Sojourners; Pequot Lodge of Odd Fellows; John Coleman Prince Post, American Legion; the Elks and the Niagara Engine Company. Also, he was a past president of the Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association. A monthly reader of Vox-Cop he was a frequent contributor of police articles of law and enforcement activities in Europe.

CHIEF TIMOTHY J. CRIMMINS

Veteran members of C.S.P. and other officers in Connecticut were grieved last month to learn of the death of former Chief of Police, Timothy J. Crimmins, Palmer, Massachusetts. The late Chief Crimmins retired in June, 1949 and his townspeople presented him with a purse of \$7,000, a dollar for each inhabitant of the town. "Tim" as we have affectionately known him for many years will be missed.

May he rest in peace.

Crime Prevention

VOX-COP

February, 1950



"Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling-books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."
-- Abraham Lincoln.

CRIME PREVENTION



Crime Prevention is a year-round job with the Connecticut State Police and here's the man who is on duty 24-hours of the day -- rain or shine. He is the Connecticut State Policeman, first line of defense against crime -- a soldier of the law.



The cop on patrol who maintains radio or telephonic communication with his station during his tour of duty, may handle a situation alone at times, but he always has behind him a special squad of policewomen to assist in juvenile delinquency cases. The entire resources of this department are at their disposal in the war against crime.



CRIME PREVENTION



Yes, we believe that an informed public is a cooperative public, so accordingly we make a year-round effort to bring our problems and plans right to the people we serve.

Last year members of this department, from the Commissioner (top photo) down through the ranks, gave 774 radio talks, lectures and demonstrations and were out on the road in between times.

The Connecticut press and state magazines gave us wholehearted cooperation in putting our written warnings on the breakfast table and in the living rooms of Connecticut families.

CRIME PREVENTION



A group of boys hear about scientific law enforcement during a visit to Headquarters--"all our work is for them and the fate of the nation and of humanity is in their hands..."

"They will assume control of our cities, states and nation..." those thousands of children who are invited to our departmental Christmas parties annually.

Fathers and mothers, too, may become acquainted with state policemen and their work at exhibits such as the one pictured at the Eastern States Exposition.

Yes, the war against crime is never-ending. We must be constantly alert to the dangers of this evil.

"We cannot eradicate crime, or eliminate criminals, but we may, by a pervading, vigilant, discreet, and well regulated system of Police, make the pursuit of crime so irksome and harassing, so full of apprehension and so unprofitable, that any other life, when contrasted with it, would be one of comparative enjoyment."

---Mainwaring

Safety mindedness

VOX-COP

February, 1950

Highway Safety Problem

Highway safety might be better served if motor vehicle laws and regulations meant exactly what they said.

There is at present just concern among law enforcement officials over the appalling death rate being run up on Connecticut highways. Gov. Chester Bowles at first tackled the problem by demanding of Director William M. Greene what his Highway Safety Commission was doing about the matter. Since this commission is concerned with safety education its program is long-range and it is limited in capacity to meet any short-notice situation. When the governor later sat down with Director Greene, State Police Comsr. Hickey and others, the approach to the problem was a more logical one. And out of this conference came a decision to tighten motor vehicle law enforcement and do a little on-the-spot picking up of licenses in the case of drunken or reckless drivers.

Comsr. Hickey's alert force and local police can't patrol every stretch of open highway and bring every offender against decent safety considerations to book. There just aren't enough of them. But they can and should crack down in specially determined style. Motorists are forewarned that they intend to do just that.

We wonder, however, if a basic reason for the terrible annual traffic toll on the highways of our country doesn't present itself in the matter of the "leeway" which is accorded drivers as general law enforcement philosophy and practice. Highways are posted with certain speed limits, but a general driving tendency among us casual Americans--a tendency condoned by those who set and enforce these limits--is not to drive within them. You will generally find that the prevailing speed on a highway is not the speed prescribed by the road-

side markers as "reasonable" or "legal" but five or a few more miles over that speed. A while back public statements concerning speed limits on the Merritt Parkway made the point that small excess of those limits was expected and intimated that speed of a few miles per hour over the prescribed maximum wouldn't land anybody in trouble. Only the flagrant violator would get himself in a jam.

We take this to be an official concession to the besetting American yen to get away eternally with a little something--to break the law just a little bit. The fellow who arrives at a destination to say, "Well, I made very good time--kept just within the speed limit all the way," would sound rather tame to his friends. He wants to be able to say that he broke speed limits and the setters of speed limits play along with him by providing a little leeway.

We wonder if they should. We wonder if they don't thus encourage more and more leeway and a progressive recklessness. Isn't perhaps the first requisite for safe, legal driving, limits that allow no leeway and are enforced to the letter

---Waterbury American

A comparison of traffic accident records of 24-year-old drivers and 48-year-old drivers shows that during January, 1949, there were 147 of the 24-year-old drivers involved in accidents while only 63 of the 48-year-old drivers were involved in reportable accidents during the same period, according to figures compiled by the Motor Vehicle Department.

PERSONAL HEALTH

by William Brady, M. D.

FIRST AID ON THE ROAD

Despite safety campaigns, the increasing skill and competence of drivers and the improved manageability of automobiles, the accident rate is appalling. Once the accident has occurred, safety slogans and second guessing are of little avail. The injured person is at the mercy of the "first-aider," whose actions may decide the matter of ultimate life or death.

No treatment is better than wrong treatment. Unthinking, frenzied haste is deplorable. The wild urge to immediately pick up the victim and rush him to some other locality, is perhaps the greatest single hazard to combat. The volunteer first-aider would do well to spend as much effort in controlling himself as he does in his efforts to aid the injured.

The victim of an accident who is lying on the road is for the moment, just as well off as he would be lying in a hospital bed. The fact that the road is hard or wet--is a matter of no great importance.

The one situation which calls for quick and sustained action is hemorrhage. Arterial, spurting hemorrhage may cost a life in a very few minutes. No time should be lost in thinking up a method for applying a tourniquet in hemorrhage, until pressure has been applied and maintained at the bleeding point. The bare hand will suffice for the moment, until some portion of the victim's clothing can be applied under pressure to the source of the bleeding. It is essential that this pressure be maintained, without interruption. It is not advisable to withdraw the pressure to see if the bleeding will still continue.

In lesser hemorrhage, such as bleeding from the skin, or the scalp, pressure may likewise be applied, but it is permissible to occasionally change the material used in the endeavor. An amount of pressure just sufficient to

stop the bleeding is all that is necessary. More may be injurious, especially if applied to the neck where it may cut off the victim's airway.

In the absence of profuse bleeding, there is little of a positive nature that the first-aider can do which might be helpful, but there is much that can be done which is harmful. A good rule which has had wide publicity, is: "TREAT THE PATIENT WHERE HE LIES!" If, for instance, the victim has a broken back, neck, or extremity, any movement may suddenly and fatally complicate the situation.

If the victim is unconscious, there is all the more reason to leave him where he lies, at least until he has recovered in some degree from shock. Movement of a person in shock may cause death. The first thing to think of, if the victim is unconscious, is his ability to breathe. His airway may be obstructed, and this usually can be relieved by gently turning his face downward to permit blood or other material to drain away from the throat. The brain may be fatally damaged by the lack of oxygen incident to obstruction to breathing.

The admonition against haste does not apply to the call for competent help. But in these days of crowded thoroughfares, it would seem the part of wisdom to stay with the victim pending the arrival of someone who can call for help.

An accident victim who is not bleeding externally, may be bleeding furiously internally, but if this complication does not exist, delay in the arrival of competent help is not as serious as it might at first seem to be.

When the victim is finally lifted or removed from the wreckage, he should be moved in a straight line or plane. Several helpers can be of great advantage in this maneuver. His back or extremities should not be allowed to bend. Transportation in the bottom of a truck is much preferable to a passenger automobile.

Finally, the desire to speed the patient to the hospital must be tempered with judgment. An excited driver under these circumstances is a prime ingredi-

ent for another accident. It must be remembered that after the patient arrives at the hospital much time must be used in observing him and determining the necessary line of treatment. The very few minutes which might be saved by a highspeed, dangerous trip are quickly used up at the hospital and many more to boot, in the process of observation.

---Hartford Courant

DRIVING DRUGGED

If you're under the influence, it doesn't matter any more whether cocktails or cold tablets caused your condition.

The reminder to police and court officials that they have not been utilizing the full strength of the statutes in combatting drunken driving comes at an appropriate time.

From the time a defendant in a drunken driving case discovered, quite recently, that the effects of certain cold-cure drugs were similar to those of alcohol, the cold-tablet alibi has appeared with great frequency in court testimony.

State Motor Vehicle Comsr. Mulvihill points out that Section 2412 of the General Statutes makes it illegal to operate a car while under the influence of either alcohol or drugs.

He recommends that police officers, in making charges, merely write down the section that was violated, instead of specifying liquor as the primary cause of the operator's condition at the time of arrest.

This would kill off the defendant's chances of escaping punishment by pinning the blame on cold cures. It is likely there will be cases where both liquor and drugs combined to render a driver incapable of operating his car safely.

By now, though, there have been sufficient warnings broadcast by medical authorities on the dangers of the new cold cures to warrant caution on the part of drivers. To the popular slogan, "If you drink, don't drive," can be ad-

ded, "If you are drugged, don't drive." Either way it's your own fault if you're pinched. ---Waterbury Sunday Republican

PAGE, MAJOR CARROLL!

A deer that thumbed a ride from a state police patrol car to escape a pack of dogs was frisking around a state game preserve near Franklin, Pa. Jack Fleming and James Daley said they were trying to drive the dogs away from the deer when the animal ran onto the highway. A police car stopped for it, and the deer jumped into the back seat.

SAFETY HINTS

NOT SKINKING

By Victor Gilbert

Of the thousands of minor nuisances, one which always irritates me is lack of concern shown by the authorities over the violation of a law which orders flaps or fenders over ugly truck wheels. Not only is it inconsiderate to make a driver who is proud of his vehicle, and who happens to be behind one of these monsters, wash his car, but it is dangerous both as to making for poor visibility due to a mud-drenched windshield as well as the not infrequent tossing back of a small stone into the machine of the poor devil behind. The trucks of the Highway Department are not the smallest offenders. I counted two in three minutes, the other afternoon, with no guard whatsoever on their back wheels. To me, this is as dangerous as driving with no wipers in the rain and bespeaks lack of humanity, thoughtfulness and a faint degree of laziness. I think it is bad enough to be blocked for miles behind an oversize denizen of the highway, but it adds insult to injury to be mudspattered, partially blinded and brutally confused. It would seem that the Highway Department should set the

example and then enforcement be undertaken, but rigidly.

In this column of beefs, I have another lulu. Why do drivers require you to blink your headlights in order to remind them what they already know, namely that they are driving with their kilowatts in the orbs of your eyes? Must courtesy be an unknown quality until we chuck them under the chin and say pretty please? It would seem too much to ask of the normal man or woman to KNOW that by blinding the oncoming vehicle, he or she is adding to the accident toll, by making it difficult for another to drive well. They merely torment then they demand a flick before they will lower their beams. As for the smart Alec who refuses, even after being reminded, to drop his lights--that man is a criminal, and the law has something to say and do about that.

A friend of mine had a bad time with me not long ago about a habit he had of riding with his dog's head out of the window. I remonstrated with him over the danger to the delicate membrane in the eye, which he pooh-poohed. I took the occasion later to talk with an eye specialist and his answer backed up my stand. He suggested that I tell my friend to try driving (sic) forty miles an hour himself with the wind tearing into his face and find out if his eyes could stand it mile after mile. No eyes were expected to withstand punishment like that and if the dog-lovers have the interest of their pets at heart, they will either quit exposing them to this strain or invent a pair of dog goggles, and make the dog wear them.

---Ridgefield Press

Dear Commissioner:

With regard to the current controversy dealing with Connecticut's "Death-a-Day" record in highway fatalities so far this month, I am prompted to "say my piece" along with numerous others, no doubt.

But let me assure you that I do not believe the blame lies with the State Police -- nor do I believe the CURE does

either.

I feel that police authorities, both State and City, have done their part in bringing speeders and drunken drivers into court -- only to have their efforts in most cases completely nullified or balked by the fantastic leniency with which speed-mad hoodlums, irresponsible teen-agers and chronic drunks are treated.

A mild verbal rebuke or the proverbial "slap-on-the-wrist" generally are all the motorist can expect to receive as a penalty for reckless or drunken driving -- and even in cases where a fatality results they are treated with far too much consideration.

Just why the mere possession of a driving license and a motor vehicle registration entitles one to extreme deferential treatment is beyond me.

From your long experience you know how frequently the following alibis are used by violators of safe driving practices:

1. "I was blinded by the lights of an oncoming car."
2. "Another car forced me off the road."
3. "Your honor, I have eleven kids and a sick wife at home."

How often, Commissioner, is "the other car" purely a product of the imagination?

You will agree, I think, that just as soon as the courts decide to hand out PROPER fines and SUBSTANTIAL jail sentences with no exceptions -- no suspensions -- no REBATES -- then we will see safety on the highways.

M. P. Jackson
West Hartford, Conn.

DIPLOMACY

We have all seen these "Yes" and "No" signs painted on the backs of trucks indicating where to pass and where not to try and sneak by. We observed an even more cautious driver the other day who had painted "Maybe" on the left hand rear side of his car and "No" on the right.

DRASTIC ACTION ORDERED
AS TRAFFIC DEATH TOLL
IN CONNECTICUT MOUNTS

Governor Bowles Thursday, (Jan. 26), ordered police to clamp down hard on illegal drivers in an attempt to curb the State's high traffic and highway death toll. Thirty persons have been killed in automobile accidents in 30 days.

State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey told the Governor that "within 24 hours" a more stringent program of enforcement would be started.

According to Governor Bowles, police will take driving licenses away on the spot from persons arrested for drunken driving or reckless driving.

No warnings will be given for speeding under the new program of enforcement. First violators will be arrested and second violators will have their licenses taken away from them on the spot.

Only one warning will be issued to persons who violate the law because of defective equipment. After that, the Governor said, arrests will be made.

Governor Bowles's concern over the mounting highway death rate has increased in the past several days. On Thursday, he called a conference in his office of top State police and highway safety officials. His order for a more strict enforcement for all motor vehicle laws followed this conference.

Coupled with the stronger police attitude towards violators will be a statewide publicity campaign in radio and newspapers to make citizens aware of the need for care, the Governor said.

At Thursday's conference with the Governor were Police Commissioner Hickey, Motor Vehicles Commissioner Cornelius Mulvihill, Jr., Highway Safety Commission Director William M. Greene and Chief of Police and President, Conn. Chiefs of Police Association, Henry Clark of New Haven. Governor Bowles asked all agencies to join hands in combatting the highway warfare. All pledged full support and immediate action.

POLICE, SAFETY HEADS CONFER WITH
GOVERNOR ON DEATH-A-DAY RATE

Director William M. Greene of the Highway Safety Commission, expressing "considerable alarm" at the "terrifying" death toll, attributed it mostly to speeding.

"We have had an open winter, with open roads," he said. "The better the driving conditions are the faster some motorists drive; and the faster they drive the more likely they are to be killed in an accident. Most of those people died simply because they, or the drivers of the cars in which they were innocent passengers, were driving too fast for conditions."

Commissioner Cornelius F. Mulvihill of the Motor Vehicles Department termed the high death toll "almost impossible to believe."

"There is only one answer," he said. "Fast, dangerous driving was the major cause of Connecticut's terrifying number of traffic deaths so far this year. If the state is to continue its hitherto-remarkable highway safety record, its drivers must stop that kind of driving."

Commissioner Hickey, State Police, urged cooperation, coordination, and support of all enforcement agencies in an all out effort to reduce accidents and fatalities. "No one agency can lick this toll of lives," said the Commissioner. "We must put every available policeman on the road, to enforce speed laws and urge public cooperation through press, radio, and personal contacts. Warnings are no longer effective. More than 68,000 warnings were issued last year (1949) by local and state police."

CONNECTICUT, previously has won several times both the national traffic safety and the pedestrian protection grand awards, earning the title "Safest State in the Nation" with a record unmatched by any other state.

Also, during the first 11 months in 1949, Connecticut showed a 17 per cent decrease in fatalities. It placed the state in fifth place in the country in safety improvement.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

GOVERNOR BOWLES PLEADS FOR SAFER DRIVING

To the Editor of The Hartford Times:

I am gravely concerned about the sudden and tremendous increase in traffic deaths in our State.

As I write this letter, we have just recently ended the first month of 1950, a month in which traffic accidents killed approximately one human being every day in Connecticut. This terrifying toll of deaths may be increased if persons injured during January should die from those injuries on a later date.

What caused these tragedies?

The answer is so simple that it is startling. State Motor Vehicles Commissioner Cornelius F. Mulvihill has informed me that speeding was the major cause of most of these deaths. And speeding in several of these cases did not mean going at 80 or 90 miles an hour. In too many of these traffic deaths, speeding merely was going too fast for conditions.

Let me explain. An automobile traveling at even 10 miles an hour near children in a street zoned for a 30-miles-an-hour speed limit, for example, would be traveling too fast for conditions. That would be a form of speeding, a completely dangerous kind of driving.

Were there any other causes?

Yes. Pedestrians were careless. Drivers had been drinking. Traffic signals were disobeyed. Reckless driving bordered closely on being criminal action, almost murder. Cars were being operated with defective brakes or other safety equipment.

Can we actually prevent similar fatalities in Connecticut from now on?

Another yes, an emphatic yes. Many Connecticut communities have enjoyed several years free from traffic deaths. There is more than just plain luck behind their enviable records, in most cases. Their civic-minded leaders, their parents, educators, their police and court officials, their local newspapers and radio stations, all have com-

bined in a united, never-ending campaign against traffic deaths and injuries.

If death-free roadways are an accomplishment in some Connecticut municipalities, this utterly humane objective can be attained in every town and city in our State.

How?

Plain, ordinary common sense, coupled with personal vigilance, can do it for us. Each of us must be constantly alert while walking or driving in traffic. We must fully realize the extreme consequences of a fatal accident to all persons concerned. We must train ourselves to avoid even the so-called minor fender accidents, which often mean arrests and court records for those responsible.

Both as the Governor and as a citizen of our Connecticut, I earnestly suggest that all of us do our best to avoid the grief and horror of traffic deaths.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Governor.

RAILROAD GIVES WARNING
TO RECKLESS DRIVERS

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad doesn't like the idea of its trains smacking into automobiles--or vice-versa--any more than the drivers. The B & O details employees to watch crossings and jot down the license numbers of the cars that violate safety precautions. Then, within a few days the driver gets a friendly tip about a slip that could have been serious!

More and more lives are being saved throughout the nation by eliminating a major cause of fatal night traffic accidents--inadequate street lighting.

According to the Street and Traffic Safety Lighting Bureau, 13 cities report an average 82 per cent reduction in night traffic deaths by replacing Model T lights with modern luminaries.

A reduction of only 54 per cent in night deaths would mean a saving of 10,000 lives annually for the nation.

Know The Law

Recent action on Highway Safety Enforcement Activities prompted numerous discussions as to legal responsibilities. Vox-Cop reprints existing statutes to enlighten editors, columnists, critics and police personnel.

GOVERNOR

Section 78, Chapter 6, General Statutes Revision 1949.

GOVERNOR; GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in the governor. He may, personally or through any duly authorized agent, investigate into, and take any proper action concerning, any matter involving the enforcement of the laws of the state and the protection of its citizens.Page 80.

MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSIONER

Section 2352, Chapter 110, General Statutes Revision 1949.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF (MOTOR VEHICLE) COMMISSIONER. Said commissioner shall enforce the provisions of the statutes concerning motor vehicles and the operators of such vehicles.Page 905.

Section 2355, Chapter 110, General Statutes Revision 1949.

CO-ORDINATION OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES. The commissioner of motor vehicles shall endeavor to co-ordinate motor vehicle enforcement throughout the state by calling conferences of officials and officers connected with enforcement, as may appear to him advantageous or desirable. He shall, whenever deemed advisable, bring to attention of such officials and officers statistics in connection with enforcement and shall urge the desirability and necessity of uniformity. He shall endeavor to co-ordinate and unify volunteer effort for high-

way traffic safety and may, if he shall be so requested, initiate a program for uniform effort and may call upon such organizations as are working in the field of traffic safety to carry out the same. Page 906.

Section 2357, Chapter 110, General Statutes Revision 1949.

POLICE AUTHORITY OF COMMISSIONER AND INSPECTORS. (a) The commissioner of motor vehicles, the deputy commissioner and any salaried inspector of motor vehicles designated by the commissioner, when engaged in the discharge of the duties of his office, shall have, in any part of the state, the same authority to make arrests for violation of the statutes relating to motor vehicles and to enforce said statutes as sheriffs, policemen or constables have in their respective jurisdictions. (b) Each such inspector designated by said commissioner to have the authority of arrest shall file with the commissioner a surety bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties. Said commissioner shall issue to each such inspector credentials showing his authority of arrest, which credentials shall be carried upon the person of such inspector while in the discharge of his duties. Page 906-907.

Section 2451, Chapter 110, General Statutes Revision 1949.

INSPECTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES. (a) The commissioner of motor vehicles, by himself or an inspector authorized by him, and the commissioner or any officer of the state police department, may examine any motor vehicle, its number, equipment and identification. Any person who wilfully inter-

feres with or obstructs, or attempts to interfere with or obstruct, any such examination shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both. (b) Said commissioner may establish and maintain a system of voluntary examination of equipment of motor vehicles registered in this state or being operated on the highways thereof. Such examination may be made by licensed automobile dealers and repair garages which have been approved by said commissioner for such purpose. No owner of a motor vehicle shall be compelled to have such vehicle examined under the provisions of this subsection.

Page 951.

Section 2462, Chapter 110, General Statutes Revision 1949.

STATE POLICE TO ASSIST. The commissioner may call upon the state police department for aid in enforcing the provisions of this chapter or chapter 111. The state police shall, upon such request, make arrests in all cases of violations of the provisions of this chapter or chapter 111 which they may witness or upon speedy information thereof.

Pages 960-961.

Section 2406, Chapter 110, General Statutes Revision 1949.

OPERATOR TO GIVE NAME AND SHOW OR SURRENDER LICENSE.....and no person shall refuse to surrender his license to operate motor vehicles or the certificate of registration of any motor vehicle operated or owned by him or the number plates.....on demand of the (motor vehicle) commissioner or fail to produce his license when requested by a court or trial justiceor on demand of an officeror any other person when involved in any accident.....

Pages 933-934.

STATE POLICE COMMISSIONER

Section 3643, Chapter 171, General Stat-

utes Revision 1949.

STATE POLICE FORCE. MOTOR PATROL....
...The commissioner of state police shall designate one hundred men for motor patrol work exclusively.

Page 1364.

Section 3650, Chapter 171, General Statutes Revision 1949.

.....Said (State Police) commissioner shall devise and make effective a system of police patrols throughout the state, exclusive of cities and boroughs, for the purpose of preventing or detecting any violation of the criminal law or any law relating to motor vehicles and shall establish and maintain such barracks or sub-stations as may prove necessary to accomplish such purpose.

Page 1366.

SHERIFFS, DEPUTY
SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES

Section 2476, Chapter 110, General Statutes Revision 1949.

SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES TO ENFORCE LAW CONCERNING ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLES. The sheriffs of the several counties and their deputies and the constables of the several towns shall have, within their respective counties and towns, the same authority in respect to the provisions of section 2475 as inspectors of the motor vehicle department, officers attached to an organized police department or state police officers.

Pages 966-967.

Section 2468, Chapter 110, General Statutes Revision 1949.

NO FEES FOR ARRESTS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE VIOLATIONS. No fee shall be paid to the arresting officer for an arrest made because of a violation of any provision of the general statutes relating to motor vehicles or a violation of a by-law or ordinance of any municipality concerning the operation of motor vehicles.

Page 963.

STATE AGENCIES LACKING ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY AND CONCERNED WITH MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC

STATE TRAFFIC COMMISSION (Traffic Controls)

Reference: Section 2517, Chapter 112, General Statutes Revision 1949. Pg. 982

HIGHWAY SAFETY COMMISSION (Promotion And Coordination)

Reference: Section 2532, Chapter 113, General Statutes Revision 1949. Pg. 988

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER (Jurisdiction Over Highways)

Reference: Section 2196, Chapter 107, General Statute Revision 1949. Pg. 854

(Warning And Direction Signs)

Reference: Section 2246, Chapter 107, General Statutes Revision 1949. Pg. 872

(Snow Removal)

Reference: Section 2262, Chapter 107, General Statutes Revision 1949. Pg. 876

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Reports of Accidents.....public service vehicles attended with personal injury or involving public safety.....Reference: Section 5406, Chapter 258, General Statutes Revision 1949. Pg. 1978

Motor Vehicles In Livery Service. Operational jurisdiction.....Reference: Section 5724, Chapter 268, General Statutes Revision 1949. Pg. 2072

MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES

Section 2407, Chapter 110, General Statutes Revision 1949.

SPEEDING. (a) No person shall operate any motor vehicle upon any public highway of the state at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable, having regard to the width, traffic and use of the highway, the intersection of streets and the weather conditions. The operation of a motor vehicle upon any highway at such a rate of speed as to endanger the life of any occupant of such motor vehi-

cle, but not the life of any other person than such an occupant, shall constitute a violation of the provisions of this section. (b) The state traffic commission may determine speed limits which are reasonable and safe on any trunk line, state aid highway, bridge or parkway, except the Merritt Parkway, built or maintained by the state, and may erect or cause to be erected signs indicating such speed limits. The traffic authority of any town, city or borough may establish speed limits on streets, highways and bridges wholly within the municipality under their jurisdiction; provided such limit shall become effective only after application for approval thereof has been submitted in writing to the state traffic commission and a certificate of such approval has been forwarded by the commission to the traffic authority; and provided such signs giving notice of such speed limits have been erected as the state traffic commission shall direct. The presence of such signs adjacent to or on the highway shall be prima facie evidence that they have been so placed under the direction of and with the approval of the state traffic commission. Approval of such speed limits may be revoked by said commission at any time if it shall deem such revocation to be in the interest of public safety and welfare, and thereupon such speed limits shall cease to be effective and any signs that have been erected shall be removed. Any speed in excess of such limits shall be prima facie evidence that such speed is not reasonable, but the fact that the speed of a vehicle is lower than such limits shall not relieve the operator from the duty to decrease speed when a special hazard shall exist with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions. (c) Any person who violates any provision of subsection (a) of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars. No person shall be subject to prosecution for a violation of both subsection (a)

of this section and subsection (a) of section 2408 because of the same offense. Page 934-935

Section 2408, Chapter 110, General Statutes Revision 1949.

RECKLESS DRIVING. (a) No person shall operate any motor vehicle upon any public highway of the state recklessly, having regard to the width, traffic and use of such highway, the intersection of streets and the weather conditions. The operation of a motor vehicle upon any highway at such a rate of speed as to endanger the life of any person other than an occupant of such motor vehicle, or the operation, down grade, upon any highway, of any commercial motor vehicle with the clutch or gears disengaged, or the operation knowingly of a motor vehicle with defective mechanism, shall constitute a violation of the provisions of this section. (b) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or be both fined and imprisoned for the first offense and for each subsequent offense shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year or be both fined and imprisoned.

Page 935

Section 2410, Chapter 110, General Statutes Revision 1949.

EVADING RESPONSIBILITY. RACING. (a) Each person operating a motor vehicle who knowingly causes injury, whether or not resulting in death, to any other person or injury or damage to property shall at once stop and render such assistance as may be needed and shall give his name, address and operator's license and registration number to the person injured or to the owner of the injured or damaged property, or to any officer or witness to the death of any person or to the injury to person or injury or damage to property, and if such operator of the motor vehicle causing the death or injury of any person or injury or damage

to any property shall be unable to give his name, address and operator's license number and registration number to the person injured or the owner of the property injured or damaged, or to any witness or officer for any reason or cause, such operator shall immediately report such death or injury of any person or injury or damage to property to a police officer, a constable, a state police officer or an inspector of motor vehicles or at the nearest police precinct or station, and shall state in such report the location and circumstances of the accident causing the death or injury of any person or the injury or damage to property and his name, address, operator's license number and registration number. (b) No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any public highway for a wager or for any race or for the purpose of making a speed record. (c) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than one year or be both fined and imprisoned, and for any subsequent offense shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year or be both fined and imprisoned.

Page 936

Section 2412, Chapter 110, General Statutes Revision 1949.

OPERATION WHILE INTOXICATED. No person shall operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of any drug. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or be both fined and imprisoned for the first offense, and shall be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year for the second offense, and for any subsequent offense, shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year.

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AROUND THE CIRCUIT

VOX-COP

February, 1950

STATION "A", RIDGEFIELD

The following "Boxed News Item" appeared in the January 25th Issue of the Danbury News-Times, which I think will be of interest to Vox-Cop readers, and a commendation for Officer Robert Lineweber:

STATE POLICEMAN PROVES HIS VERSATILE TALENTS IN QUELLING CAR BLAZE

State Policeman Robert Lineweber of Ridgefield barracks proved himself a man of versatile talents yesterday afternoon by turning fireman when the need arose.

He happened to be on traffic patrol in the center of Town at 1:20 P.M., when a fire broke out in the engine of a car operated by George L. Schneider, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Post haste, the policeman sans the helmet, rubber boots, and raincoat, identifying regalia of the smoke-eater, went into action with the fire extinguisher he carries in his car.

He was able to keep the blaze under control while several other extinguishers were hurriedly rounded up from nearby business establishments. With these he was able to completely quell the blaze which he reported apparently was caused by alcohol from the radiator overflowing onto the warm engine.

The car then was towed to a nearby garage where the damaged wiring was repaired and Mr. Schneider continued on his journey.

Admitting the plaudits of a sizeable group of spectators, State Policeman Lineweber again gave credence to that portion of the Code of Honor of a Connecticut state policeman, "I will help those in danger or distress and at all times conduct myself so as to uphold the honor of the department."

Through the cooperation of the New Jersey State Police, and the Police Departments in Danbury, Connecticut, Bethel, Connecticut, and Ware, Massachusetts many Gas Station Breaks in the Danbury and Bethel Area were cleaned up with the apprehension of John Wade, age 22, of Bronx, N. Y.; Arthur Ricci, of New York City, N. Y., and Frank Joseph Harper of LaGrangeville, N. Y.

Captain William L. Schatzman had a very narrow escape recently when he was forced off the road by an oncoming vehicle. He turned his car around immediately and apprehended the operator, who was so intoxicated that he had to be carried bodily from his vehicle. Offense occurred on Route #34 in the Sandy Hook Sector, Town of Newtown. He was arrested for Operating Under Influence.

Major Leo F. Carroll, also, had an experience with an intoxicated driver the other night in front of his home. The driver of the car ran off the road when he failed to negotiate a curve at the intersection of Route #33 and Wilton Road West. His car jumped the curb of a small esplanade, knocked down a road sign and damaged a utility pole, causing considerable damage to his vehicle. This operator was, also, arrested for Operating Under Influence.

Sgt. Louis D. Marchese and Sgt. Robert J. Murphy received numerous letters of thanks from the students at the Redding School. Sgt. Marchese addressed the group at the school and his subject was "Safety for School Children." A few days later the group visited the barracks and Sgt. Murphy showed them how a State Police Barracks operates, and, also, the operation of the Emergency Equipment.

When Officer John Small arrived at the Barracks this morning for Roll

Call, a group had assembled and gave out a real "Old Time" HAPPY BIRTHDAY SERENADE...Off. Wilson recently returned from Canada where he, also, was made a member of Canadian Club Incorporated...Off. Bunnell who recently returned from Saratoga, N. Y., on a job, stated it was pretty quiet up there?...Off. Stefanek just left for his annual vacation---South America here-we-come.....Off. Giardina before leaving for New Jersey with Off. Dunn, stopped at the local drug store and purchased a pipe--"Ed" must have heard stories...Lt. Foley getting ready for the Mardi Gras?...Off. Pirri--"Do we have any jurisdiction in New York State"?.....

TOLLAND COUNTY TALES

Having successfully apprehended the chicken thieves, Leo and Russell Gobin, after long days and nights of investigation, Sergt. John C. Lawrence, Officers James Dick and Walter Smiegel of Station "C", and Officer Marcus Johnson of Station "D" are receiving Honorable Mention Awards. Congratulations, boys for the good work accomplished.

More and more we are beginning to believe the saying that more people are injured by empty guns than by loaded ones. Just the other day some teenagers were cleaning some guns when suddenly a rifle discharged, the bullet passing through the chest of one of the boys and then on through a door panel and onto the floor. The bullet just missed his heart and pierced the tip of his lung. Latest report is he is out enjoying life as before.

Our versatile Jim Dick recently spoke to the Grangers at Tolland. A few days later an interested citizen from another town observed the driver of the Tolland Fire Department truck, while en route to a fire, come to a full stop at an intersection before proceeding to enter the intersection. Wonder if he heard Jim's speech.

Speaking of lecture engagements, we

are wondering if our policewoman is going to be available to do any work this month. She is either preparing for a speech or has just given one.

When sent out to investigate accidents on the Burma Road of late, the officers assigned are wondering what they will find strewn about the highway. Recently it has been fish and cord-wood. We only wish that it might be a few of those full money bags from Brink's, Boston. What a find that would be!

And while on the subject we must mention that a few days ago Frank Shay and Margaret Jacobson came into the station, bringing with them some money they had recovered but minus the three money bags, which the culprit had burned prior to their arrival. Where did they find it? Hidden under the bedroom rug.

Every so often we find an observant individual. A short time ago, one of the citizens of Vernon noted a car parked on a side street off Route 15. The car bore the registration "R.I. 1". He assumed that it belonged to the Governor of Rhode Island, and he was right in his assumption. The operator of the car called this station and requested that the car be towed to the station to await the arrival of a mechanic from Providence. The next day the car was repaired and on its way. Just a bit of cooperation between the two states. It happened to Conn. 1 - too, some time ago.

The members of the Stafford Springs Borough Police Department are now patrolling in the department's first car, a new Chevrolet sedan.

One morning of late a local garage-man discovered that someone had been very considerate, for after removing a red rimmed wheel and tire, he had put in its place a black rimmed wheel and tire. Officer Shay soon located the missing wheel on a car belonging to a young man of the neighborhood. This young man received an invitation to appear before the Judge.

It happens once in a million times, according to Donald Gaylord, Extension Animal Husbandryman, of the University of Connecticut---triplet calves. Carlos and Carlton Howlett, 15 year old twins, of Union, are the proud recipients of

three healthy Holstein calves born during the latter part of January, on the farm of Henry C. Miller, of Somers.

What is all that sawing, hammering, and painting that is going on at the station? Nothing other than Lieut. Smith's crew remodeling and enlarging the photography dark room. From all appearances so far, it will be a great improvement.

HEARD AND SEEN ABOUT THE STATION.

Why does Sergt. Lawrence so carefully and hopefully count his money, not once or twice, but several times? Home repairs cost a lot, don't they Sergeant?

Sergt. Formeister, in his spare time, is attempting to locate the boundary lines to his estate on Chestnut Mountain, so he says. Maybe it's a deer he is after, who knows. He claims that he is attempting to find some method to lower his income tax.

If you have never witnessed a show put on by Smiegel and Shay, come in some time and see one. The imitations are perfect.

Ever have a chair suddenly go over backwards with you in it? Ask Scribner how it feels, he knows. Too bad the camera wasn't handy at the time.

If you want to keep from having a black eye, be careful how you handle the telephone when half asleep. A certain young lady knows.

ROBERT WARNER

CSP and Station "C" regret the passing of a friend, "Bob" Warner, late Editor, Stafford Press. "Bob" upheld law enforcement officers in many a rough spot. He didn't pull any punches when we deserved criticism. He liked "cops", honest and truthful ones. When he lost confidence in an officer of the law, no stone was left unturned to correct such evil. We will miss him -- his kind are too few these days.

Wrinkles should merely show where the smiles have been.--Mark Twain

STATION "D", DANIELSON

Our regular correspondent, Susie Kenyon, SPW, on winter vacation, is now a grandmother, daughter Lois having presented her with a new granddaughter.

The latest organized school patrol in Goodyear, contributes to our good safety record in the area.

Sgt. Herr, always ready to further public relations, is expending his energy in protecting the farmers in these parts. Cows are no longer free to come and go across our borders without examination or records.

Off. Andreoli continues begging the chef to PLEASE let him make a spaghetti dinner. The League of Nations' representatives--Murphy, Johnson, Rivieri and Herr--have different tastes. The chef knowing on which side his bread is buttered pays no attention to "Andrea".

Off. Clancy got a good night's sleep at last - night patrol for two and a half months and not because he was a bad boy. Luke deserves a little daylight now and then.

Off. Donovan felt a cold coming on the other day, so he gets himself some of those new cold pills -- no sick leave this month. Lucky pills!

Off. Guilbeault is getting rested up this winter. What? Again!! He's dreaming about the bigger and better garden he's going to have next summer. His neighbor bought some cows and is pasturing them in Guilbeault's backyard.

Off. Hart can be heard explaining in a patient voice to the little woman that snow and slush frozen on the undercarriage of a car has to melt a bit before the gears can mesh and she can get to work.

Off. Johnson, "Eagle Eye", that is, hit the bull's eye again. His alertness proved too much for a couple of young lads he saw breaking into a house owned by his sister.

Fearless Fosdick has nothing on Off. McSweeney. McSweeney found his can of beans and the culprit that broke into the house to steal them.

Off. J. B. Murphy swears he knows the difference between duck eggs and hen

eggs. Oh yeah!

Officers J. T. Murphy and Powell have reached the age where they are content to stay at home at last and enjoy their new television sets. No more--er--"roaming in the gloaming".

Off. Stecko is now concerned with poultry only--he slaughtered his pig.

And Off. Winslow advises ceiling painting for slimming the waist. Do we believe him?

The local newspaper maintains honesty does NOT pay. A passing motorist hit a dog in front of the barracks and came in to report same. Questioning revealed the fact that he was driving without a license. He was arrested.

Pomfret is being peppered by a new kind of burglar. He breaks into a building and then is apparently too exhausted to carry out anything, even going so far as to leave \$50.00 that was within easy reach of one of the windows he used for entry.

The civilians are all well, thank you. Gallichant advises he is studying Chinese with the hope that upon completion of the course, he will be able to decipher the handwriting of Officers Hart and McSweeney.

Chef Hamblin will have to find a new alibi soon. You guessed it--the stove is to be repaired.

Millie Maloney agrees that "Eagle Eye" is a wonderful nickname for a certain officer. Tell us more.

Nick, also known as "Molotov", tried a namesake. Yep, you guessed it--for several days no light was needed to guide him around in the dark.

Fred Weigel, according to the officers, is the man with the thousand excuses.

CAB says, "I typed this but it is not necessarily the sentiments of this broadcasting system." Another Winchell --Who is going to believe you?

A lady on her way home one afternoon saw a ten-year-old boy weaving down the street astride a bicycle bearing this warning.

"DANGER -- NEW DRIVER."

---This Week Magazine

STATION "E", GROTON

Birthday anniversaries go to Sgt. W. Farrow, Off. C. Mansfield and Dispatcher J. Larrick.

We congratulate Captain John K. Quinn, Lieut. Joseph L. Gendron, Sergts. Clarence D. Simpson, Henry J. Hanks, Edward A. Burns and Leon S. Bruckner, the newly advanced police officers at Norwich PD.

Approximately 750 youngsters were guests of the State Police at the Submarine Base. The party was the fifth annual Kounty Kids Konclave and the guests were from various schools in the nine towns patrolled by the officers of this barracks. Prizes were awarded to the winners of the best essays on "What Makes Democracy Work?" Lieut. W. Mackenzie was master of ceremonies and Capt. S. P. Mosely, commanding officer of the Sub-Base welcomed the youngsters. Special guests were 17 children from Seaside Sanitarium. Bus drivers donated their services for 19 buses from different companies which transported the children to and from the base safely. Mgr. W. Colgan saw to it that the buses were extended all courtesies on the highway bridge while "orchids" go to the performers who thrilled the children with their four acts of vaudeville. Off. Gail Smith headed the committee on arrangements which made the party a success.

Did you know--the freedom train which visited this area about one year ago, at the end of its tour in January had been visited by 3,521,841 persons in 326 cities.

Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nevada, Tennessee, Louisiana and California may sound like a loud speaker at a transportation terminal but they are states visited by our Nomadic, Off. John Smith, from which he brought back persons for trial in this area.

Off. P. Hickey brought back from New York City a culprit wanted locally on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Stealing a car in Mass., the thief sold it to a Norwich, Conn.

man only to later return same to its former owner. Lt. Gendron of the Norwich PD assisted by Off. Hickey were very busy unravelling the mystery of a stolen car.

We are glad to welcome Sgt. Osmus Avery back on the job again. He was confined to his home for a period of almost two months. Virus pneumonia is a bad bedfellow and all of us were happier when we learned that he had kicked "him" out of bed.

On Friday the 13th Off. LaFramboise was assisting Off. Ira Perkins of the Groton PD at the scene of an accident. The latter had stepped into a store to phone while Off. LaFramboise directed traffic. The officer raised his hand motioning a car to stop as he noticed one appear headed toward him. The car did not slow up, instead, quickened its pace. The shouts of "stop, stop" were wasted in the breeze as the car gained momentum. Employing common sense, Off. LaFramboise jumped clear of the racing car and it finally came to rest after crashing into the store that Off. Perkins was in. The car was parked on a hill and the brakes had let go prior to its perilous ride into the store.

Employing a statute not often used, "burning insured property", Det. George Mitchell of the Fire Marshal's office and Off. LaFramboise cleared up a case in Waterford.

Off. O'Grady while on patrol noticed a motorist parked on the side of the road with engine hood up in the air. The ever-prevailing attitude with all our officers rushed to the foreground and Off. O'Grady stopped. "May I be of assistance, sir?" queried the officer. "Yes," came the answer, "please hold this bottle on the manifold pipe, maybe the baby will quiet down after its feed." "Yes, sir," replied the officer as he fell to his new task, smilingly.

CSP notes with pleasure the cordial and cooperative relationships with CSP and our FBI's representatives in the Nutmeg State. "Chief" John J. Gleason speaking publicly in this area recently not only paid tribute to the excellence of the Connecticut State Police but gave E. Jay H. a boost. Mr. Gleason also

stated he found our work and personnel superior, as compared with that of other states where he had been assigned.

Further, he had a word of approval for the many local police schools in the State which are doing a fine job for men in law enforcement. Again the high morale and esprit de corps of Connecticut law enforcement agencies were exemplified by the attendance at Station E's annual party of local police officials (Conn.) and state police officials (R. I.) with our own "brass" and the FBI.

Their Agent in Charge for Connecticut added to the occasion with his presence (including his gracious wife, Mrs. Gleason). "Jay Jay" as he is called by Toastmaster "Dewey" Roach (Waterbury's contribution to the M'Cee's Association) noted in his remarks "that while J. Edgar Hoover's name is synonymous with the FBI so also is Edward J. Hickey's name synonymous with Connecticut State Police. It made us all feel good to listen to "Jim" McGovern, Bridgeport's great Elk and Editor; Admiral Fife, USN; Major Sheehan, R. I. State Police; Captain Fenno, USN; and FBI Agent Gleason pay tribute to our "boys" and the "Chief." The patrol lads were highly complimented and rightly so.

DID YOU KNOW - -

that Samuel Morse named the signs in his code "dot" and "dash" to express his gratitude to his earliest and most faithful sponsor, Millard Fillmore, 13th President of the United States? The President had two children and the grateful Morse wanted to immortalize their names, Dorothy and Dashiell.

that \$10,000,000 is estimated as the amount stolen from banks by employees each year.

that Rome, Italy traffic cops are handsome ex-prisoners of war who know several foreign languages--for the benefit of tourists.

Your best mirror is an old friend.

STATION "G", WESTPORT

The career of Stanley Joseph Danielczuk, 29, of New Britain has come to an 18 months to 5 years "pause" in State's Prison. Found guilty of Manslaughter as the result of his casual regard for the law and Officer Bob Northcott's persistence in solving a puzzling fatal one car accident, Danielczuk is now another of the long list of miscreants whose presence in Prison is the result of a combination of good police work and medical-legal science.

Denying that he was the operator of the death car and that the deceased was responsible for the accident, Danielczuk, however, submitted to a blood-alcohol examination with his surviving two companions. Analysis by Dr. Beauchemin revealed that the accused was the most sober of the surviving trio with a percentage of 0.306%. This confirmed the statements of the companions that Danielczuk was selected to drive since he was the soberest of the lot. Final confirmation, as the result of thorough questioning of all persons connected with his treatment at the hospital, came from a nurse to whom the accused had stated in answer to a casual question, that he was the driver of the car.

Officer Stephen "Tap" Howell is noted for two capabilities. Both his appetite and his yawns are prodigious. Now that he has sought the Floridian climate to practise his yawns, on vacation, he has realized an Ambition. He can carry out his promise to eat to his heart's content, without benefit of brotherly advice and at the same time yawn as long and as loud as he pleases while fishing for those big ones. We hate to see him go....without us.

Hardly an issue of VOX-COP goes to print that Officer Vincent Searles doesn't "get his name in the papers". Vinnie has always seemed to have the knack of being in the right place at the right time and, therefore, has always been "good copy".

We were not too surprised, therefore,

at his recent transfer to the Fire Marshal's Division. His type of interest and endeavor always pays off. He has an inherited interest in his new assignment. The advice and counsel of his father, Assistant Chief Percy Searles of the Bridgeport Fire Department, should stand him in good stead.

The entire personnel at "G" extends every good wish for your continued success and happiness... "Smiler".

"H", AS IN HYPO

In keeping with Governor Bowles' request, the officers of Station "H" are striving to do their part to help hold the number of fatalities down. It is ironical that the number of fatalities should rise in the State, while the number of accidents and injuries decrease. The unseen hand of fate or luck must be playing its sardonic game.

Two more officers are taking advantage of Station "H's" In-Service training in photography. They are Officers James McCormick and Arthur Johnson. We expect that it won't be long before they will be submitting entries to the Northwestern University Traffic Institute photography contest, and - we hope - winning prizes.

THIS OPERATOR WILL NOT USE THE SAME EXCUSE AGAIN. At about 11:00 P.M., on January 23, 1950, Officers Edward Faith and Joseph Riley were riding together on night patrol, on the Wilbur Cross Parkway, in Manchester. Suddenly a car, which had come upon them from the rear, passed them at a high rate of speed. The officers set out after him, and clocked him at sixty miles per hour. Upon stopping him, they learned that the operator was one Robert A. Simpson, of South Braintree, Mass. He was asked if there was any need for his speed, and he stated that he didn't realize that he was speeding because, as he stated, his speedometer was broken. Apparently, he had used this explanation on other oc-

casions and found that officers were inclined to go along with his story, that it would be hard to know the speed of one's car if the speedometer was broken, and apparently he seemed to feel that this story was all that was necessary, because an officer could not very well check his accuracy, if he were alone. Officer Riley then said, "Well, let's check the speedometer," and while the man drove, Officer Riley sat beside him, and watched the speedometer, while Officer Faith clocked the car while following him. It was determined from this check, that the man's speedometer was extremely accurate. The man was then taken to Manchester where he posted a bond of \$25.00.

The day of Court arrived, and Mr. Simpson made his appearance, collected the \$25.00 bond and was put to plea. He pleaded not guilty. However, the Court found him guilty, and fined him \$39.00. He was told to take a seat. Later, when it was time for him to pay his fine, he could not be located, and there was great searching about the building, both inside and out, in an effort to locate him. About the time the Court was considering what steps to take next, Mr. Simpson returned to the Court room. When asked where he had gone, he stated he was hungry, and just stepped out to have breakfast. He finally paid up and the case was closed.

When Officer Charles Pritchard returned to his home upon completion of his patrol, he opened the door and looking inside rubbed his eyes in disbelief, for there standing before him was a child the color of which he had never seen before. He saw Chicky, (one of the twins), he was perfectly all right, and looking again at this strange-colored person, he could see that the height and general dimensions were all right for the other twin, Billy. However, this person was a snow-white color from head to toe. Mrs. Pritchard was very much occupied with the business of applying a wet towel to the face of this snow-white individual. After considerable effort, the ghastly white was finally removed from the child's face, and one could readily see that it was Billy.

Charlie made fast inquiries as to what had happened, and was informed that Chicky wanted to help his mother do the housework, and the nearest thing at hand for him to clean was his brother Billy, so he had taken a full can of Dutch Cleanser, and tipped its entire white contents all over him. Chicky's only comment was, "See, Billy."

THE VALUE OF NIGHT PATROLS

The value of night patrols has been once again attested to in the recent capture of four youths in the Town of Meriden. Officer Ernest Morse, while on patrol, on the Wilbur Cross Parkway, checked a car parked at the side of the road. He found two youths in the car, one Salvatore Destefano, 17, and Richard Boyle, 17. He asked them if he could be of any assistance to them, and they explained that their car had run out of gas, and the two other occupants of the car had gone to secure some. Their responses to his questions, however, created considerable suspicion in the officer's mind, and as he questioned them further, it was not long before the officer's suspicions proved correct.

Suddenly with one accord the two young men took off, the officer in hot pursuit. Officer Morse fired a couple of shots in the air, ordering them to halt. Destefano stopped, but the other one kept going. Destefano then told the officer that he "thought" it was a stolen car; however, he did not know, but he believed that the two fellows who had gone to secure gas could clear up that angle. The two companions of Destefano, who had gone to secure gas, were Robert Shanley, 18, and Andrew Pallatto, 16, both from New Haven. Soon they returned to the scene, little knowing what was awaiting them on their arrival. They were returning empty-handed, having been unable to find any place open.

It wasn't long, however, before their hands were full of trouble, for Officer Morse soon latched onto them. Up to this point, the car had not been reported stolen. However, a check with the owner soon developed the fact that it was. Boyle was apprehended by the Meriden Police Department, a short time

after running away from Officer Morse. He later admitted that shortly after having fled he attempted to steal another car in Meriden.

Because the keys were not in the car, he was unable to steal it, and then contented himself with a smaller prize, stealing a six-cell flashlight.

These men were eventually all turned over to New Haven Police. Boyle and Shanley both served former terms at the Cheshire Reformatory and were out on parole.

JOHNSON Vs. JOHNSON

On February 4th, about two o'clock in the morning, Officer Arthur Johnson chased a car north on the Berlin Pike, and clocked it for a distance of two miles at speeds of 75-80 m.p.h. He was able to catch up with the car, because it had been forced to reduce its speed, when it slowed down because of the presence of several trucks on the highway. Upon stopping the car, he found it contained two occupants, a man and a woman.

The man, Edwin C. Johnson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., had been driving. Upon questioning the operator about his speed, the man readily admitted that he had been travelling at a high rate of speed, and stated the reason for doing so was because he was going to New Hampshire with his fiancée to 1. - Get married, and 2. - Do some skiing. Officer Johnson informed the man he was under arrest for speeding, and because his car was registered in New York State, he would have to post a bond for his appearance in Court.

He inquired as to the amount of the bond, and was told that it was \$31.00, and he said he had only \$11.00 and, therefore, could not post a bond. This last conversation took place at the Berlin Police Station. At this point, his companion offered to put up the money for the bond. The operator refused to allow her to do it, saying it was not her fault that he had been stopped for speeding, and that she had warned him to slow down several times. His fiancée pleaded with him to allow her to post the bond, but he would not let her.

It was pointed out to him that if he

did not post a bond, he would have to be locked up in the barracks cell for the night, until he could be presented in Court, later in the day. This possibility did not seem to bother the operator very much, as he began to make plans to continue his studies while he was confined. (Both the operator and his companion are Yale University students in a Graduate School). The operator was taken to the barracks, and locked up while his companion went on her way.

Later on this date, a special session of the Berlin Court was held, and the operator pleaded guilty to the charge of Speeding, and was fined \$25.00. He was unable to pay a fine, and was then sent to the Hartford County Jail. Apparently he reconsidered his earlier willingness to go to jail, because shortly after his arrival at the jail, he requested permission to call someone to see if that person would pay his fine. This was done a short time later, and we presume that he again took up his original plans to 1. - Get married, and 2. - Do some skiing.

STATION "I", BETHANY

Greek meets Greek and they start a restaurant;

Irishman meets Irishman and they celebrate St. Patrick's Day;

Swede meets Swede and someone gets pinched---It happened on the parkway on January 24, 1950. Officer Carl Carlson clocked a speeding Michigan car and when he stopped it the operator presented his drivers license. The license was issued by the Michigan Registrar to Carl Carlson, of Detroit, Michigan. The summons was issued by Officer Carl Carlson to Mr. Carl Carlson and returnable in the Milford Town Court. Charge---Speeding.

Off. Thomas Duma is busy teaching First Aid at Beacon Falls to the Fire and Police Departments. Rumor has it that he will teach a course at the East Haven Police School shortly.

Off. Esposito has his clam and hot dog stand (Rolling Emporium) under alterations. An oven is being added and he expects to sell Salami Sandwiches and Apizza. Also Clams on the half shell with vinegar and the Esposito Famous Shore Dinners -- Hot Dog, sauerkraut and mustard. They are Famous!---- Esposito's Miniature Shore Dinners are known from coast to coast, Lighthouse to Savin Rock.

The Bethany Boat Works, Route 63, Bethany is now in production and the first 1950 model is due to come off the assembly line shortly. Watch the Naugatuck River!

Off. James Ferguson wishes through this column to thank those who so kindly contributed to his air pillow. He still uses it and gets plenty of comfort from it.

We submit and endorse the following suggestions on the present Highway Safety Program:

CLAMPING DOWN ON DRIVERS
(Bridgeport Telegram)

Under Comsr. Hickey's new drive there will be no warnings given for speeding. Violators of the law will be arrested and if they are caught speeding again they also will lose their licenses right where they are stopped by the police.

Drastic action by all the enforcement authorities must be taken if lives of our citizens are to be protected. This is an excellent beginning. If the motorists of all ages can be convinced that they must cooperate with the officials, the state's record for safety will soon be back where it belongs -- at the head of the list.

THOSE ROUGH PIONEERS

The Legislature of North Dakota once felt it necessary to pass a law making it illegal for anyone to go to bed without first having removed his shoes or boots.

The law is still on the statute books.

STATION "K", COLCHESTER

Officers Finnegan and LaForge were the successful members of a search party in Salem. Shortly after a call was received at this station that a two-year-old child was missing, the search got under way and in less than two hours the boy was located in the woods. The search party consisted of Boy Scouts, firemen from two towns, neighbors and police. The interest shown and the quick action by the police amazed the mother of the child.

A new reason for trying to steal a car was given to Detective Boyington recently. A young man from New York state was visiting in the vicinity and was presented a collie who would whelp in a few weeks. Thinking a walk to New York would be too much for the dog, he made an attempt to steal a car. Detective Boyington thought that this was carrying "Be Kind to Animals" too far and arrested the youth.

While the majority of the personnel of this station labors diligently at preventing, detecting and arresting, two of our boys bask in the Florida sunshine. Both Officers McKenzie and McDonald have traveled south for a winter vacation.

Chef Leo has added great piles of mulch to our flowers as the mild winter and warm rains caused their appearance in January. Anxious as we are for spring, we want to hold them back until we can enjoy them in their full splendor.

Dispatcher Adams and his bride-to-be are busily engaged getting the new apartment ready. Only forty-seven days left, Adams. Ackerman has been heard grumbling about painting the window sash for the new house under construction in Portland. You're not finished when the painting is done, Bill. Wait until you have to wash them every week.

Officer Fersch has become an expert at deer hunting. He can now chase and slay them without scratching his car.

Since the issuance of the HQ order alerting all personnel in our department in the enforcement of the motor vehicle

laws to comply with Gov. Bowles' order to drive deaths from our highways, the boys at Station K are doing a remarkable job. We can see in our area where the general and motoring public are cooperating along the safety lines to make our highways a safer place to walk and drive. There is a marked improvement in the motoring public who are complying with the posted speed limits.

Cooperation between various enforcement agencies, one of the first things we are taught when entering this department, received a new twist a couple of weeks ago. Normally a police officer looks to the various Parole Officers for information. If a certain Parole Officer had only paid heed to some of the conversation at the dinner table when he was our guest in the past, he might have saved himself some trouble.

The other day, Bob Rolfe was driving down Route 2 to Norwich when he was flagged down by Marion Babcock on Twin Hills, Marlboro. She first asked him if he would help her to get a doctor for her kid. Not being successful in doing this, Bob asked if he could help her further. She invited Bob into the house where she got out her medical equipment and then took Bob to her barn where he was then asked to hold the young goat while she treated it. From now on Bob is acquainted with Miss Babcock.

OHIO STATE HIGHWAY PATROL

During the first week in February, it was my pleasure to come in contact with the Ohio State Highway Patrol while in Columbus, Ohio to return a prisoner to this state.

The Department is under the direction of Colonel George Mingle and their headquarters are located in Columbus. There are about 38 divisional and sub-stations scattered throughout the state, with a total personnel of about 380 officers and men. The department also maintains a training school in which future officers receive three months training before they are graduated as patrolmen. The civil service system of selection of men is in force and candidates must pass competitive examinations prior to

appointment.

As they are primarily a Highway Patrol, the men of this department take great pride in their efforts to reduce highway deaths and accidents, and the facts and figures depicting the satisfying reduction in both deaths and accidents since the department was organized some sixteen years ago, is a splendid tribute to the efforts of the entire organization.

It is to be remembered that Ohio has an area of over 41,000 square miles and a population of over 7,000,000 people, which presents the department with an extremely difficult task in placing their men strategically in order to adequately enforce their motor vehicle laws. Ohio has also installed a system of written motor vehicle warnings which aid greatly in pressing the motoring public of the need for caution and safety while upon the highways, and also serves to better public relations. The officers and men are also called upon to give many safety speeches to schools and various organizations, which is also a great asset in furthering public relations.

I had the privilege of meeting quite a few of the officers and men of this fine department and they were a great group. Each and every one that I came in contact with did his utmost to simplify my mission, and to make my stay in their state a pleasant one (and they surely succeeded).

Congratulations to Colonel George Mingle for his splendid organization.

---Officer William Ackerman

"Bill" Ackerman added greatly to his store of knowledge on his official call to Ohio State. We admire his technique in making friends in law enforcement. No better way to make friends throughout the country than on rendition cases--look around--meet the boys on the job--compare your organization to theirs. Nice going "Bill"---Vox-Cop.

SAVED BY TELEPHONE

Help was sped to a seriously injured man in Bozrah in a few seconds after an

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

alert telephone operator heard his appeal for aid.

The man, winter custodian of a camp in Bozrah, fell from a ladder and broke his hip. Alone, his only means of summoning aid was a telephone 500 yards away.

It took him hours to crawl to the phone and knock the receiver off the hook. Operator Josephine Wlodarczyk couldn't hear him clearly, but suspected it was someone in trouble. She turned the call over to Supervisor Elizabeth Coleman who sent the State Police (from Station "K") to the camp.

---Telephone News

STATION "L", LITCHFIELD

Station "L" was recently honored when Mrs. Williams, one of the large property owners of Warren, Conn., paid us a visit. The reason Mrs. Williams paid Station "L" a visit was to report that her summer home located in Warren had been broken into and several valuable articles had been taken. She thought that perhaps some of these articles might be among the antiques that were recovered and were at Station "B" in Canaan.

Mrs. Williams is 82 years young and is a remarkable woman. She stated that she is just about beginning to feel her years as she hasn't been able to go skating for the past two years due to arthritis. She attended the Metropolitan Opera in New York the night before coming to Litchfield and then got up early the next morning to make her journey to our barracks.

After spending a short time at the barracks, Mrs. Williams was taken to the Canaan barracks to look over the recovered articles and upon her arrival back here she was just as fresh and as full of pep as she was when she first arrived and was looking forward to making her trip back to New York the same evening. After seeing and hearing of some experiences that Mrs. Williams has had we young folks at Station "L" for-

got some of our own aches and pains and we all now firmly believe that old saying that one is only as old as he or she feels.

The Litchfield hills have finally been covered with a blanket of snow and we are all reminded to keep those snow shoes handy as winter is far from being over even though spring has tried to creep in at times the past few months.

With the rate of fatalities going up throughout the state the officers at Station "L" are doing their part in making better and safer driving conditions on our highways. Several Motor Vehicle arrests have already been made and will keep on being made as long as motorists continue to violate traffic laws. Keep up the good work boys.

STATION "B", CANAAN

Our recent case B-599-E is especially worthy of review because its measured development embodies the essentials so vital to the successful prosecution of any effort worthy of note; cooperation, application to tedious detail, precise observation, and a consuming desire for success despite a dearth of tangible aids.

The crime reference book stood alone on the sergeants' desk its frayed leaves giving ample evidence of constant use. A final notation dated December 8th, "Theft of antique drop leaf table--Colebrook", appeared clear against the faded page taunting those who chose to seek the solace of success which certainly must lie hidden somewhere within its worn covers.

Outside, an angry wind hurled itself in complete abandon against defenseless trees, straining their resistance to a breaking point and then, just as suddenly, veering off to chase a long-eared-mongrel whose ragged coat adequately defined his ancestry.

With just such a strained atmosphere prevailing dusk crept in over the town of Colebrook on January 25th, and was perforated only at intervals by faint

thrusters of lamplight whose steady glow through frosted windows breathed soft defiance at a grudging wind and lent courage to the homeward bound youngster scared, both by the imaginary villains stalking ever closer to his racing feet and the thought that paternal reprimand might condemn him to an early bed without supper.

On this bleak night two men were destined to meet: one, an elderly caretaker, and the other a utility employe to whom this chance meeting spelled "finis" to a promising career marred only by a fatal passion for wealth and affluence. In addition it was subsequently to prove the final blow to the wedge of investigation driven deeply and with measured force into the heart of a tiny village riddled for months with baffling breaks.

A caretaker, walked slowly up the winding road toward his employer's home. Well aware of the many thefts perpetrated in the immediate vicinity, he had resolved to exert all possible diligence.

When within a few hundred yards, he casually noted a black car parked off the highway. Curiosity drew his eye toward the vehicle door which bore the insignia of a prominent utility company. Thinking the occupant might possibly be at work nearby, he tossed aside a gnawing sensation of suspicion and proceeded slowly onward.

Finally reaching his destination, he hesitated a moment fumbling in his pocket for the necessary door key, and it was then that he observed a stranger, short, stout, and dressed in a brown, fur-collared coat, approaching from the rear of the house. The stranger, obviously disturbed at the meeting, explained that he had been checking for a cable at the rear, for his employers. He asked a few trivial questions and departed with haste, but not before the caretaker had again noted the identifying company decal on the side of the stranger's vehicle.

Now brimming with premonitions and suspicions, the caretaker entered his employer's house and there discovered that his timely appearance had thwarted a robbery, for before him near a jarred

door were items too numerous to mention; bric a brac, valued goblets, pieces of sterling, and many other objects which had obviously been removed from their appointed locations and placed near an exit for hasty removal.

Without further hesitation he set the wheels of law and order in motion.

Lieutenant Nolan immediately assigned Officer Yurtin for investigation and shortly thereafter details of identification were transmitted by the officer to the Lieutenant's attention. It was then that the Lieutenant contacted the Utility Company requesting the identity of the individual delegated to work in the area. The name was soon obtained and the party contacted and requested to present himself at the barracks.

Officer Yurtin carefully removed each misplaced object from the Wheeler home for potential prints and with the caretaker returned to the station.

Once back, the two strangers met again, this time one identifying and the other denying.

At this point all criminal facilities were placed in high gear. Detective Sergeant Menser made the usual painstaking examination necessary for the discovery of prints. On a large blood glass a print responded to processing. Then Lieutenant Frank Chamero's talents joined with Sergeant Menser's findings and comparisons were made with the suspect's prints.

Steadfastly denying implication, the suspect finally, through the persuasive powers of Sergeant Beizer and Officer Buffa, agreed to submit to fingerprinting. Comparisons then produced conclusive evidence as to suspect's handling of such articles.

Next Officer Buffa, exercising the patience, persistence, and keen observation which had served him well in the past, brought out prints which he had raised on one of his own investigations and upon analysis, discovered that the same individual was responsible for a theft to whose solution he had been assigned.

Thus fortified with ample evidence, Headquarters was advised by Lieutenant Nolan of the progress thus far.

Within a matter of hours the suspect

was returned to Station B and there, under the prudent interrogation of experienced examiners, a broken man related details of a desire for money and a consuming love of antiques.

At this writing, priceless heirlooms sparkle in a darkened report room at Canaan, waiting only for rightful identification. A guilty man has been bound over to the Superior Court, and officers are quietly going about their normal routine fully aware, among themselves, of a job well done.

GREETINGS FROM "DOWN UNDER"

Commissioner of Police, James F. Scott, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia sent Christmas greetings which just reached us this week. We quote:

One of the real joys of Xmas
Is the opportunity to put aside daily
routine

And in real sincerity wish our friends
A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year.

SAFETY IS FOR YOU

The Great John L. Sullivan, at the height of his colorful career, was the central character in a very hammy stage melodrama in which he was asked "by what right" he interfered with the deep-dyed villain who was about to turn the fair heroine, with her aged and feeble parents, out of the old homestead into a raging blizzard.

At that point, the "Boston Strong Boy" would lift his huge right fist, which had knocked many a hard-boiled bruiser colder than a stepmother's kiss, and bellow, "RIGHT--by the greatest right in the WORLD!" It always brought down the house.

The question of right before this house is, "What right have you to be injured?" Now wait, brothers and sisters, just a second before you answer! Don't say, "Why, it's my arm or leg or neck, and if I get hurt it's nobody's business bit mine."

That is silly reasoning if you think

a moment, UNLESS you are one of the extremely few people in this world who have no family, no friends, will not be dependent on any agency or charity, or will not cause trouble or worry of any kind to anyone if you should get hurt. To those who are NOT in this small, select group, we ask, "Do you have a right to be taken home, hand, foot, or head bandaged, to suddenly throw a million worries into the lap of your wife?"

Do you have the right to have your wife, mother, father, or husband notified that you are injured and in the hospital, to make the icy hand of fear clutch in their heart, make them spend seconds and minutes and hours that seem like agonizing months and years getting to your side?

Do you have the right to shift your mode of living, built around regular wages, for the small and always inadequate compensation checks, to make those dependent on you skimp and do without things they want and need?

Do you have the right to take chances or commit unsafe acts of work which may injure not only yourself, but a nearby worker not able to read your mind or know what you plan to do? He, like yourself, probably has a family depending on his earning power and you may take that earning power away in a split second of carelessness.

Workers in our country have more and greater rights than workers in any other place in the world, and are free to express their thought, plans and dreams. Our Constitution says you are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, most of which is taken away if you are lying in a hospital bed.

Again we ask, "What right have you to be injured?" If, by doing your job safely and efficiently, you are able to swing up your front walk normally at the end of the day, day after day--if you can pick up the little fellow with both hands--get to that easy chair and evening paper without leaning on or being led by the little woman--then you know what we mean when we tell you again, safety is a PERSONAL thing! It isn't for the other guy--SAFETY IS FOR YOU!

---Dairy Lane Dairy

Reprinted from ON GUARD

WHO LAUGHS LAST?

We've had a lot of "fun" lately.

Have you read the papers? Have you listened to the radio? Have you watched your television? Have you talked with people on the street?

Why, the whole town's laughing.. and the "wags" keep fanning the mirth. The funniest thing has happened. There's been a million dollar robbery...more than a million they say.

What's so funny about it?

How can there be amusement, living in an age of violence? Where can there be any laughter when a man lies bound and gagged on a floor...sweating out precious prayers for his wife, for his kids, for his LIFE? How can anyone get even a chuckle out of the most brazen insult that has ever been thrown in his face?

No, there isn't anything funny about crime. There is no mask of comedy that can cover the vicious face of a rat. There is nothing for people with dignity, pride and an honest sense of justice in their hearts but to get mad...FIGHTING mad...at even the mention of crime.

Yes, you might say we have a selfish interest in the matter because we are in the insurance business. It is not so. Fortunately for us, the recent million and a half dollar loss was insured by one of our friendly competitors. To us, it meant nothing financially. But we've been through it before. We know the savage scars that crime inflicts. We know what it means to have businesses, jobs, lives, EVERYTHING drop at the point of a gun. We cover such crimes for premiums.. premiums based on experience...and the worse the experience, the more people have to pay for such insurance.

There's the point. It is the people ...it is YOU...who pay for crime...not only through insurance but in many other ways. And you pay PLENTY. In fact, the annual cost for crime runs well into BILLIONS of dollars. Is this yearly drain on the public's purse any laughing matter?

As long as we take it lightly, crime will think lightly of us. As long as we joke about criminals, they'll surely

make fools out of us.

Let's get serious about it. Let's tighten up our fists. Let's drive out of our troubled existence the last cancerous trace of crime. Then we can AFFORD to laugh.

---The Employers' Group, Insurance Companies. (Reprinted from the Boston Herald)

THE OPEN HEARTH
ASSOCIATION

Hartford 5, Conn.
February 1, 1950

Dear Commissioner:

On January 9, 1950 the Open Hearth truck was in an accident on Route 15, near Willington, Conn. The truck was demolished and our driver is still in Stafford Springs Hospital.

I wish to state that the State Police were very cooperative, both at the scene of the accident, getting a wrecker to haul away the truck, and calling an ambulance to take our driver to the Hospital. Officer Kolodziej brought the two men riding in the cab, who were not injured, to the Stafford Police Barracks, where they were given every consideration until we could send for them.

We have always been proud of our State Police, and now we are doubly proud.

Yours very truly,

Malcolm Ogden,
Superintendent

They tell this one on a bus driver, who stopped to take several passengers on through the rear door.

"Just a moment, please," begged a feminine voice in the rear. "Wait until I get my clothes on."

Every eye in the crowded bus swiveled expectantly. There was an attractive young lady struggling to bring on board a large bundle of laundry.

