

# Vox Cop

Vol. 8

ISSUED BY THE

No. 10

## CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT



EDWARD J HICKEY  
Commissioner

JUNE 1951

Code of Honor  
of the  
Connecticut State Police

\* \* \*

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

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

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

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

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

# Yankee By The Clipper

Vox-Cop

June, 1951

## NEAR-MISS FOR TRAGEDY



Grief-stricken Harold Dahler kneels by the crumpled form of his 17-months-old daughter, Mary, struck by a truck in West Los Angeles, Cal., when she ran from an alley while playing. A neighbor comforts the child's mother (background). The scene had a happy sequel: The child, though critically injured, is improving daily. ---Wide World Photo

ARCHBISHOP ADDRESSES POLICE GROUP ON LOYALTY

The following excerpt is from a recent address by Archbishop Cushing, Boston, at the Communion breakfast of the Cambridge Police Social Club.

I propose to speak to you this morning on the subject of "Loyalty." The loyalty of a policeman to his oath, to his badge and to all that for which it stands is not a personal thing. In itself and as a symbol, the policeman's loyalty is one of the strongest bonds of society. There is nothing under which a State or any other organization disintegrates so rapidly as under disloyalty. There is nothing that makes men sleep more comfortably at night, walk more confidently about their streets by day, enjoy the present and plan the future more happily and securely than the knowledge that they are protected by loyalty --Loyalty in the public officials administering society; loyalty in the law-makers and judges handling the law; loyalty in public servants with access to official files; loyalty in priests, doctors and lawyers keeping necessary secrets; loyalty in the police preserving the peace and protecting life, limb and property.

Loyalty accounts for the order in heaven itself and it was by His loyalty --His obedience to His Father's mandate --that Christ attained the fullness of His glory. Disloyalty is the essence of hell and it is no surprise to faith or reason to discover that of all sinners Dante buried deepest in hell the traitors: Those who were disloyal to their families, their friends, their nation or their God.

The greatest fear in our land today is the fear of disloyalty in those holding posts of trust. A nation can handle almost any other type of crime. You can meet violence with force. You can counter thievery with locks. You can anticipate most crimes by vigilance but you cannot even discover traitors until they have already done their damage, until it is too late.

I don't suppose that diplomats and university professors and great authors and employees of government bureaus at-

tach too much importance in their thinking to the ordinary policeman. On the contrary, I can well imagine that some of these more "privileged" and sometimes powerful individuals are inclined to rate the work and person of the policeman rather low in their scheme of things. Well, let it be noted--When people worry nowadays about loyalty in public office and in posts of trust, they are not worrying about the loyalty of our police.

The disloyalty to America and to Christian civilization which we are encountering in such disturbing degree nowadays is not on the level of the police. I have read in the newspapers of many university graduates and professional men and women in posts of trust who have left themselves open to serious suspicion of disloyalty. I hear from time to time of authors, journalists and small-fry diplomats who cannot pass a loyalty test.

A short time ago there was a public gathering of the fellow-travelers of Communism and almost every level of society and every walk of life was represented among those present. But on one thing you can bet: In the whole crowd of them, in all their disloyal ranks, there was not a single policeman.

Our police understand the nature and the necessity of loyalty--and if loyalty is the supreme need of the hour, as I believe it to be, then our police are among the best citizens of the hour and should be accepted by the others as examples.

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Each of the 45 Michigan State Police posts and the eight district headquarters is now equipped with a camera complete with flash device. An officer from each of the posts attended a special school in photography conducted at East Lansing headquarters.

THE CONNECTICUT YANKEE

By Alan Olmstead

**Commissioner Hickey's Counsel Of  
Moderation Is Credited With  
Sidetracking State Witch Hunt**

For a day or two it appeared likely that the Lodge administration might depart from the atmosphere of balance and sanity which it has maintained in most things and engage in a full-fledged witch hunt for Communists on the state payroll.

That prospect seems to have been weathered and it now seems probable that, if there are state employes whose loyalty is in question and whose positions are such as to provide them with opportunities for doing damage in the event of war, such cases will be handled through normal and capable channels, such as the FBI and the agency of State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey.

At first flush, the emergence of the issue of Communists on the state payroll seemed to stem directly from some of the more unworthy campaign strategies of Governor John Davis Lodge, in which the latter advertised Connecticut as the favorite nesting ground of Communists, and in which he played to the hilt the nasty business of telecasting about Chester Bowles with a sinister photograph of Stalin at his elbow. The idea that he was running for Governor of Connecticut as a crusader against Communism and against Communists, among whom his opponent was inferentially placed, was one of the strange, low-level inconsistencies of the Lodge campaign. And then, the other day, it seemed that the Governor had dropped back into this vein of conduct.

Fortunately for those who hope, as we do, that Connecticut can not only keep itself clean of Communists, but also clean of hysteria about them, the first impression given by the Governor's press conference was not quite accurate. A surveillance of the two or three state employes whose reputations have been challenged by gossip or valid information has been under way by proper federal and state authorities, for some time.

The fact that this surveillance was in existence leaked out and necessitated a press conference on the subject. In addition, there has been some pressure from some sources, for the open type of action against possible disloyalty on the state payroll.

In a sense, there was a choice between advertising Connecticut, as it was advertised during the campaign, as one great Communist cell, or being somewhat proud of the fact that Connecticut could handle what loyalty problems it had in a dignified and restrained manner.

If Governor Lodge, entering the issue, had any instinct toward the noisy crusader role, that instinct was probably balanced, to a great degree, by the attitude of State Police Commissioner Hickey, who certainly needs yield to no one in Connecticut as any enemy of Communism or as an efficient guardian of Connecticut's safety. As we get it, his counsel was one of moderation.

It now appears that his moderate counsel, and that of others, will prevail, and that all that could be soundly done to the accompaniment of alarming head-lines will be done without them, and that, if there are bad spots in the state payroll, they will be cut out or neutralized without calling into question the Americanism of the payroll as a whole. Such a mode of conduct would be in keeping with the poised temper the Lodge administration has so far been able to bring to its other responsibilities.

--Meriden Record

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**BLACK AND WHITE POLICE CAR BEGINS  
PARKWAY PATROL IN TEST OF EFFECT  
'MARKED' AUTO HAS ON VIOLATORS**

By Frank Decerbo

A familiar sight to autoists traveling the Merritt parkway during coming Summer months will be a new black and white State Police patrol car.

The two-colored vehicle was placed into service this week with the increased Memorial Day traffic as part of a safety experiment to determine what effect a "marked" police car will have

in reducing speeding and reckless driving on the parkway.

It is the contention of Col. Edward J. Hickey, State Police commissioner, that the presence of this type vehicle has a psychological effect on drivers and makes them considerably more "safety conscious".

Results of the experiment will be a determining factor in whether conventional black police cars of the department's safety division will be painted white in the future.

#### Two Schools Of Thought

For many years there have been two schools of thought among traffic experts regarding "marked" police cars in relation to traffic law enforcement and highway safety.

Col. Hickey said Connecticut State Police, pioneers in many of the country's traffic safety procedures, have always followed a policy of "open and above board" tactics in apprehending motor vehicle law violators, and will continue to do so.

The plan for the experiment was recommended to Col. Hickey by Sgt. Louis D. Marchese, of 80 Clark Street, Bridgeport, supervisor of traffic on the Merritt parkway.

Concerned about the recent increased volume of parkway traffic, Col. Hickey assigned Sgt. Marchese to the "on the spot" supervisory post last February to survey traffic control measures and prepare recommendations for safer traveling conditions.

Sgt. Marchese recently completed a five months' course at the traffic Institute of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., and also attended the Missouri State Highway patrol and Pennsylvania Turnpike commission training schools.

The sergeant's vehicle, only one of its kind in the department, is a 1951 Ford equipped with three-way FM radio and standard police apparatus. The words "Connecticut State Police" have been painted on the sides and rear of the vehicle with green reflective lettering.

As an additional phase of the State Police "driver reaction" experiment, all

of the 38 vehicles which make up the highly specialized parkway patrol have been equipped with reflective identification signs which are plainly visible at night.

#### Patrol Covers 38 Miles

The parkway patrol covers a distance of 38 miles through eight towns from Greenwich to Milford. In addition to its routine accident investigation work, the patrol aids thousands of Connecticut and out-of-state autoists who become stranded on the parkway because of mechanical trouble.

With the new reflective signs on the police patrol cars, autoists will be given an added sense of security in knowing that a policeman is about to give them help if they need assistance Sgt. Marchese said.

Warning signs reading "Stay to the Right" and "Do Not Follow Too Closely" also have been posted along the parkway in a move to reduce speed and reckless driving.

Sgt. Marchese pointed out that statistics show a major traffic problem on the parkway is not the initial accident, but the congestion and resulting rear-end collisions which may follow a crash.

Concerning the parkway speed limit, Sgt. Marchese said the road is engineered for the present 55-mile an hour rate and to lower this would result in continuous congestion.

Declaring that more vehicles travel on the Merritt parkway in a given 24-hour period than over any other parkway, Sgt. Marchese said, it is one of the safest highways in the country for the volume of traffic handled.

Approximately 55,000 are expected to travel over the parkway daily during the remainder of this week.

(Bridgeport Post)

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Up-to-date hiding places for stolen jewelry before it's fenced: The bottom layer of a box of candy, a kitchen matchbox, an overhead fluorescent lighting fixture, the bathroom plumbing. Closetshelves, dresser drawers and the false bottoms of trunks are outmoded.

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**EDITORIAL COMMENT**


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**FIGHTING CONN. GAMBLING**

Following up his appeal for stronger legal weapons to combat gambling and other forms of organized crime and corruption, Police Commissioner Hickey acted quickly in raids in Fairfield county communities in demonstrating that he was not engaged in any idle talk.

In raids which were made by the state police and the arrests that followed it was shown that various forms of gambling prevail. Through the prompt closing in on such places the commissioner reveals that evidence exists regarding such places and that they can be caught doing business.

But what the commissioner is seeking in the way of additional legislation is better means and stiffer penalties of dealing with those engaged in such law defiance. His aim is for more effective measures of combating the situation so that there will be something more than a temporary stop put to gambling.

There are laws against gambling. It is possible to raid such places and when the promoters and the frequenters are arrested to have them penalized. But it too often means that such a course of action amounts to little more than a license. Once there is a settlement of the fines imposed it is very often that there is an early return to the same business, and in order to avoid a second conviction there is no difficulty in switching the responsibility of running the place to new hands.

Commissioner Hickey has been mindful of what has been going on in New York city and the conditions which were brought to light by the Kefauver committee. He is aware of the opportunities of having the slot machines and gambling activities in general shifted across the state line into Connecticut. Keen observer that he is, he wants to strike a telling blow against such operations before they get firmly established, although it would appear from the results of the raids in several cities that the gambling activities are already well un-

derway. With two law officials caught in the raids, one would get the impression that what has been going on in New York has got a foothold in Connecticut.

If that is so there is no intention on the part of Commissioner Hickey to tolerate it. He knows how, where and when to strike. If there is any question about the lack of local cooperation the state police go it alone, and they do a real job.

This action against organized gambling is intended to give the authorities better means of enforcing law. The object is to prohibit any officer of the law from engaging in illegal activities and would provide for a fine and imprisonment for possession of slot machines or devices used for a lottery or gaming purposes, a stiffer fine or imprisonment for illegal or narcotic sales, for those conducting immoral shows and for any police officer accepting a gratuity from those engaged in such business.

Such conditions have shown such growth in recent years that it is time to act in a manner to deal with them more effectively. Furthermore the appeal for better laws comes at a time when the legislature has been urged to ease up on the gambling restrictions in this state, the undesirability of which has been shown by the commissioner's appeal and the disclosures already made relative to gambling and the conditions which accompany it.

The commissioner's appeal should get close and early attention.

---(The Norwich Bulletin)

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**GAMBLING WARNING**

It should be reassuring to the people of Connecticut to have a State Police Commissioner of the calibre of Edward J. Hickey. Commissioner Hickey not only has what has been called the finest state police force in the country, but he gives the impression of being on his toes, as a law enforcement agent with

the best interest of the state at heart.

Despite official and semi-official assurances that crime in Connecticut is of the petty type, Commissioner Hickey is taking no chances. He knows it could suddenly blossom into a major headache, unless steps are taken immediately to deter racketeers.

The Kefauver Committee crime hearings made it plain that racketeering and gangsterism is Big Business in the United States, particularly in the large cities. Unless there is a vigilant public, honest officials and police officials who can not be bribed, racketeers can move in with frightening ease.

Commissioner Hickey intends to see to it that steps are taken now to keep the gangsters out of Connecticut. He has called upon the Legislature to tighten up the laws against gambling and certain other offenses. He submitted five proposed bills to Gov. John Lodge, who said he would turn them over to the appropriate committees.

In a letter to the governor, Col. Hickey said the Kefauver Committee report had influenced some neighboring states to get rid of slot machines "and we find many of these machines are being moved to Connecticut."

"Such an influx," he said, "is bound to have a bad influence on our communities and promote a continuation of organized crime and corruption." He said he feared there would be "gangster killings and the corruption of some enforcement officials" unless something is done.

---Greenwich Time

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### SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS

Commissioner Hickey told the governor the bills he was submitting contained provisions aimed specifically at prohibiting officers of the law "from engaging in any manner in the promotion of illegal activities." That he is doing more than giving lip service, Col. Hickey demonstrated that he can act, even when the law enforcement officer happens to be a member of his own department. Only this week, he suspended a member of

his department after the policeman, off duty at the time, was arrested on a charge of assault at a restaurant where an allegedly lewd performance was being staged by a girl dancer.

Col. Hickey's recommendations are drastic, but necessary. He would impose a penalty of a year in prison or \$1,000 fine or both on any person who shall aid, abet or assist another in the conduct of gambling, prostitution, illegal liquor or narcotics sales or the staging of lewd, indecent or immoral exhibitions.

The same penalty would apply to any policeman receiving a gratuity from a person engaged in such activities. In the case of a policeman violating any terms of the act, it is specifically provided that he be "dishonorably discharged from the public service and not entitled to draw benefits from any pension or retirement fund from any town, municipality or the state."

Tough? Certainly, but shouldn't it be? We have seen what happens in police departments in some of the large cities, where police either look the other way while racketeers operate, or actually become part of the crime organization, accepting gratuities as the "pay off."

We have seen police officials outside the state, when the heat becomes unbearable and their nefarious, traitorous activities are on the verge of being revealed, resigning en masse. And they receive their pensions nevertheless.

This type of law enforcement officer is democracy's termite. He should be despised for violating a sacred trust.

Connecticut is relatively clean. Yet, if Commissioner Hickey says we need to tighten our laws to keep it that way, the Legislature should give him the laws he says he needs to insure against the spread of crime in the state.

---Greenwich Time

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### ATTACK ON RACKETEERS

State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey wants stiffer penalties for illegal gambling. Congress proposes higher taxes on slot machines and new levies



on gamblers' profits. In these proposals we have a double-barreled attack on crime as the result of the Kefauver Committee's exposures.

The alert law enforcement officer he's always been, Commissioner Hickey in his letter to Governor Lodge pointed out that Connecticut already is in danger of becoming a haven for criminal elements driven from other States. He wants no part of such a state of affairs. And the Commissioner won't have it if his stiffer penalties are approved by the General Assembly. Gambling and criminal elements coming into Connecticut should be in danger of jumping from the frying pan into the fire. If the law is adequate, Commissioner Hickey and his troopers may be depended on to make it hot for the violators.

When Mr. Hickey was rounding up the evidence as County Detective and State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn was presenting it in court, Hartford County had the enviable reputation of being an unhealthy place for shady and illegal operators. Now Mr. Hickey wants the whole State to enjoy a like reputation. Connecticut will have it, if the Legislature and courts cooperate.

In Washington the proposals to tax gambling profits and to increase the tax on slot machines are hailed as deterrents to crime. Perhaps so. But the tax on profits will be difficult to enforce. Moreover, the proposed 10 per cent levy is too mild. Representative Daniel A. Reed, New York Republican, would make it 100 per cent. That's confiscation. But can there be confiscation of illegal gains? There's much to be said for the argument that the Government in taxing profits is "conniving with sin." At least the tax would recognize the operations of gamblers. And the Government would be in the rather embarrassing and indefensible position of being more greatly rewarded as legal and illegal gambling increased. Washington wouldn't tax the pari-mutuels.

The discussion of this subject in the House Ways and Means Committee gave a hint of what may be one of our basic mistakes in this whole crime picture. The Committee's tax experts would not commit themselves as to slapping the 10

per cent levy on the profits of church bingo games and similar activities by charitable organizations. Perhaps here is the seed that grows into the ugly tree of professional gambling, corruption, and crime. It is rather difficult to reconcile the exercise of the gambling instinct for worthy causes with a truly righteous indignation over the conduct of the big shots in the racketeering underworld. Penalties, yes, stiff ones, for the latter. But that doesn't jibe with the nod of approval for the former.

---(Hartford Courant)

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### BACK COMSR. HICKEY

The General Assembly should back up State Police Comsr. Hickey. So should the state's courts and the whole state system of law enforcement.

State Police Comsr. Edward J. Hickey has appealed to the General Assembly for the passage of laws which would make it easier to keep out the influx of gambling operations, crime and racketeering he anticipates for Connecticut. The commissioner deserves the Assembly's support.

As Mr. Hickey outlined the situation to the legislators the danger to Connecticut lies in the fact that other states have put the pressure on the underworld. So the rackets operators are looking for new territory. That could be Connecticut. In fact, there is evidence to show that it already is in Connecticut, the commissioner says.

In the face of this latest request the General Assembly has less call than ever to allow passage, in the last-minute melee, of any of the various bills introduced at the behest of the Legislative Council and other interested parties for liberalizing the laws on games of chance. Very little has been heard about this legislation at the present session, but that shouldn't fool anybody. Its sponsors haven't been anxious to have very much heard about it.

And while the Assembly is taking the

action needed to back up the State Police commissioner it would be encouraging to see the courts get tougher with the small-time punks and bums nabbed in the recent round of gambling raids. If each was made to serve some time in jail the example might help discourage out-of-state operators who are thinking of moving their businesses to Connecticut.

---(Waterbury Republican)

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### A WOMAN IN SEARCH OF COURTESY

A woman was crossing Farmington Avenue the other day. She was in deep thought but she did observe a policeman on the corner operating the stop light. She looked both ways, saw no traffic and crossed. When she got to the other side, the officer barked at her, "You crossed against the light." She apologized and said, "That's funny because I'm usually careful." Then as she started to walk on she grew suddenly angry. She walked back to the policeman. "Couldn't you have told me that civilly"? she asked.

He raised his voice again. "I spoke to you when you started to cross," he shouted, "but you kept coming." The woman said, "A good many of you have only one tone of voice. You use it on criminals and you use it on law-abiding citizens: Do you have to be discourteous?" Said the policeman, "We are your protectors."

His voice had lowered some and she asked, "Well, can't you be our protectors and do it courteously? Why can't you take a lesson from the State Police. They do the job and do it without screaming at people who make innocent mistakes."

There was little more to the conversation, but the citizen who reported it says she feels sure that for the next few hours at least, this particular policeman spoke more civilly. She felt much better for having taken the bull by the horns, in a manner of speaking, and doing something she has always wanted to do: Find out if a person cannot be corrected by local police without sarcasm and unnecessary barbarism. It shouldn't

be too much to expect.

---(The Hartford Courant)

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### STATE POLICE EFFICIENCY

When a State Policeman on patrol duty starts after a car which appears to him to have something suspicious about it, either mechanically or in the way in which it is being operated, he never knows whether he will come up with a violation of traffic laws, or something much more serious. He is, however, prepared for all eventualities.

Very early last Wednesday morning on the Talcottville Road, State Policeman John J. Yaskulka noticed an automobile whizz by him without a tail light. He started in pursuit, with excessive speed and a defective light as his immediate objectives. After a considerable chase at sixty to sixty-five miles an hour, the car crashed on Bolton Road, and the occupants fled into the woods. Examination of the car by the State Police revealed an automatic revolver with bullets to fit it. When the fourteen-year-old driver was apprehended and questioned, the State Police found that they had on their hands not only a case of traffic violations, but the solution to a series of breaks in Rockville and Manchester in which both money and goods had been stolen.

Officer Yaskulka's alertness in this case paid greater dividends than might have been expected. A series of robberies in a community creates an uncomfortable atmosphere, and everyone feels considerably happier and safer when they are solved. If Officer Yaskulka, on duty on that particular road, had not been alert and had not noticed something suspicious about this car, this breaking and entering and thefts might have gone on for a long time before being solved.

Connecticut has reason to be proud of its State Police for the protection given to its people. Alertness such as that shown by Officer Yaskulka is a prominent factor in insuring us of that protection.

---The Rockville Leader

CANDID COMMENT

BRIDGEPORT TELEGRAM

The people of the State are certainly indebted to Colonel Hickey for the forceful, determined way in which he has laid bare a shocking situation, all set for the inclusion of murder and corruption, worse than anything previously recorded in Connecticut. His appeal for new laws to permit more vigorous prosecution of organized crime should get an early hearing.

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Against this peculiar kind of civic and State contamination the State Police department has struck a telling blow. The blows will continue to fall, no doubt, in every direction they are warranted. Connecticut, largely through the vigilance and energy of Commissioner Hickey, has maintained a good record of keeping organized crime from its borders. We trust the Legislature will see that the penalties for gambling are given where they are needed.

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GREENWICH TIME

Commissioner Hickey is performing an outstanding service in his prodding of the gambling situation. If lethargy on the local level tends to bring a police department or a court into disrepute, outside interference becomes necessary. The courts are all part of a state judicial setup. As such, they should be impressed with the need for enforcement, if the respect of the people is to be expected.

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THOMPSONVILLE PRESS

Now that everybody is demanding pensions, it seems high time our generous populace pension off the "regular" horse players. No one will deny that these tough citizens are as battle scared as drunken sailors. Once they win, they keep losing till they win again--and so on and on and on. It is a hungry, vicious circle. It seems only fair therefore, that the state contribute a substantial sum to make life easier for these hard working people. Other people retire on a pension. Why not the horse player?

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STAMFORD ADVOCATE

The State Police, reinforced with a squad of 75 specially trained troopers, raided six Connecticut towns and cities simultaneously last Friday and arrested 45 persons. New Haven, West Haven and four Naugatuck Valley communities were the object of Commissioner Hickey's clamp on all forms of gambling and gaming.

To combat this illegal spawn of crime Commissioner Hickey appealed to Governor Lodge to strengthen the anti-gambling laws with stiffer penalties. The Legislature still has time to act before adjournment. What the State Police head fears is that little gambling places may have connections with wider syndicates and rackets. When the police struck last week many of the gamblers reached for the phone to warn their friends or cohorts of what to expect.

JAMES J. METCALFE'S PORTRAITS

BADGE

A badge identifies a man...For what he strives to do...The G-Man, the policeman and...The politician, too...The fireman and watchman and...Convention delegate...The bailiff and the officer...Who guards the border state...Some badges are the silver kind...And some are made of gold...And all of them inspire men...To be a little bold...They carry some importance and...They spell authority...And make their owners recognized...In their community...But more than any metal badge...That may acquire rust...Is that unseen insignia...Of loyalty and trust.

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# COMPLIMENTS

Vox-Cop

June, 1951

Bond van Hogere Politie  
Ambtenaren in Nederland.  
Afdeling Amsterdam.

Amsterdam, May 30, 1951

Secretary:  
Captain P.A. Jong,  
98 Archimedesweg  
Amsterdam, Netherlands.

To the editor of the "Vox-Cop",  
Connecticut State Police Department,  
100 Washington Street, Hartford 1,  
Connecticut.

Dear Sir,

The Association of Chiefs of Police in the Netherlands, Division Amsterdam (Bond van Hogere Politie Ambtenaren in Nederland, Afdeling Amsterdam), receives regularly a number of periodicals, which circulate among our members.

We consider it a pity that up till now your issue is missing in our collection. All the chiefs of the Amsterdam Police Force are member of our Association and they are very interested in what is going on in the police forces of other countries. As secretary of the Amsterdam Division, I therefor take the liberty to ask you if it would be possible to receive regularly your issue the "Vox-Cop".

I hope that it will be possible for you to grant our request and that this may be the beginning of a good relationship between our police-forces.

Yours sincerely,

  
P.A. Jong

COMPLIMENTS

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A. F. DIECKEN,  
MANAGER ALBANY OFFICE

May 9th, 1951.

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

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

I have today written Lt. Robert Rundle, Commanding Officer of the Colchester Barracks, in Colchester, Conn., both thanking him and complimenting him on the fine job done in apprehending the two holdup men who were contemplating robbing our store in Middletown, Conn.

It certainly is gratifying to know that the property of the residents and business concerns is being so well protected in Connecticut, which, of course, is a direct reflection on you and your staff in efficiently exercising your duties in organizing and training a capable and imperturbable police force.

May I take this opportunity to extend "thanks" on behalf of the F. W. Woolworth Co.

Very truly yours,

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

BY:

R. I. Dale

RID/rl

COMPLIMENTS



*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*

*Department of Public Safety*

HEADQUARTERS, State Police, TROOP B  
Northampton, Massachusetts  
June 4, 1951

FILE #109

The Honorable Edward J. Hickey  
Commissioner, Connecticut State Police  
State Police Headquarters  
Hartford, Connecticut

My dear Commissioner Hickey:

Thursday, May 31, 1951, we had occasion to request the services of the Connecticut State Police bloodhounds on a missing person's search in Huntington, Mass.

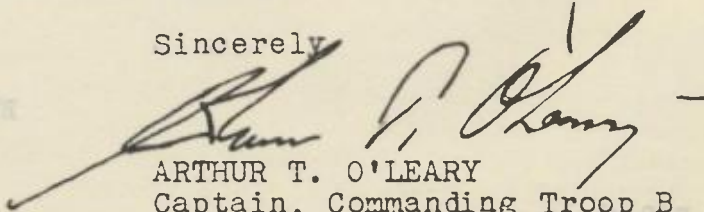
Major Leo F. Carroll of the Connecticut State Police Headquarters at Hartford was instantaneous in his response to our request and dispatched the bloodhounds immediately from your Bethany barracks.

Although the lost child was located prior to the arrival of the bloodhounds, the immediate "stepping into the case" by your Major Carroll was such a splendid gesture of intra-state State Police cooperation that I feel it incumbent to bring to your attention such a sincere spirit of cooperation between Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Would you kindly convey to Major Carroll our very sincere thanks for his splendid cooperation?

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

  
ARTHUR T. O'LEARY  
Captain, Commanding Troop B  
Massachusetts State Police

ATO'L:hsc

# CIVIL DEFENSE

Vox-Cop

June, 1951

## Federal, State Defense Set-up Shows Progress

By

John D. Holstrom, President

The Peace Officers' Association of the State of California, Inc.

The chapter on "Law Enforcement Services" in the officially adopted publication "United States Civil Defense" begins with these words: "...the police will be called upon to perform special civil defense duties in addition to their regular activities of protecting the public and preserving order. Only if the police carry out successfully their responsibilities will it be possible to perform effectively the many other services of civil defense. Accordingly, plans should be made now for recruiting, training and equipping police services for special emergency duty."

We in the police service are more fortunate than some of the other agencies faced with a problem which is completely foreign to them in the development of civil defense programs. Police functions in a war situation are no different basically than the day-to-day service and security which police agencies provide except as the problems are multiplied under emergency conditions.

California law enforcement agencies in common with those of the nation, know what is expected of them and all are now in various stages of development of civil defense programs. The immediate problem, both at present and during recent months, has been to gear our local programs with that of the State of California. In turn the state government has had to gear its program with that of the national government. It is inevitable that some confusion exists because of these coincidental developments at the different governmental levels.

Two factors are evident. First, local government must look to the state for guidance so that necessary coordination may be achieved and mutual aid pro-

grams properly developed. Also, and for the same reasons, the state government must look to the national government. Secondly, the timing of the programs is of vital importance. A national civil defense program activated in all respects will be tremendously expensive and, therefore, in the interest of both state and national economy should not be developed faster than is necessary. On the other hand, it must be ready when needed. For timing purposes in the development of programs we must look to the Federal government which may be expected to have the best military information upon which the need for civil defense is based.

The law enforcement agencies, perhaps more than any others, can be a stabilizing influence in the whole complex development of civil defense if they continue to plan well and carefully. It is reassuring that the patterns for the police civil defense programs are now being substantially clarified in the national government and in the State Civil Defense Office.

### Federal Civil Defense

Early in 1950 members of the Civil Defense Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police reaffirmed their approval of the principles set forth in the chapter on Police Services contained in "Civil Defense For National Security." This 1948 publication of the Office of Civil Defense Planning is commonly referred to as the "Hopley Report." It was a recommendation to the Secretary of Defense and although never officially adopted has provided the base upon which later civil defense planning has been done by the

Federal government. The police section was approved by the International Association.

The Police Service Division is now headed by retired Deputy Chief Ross MacDonald of the Los Angeles Police Department. Assisting him and specializing in the development of a Plant Protection program is Worth R. Kidd, a former member of the Berkeley Police Department and wartime director of Plant Protection for several defense industries.

Directing the overall training program of the State Office is John P. Pepper, State Supervisor of Peace Officers' Training, who has been assigned the responsibility of developing a complete Civil Defense Training Program. The police phase of this program is well advanced. That portion of the program concerning the training of police reserves has been approved by the State Peace Officers' Association and a detailed curriculum has been developed and is available to all police agencies in the state. Steps are being taken currently to urge the legislature to provide necessary facilities for field instructors to assist local departments in reserve training.

Police Responsibilities

The law enforcement agencies of California have already been asked by the State Office to recruit reserves, and most departments in the state are well underway in this program. Many have already started reserve police training.

Those cities which have placed the warden service in the police departments have done so for several reasons. First, it does tie the warden service to an existing agency. Secondly, many police departments directed this service during World War II and are familiar with the problems.

The extent of the Plant Protection Program in California will not be clear until it is developed by the State Office during months to come. It appears possible, however, that law enforcement agencies will again be called upon to assist in this program.

All California police departments should be sure that they have made arrangements within their own jurisdic-

tions so that every publication sent by the state to the city or county will be forwarded promptly to the police department if the publication contains material concerning any aspect of law enforcement.

In the meantime the law enforcement agencies are finding an ever increasing volume of activity in their special relationships with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence agencies as well as with the military service.

It seems quite evident that civil defense and other wartime functions of the police require a substantial amount of daily attention. The prospect for the future appears to be that these activities will be necessary for an extended and indefinite period. We need, therefore, to plan well and carefully as we undertake these added responsibilities.

---California Peace Officer

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MARINE CORPS RELEASING RESERVISTS

The Marine corps is releasing its active duty reservists. Those assigned prior to August 1, 1950, and who qualify as veterans, 26 years or older before July 1, 1951, will be released during period June 11 to 30, the department of defense reported recently.

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"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." The first of the ten amendments to the Constitution, commonly known as the Bill of Rights.

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There is no four-lane highway to achievement . . . . . a bulldozer is needed all the way.

---Robert Patterson



# Bermuda - Traffic - Radar

Vox-Cop

June, 1951

By Sergeant Albert H. Kimball CSP

"What traffic problem can possibly exist in Bermuda?" "Since when were there any cars down there to worry about?" "I thought that cars were not allowed in Bermuda." These and similar queries and observations were recently made to me after a trip to Bermuda to demonstrate the Electro-matic Speed Meter, commonly referred to as the "Radar Speed Meter", in use by the Connecticut State Police Department for the past five years. The queries were quite justified as it is but about five or six years since automobiles came to Bermuda. However, in that short time a traffic situation not unlike that in the States has evolved. Some feel that the tranquility of the Island has been disturbed and would quickly rid it of all cars. As it is, the size and horsepower of the cars are restricted so that the small English right hand drive cars are the type to be found in use. It is interesting to note that the entire population of Bermuda, including all British and American personnel, totals about 37,000.

In addition to cars, there are still many horse drawn vehicles in use, mostly for benefit of tourists. Bicycles, bikes with small motors and auto-cycles, the later requiring registration, comprise much of the traffic. In Bermuda, well dressed office girls zip to and from their jobs on the aforementioned vehicles. I believe it would be reasonable to state that 50% of the cars on the Island are taxis. Reminded me a little of New York in that respect, except for the speed. It was a decided relief to be in a place where just about

everything moves a lot slower than it does around these parts. There's no wholesale mad rush at any time.

In the fall of 1950, Commissioner J. S. McBeath, head of the Bermuda Police Force, visited Connecticut. At that time the speed meter was demonstrated to him at our Westport Barracks. Envisioning its effective use in the enforcement of speed regulations in Bermuda, the Commissioner declared that the most likely method of proving its worth would be to operate it under conditions as they exist right there. Inasmuch as ultimate acceptance and procurement of the device rested with Parliament, such a procedure would provide for both tests and demonstrations. Accordingly, Commissioner McBeath requested and received a grant from Parliament for the purpose. Assigned by Commissioner Hickey to fulfill the request of Commissioner McBeath that someone be sent from CSP it was my good fortune to meet Commissioner McBeath and his loyal associates.

I left Bradley Field, Connecticut, March 26, by Eastern Air Lines for New York and the Pan American Airlines' clipper, "Golden Fleece," which took flight from LaGuardia Field at 5:00 o'clock. From the air, New York appeared as a large toy town consisting of many blocks of varying height set in orderly fashion. Within a few minutes little was seen but water below, until scattered white clouds began to appear and slowly increase in density to the point of becoming a solid billowy white cover onto the water below. The atmosphere was exceptionally clear and as the sun set a deep orange hue, it imparted a bright golden tint to the clouds below. This sight seemed significant to the

naming of the plane "The Golden Fleece."

Printed instructions concerning how to act in the event of an emergency landing on the water were distributed. The concluding directive was to "keep all your clothes on, in any case." For the remainder of the trip one man apparently decided to be ready for any eventuality because he put on his top coat, gloves, and hat, removing the latter only while he ate dinner! The plane cruised at 320 MPH at 15,000 feet. The trip required three hours. Lightning could be seen in the direction of Bermuda as we were about a hundred and fifty miles away and the Captain informed me that contact had been made with the Island and it was raining heavily there. The plane landed at Kindley Field, U.S. Air Base, on schedule.

Stepping out into a balmy atmosphere I found a brisk wind blowing. A little puddle hopping had to be done in getting to the terminal building. Then came a cordial welcome from Sergeant and Mrs. Jack Wilson and Sergeant John Marshall of the Bermuda Police. Getting through customs quickly, we went directly to the home of the Wilsons who were my hosts during the ten day stay. Hotel accommodations were unobtainable owing to the great number of tourists, occasioned to some extent by the fact that college week was being observed and hundreds of U.S. college students were here vacationing.

An early ride about the island soon convinced me it was not only crammed with beauty but like a different world. The island is about twenty-five miles long and four miles wide at the widest point. Citrus fruit and banana trees abound so that the majority of the families are able to go out into the backyard and pick oranges, grapefruit, lemons and bananas as needed. The growing season was well along with fields of po-

tatoes in bloom and tomatoes ripening. Gorgeous arrays of nasturtiums, petunias, snapdragons, and sweet peas and other flowers thrive everywhere. Easter lilies are grown by the acre and are used to make perfume. The sand on the beaches is white, and in combination with blue sky and cloud formations, the water appears of many shades - aqua, green and blue. The beauty of the landscape is accentuated by the pastel colors - blue, pink, green and yellow - of the exterior walls of the limestone dwellings. Nearly every building on the island is built of limestone which is cut out of the ground to make the cellar. All roofs are covered with limestone, are snow white, and from these roofs comes the entire water supply. There is no source but the heavens and at times it becomes necessary to ship water to the island, by boat. The roads are narrow, crooked and dangerous but are being improved gradually.

Shortly after my arrival, several demonstrations were arranged and persons attending included the Governor, the Mayor of Hamilton, the Colonial Secretary, the Solicitor General, Magistrates and many other public officials. None, showed any keener interest than members of the general public as they gathered around to see this new device operating. The press gave much publicity to the presence of the "Little Black Box" on the island, and aroused interest with such headlines as "Bermuda speeders this week will be clocked by a 'little black box' rather than the ordinary 'Bobby' on the beat.", and "Radar Speed Trap Here For Testing By Police." The speed limit in the city of Hamilton is 15 mph and elsewhere throughout the island is 20 mph. Prosecution for speeding, under the law, results from "travelling in excess of 20 miles per hour". So effective was the deterrent produced by pub-

licity that for the first six days, although several hundred vehicles were checked, not one was observed to be moving at a speed in excess of 26 mph. The following day one was checked at 30 mph and the operator was summoned to court and charged with speeding. He stated he saw the black box but too late to slow down. His plea was - Guilty - and he was fined 10 pounds which is now equivalent to \$28.20 in U.S. currency. Four more arrests were made and similar dispositions made after I left the island. One stated, "I can't afford to be speeding, I'm on my last leg now." The press releases concerning these were headlined "First Victim of 'Black Box' Fined" and "Radar Speed Trap's 1st Victim Pleads Guilty."

A broadcast from the one radio station in Bermuda gave me opportunity to fully describe the speed meter and its use as a deterrent to excessive speed. Following the broadcast we conducted a night operation in areas usually considered speeding areas. For an hour and a half the top speed observed was 18 miles per hour. In checking the police records we found 36 arrests were made for speeding in the week prior to my arrival. With the radar speed meter, during the first week of operation, there were only six arrests.

There are a number of items concerning the police set-up in Bermuda which may be of interest to our readers.

1. No firearms are carried by police officers, who are constables.
2. Males, when on streets or highways, are required to have the torso covered (one fellow, riding without a shirt, was stopped and found to be in possession of a stolen motor-bike!)
3. A police officer acts as prosecutor in the lower court.
4. Courts suspend operator's li-

censes.

5. Cars must have two lights on the front at night but one can be used as a parking light.
6. Radio tubes are termed "Valves."
7. Police officers receive 3 weeks leave with pay if they remain on the island.
8. If they leave the Island they are entitled to six weeks' leave with pay - in advance! (Oh Boy! Page CSP Special Committee!!)
9. Autocycles and Motor-assist bicycles outnumber the cars on the Island. The total of both is approximately 8,000.
10. There are 130 men on the Bermuda Police Force -- No women.
11. Police Headquarters is located in the island's one city, Hamilton, and there are two sub stations, one on each end of the Island.
12. The Constables patrol by car and Autocycle (this is a modified motorcycle.)

Return trip was made on the good ship, "Queen of Bermuda." This, advised the Bermuda boys, gets one back to reality a little less painfully than a return by plane. The first night out, the slight rolling of the boat rocked me to sleep. To indicate the attention and care given me by the boat's Chief Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistant, the radar equipment received special handling while other baggage waited and yours truly was the first to leave the boat when it docked at pier 95. To my surprise Officer Tom Nichols of the Westport Barracks was there to meet me - usual C.S.P. courtesy - and within fifteen minutes we were enroute home.

A hearty - Thank You - to all concerned for my visit to Bermuda. We are confident Bermuda Police will be successful in procuring the Electro-matic speed meter.

BERMUDA - TRAFFIC - RADAR

Ref No. Dep/RAD/51.



POLICE HEADQUARTERS,  
BERMUDA.

11th. April, 1951.

Commissioner Ed. J. Hickey  
State Police,  
East Hartford,  
Connecticut,  
U.S.A.

My Dear Commissioner,

I sincerely thank you for your kindness in allowing Sergeant Albert H. Kimball to come to Bermuda with your Radar Speed Meter.

The machine was ably demonstrated by him to members of the Force and various public officials on numerous occasions, and it is in no small measure due to his clear and thorough manner of explanation that the device has apparently made a favourable impression on our Magistrates, resulting in five convictions of speeders to date. His visit to the Colony is still having a salutary effect on many of our road hogs.

It is now up to our Legislature, if they see fit, to purchase one of the machines for this Force, and the good work of Sergeant Kimball has assuredly overcome many of the obstacles in the path to that happy goal.

Kimball placed himself entirely at our disposal during his stay here and gladly submitted to our many demands on his time and energy. He is a credit to the Police Service, and no Force could desire a better ambassador.

Again let me say how indebted we are to you for your cooperation in this matter. Be assured that I look forward to the time when I may reciprocate in any way to further our mutual interests.

Yours sincerely,

  
J. S. McBeath )

Commissioner of Police.

Between



Ourselves

Vox-Cop

June, 1951

## QUICKIES

### NO CLEANUP

Phenix City, Ala., decided it would keep rackets. Reason: A cleanup of honky-tonks, urged by ministers, would have cost the city treasury \$300,000 a year, forced a tax hike.

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### IRONY ON KOREA ROAD

Somewhere in Korea:

---On Highway 13 in Korea military police have posted this sign:

"Drive carefully, you may kill your replacement."

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### YOU CAN'T FOOL A TEXAN

Houston, Tex., dogs had local policemen worried. Said one cop: "They take one look at us and then run off under the nearest house." Reason: The new summer police uniform looks like the dogcatchers'.

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### THE FBI IN PEACE

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, millionaire horseman, got an extortion note demanding \$10,000 or his life. He went to the specified rendezvous, in shrubbery near N. Y. C.'s Belmont Park Race Track, accompanied by 20 armed F.B.I. agents. Their quarry proved to be a cap-pistol-toting 15-year-old boy.

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### GOING, GOING, BANG!

Gambler Mickey Cohen, under Federal indictment on income-tax-evasion charges, claimed he is broke and must

auction off the furnishings of his Hollywood home to pay legal fees. Advertised for sale: "Finest collection of antique firearms, personal guns and bullet-proof doors."

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### MORALS COP DRAWS LINE

Chicago Police Capt. William Balswick was proving a stern judge of morals. Reason: He sketches the semi-draped strippers in honky-tonks to illustrate just where they must add some cloth. Balswick's comment: "A girl's hip is a dangerous thing. It arouses the beast-- in some men."

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### END OF INQUIRY

A British commission set out to find whether steel couldn't be used for wood in public construction jobs, because of the wood shortage. Its main finding: Another commission was trying to substitute wood for steel, because of the steel shortage.

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Psychiatrist Dr. Marynia Farnham on petting, in her new book, The Adolescent: "Any society which gives drivers' licenses and automobiles to boys of 17 and allows them to take girls of the same age out in those cars is clearly in no position to police the situation."

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Safer night driving is promised by the Polarvision Light, which attaches above the windshield of any car. Secret: It produces "black light," which is barely visible to the eye but reportedly neutralizes oncoming-headlight glare.

## THE PROBLEM

RETIREMENTS. Prior to October 1, 1939, no state retirement plan existed in Connecticut. Individual state employees gained pension funds after many years of service, sometimes when physically disabled and other times when fortunate enough to have a member in the Legislature who would introduce a Bill on their behalf. With the adoption of a 1939 law, provision was made for all employees to gain retirement on application and payment monthly towards the retirement plan. Unfortunately, the State today and since 1939, has not set aside any funds for the retirement plan and the State only contributes when the individual retires. From 1939 to 1947, age requirement for state policemen was 55 years and not less than 25 years of service. In 1947, on application of the Commissioner, and with the approval of the Legislature, the following law was enacted:

"Sec. 383. AGE REQUIREMENTS NOT TO APPLY TO STATE POLICEMEN. The age requirements in the first sentence of section 382 shall not apply to any state policeman in the active service of the state police department on or after January 1, 1947, who makes application, by himself or the commissioner of state police, for retirement after twenty-five years of service as a state policeman."

"Sec. 397. CREDIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE BEFORE STATE EMPLOYMENT. Any member of the armed forces who, after discharge, becomes a member of the state retirement system shall be granted credit for the period of service rendered by him during the period when this country has been at war, provided he shall pay to the retirement fund assessments based on his first year's earnings, with interest at five per cent, in accordance with such regulations as are adopted by the state retirement commission." This law was enacted in 1945.

"Sec. 408. REINSTATEMENT OF EMPLOYEES WHO ENTER ARMED FORCES. Any employee who leaves the state service for the purpose of entering the armed forces of the United States shall be reinstated in his former position and duties, provided he makes application for return to the

state service within ninety days after he is discharged from the armed forces. The appointing authority of any state agency in which such employee is reinstated shall certify in writing to the personnel director that such employee is able and qualified to perform the work required and that there is work available for him. In considering the factor of availability of work, the state shall replace by the returning employee any employee, junior in service, who was employed for the purpose of filling the position vacated by such returning employee. Any employee returning to the state service as herein provided shall be credited, under the provisions of this chapter, with the period of such service in said armed forces to the same extent as though it had been a part of the term of state service."

"Sec. 409. CREDIT FOR PERIOD OF MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE OF EMPLOYEES RETURNING TO STATE SERVICE. Any such employee who returned to the service of the state within ninety days after December 31, 1946, and has been discharged shall be credited, under the provisions of this chapter, with the period of such military or naval service to the same extent as though it had been a part of the term of state service."

"Sec. 410. EMPLOYEES IN MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE RETURNING TO STATE SERVICE; RETIREMENT FUND PAYMENTS. In the case of a state employee who returns to the state service and whose compensation in such military or naval service was less than that received from the state at the time of induction or enlistment in such service and who was a contributor to the retirement fund under the provisions of this chapter at the time of induction or enlistment, the state shall pay into the retirement fund the amount of contribution which would have been payable by such employee under section 387, based on the monthly rate of compensation that was received by such employee at the time of induction or enlistment."

"Sec. 412. LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE. Any employee who shall be called or has been called into active military or naval service as specified in section 407 shall be enti-

tled to a leave of absence without pay for the time served in such military or naval service, plus ninety days additional."

"Sec. 877. CREDIT ALLOWANCES TO VETERANS IN EXAMINATIONS. Any war veteran, if he is not eligible for disability compensation or pension from the United States through the veterans' administration and if he has attained at least the minimum earned rating on any examination held for the purpose of establishing an employment list, as provided in Section 876, shall have five points added to his earned rating. Any such veteran, if he is eligible for such disability compensation or pension and if he has attained at least the minimum earned rating on any such examination, shall have ten points added to his earned rating. Names of veterans shall be placed on the list of eligibles in the order of such augmented rating. Credits shall be based upon examinations with a possible rating of one hundred points. "War veteran" for the purpose of this section shall mean any person who has in time of war or in any expedition of the armed forces of the United States, served in the army, navy, marine corps, or coast guard of the United States and has received an honorable discharge therefrom."

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#### HICKEY & HICKEY

If there's something in a name, as at times there seems to be, the Waterbury Police Department and the State Police ought to make a formidable--(for gangsters, chiselers, racketeers, and swindlers)--combination, now that Deputy Supt. Frederick S. Hickey has been placed in complete charge of the local vice squad. To date, there has been no report that the new chief of that branch of the service hereabouts is in any way akin to the state government's Police Comsr. Edward J. Hickey by family ties; but he could have no higher recommendation than a record of performance in his new specialty indicating that he and the state commissioner are naturally related in spirit, zeal, and talent.

Years ago, when this commentator was just a young fellow, in a city many miles removed from Waterbury, there used to be a common popular expression conveying the idea that the person to whom it was applied was superlatively well qualified for his job. People would say he was "a Jim Hickey," meaning about the same as if they had called him "a Jim Dandy." Well, the two Connecticut police Hickeys are Ed and Fred; and with both living up to the "Hickey" part of it, we can take word of the deputy superintendent's new appointment as top-notch good news for the forces of law and order.

---Waterbury Republican

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#### A "MOVING" STORY

##### DRIVER IS CAUGHT IN 100 MPH CHASE ON CROSS PARKWAY

Orange,--State Police early today arrested a Boston man after a chase on the Wilbur Cross Parkway during which speeds of from 90 to 100 miles an hour were registered.

State Policeman James Kingston of the Bethany barracks said he picked up the chase on the outskirts of Wallingford but was unable to catch up to Charles R. Diblasi, 22, of Boston, until the cars reached a turn-off here. Trooper Richard Mulligan, who intercepted a radio dispatch, aided in the arrest.

Kingston took Diblasi to Hamden where he was booked on a charge of speeding because he said Diblasi admitted the speedometer on his car registered 100 miles an hour while travelling through that town. Bond was set at \$75 and Diblasi continued his trip.

---Meriden Daily Journal

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What every state trooper should know: Women behind the wheel of a car are responsible for only four out of 100 highway accidents...Drivers who are deaf actually have a better traffic record than motorists in general...

# Safety mindedness

Vox-Cop

June, 1951

## The Black And White Car

State Police Commissioner Hickey is probably more "safety conscious" than any other man in Connecticut. In his job he has to be. He is always seeking ways to save lives and to prevent serious accidents on our highways and parkways.

Col. Hickey is appreciative of others' suggestions along this line too. He knows that only by close cooperation of all safety-minded persons will any real measure of success be developed. Consequently he accepted the suggestion of Sergeant Louis D. Marchese, Merritt Parkway traffic supervisor, to place a black and white State Police patrol car on the parkway this summer.

The car is a so-called "marked car" and its presence on the parkway is designed to have a psychological effect on drivers. Results of the current test will determine the future policy of the department in the further use of such patrol cars on highways.

Col. Hickey and officers of his department, pioneers in safety work, explained that there are two schools of thought in regard to the "marked" police car. Some think it is a hold-over from the days when constables hid behind billboards or clumps of trees, to dart out and catch violators of the speed laws. Col. Hickey has never believed in that method of "encouraging" safety, and has always advocated "open and above board" methods of enforcing the law and curbing violators of the law.

The police patrol car, carefully and strikingly marked, has no resemblance whatever to the old-fashioned and outmoded spying method, originally used by certain police officials when the auto was first developed. It is a development in safety, for safety sake, which has come with the progress of highway

construction and the extraordinary number of cars on the highways.

Almost everyone owns a car today and almost everyone who does is out on the highways going someplace in a big hurry. In addition, thousands of motorists from every state pour into Connecticut every day and on weekends they are here in ever-increasing numbers. They need guidance and protection, the same as our own Connecticut-licensed drivers.

The presence of such a vehicle on the parkway should indicate to motorists that the police are there for their benefit, and not to lure them into speed traps, or to make a record in nabbing violators of the law. We have no doubt that the police will regard the experiment as successful if there are no arrests, for then they will be certain that everyone is driving as he should drive, carefully and within the limits of the law.

We feel certain that this test will be successful and that Connecticut will continue to hold a high place in the national campaign to keep our thoroughfares safe and to banish the death toll.

---The Bridgeport Sunday Post

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### CRACKDOWN ON TRAFFIC VIOLATORS ORDERED BY LYDDY TO HALT INJURIES

A crackdown on motor vehicle traffic violators to cut down the increasing number of accidents and injuries was ordered last month by Supt. John A. Lyddy, at the annual inspection of the 306 members of the Bridgeport Police department in a drizzling rain in Seaside park.

The superintendent said this year's record shows an increase of more than



100 motor vehicle accidents over the same period last year.

He added that although no traffic fatalities have been recorded in the last five months, injuries in auto accidents have increased four per cent.

"Your enforcement of the laws will help keep these accidents down," Supt. Lyddy told the officers and men over a loud speaker.

Supt. Lyddy also praised the department personnel for the "very good" record in keeping the crime rate down in the city, adding "you men made this fine record possible."

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### 100 MILES AN HOUR

The other day a state policeman, following a so-called "hot rod" driver on the Wilbur Cross parkway (although there is no definite indication that the motorist was driving a "souped-up" version of a car, of the type that has come to be known as a "hot rod"), decided that he was not going to let the speedster get away from him. He followed the speeder for nearly 20 miles at speeds up to 100 miles an hour, and overtook him because the state police car was equipped with an oversize engine--something larger than standard size for the weight of the car, and hence capable of very high speeds. As a matter of fact one state police officer followed the car for a time, found it drawing away from him because his car was not super-powered, and radioed ahead for another officer to take up the chase in a souped-up cruiser.

When the driver who had outdistanced one car, and given the second a hard battle, was finally overtaken he was escorted to a court clerk and released on \$75 bail, for appearance in court later. The disturbing part of this whole incident, though, is the fact that it is necessary for a state police officer to risk his life at such breakneck speed. There is no highway in the state where such terrific speed is even reasonably safe--assuming, that is, that the road is clear of other cars. A minor fault in the car--even, for in-

stance, picking up a nail in a tire, assuming that the tires are so new and so strongly constructed that they cannot blow out--might readily mean instant death for the officer. The speeder, quite obviously, is risking more than his own neck. In fact he must realize, if he considers the situation sanely, that he is a potential killer. He might readily be responsible for the death of the state policeman, or of some other motorist. Or even for a half a dozen deaths. No car, at that speed, can be safely stopped in less than a quarter of a mile at 146 plus feet per second.

And yet the law presumes that it is necessary to go out and overtake such a reckless driver, when obviously the chase doubles the risk of catastrophe. We'd be more in favor of throwing a portable road block out into the road, by means of radio arrangement, and let the speeder run into it. So far as punishment for the driver is concerned, how can any state permit a motorist to continue to hold a driving license after an incident like this one? This particular driver hailed from Boston, news reports say. That ought not to prevent the revocation of his license to drive.

---The New London Evening Day

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### WIND VS. CAR

A wind velocity of around 100 miles per hour or more, blowing from the side, might tip over a car, and it would make little difference whether it were stationary or moving. However, if moving rapidly, there is the danger of sudden gusts of wind, coming so quickly that the driver cannot compensate for them by steering. Thus there is more likelihood of losing control. Facing into the wind, the car would be much more stable. Because of the reduced area on which the wind can then press, the impossibly high velocity of 700 miles per hour would be required to turn it over.

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In the year 1950 1,799,800 persons were injured in traffic accidents.

### FIELD OPERATIONS

The uniformed state policeman is a symbol of law and order in all parts of Connecticut; he is a police department in himself. Patrolling from his station, he is ever alert to his sworn duty of rendering assistance to persons in distress. He rides the highways, regulating traffic, investigating accidents, pursuing criminals and sponsoring good citizenship. Yet he knows not from one minute to the next where he will be called or what tragedy awaits his calm authority.

As this department expanded since 1941 to meet changing conditions, it was realized that an over-all system of supervision of uniformed personnel was needed. Department administrators faced the task of coordinating and correlating field services within the organization and with other enforcement levels because of increased personnel and more complex assignments. Authorization of the Field Operations districts followed. Originally five barracks constituted a district. In 1946 we changed from districts to divisions and instituted three divisions: Headquarters, including Station "H"; the Northern Division, consisting of B, L, K, C, and D; the Southern Division, consisting of E, F, I, G, and A. These divisions are primarily concerned with the unplanned events that constitute the major portion of state police services. Field Captains exercise supervisory authority over the activities of field commanding officers and widely scattered patrolmen - the men who are the backbone of the department. Essentially the Connecticut State Police Department is a business enterprise....The biennium 1951 - 1953 payroll for personal services totals \$3,341,368; Contractual Services \$555,790; Supplies and Materials \$777,290; Equipment \$182,200; the grand total being \$4,856,648.

As police officers we operate individually under a solemn oath to support, protect and defend the constitution and laws of both the United States and the State of Connecticut. We're pledged to uphold the rights and liberties of all citizens in accordance with established law, administered by proper and ethical procedure. We're open for business 24 hours of every day in the year. Every citizen is a stockholder in this enterprise for his investment - taxes - in return we give him and his family a share in the department's public service dividend. Within the reach of the telephone, "Mr. Citizen" can call on us to serve him and this service is given by an alert, well trained state policeman. This service begins when "Mr. Citizen" calls and ends when the policeman's job is done. No request is too difficult or too small. Supporting now is an array of auxiliary services, supervised by specialists in every phase of police work.

Back of the state police service are years of conscientious endeavor to give to the people of Connecticut increasingly better service, to the end that Connecticut may continue to afford the best things in life. We like to think of the Connecticut State Police and the citizens of this State as a partnership. Our aim - better police service for Connecticut citizens.

# Crime Prevention

Vox-Cop

June, 1951

## STATE POLICE GIVE CRIME PREVENTION BROADCASTS

Crime prevention is one of the first responsibilities of any police department. Recognizing this fact, the C. S. P. not long ago went over the commercial radio waves with a crime prevention message to the citizens of this state. At that time the entire state was covered in one week by various speakers participating in script and discussion style programs.

Our thanks to the radio stations that participated in this effort and to the departmental personnel for assisting to get the message to the public.

Those who were scheduled and the stations over which they were heard are as follows:

Major Leo Carroll - WCCC, Hartford  
Capt. Leo Mulcahy - WTIC, Hartford  
Capt. Ralph Buckley - WTHH, Hartford  
Lt. Leslie Williams - WONS, Hartford  
Lt. Philip Schwartz - WKNB, New Britain  
Sgt. E. Tierney - WHAY, New Britain  
Lt. Henry Mayo - WLAD, Danbury  
Lt. William Casey - WLCR, Torrington  
Lt. William Mackenzie - WNLC, New London  
Lt. William Mackenzie - WICH, Norwich  
Capt. C. E. Shaw - WELI, New Haven  
Lt. George Remer - WBRY, Waterbury  
Det. Sgt. J. Smith - WNHC, New Haven  
Lt. V. Clarke - WICC, Bridgeport  
Off. Ben Davis - WSTC, Stamford  
Sgt. Frank Bennett - WNLK, Norwalk  
Det. Sgt. A. Nelson - WMMW, Meriden

The material which formed the basis for the broadcasts follows:

During the year 1950 a major crime was committed every 18 seconds somewhere in the United States. A major crime every 18 seconds -- imagine that! Major crimes include murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft. It's important to realize that such crimes as arson, carrying concealed weapons, em-

bezzlement and fraud are not included.

Let's take an average day. Almost 300 persons will be feloniously killed or assaulted during that 24 hour period; more than 160 robberies will be committed; over 11-hundred places burglarized; something like 450 cars will be stolen. In addition, during the average day, 28-hundred thefts will be recorded on police blotters.

There is a crime problem in this country -- a very serious problem. Furthermore, the problem is even more acute at this time when every effort must be bent toward halting international criminals. Action to prevent crime is imperative.

There are things you can do to help reduce the toll of crime. Things you can do right now -- today and every day.

The most immediate way to reduce the volume of crime is to reduce the number of opportunities to commit crimes and increase the likelihood of speedy apprehension of anyone who does commit a crime.

Take proper precautions to protect your persons and your property. "Crime does not pay," the saying goes. While I would not dispute the basic truth of that maxim, there are many persons who are sure that crime does pay. They are greedy persons with no regard for the law or the rights of others who cannot resist what seems to them an open invitation to steal or attack. An unlocked automobile....a house from which the residents are very evidently absent....a solitary individual in a dark or isolated place -- these are the opportunities for which the criminally inclined are looking. Deny them these opportunities and you'll be preventing crimes. More important, you'll be protecting yourself.

Most of us are familiar with the precautions which should be taken to pro-

protect our persons and property...of keeping valuables in safe places...of keeping a record of serial numbers and description of valuables...of not advertising the fact that we're away from home...of avoiding places where criminals might attack with impunity. We know these rules for safety, but we sometimes grow careless or forgetful. When we do, the criminals strike!

Another good way to increase the protection which we enjoy under the law is to demonstrate our own respect for the law. Sometimes we forget that laws, including traffic regulations, are made for our protection. By demonstrating your respect for the law, you will be helping to increase respect for the law among others.

Finally, you can help prevent crimes and speed the apprehension of criminals by cooperating with law enforcement officers in every way possible. Cooperate by reporting promptly to the police any suspicious activity or noises which may come to your attention. Be relieved rather than embarrassed if your suspicions are proved groundless. You can cooperate also by supplying any information which law enforcement officers may request and by volunteering information which might be helpful in solving a crime and capturing the criminal.

Whatever assistance you can give the officers of the law will help prevent crime. It will be an immediate contribution to the cause of crime prevention.

It is a well established fact that prompt detection, vigorous and prompt prosecution and the certainty of punishment fitted to the crime, the criminal, and the community, is the finest kind of crime prevention program. Call the Police!

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### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT RESTORED

After nine years without a death penalty for murder, New Zealand will restore capital punishment under a bill passed by the House of Representatives. It was virtually certain to be passed by the Upper House also.

Capital punishment was abolished in

1941 as a policy measure. Actually no persons convicted of murder had been hanged for the six previous years, as the Labor Government had commuted all death sentences to life imprisonment from the time it took office.

The results have been a source of controversy ever since. Figures have been produced to show that there has been a big increase in killings since the death penalty was abolished, whereas opponents of capital punishment have taken other figures over different periods to show that the proportions of murders per head of population has decreased.

B. L. Dallard, former under-secretary of justice, claims the best comparison can be made by taking the 16 years before 1935, when the annual average of murders was 10.5, and the eight years after 1941, when the annual average was 12.75.

Restoration of capital punishment was recommended by the under-secretary of justice, the commissioner of police, the director-general of mental hospitals, and other persons closely associated with criminal administration. They maintained the death penalty definitely acted as a deterrent.

Restoration was opposed chiefly by church organizations and the Howard League for Penal Reform. They maintained there was no proof murders had increased and to reintroduce the death penalty would be a retrograde step.

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### OKLAHOMA BOOTLEGGERS LOSE PHONES

Bootleggers in dry Oklahoma--and their customers--got the word today. No more telephone business.

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. said it has extended its policy of refusing service to bootleggers as well as gamblers and handbooks. It said it would discontinue service as soon as police officials supplied evidence that the phones were being used to violate the law.

Six in Muskogee were cut off after County Attorney Ed Edmondson sought a court order against the utility.

# IN-SERVICE STUDIES

Vox-Cop

June, 1951

## DAILY TRAINING BULLETIN Los Angeles Police Dept.

Reprinted with Permission L. A. Police Dept.

### HOW TO ISSUE A TRAFFIC CITATION

The manner in which an officer directs a traffic offender to park will usually color the violator's attitude for the duration of the citing or warning procedure. An air of confidence without belligerence, a courteous manner of speech without an appearance of apology and a businesslike approach will all indicate to the driver that he is to be treated fairly. Much of his bewilderment may be avoided and much of the confusion to other motorists may be eliminated if he is stopped quickly, quietly, and safely.

**WHEN TO STOP THE VIOLATOR:** Sometimes an officer will allow a traffic violator to drive some distance from the scene of the violation instead of stopping him as soon as practicable after the offense was committed. An unreasonable delay may cause controversy. The offender may admit the offense, but will question why he was not immediately stopped for it; or he may feel that he was followed so that he could be "trapped" into another violation. If the violation was unintentional, he may not recall the circumstances.

**SAFETY PRECAUTIONS:** In consideration of the safety of others, sometimes it is more practical to allow a traffic violator to escape than to pursue him in violation of the rules of the road. If, however, it becomes necessary to violate these rules in the pursuit, the red light and siren must be properly used.

**STOPPING THE VIOLATOR:** Officers using black and white vehicles are easily

recognized; however, officers driving vehicles without distinctive markings may have to rely solely on positive actions to secure a motorist's attention.

Providing it can be done safely, a motorist's attention may be attracted best by driving alongside and slightly to the rear of his vehicle. Brief instructions given to him at this time will usually be heard and understood. If they are not, his attention may be secured by sounding the horn and displaying the red light. Oral instructions should then be repeated, supplemented by a distinct gesture such as pointing an arm at the curb.

Instructions which sound like a "command" may be resented. They should not be shouted, nor should the police car door be pounded to attract attention.

**STOPPING INTOXICATED DRIVERS:** A driver who is apparently intoxicated should be stopped immediately. If he is allowed to drive any distance after he is first observed, he may successfully defend himself against a charge of driving while under the influence of liquor by contending that, although he is alleged to have been intoxicated, the officers permitted him to drive.

**MAINTAINING CONTACT:** If possible, other motorists should be prevented from coming between the violator and the police vehicle from the time he is first instructed to stop until he has parked his vehicle. This "contact" is necessary to enable the officers to

give instructions properly and to prevent the violator from parking illegally.

**PARKING THE POLICE VEHICLE:** Whenever possible, the police vehicle should be parked to the rear of the stopped vehicle and in a manner which will not create a hazard to other traffic. The red light should be turned to the rear to give some protection to the officer in the roadway.

**ERRATIC MANEUVER WHILE PARKING:** Although a motorist has apparently parked his car and is waiting for the officer to approach, he may become excited and make some erratic maneuver. For example, he may mistakenly think that he has stopped his engine and may release his clutch while the car is in reverse gear. There have been instances when police officers were seriously injured while passing behind the violator's car when this occurred.

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An officer stopping a motorist for a traffic violation has a frame of mind which may conflict with that of the violator. The officer may be tense from having had to pursue the offender at a high speed for an unreasonable distance; he may have had a recent unpleasant experience or he may be tired. Similarly, the violator is thinking of his own personal problems. He may not believe he has committed any violation. He may think regulations are only for careless or reckless drivers, and that he is a good driver; he may be angry because he was apprehended; or he may actually be in fear of a fine or jail sentence. If these conditions exist, neither the officer nor violator is in a proper mood to effect an understanding. However, it is the officer who must take the initiative so that the issuance of the citation or warning may be as "painless" as possible.

**THE OFFICER'S BEARING:** Even before he is spoken to, a violator may have framed an opinion of the officer who has stopped him. An alert, business-like manner and a fair, reasonable at-

titude may favorably impress the offender and reduce the possibility of verbal conflict.

Many people feel ill at ease when they are unable to look into the eyes of persons with whom they are talking. If the officer is wearing dark sunglasses or goggles, it is suggested that he remove them, if practical, before conversing with the motorist.

**SALUTATION:** An opening statement which might irritate the violator should be avoided. A courteous greeting such as "Good Morning," "How do you do," or "Hello" is desirable. The exact words of the salutation should depend upon what is most natural for the officer. However, he should avoid using a greeting which the violator might consider flippant or "cocky."

An officer should be particularly careful in greeting a woman so that his remarks will not be misinterpreted. Familiarity, which often does not offend her until it becomes apparent that she is to receive a citation, is a common basis for a complaint regarding an officer's conduct. Any impression that she was stopped for social purposes must be avoided.

**REASON FOR STOPPING VIOLATOR:** Immediately after greeting the violator, the officer should briefly explain why he stopped him. A motorist usually knows when he has committed a violation, but he frequently would like to have the officer who stopped him believe otherwise. If the officer asks, "Do you know why I stopped you?" or "Do you realize what you did?" he has in effect invited a denial from the driver. A statement implying that both the officer and offender are fully aware of the violation will tend to prevent a pretense of innocence by the offender. He is usually more receptive to a statement which simply indicated the violation for which he was stopped. A tone which indicated that an officer has merely stated a fact will not create the resentment that an accusation will. For example, a statement such as "I stopped you because you were

driving too fast," indicates to the driver the reason for his having been stopped, but does not provide a basis, during the initial conversation, for argument about the specific speed involved. However, the driver should subsequently be informed of the speed at which he had been "clocked."

**USE OF TITLE:** Until the officer has an opportunity to learn the violator's name, the word "Sir," "Madam," or "Miss," should be used. These need not be spoken in a patronizing or subservient manner, but merely as a substitute for the driver's name. Once the name is learned it should be used thereafter. When the person is addressed by name the correct title should also be used--as Doctor, Mr., Miss, or Mrs. Circumstances may dictate the use of other less formal titles when addressing juveniles. If the officer has been careful to preserve a business like manner, has kept his approach neutral, and his remarks unprejudiced, he has laid a good foundation toward securing the cooperation of the violator.

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Because receipt of a traffic citation usually means a loss of money as well as personal inconvenience, officers who stop traffic offenders may encounter some resentment. A violator may inwardly resent a citation but accept it as a "necessary evil" and say nothing at the time. Some violators, however, may become incensed. Their resentment may be directed toward the officer personally, and the incident might easily degenerate into a clash of personalities, thwarting the officer's attempt to issue the citation peacefully and hampering the long range purpose of traffic law enforcement generally. Through the use of a few simple techniques, these clashes may be held to a minimum.

**OBTAINING THE OPERATOR'S LICENSE:** After indicating the reason for stopping the violator, the officer should request to see the operator's license. "May I see your driver's license, please?" is a recommended method of asking for it.

In order to forestall a complaint that money or papers were lost or taken from a billfold or container, only the operator's license should be accepted. Although interrogation techniques may vary with each case, the officer should attempt to determine if the violator's correct address is indicated on his operator's license.

**EXPLANATION OF THE OFFENSE:** An explanation of an offense should not be volunteered unless a violator requests it. A voluntary explanation might be interpreted as preaching and may be resented. If it is requested, however, it should be brief and to the point so as not to arouse controversy and may be supplemented by available Departmental literature explaining the violation.

**THE ARGUMENTATIVE DRIVER:** Some drivers will deliberately try to lead an officer into an argument by either disputing the violation, or insulting the officer. Irritating and abusive remarks must be disregarded no matter what rebuttal the officer feels may be justified. If he shows that he has been antagonized, the writing of the citation then becomes a personal issue between officer and violator. Harsh language used by the officer may be referred to in court to discredit his testimony or might be the basis of a complaint to the Department. In many instances the driver will attempt to "save face" by justifying his actions. This is a natural reaction and the officer should expect it but he should not make it a point of discussion.

**CORRECTING ERRORS:** Sometimes an officer may stop a motorist and learn that the wrong person has been stopped or that a violation had not actually been committed. When such a mistake occurs, no attempt should be made to "bluff it through" since such action will only bring discredit to the officer and to the Department. If a mistake has been made it should be admitted without reservations or excuses, and if an unjustified citation has been issued, it

should not be marked void but a request for its cancellation should be made through the commanding officer.

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The police reports most often seen by citizens are traffic citations. These indicate to the citizen an officer's ability to report accurately and clearly. When a violator receives a citation, he will usually read and examine it many times, and may even show it to his friends. An officer may consider minor errors on a citation insignificant, but they are glaring errors to an offender. Incorrect spelling and careless handwriting may not only irritate him but may cause him to believe that the officer is incompetent.

The violator is not the only person to whom an inaccurate or poorly written citation is a source of annoyance. Judges refer to citations in reaching decisions and attorneys may use them in preparing cases. Mistakes reflect upon an officer's competence and his ability to do his work properly and create additional work for the persons who must correct these errors.

**CITATION ERRORS:** Numerous errors, often considered unimportant by officers, are made on citations. Some of the most common mistakes are: improper date, inaccurate use of a.m. and p.m. after the time, and incorrect date of appearance.

Most frequently omitted on citations are: license number and year, business address, speed and zone, date of appearance, and a complete description of the elements of the offense. Not only is time wasted in correcting these errors and omissions, but they either invalidate a citation and require its cancellation, necessitate an amended complaint, or result in a dismissal of the charge by the court.

**WRITING THE CITATION:** By placing himself in a safe position where he will not be endangered or distracted by passing vehicles, an officer may concentrate on preparing a citation accurately. He should stand off the roadway, preferably on the curb ad-

acent the police vehicle when writing. If a violator leaves his vehicle and stands in the street, he should be asked to step to a safe place on the curb.

At no time should an officer place his foot or lean upon the offender's vehicle. Complaints indicate that passing motorists, as well as the owner of the vehicle, resent this. Their opinions of the police are often adversely influenced when they see officers sitting in the police car writing citations.

**BUSINESS ADDRESS:** The violator's business address should be obtained whenever possible and included on the citation to aid in locating a violator who fails to appear as directed.

**NOTES ON THE CITATION:** Notes recorded on a citation should completely describe the violation. This description should indicate all the elements of the violation as well as events which may have led to it. Citation notes alone may be the basis from which a judge makes a decision.

**ATTITUDE OF DRIVER:** It is to be expected that a violator may resent having received a citation, but the fact that he disagrees with an officer is not sufficient in itself for his attitude to be described as unco-operative.

**RETURNING OPERATOR'S LICENSE:** The license should be returned in a manner that will impress the driver that it was returned and it should be noted where he places it. Such information may be valuable later if a violator complains his license wasn't returned.

**CONCLUDING REMARKS:** The conversation should be concluded with a remark such as, "Thank you for your co-operation," or "If you wish, I will assist you in getting back in a traffic lane." The officers should not follow the motorist but should change direction or wait until he has departed before they resume patrol unless he shows an inclination to remain at the scene.

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**MORAL TURPITUDE**

**United States Supreme Court  
Widens Moral Turpitude To Include  
Two Liquor Law Convictions**

The recent "moral turpitude" decision of the United States Supreme Court (May 7, 1951) by a vote of 6 to 3, held that an alien twice convicted of violating Federal Liquor Laws could be deported because of "moral turpitude." It is of interest to Connecticut law enforcement officers as it relates to crimes involving moral turpitude. Section 3653, 1949 Revision of the General Statutes, provides that a "'State Bureau of Identification' shall be maintained for the purposes of providing an authentic record of each person over sixteen years of age who is charged with the commission of any crime involving moral turpitude...."

Section 3654, 1949 Revision of the General Statutes, provides: "All persons arrested for crime as described in Section 3653, shall submit to the taking of their fingerprints and physical description...."

The recent Federal "moral turpitude" decision concerned Samuel DeGeorge, of Harvey, Illinois, who came to this country in 1921 from Italy at the age of 17. In May, 1938, he pleaded guilty to conspiracy to defraud the Government of taxes on distilled liquors and was sentenced to one year and a day. In June, 1941, he was convicted of a second violation and was sentenced to two years. Deportation proceedings were later begun against him. The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that crimes involving moral turpitude under the Immigration Act of 1917 related only to offenses of "baseness, vileness or depravity" and did not include the evading of payment of liquor taxes or conspiracy to evade the taxes.

This Federal decision would infer that first offenders of the liquor law may not come within a crime involving moral turpitude. The general rule has been to fingerprint persons arrested for violation the liquor laws, first offense, on the grounds that the penalty provided for such a violation may be sentence to jail for 6 months or more.

Again your attention is directed to Section 4305, 1949 Revision of the General Statutes, which provides penalties as follows: "Any person convicted of a violation of any provision of this chapter, (Chapter 204 - Liquor Control Act) for which a specific penalty is not imposed, shall, for each offense, be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year or both."

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**HITCHHIKING SEASON**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has just issued its seasonal warning against hitchhikers. It points out that this is the season when the number of holdups, assaults and even murders of good-natured motorists by hitchhikers takes a sharp upturn. The incidence in a State like Connecticut is probably not as great as in some of the Western States where sparse population and virtual isolation make it possible to get away with murder, literally.

However stickups by hitchhikers have happened here, even on the Merrit Parkway. It seems too bad to have to tell motorists to bottle up their decent impulses to give somebody a lift. And the odds are probably better than 100 to 1 that the person you assist is a nice, law-abiding youngster trying to get from one place to another cheaply. But what are you going to do about the 100th one, the vicious fellow who gives you a gun butt in return for your hospitality?

This is a difficult question now, particularly when you see young service men waiting for a lift, on the parkways and elsewhere. There should be some way to solve the problem. The FBI, of course, does no more than its duty in warning that the hitchhiker you pick up may cost you your money, your life, or both.

---The Hartford Courant

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A good thing to remember and a better thing to do is to work with the construction gang and not the wrecking crew.

THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

Did you ever try to interview a suspect who acts as though he had lost his power of speech? Well, here's a way to get around that and a way to determine whether such persons are feigning or actually suffering from verbal aphasia.... Hand him a pencil and pad and ask him to write some simple words like "tree" or "dog", if he is unable to answer any questions orally....In bona fide cases of aphasia the sufferer can't write at all.

--00--

A good detective can tell at once when investigating a house burglary whether it was an amateur or a professional. The amateurs take everything in sight that looks valuable....Professionals take only diamonds, money and small objects to avoid as much traffic with "fences" as possible. They figure they will stay out of the "pen" longer if only a few people know their business.

--00--

From our bureau of missing persons and from the records of other missing persons' bureaus: Men who leave wives and families to get away from it all and start life anew in a new location usually select a name similar to their right name....They adopt one, perhaps their mother's maiden name, or occasionally the wife's maiden name, or one that sounds very much like their own, and with about the same number of syllables too....

--00--

A snapshot of automobile upholstery made with an ordinary camera has been known to show up blood stains invisible to the naked eye.

--00--

A simple laboratory test for carbon monoxide poisoning: Dilute a drop of

blood with water in a test tube - normal blood turns yellowish--if carbon monoxide is present, the solution becomes pinkish.

--00--

The Bomb Squad no longer plunges packages suspected of containing bombs in a bucket of water - today they use gasoline - they figure that gasoline dissolves grease and it goes right to work on the dynamite. Some say that gasoline will not only stop the works but it is a non-conductor of electricity....Water is a conductor. Remember, however, that all the Bomb experts are six feet below the ground.

--00--

Crooks have some very good ideas and places to hide loot including securities, bank books, safe deposit keys and negotiable securities - such as in the space behind bureau drawers or pasted to the underside of the drawers themselves or on the back of hanging pictures. Even electric clocks have been taken apart and found to contain pawn tickets and keys. Page "Sam" Rome!

--00--

THOMPSONVILLE WANTS ADVICE

The local residents of small towns and villages are incredulous. They believe that the large cities such as New York and Chicago have a corner on crime. They have been lulled by the wishful thinking, "It can't Happen here."

It does happen here. F. B. I. reports for 1950 indicate a rural crime increase of 4.4% as compared to 0.4% against a city crime upswing.

Perhaps our town could send an outstanding local officer to a first-rate police school or academy such as the F. B. I. National Academy in Washington for a full course. When he returns he could brief the rest of the force. We are sure it would pay dividends.

---The Thompsonville Press

Vox-Cop urges TPD to go ahead with this worthy suggestion.

# AROUND THE CIRCUIT

Vox-Cop

June, 1951



The following members of this department have entered the armed services of our country since August 1, 1950:

SPW Lucy E. Boland, Groton  
Raymond Covey, Headquarters  
Earl Elliott, Litchfield  
Joseph M. Hart, Danielson  
Francis McMahon, Headquarters  
Off. Charles L. Wilkerson, Stafford  
Off. Norman E. Winslow, Danielson  
Theodore R. Yarusewicz, Headquarters

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## STATION "A", RIDGEFIELD

Folks, your well known "Huncher" is at it again, and the story goes like this: Officer George Bunnell while patrolling Route #25 in the Town of Newtown recently spotted a car, parked near a sandbank off of said Route #25. Becoming suspicious, he approached the car and found two men asleep in same. He also noticed that there was a box containing cartons of cigarettes, a cash box containing money, and numerous bank books. The men identified themselves as Williard Jackson, age 20 of Schenectady, N. Y., and Henry Gonnville, age 19, of Prospect, Conn., both Privates in the U. S. Army.

Investigation disclosed that they were AWOL from their posts at Fort Dix, N. J., and that they were wanted by the Naugatuck, Connecticut police, also by the police at Rotterdam, N. Y., for Burglary. The two men were taken into custody by Officer Bunnell and later turned over to Chief John Gormley of the Naugatuck Police Department. It was later learned that they both had been

presented in Court at Naugatuck and bound over to Superior Court. "Bunny" deserves a lot of credit for this job.

Officer George A. Noxon - 208 lbs. - has challenged Officer John T. Small - 238 lbs. - for the over-the-weight tennis championship. Rules will be a little different - instead of regulation best two out of three sets, it will be decided by the own who falls down last. He will be declared the winner.

Officer Samuel J. Wilson got himself a good catch recently when he nabbed one Anthony C. Lupo, age 38, of Bridgeport, Conn., on Route #25, in the Town of Newtown, on a charge of Possession of Policy Slips. He was later re-arrested upon the issuance of a Bench Warrant. With the cooperation of the local police in this area, indications point to a crackdown on this type of crime.

We of the Connecticut State Police regret the untimely passing of Chief George J. Schoen of the Danbury Police Department on May 8, 1951. He served the people of Danbury, also his country in two World Wars, and was well known throughout the State and New England as an outstanding law enforcement officer. We shall miss him.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
DANBURY, CONNECTICUT

June 1, 1951

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

Dear Mr. Hickey:

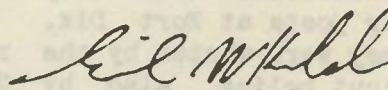
It is with regret that we have learned Mr. Alexander Corbett is leaving the service of the State Police for other fields.

Since his assignment to the Ridgefield Barracks, we have had almost daily contact with him. He has always been most cooperative and informative, and his many extended courtesies have proven very valuable to this Institution.

We are extremely sorry that he has decided to make a change and, while we are sincere in our appreciation of the service he has given to us, and wish him the highest success in his new endeavors, we cannot but feel that the gain afforded his new associations will be our loss.

May we take this opportunity to thank you for the efficient and congenial relationship enjoyed with your branch of the service through Mr. Corbett and the other men at the Ridgefield Barracks.

Sincerely yours  
For the Warden



EMIL H. KUNKEL  
Record Clerk

cc: Lt. Mayo,  
Ridgefield Barracks.

Ace Detective John Tracy Small was assigned to investigate the case of "Who stole the Honeysuckle Bush" from a resident in the Town of Bridgewater. He appeared flabbergasted as he took the assignment because he didn't know what the bush looked like. He immediately consulted Dispatcher Pettit and Officer Noxon, known as the Station "A" Horticulturists, but to his amazement they did not know either. As a last resort he made a personal call to the complainant, who had just arrived at his summer home from New York. Together they covered the area near the complainant's home, and lo and behold they spotted the bush planted in a neighbor's front yard. The complainant did not wish to prosecute the neighbor for this dastardly act, inasmuch as the neighbor offered to dig up the bush and replant it in the complainant's yard. This is what we call "Self-Punishment."

As a result of a long and tedious investigation, three Redding youths between the ages of 16 and 18 years were apprehended by Officer Joseph Pirri, who reported that these youths had been taking amplifying speakers from the Danbury Out-Door Theater, located on Federal Road. These speakers were being used on automobile radios belonging to these youths.

The investigation is being continued due to the fact that many more speakers are missing and more arrests are forthcoming in the near future. Good work, Joe!

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Your kind expression of sympathy was deeply appreciated and is gratefully acknowledged by the family of  
George John Schoen

Commissioner Edward Hickey and members of State Police:

The children and I would like to express our deep appreciation for your final, wonderful tribute to Dad, and it will never be forgotten by us.

Sincerely,  
Lena Schoen and Family

May 20, 1951

STATION "B", CANAAN

With the arrest of Irving Simons on a charge of evading responsibility, Officer Cleveland Fuessenich continues his efficient performance of a job for which he seems admirably well qualified.

Although each phase of criminal investigation presents its own problem, demanding an alert attitude, it seems particularly evident that an officer assigned to evasion cases must in every instance examine with extra care each potential clue, many of seeming unimportance, in order to arrive at a successful conclusion.

The resignation of Fred Staples means the loss of an efficient officer whose sincerity of purpose and constant desire to be of help to others has left its mark on us all.

Understanding and admiring the ambition which takes him back to college to complete his education in preparation for new ventures, we wish him well, secure in the knowledge that the same admirable characteristics which made him a friend to us will see him on the road to success in other fields of endeavor.

It seems but a few days ago (1944) since a tall, stocky individual, carrying two suitcases, walked into Station "B" and introduced himself as Victor Keilty, recently detached from the Army. Days have passed into years, and Vic is the same affable individual. So, it is with pleasure that we hail his entry into the ranks of the married, certain that the future will remain bright and happy for the man who can find humor and contentment in everyday living.

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TOLLAND COUNTY TALES

The officers at this station were saddened to hear of the passing of a very fine policeman, Captain John E. Sullivan, of the Crime Prevention Bureau, Springfield Police Department, on the 5th of June. In the past Captain

Sullivan has been most helpful and cooperative in assisting officers from this station whenever they were in Springfield on investigation. Sympathy is extended to his family.

Our popular and efficient dispatcher, Walt Bateman, has left the department to accept another position. He is being missed by all. With his new position, we wish him success.

To the station family, we welcome Marjorie J. Yaskovich, who is filling the position vacated by Walt. Marjorie hails from the little but mighty town of Union. You've heard of the three musketeers. Well, here it's the three M's, Mabel, Marjorie and Margaret, also known as Mae, Margie, and Marge.

During the early hours of Memorial Day, while on patrol in Vernon, Jackie Horner Yaskulka spotted a car without tail lights. He set out after this car but before he could overtake it, the car sped down a side road, across the heavily travelled Burma highway and came to a stop only after colliding with an electric light pole at a curve. The two occupants jumped from the car and took off across lots leaving a smashed car, broken pole and dangling live wires. Later the two boys were apprehended at their respective home. The car, owned by the father of one of the boys, was taken without permission. Investigation revealed that these two fourteen-year-olds have been "midnight roaming" for a period of several weeks, the car being used for transportation. Stolen goods and goods purchased with stolen money to the value of about \$800 were recovered at the homes of the boys. Among the articles were pistols, ammunition, jewelry, bicycle tires, model airplane kits and all the parts that go with them, motors, engines and such. Fourteen cases were solved including breaks and thefts in Ellington, Rockville and Manchester. Excellent work, Jack.

Of course you know that Jack attended the Harvard Seminar just a few weeks ago. He says that he had an opportunity to practice some of the things he learned at Harvard when he questioned the two culprits.

Each week finds three from this sta-

tion at the Farmington Range, practicing for the annual meet at Wakefield. It is most encouraging for the marksmen to return to the station and find that their brother officers are keenly interested in the progress being made at the range. Makes the shooters want to work all the harder to become more expert. Nothing like a good cheering squad to keep up the morale of the team.

With the change of seasons comes a change in the topics of conversation. Now it is gardens. Each one is in hopes that his garden produces the first vegetables and that they are bigger and better than those of his friends. Nothing like bragging about what one raises.

If you had been around the station a few days ago, you would have seen one of our good sergeants hobbling about with a bandaged foot. How come? Just drop a heavy motor on your toes and you'll find out.

As you know, we are seriously thinking of sending one of our men to the University to take a course in animal husbandry. If it isn't calves and horses, it is some other animal. Just take a look at this one. From the log book: "If anyone calls or if you see a pig in the vicinity of Podunk, it belongs to John Doe, Milk Street, back of Jones' Garage. You can't miss it if you see it as the pig weighs 350 lbs. On Wednesday the butcher came and was going to take the pig away. The butcher looked at the pig, the pig looked at the butcher, and away the pig went." To date no word from the pig. (Fictitious names and places used to protect the innocent.)

A business concern in Manchester impressed with the excellent work of Off. John Yaskulka sent a complimentary letter to Headquarters as follows:

"Dear Commissioner:

"In line with your policy of giving "credit where credit is due," I am writing you this thank you note for Officer John Yaskulka, whom I know you will commend for his work in solving the many breaks that occurred recently in Manchester, including our own.

"To say the least, the State Police

Department is certainly efficient to the Nth degree, and the quiet every day work of Officer Yaskulka is heartily endorsed and appreciated.

"I have always found the State Police, courteous and efficient, especially during the many years when I drove one of our own tank trucks through Tolland County for several years, but, and I don't mean to flatter you so grossly, it has never been to the present heights.

"Again, thank you.

"Trusting that you will thank and praise Officer Yaskulka adequately."

"Ellsworth & Lassow"

Another complimentary letter was received for Officer Hess who, incidentally, has been receiving many complimentary letters since his assignment to Stafford. A resident of Bloomfield, New Jersey writes:

"While driving southward through Connecticut recently with friends, one of those unfortunate incidents which happen from time to time occurred near Stafford Springs but on the main highway. My friend suffered an acute illness and I left the highway with him at the first service station to see what could be done for him. Within a minute or two after driving into the service station, Trooper Hess of the Stafford Springs Barracks happened along, which as it turned out, was of great benefit to us. He was very kind, understanding and courteous, and escorted me to the Stafford Springs Hospital with dispatch. Afterward when expressing my gratitude to him he reminded me that he was a public servant and that such cases are commonplace with the organization. Sir, I was an out-of-stater in distress, and your Trooper contributed greatly to the relief of the situation. I am most grateful, and think your organization of the best, if you have such men as Hess in your ranks."

Few last words are more famous than these: "Don't worry. I've been driving for years..." Experience is never a substitute for caution.

STATION "E", GROTON

The State Police Auxiliary of this area has closed its meetings for the rest of the summer. Plans are being made for future summer activities in the field.

The driving education class of the Norwich YMCA heard an instructive talk given by Off. Bellefleur.

Lieut. Klocker, of "HQ" Fire Marshal's Division, gave a talk at the Salem Volunteer Fire Co. A film showing various methods of combating different types of fires and describing the various uses of chemicals was used.

Off. P. Hickey was one of the judges at the truck rodeo held at Ocean Beach.

Lieut. Mackenzie accepted a portable Iron Lung for our station. This was presented by the New London County Vulture 743, Forty and Eight, American Legion.

Officers J. Smith and Off. Fitzgerald enjoyed a vacation at their favorite spot, Sun Canyon, in New York State.

SPW Boland has returned to active duty with the U.S. Navy. She will be missed at this station.

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NORWICH CLUBS GET WARNING ON INDECENT SHOWS

All clubs in Norwich were given written notice last week by Chief of Police John K. Quinn that the department will not tolerate indecent shows of any kind. In a letter to each of the organizations, Chief Quinn noted the police will be ordered to drop in periodically at the clubs to make certain the edict is enforced.

His public warning came on the heels of a week end raid by state police on The Silver Dollar, a dine and dance place in Taftville. There the state police arrested the proprietors of the place and a 16 year old girl accused of doing an immoral dance.

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Recently, New London Police Court Judge Isser Gruskin eyed John McDonough

rather severely when he appeared before him on an intoxication charge.

"When you were in here a week ago" said the judge, "you told me that if you came back again soon to send you to jail. What have you got to say?"

"Well, your honor," said McDonough, "I was walking along Franklin St. and I noticed that the grass hadn't been cut since I got out. Now, if you send me back to jail I think I can clean up the situation.

Judge Gruskin appeared interested.

"How long do you think you'll need?" he asked.

"Ten days ought to do it," replied McDonough.

"Ten days it is," said the judge, and McDonough went happily back to jail.

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STATION "F", WESTBROOK

On May 23, 1951 at the Castlebrook Inn, Westbrook, Captain Carroll E. Shaw was tendered a testimonial dinner. Among the distinguished guests were George Conway, Attorney General; Comm. Edward J. Hickey; States Attorney Bernard A. Kosicki; Edward Lyman Bill, New York Publisher; C. D. Batchelor, Cartoonist for the Daily News; Judge James J. Kelly, Middletown and Benjamin M. Schlossbach, who acted as Toastmaster.

The Captain received a gift from Warren B. Chadbourne, representing S.P. O.R.T., and also from State Policewoman Kathryn B. Haggerty, formally presenting the gift from the personnel of Station "F".

C. D. Batchelor presented the Captain with a portrait which he had drawn of him.

A splendid dinner was served, and dancing was enjoyed by the many friends of the Captain in attendance.

The last month this barracks was busy with many routine police matters. Accidents were more numerous, but this increase is perhaps due to the fact that traffic is much heavier than usual due to the summer season. We have had an abnormal number of liquor violation

cases, particularly the selling of liquor to minors. However, conscientious prosecution of both the seller and the purchaser will clear up this situation.

We welcome Off. Thomas Nichols to this station. We are happy to have him with us, as he comes well recommended.

Our station schedule is producing a new group of Executive Officers. To many of them desk duty is a new experience, much of their previous service having been in the field, but to all of them the knowledge gained in this work is invaluable.

Off. John Wollschlager returned from vacation recently, after having motored through Canada; Off. Suchanek, as is his custom, spent his vacation in Maine, angling for the big ones.

Officers Moran and Cludinski received a letter of commendation from a local physician. The doctor was impressed with the dispatch that the officers evidenced in the handling of a recent accident which required our ambulance at the scene.

Incidentally, Off. Cludinski, together with Off. George Baldwin, is now sporting a "crew" cut. These two officers look with sympathy at the more conservative members of the personnel these warm days. We're wondering if their new hair style had the approval of their distaff side.

Cutting a dashing figure on local golf courses, our Dispatcher Charles Havens promises that when his golf game is as sharp as his clothing, he will be in a position to challenge one and all.

By this time next month we will be up to our necks in work. Our Commanding Officer will furnish the impetus to get the work done, and reports from the Westbrook area next month will state that the situation is well in hand.

Dr. "Bill" Ames, of Essex, sent in a complimentary letter last month which made all of us at "F" rather happy. In this territory, people are grateful for many of the services rendered, but as most of them are transients, and especially in the vacation season, are apt to put off writing such letters. This one, however, is from a permanent resident and is much appreciated:

"I would like to express my admira-



tion and gratitude for the way the two officers handled things at the Blaney accident on Bokum Road. I am well accustomed to the fine performance of the State Police, but have never had the opportunity of seeing a similar situation handled in such an excellent manner. I thought it only proper to make some mention of the fine work the men did."

Thank you very much, Doctor. Busy as you are we do appreciate your taking time to give us a lift.

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STATION "G", WESTPORT

On May 16, Sgt. Frank Bennett and Off. William Shafer were guests of honor at a testimonial dinner at the Stirrup Cup Restaurant, in Wilton, tendered by the personnel of Sta. "G". A fine program was arranged by the committee in charge--Offs. Walter Abel and Joe Sullivan. Speeches were excellent--very short--food wonderful and entertainment was tops. Feature of the evening was Magician Robert Sherman, who has developed some of the outstanding acts seen on the professional stage. He displayed his ability to the satisfaction of all, using as prop men Off. Leo Dymkoski and Sgt. William Sullivan. Those present were amazed at the acts and the prop men were completely mystified. Sidelights of the affair were extemporaneous speeches by Off. Emil Struzik and Arthur Pfeifer.

A new bank has opened in Wilton and the alarm is connected direct to Sta. "G". It has been in operation only two weeks but in that time we have made five false runs to the bank as the alarm circuit has been opened due to failure of the electrical circuit. These false runs do not bother us at all but we do hope that it functions as well if and when the vault is really broken into.

Numbered among the useful gadgets of recent times is the zipper. Many people would rather have them than any other type of fastener. Not so our Lt. John Hanusovsky. Recently he made arrange-

ments to raid 3 or 4 places in Norwalk and after giving final instructions as to the zero hour, etc., he sent the other groups on their way. As a last thought before he himself left, he decided to go the "The Room" and shortly afterward found that the usually reliable zipper had ceased to function. Father Time kept marching on and the zero hour for the raids came closer and closer and our John was in no condition to go araiding. With the aid of a few safety pins he was able to make hasty repairs and join his group at the last minute. In the future we suspect that he will have his tailor furnish his suits with the old faithful buttons.

During the winter months a great number of our personnel purchased homes and now with the spring planting season here conversation has turned to horticultural theories. The various schools of thought as to how to plant grass, what variety to use, how to fertilize it, whether to cut it, whether to rake it, and even whether to have grass at all, all these questions are popular items of dinner table conversation. In this corner we look forward to the fall, when if everything goes according to schedule they will all be tearing up the spring lawns to get the advantages of a fall seeded lawn. The marks of battle with the elements are also beginning to show as each displays to the others the calluses that have formed on their hands as a result of this work. Ah, the glory of owning your own home! Nice stuff if you can afford it, financially, physically, and mentally. Those of us without homes of our own now look with envy at those who are in the home-owner class. Could be that a year or so from now they will look with envy at us rent-payers.

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STATION "H", HARTFORD

On June 3 a little birdie informed the barracks that some persons had broken into Burrill's Wayside Market in Wapping. The birdie called at 7:00 a.m. Officers McCormick, Sterniak and

V. O'Brien were dispatched to the scene by radio, along with Officer Olson, who was en route from his home to the Barracks. At 7:15 a.m. Officer McCormick called from the scene and stated that he had apprehended three young men as they were about to flee the scene. Within ten minutes after the original radio dispatch, Officers Sterniak, V. O'Brien, Olson and Stephenson of Station "C", were at the scene. Joseph M. Fennessey, Richard P. Zeolla and Robert J. Zeolla, all of Jamaica Plains, Mass. were found with their pockets filled with watches, cigarette lighters, gum, etc. They stated that they had been in NYC for the weekend, spent all of their money and broke into the store as they needed money for gasoline. All were charged with Breaking, Entering and Theft, and appeared before the South Windsor Town Court on June 4 where they were bound over to Superior Court. Officer McCormick, in explaining the long time it took him to get to the scene, stated that he had a flat tire en route which caused his great delay?????

At 11:50 p.m. June 2 Officer Simon, acting Executive Officer at "H", received a call from Officer Ingvertsen of Farmington, who stated that a large window had been broken by occupants of a car. He furnished the registration number. At 12:10 a.m. June 3, Det. Smith of Bristol reported similiar window-breaking episodes in Bristol. Off. Simon furnished Det. Smith the registration number he had obtained from Farmington. At 12:25 a.m. Officer Adam Klimek, Lionel Martel and Carl Suchodolski in a Bristol Police Cruiser apprehended Herbert A. Dickman, 23, Unionville Ave. and Robert Dietzko, age 23, Forestville Ave., both of Plainville, riding in a car. On this car were the numerals seen by a witness at the Farmington job, which Off. Ingvertsen gave to Off. Simon. In the car they found a large supply of ammunition, consisting of small stones and a sling shot. They were taken to the Bristol Police Station where they were questioned by Chief Crowley, Off. Ingvertsen, Off. Swicklas of Station "L" and various Bristol officers. Dickman admitted that they were responsible for about 92 window-smashing

incidents in Hartford, Litchfield, and New Haven Counties. Cost of repairs for the broken windows will run into thousands of dollars, as only large picture or show windows were picked as targets. The reason for breaking the windows was "just to have some fun." Both accused now stand charged with destruction of private property and possession of a dangerous weapon. We wish to congratulate all officers and departments concerned for doing a wonderful job.

On June 5 Officer Roy Paige entered the Hartford Hospital to have an operation. Hurry home, Roy.

We are happy to see Lieut. "Bill" Gruber back on the job after his extended illness.

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STATION "I", BETHANY

Wedding bells are about to ring for another member of Station "I". Officer James Kingston, the notorious Lynx hunter, has been tracking down a bride. Yep, he left the wilds of Shelton and Seymour and abandoned his detail and the Lynx. He is about to say I DO to Miss Peggy Conners, of Ansonia, daughter of Police Officer Conners, of the Ansonia Police Department. This wedding will take place in Ansonia. Oh well, boys will be boys!

ATTENTION, GIRLS.....FOR GIRLS ONLY  
 .....OTHERS NEED NOT READ.....STATION "I" at Bethany has two more very eligible bachelors, Edwin Puester and Joseph Jasonis. Both are unattached and reputed to be men of means with great possibilities for any woman. Their photos, fingerprints, addresses, and telephone numbers will be mailed on request as a service with no charge. On the other hand, applicants should file their photos, fingerprints, etc. with Off. Thomas Duma, Station "I" matchmaker. Sealed bids must be in the mail before July 31, 1951, with an enclosed check for 20% of the amount of bid.

It's an ill wind that blows in the Valley these days. Off. Thomas Leonard

has been laid up with a bad heel but is now back to work, still somewhat crippled from his illness.

At this time the Personnel at Station "I" wish to extend to Mrs. Lane and daughter Marge our sincere sympathy on the loss of Chief Lane, of the Wallingford Police Department. Chief Lane was an able and capable police officer who served the people of Wallingford well, and who always gave to the members of this department the fullest cooperation.

That voice #446 on our Station Radio is Marguerite Paike, of Woodbridge, our latest addition to the stenographic staff.

It seems like old times to have the State Police Auxiliaries riding evenings and dispatching. They are welcome. All appear to be high type chaps who are willing to help out where they can.

Off. Edward Steele moved into his new home recently. Ed could not stand the cats fighting in his old neighborhood. They disturbed his sleep so much that he built his new house several miles away.

Have you read, Washington Confidential, Chicago Confidential, and New York Confidential? If not, the books are worth your attention. Congratulations to Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer for their frankness and the expose of the rackets.

Officers James Lenihan and John Sweeney are our delegates to the State Police Convention at Norwich.

Our friend Bob Halpin at the Bethany Airport was recently commissioned as a Major in the United States Army and is busily engaged training pilots.

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STATION "K", COLCHESTER

Now that summer is here and schools are finished, we expect to keep busier than ever. Our State Police Auxiliary School is also out for the summer and the men enjoy learning police business in the field.

The historic town of Lebanon is again planning to have the annual jamboree on the Village Green. This village is very

proud of its Green as George Washington marched his troops here and his office still stands. It is always interesting to hear the old-timers in the town talk of the days when the population of the town was almost double its present census.

Officer Larizzo has finally mastered the motorcycle, having had two recent traffic details. He no longer turns white at the thought of riding. Keep it up, "Murph"!

Both Officer Brescia and Disp. Adams are busy building their homes, the former in New Britain and the latter in Portland.

Officer and Mrs. Frank LaForge were invited to be chaperons at the senior prom at Rockville High School recently. Francis, their son, is in the graduating class this year and has made plans to attend U Conn in the fall.

For sale: One large power mower, vintage 1910, slightly abused. Would also make good roller or moving machine. See Officer Feegel.

Sergeant McAuliffe finally decided that the only way to be sure of transportation was to buy Howard a car of his own. Papa has been busy putting the new vehicle in good mechanical order. The sergeant is now waiting patiently for his own CADILLAC to return from Maine. Five vehicles in the family now.

Lieutenant Rundle and the boys are proud of "Lazy K's" flowers and lawn. We have Lois Miller and the mechanics to thank in that order.

Wanted: One driving instructor for Mrs. Bill Ackerman whose husband refuses to teach her to drive the car he bought for her.

Dispatcher Tasker and our clerk, Mary Webster, are spending their vacation in Florida with Norm's mother.

Officer Donohue is busy talking about getting the O'Donohue Castle ready for the summer season. Volunteers accepted.

Speaking of the summer season, Officer Fersch is longingly eyeing the new Cris Craft catalogue. Never satisfied.

Off. Fred Feegel, on routine patrol recently through East Hampton, spotted three foreign looking men and a boy standing on the corner of the town's main intersection and soon learned that

they had been there 24 hours with no one bothering to ask why. It took Freddie's curiosity to bring out this story which is one of frustration and homesickness. As Freddie approached, the trio appeared to be frightened and the older man who appeared about 50 years of age, replied in Spanish when Freddie sought to ascertain their troubles. As the man rattled on, the other two joined in. There stood Freddie amazed and nonplussed. None of the trio could speak a word of English.

After searching a rope bound old suitcase they had with them, Freddie used sign language to get them into his car and took them to the High School where he found a teacher who could speak to them in Spanish, but he was unable to understand their accent. They were without any idea who they were or their mission in town and the alert Freddie took them to a native South American who resides on Main Street in East Hampton and she was able to learn that they were Porto Ricans in this country only a few months, had arrived in East Hampton the day previous from New York as a hotel proprietor had hired them for a summer job at Lake Pocotapaug. The interpreter learned that they did not like the work, it was not up to their expectation and they wanted to go back to Brooklyn because they were homesick. What a place - Brooklyn - when you are homesick!

After Freddie confirmed this story with the manager of the hotel, he took them back to the corner and in a nearby drug store they bought New York bus tickets but not before much explaining and gesturing by the policeman. While they were waiting for the bus they were offered food by another staunch citizen of East Hampton, former State Comptroller, "Deke" Thatcher. For the first time a smile spread across the older man's face. He knew one work of English, "eat." Then at last the trio learned why the Greyhounds had zipped by them for 24 hours. The buses passing through East Hampton don't stop as they do in Brooklyn - they have to be flagged down, and then only stop when they spot a State Police car.

Our congratulations to Freddie for rendering courteous and efficient ser-

vice to the trio in distress!

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STATION "L", LITCHFIELD

All good things must come to an end. On May 26, Miss Mary Sherlock became the bride of Officer Albert Kovach, of Station "I". From all reports, a fine time was enjoyed by all attending the affair. The newlyweds must really be enjoying their seclusion, as we here at Station "L", haven't even received a post card.

Four-year-old John Falvey, 3rd, who attended the wedding with his Dad and Mom, is following in his Dad's footsteps. Before the ceremony was over, he was heard bellowing, "I want to kiss the bride."

Officer John George Swicklas and Wilbur "Tex" Calkins were recent guests at the summer residence of Officer Zeke "George" Hawley, at the "Clam Shell" out on Long Island. We understand that the boys had quite a time digging for clams ---- or so they say.

Rumor has it that Officers Jack Swicklas and Al "Buddy" Thompson will soon be celebrating their anniversary. Thompson is going to take care of all arrangements, per Swicklas.

Sal Savoia, able dispatcher here at Station "L", postcards from Miami, Fla., "Spending a pleasant vacation"

Our pretty and efficient clerk, Miss Clara Toce, spent her recent vacation on a motor tour to New Orleans, La. ----- How do they do it?

Our many thanks to the young 16-year-old lad, who, through his alertness and quick action, was able to obtain the registration number of the vehicle used by the "Window Breakers" and bring about their arrest by the Bristol Police. Officer John Swicklas can now relax and get ready to close out those many cases relative to broken windows.

Off. John Falvey is keeping his fingers crossed, as soon there will be a fourth at the Falvey residence. Good luck, from the gang.

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

Litchfield, Conn.  
May 22, 1951

Dear Lt. Casey and Off. Duren:

On behalf of first grade of Bantam School, I wish to thank you for the very fine way in which you received my pupils and parents.

We certainly enjoyed our visit and learned a great deal.

I am so glad you stressed the fact about the "cop" as our friend. We work on that all the time.

We have 3 groups in our room.

Children who ride on busses.

Children who walk home west, and those who go up hill to wait for "John." He is so kind and careful of all pupils and so many parents of pupils in 1st grade depend on him. Our motto is "Look for John". If he isn't there I instruct them to look and listen well before crossing. We also worked on a story of "riding with strangers".

They commented on both these facts when we returned to school.

Thanks again for your time and kindness.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mae Concannon  
Teacher

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Thank you sincerely for your kind expression of sympathy. It was deeply appreciated and is gratefully acknowledged.

Mrs. John Kovach and Family

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SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Officer Leo Dymkoski, assigned to Governor John Lodge, is a selected member of the Conn. State Police teams to go to Wakefield but his duties in the closing days of the regular legislative session have forced him to miss the early practice sessions at the Hartford Gun Club in West Hartford.

Capt. Leo Mulcahy was a proud parent the other morning. Reported to everyone within hearing that his son pitched and won his first Little League game 11-1 the night before.

Lieut. William Gruber has returned to light duty in Photography. All wish him continued and speedy complete recovery following his recent hospitalization.

State Policewomen Haggerty, Briggs, Scoville, Kenyon and Miller have been practicing with the other departmental representatives for the forthcoming Wakefield, Mass. pistol matches.

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HEADQUARTERS MIRROR

THE CRUCIAL TEST...The most important single problem which confronts us today in this department is whether the unsuccessful result of our efforts to change the existing retirement plan for this department will affect the attitude, efficiency and morale of the organization. It is a challenge to each and every one of us. Let's not be found wanting. The organization that works together, plays together, fights together, will win. It is nice to win, but after all we're doing pretty well. With the exception of Rhode Island which has a straight 20 year retirement plan, nearly all the regular state police forces of the country having 20 years also have an age requirement and the usual compulsory age for retirement is 50. Then again, many opponents believe that retirement should depend upon physical health, mental alertness of the individual in question as well as his usefulness to the organization. These are factors in setting age requirements in addition to years of service. It behooves all of us to keep cool, calm and collected.

Remember Insp. William Kelly from the Canadian Mounted Police who visited with us for a period of time and presented the Youth Program? He is now assigned by R.C.M.P. to England. Good luck, Inspector Kelly!!

The many friends of Captain Joseph

Driscoll, New York City Police Department, will be pleased to learn that he now heads the Statistical and Criminal Identification Bureau at Headquarters.

Recently promoted to Deputy Chief Inspector is another friend of the department, Michael E. J. Ledden, 19th Division.

Inspector Frankie Philips, another Connecticut favorite, now commands Central Office Bureaus and Squads.

Nice going "Boys!"

Recent enforcement activities have brought forth a number of letters, some critical, a few complimentary, none disturbing, but one very encouraging. Here are some excerpts from it:

"We citizens of Connecticut have been most fortunate in having a state police department.....especially because it didn't take a crime investigation to build a fire under your outfit - the fire was always there!....."

"Incidentally, you might be interested to know that our boys - management and union - got together a few months ago and cleaned out a little gambling racket in our place which they say took about \$500 per week out of some of our 325 employees. There are a number of interesting angles to our story which might make it worth while for you to drop in and talk to our people who handled the situation, on the chance you might pick up something that would help in solving similar problems. The leader of the racket is now putting his money into grinding equipment and doing overtime work at home, some of it for our company. They tell me also that the boys are thanking their lucky stars as they read in the newspapers what's going on and realize that we are free and clear. Everybody's happy!!"

We are planning to get this formula in the interest of crime prevention.

The recent announcement of the marriage in San Diego, Calif. of Helen Breault, formerly CSP Division of Accounts to Leo M. Farrot Jr., of San Diego, pleases all at Headquarters. Helen left CSP for the Marines on July 22, 1943, and her vacation trips home always meant a visit to Headquarters. Come on East with Leo this summer, Helen, and give us all a chance to "kiss the

bride".

Another popular Cupid victory last month - "Al" Kovack, Station "I", and Mary Sherlock, Station "L". A grand reception in Torrington followed the ceremony. Every good wish to our new home builders.

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#### VOX-COP - BIMONTHLY

Effective July 1, 1951, Vox-Cop will be issued bimonthly. Budgetary restrictions compel this change until further notice.

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#### THE FORMERLY FAMOUS

Now and again The United Press gets to wondering what has happened to people who used to be in the headlines. Following are the results of the U.P.'s latest nostalgia:

John T. Scopes, Tennessee school teacher, was found guilty in 1925 of teaching evolution in the trial that was a courtroom duel between William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow. Scopes now is a geologist for a Louisiana gas company in Shreveport.

Clarence Chamberlin, aviator, set a long-distance trans-Atlantic record from New York to Germany in 1932. He now lives on a farm in Shelton, Conn., and is an automobile distributor.

Douglas Corrigan became briefly famous as "Wrong Way Corrigan" in 1938 when he "mistakenly" flew in the wrong direction from New York and ended in Ireland instead of Los Angeles. Eight years later he ran for Senator from California on the Prohibition ticket. Now he is an unemployed test pilot on the West Coast.

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Fifty-five police officers from 20 states and Canada attended a three-week police traffic training course April 23 to May 11 at the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, in Evanston, Ill.

THINK THINK THINK

This bulletin issued by Lieutenant Mackenzie, Station "E", Groton merits the attention of every member of C.S.P.

We're very late this month - for several reasons. As a matter of fact, some of the reasons make us wonder if it is worth the effort. At least, that's a train of thought. But then we make up our minds--for in the final analysis, isn't adversity the very foundation of success? The individual who has everything handed to him on a silver platter is never really a success. He merely accepts the success of his forbears and claims it as his own. Reverses build determination; reverses build character; two vital ingredients in the formula of success! So, with our train back on the right track, we go ahead.

During the past week we were again complimented by a luncheon visit with Prosecuting Attorney Edward C. Hamill of the Common Pleas Court. A subsequent chat with him elicited some very interesting information which he has given permission to pass on to the personnel. The subject matter deals with Speeding vs. Reckless Driving, which has always been a bone of contention and source of argument between traffic law enforcement and accident investigating officers. "First," says Mr. Hamill, "physical evidence at the scene of an accident, such as brake marks, tire burns, damage to vehicle or other objects, is not conclusive evidence of the speed of the offending vehicle. Because of this fact, I do not like to have appealed cases in my court which originally charged speeding, with no more evidence to support the charge than brake marks, etc. I think these operators should be charged with Reckless Driving", he stated. Mr. Hamill's attention was then directed to the many one-car accidents where no one outside the vehicle is exposed to danger. His answer was very illuminating and informative.

"If you will read the first sentence of Sec. 2408", said the Prosecutor, "and just stop - when you come to the first period, you will immediately perceive that you do not need another car, another person, or another anything to prove a case of Reckless Driving against the operator in a one-car accident. The elements which construe Reckless Driving are all there", he said. "The width, traffic, and use of such highway, the intersection of streets and weather conditions are these elements", quoted Mr. Hamill, "and all that it is necessary to prove is that these particular provisions, in part or in whole, have been violated by the offending operator and vehicle."

So, there you are, gentlemen. Remember, these are the views of one prosecutor. They do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the entire judiciary. It's all food for thought, however - and what we all need to do these days is

T H I N K

CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE SALARY BRACKETS

Effective July 1, 1951

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|  | PRESENT BRACKETS                     | NEW BRACKETS                            |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| S.P. Major                             | 6000 - 7200                          | 6540 - 7740                             |
| S.P. Captain                           | 5160 - 6120                          | 5400 - 6600                             |
| S.P. Captain (Field)                   | 4440 - 5400                          | 4980 - 5940                             |
| S.P. Lieutenant                        | 3840 - 4560                          | 4020 - 4920                             |
| S.P. Theater Inspector                 | 3300 - 4020                          | 3720 - 4440                             |
| S.P. Sergeant                          | 3120 - 3840                          | 3600 - 4320                             |
| S.P. Detective Sergeant                | 3120 - 3840                          | 3600 - 4320                             |
| S.P. Detective                         | 2820 - 3660                          | 3120 - 4020                             |
| S.P. Patrolman                         | 2520 - 3480                          | 2880 - 3840                             |
| State Policewoman                      | 2520 - 3480                          | 2880 - 3840                             |
| S.P. Patrolman Trainee                 | 1860 - 2340                          | 2160 - 2640                             |
|  | (Trainees are now appointed at 2100) | (Trainee appointments to be at maximum) |
| S.P. Pat. (Gov. Chauffeur & Bodyguard) | 3120 - 3840                          | 3600 - 4320                             |

The October 1, 1950 cost of living adjustment of \$240 to those earning less than \$6,000 per annum and \$120.00 to those earning more than \$6,000 is in addition to these brackets.

No deductions for subsistence, transportation or uniforms, etc., are made from these brackets.

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THE OFFICIAL AUTOPSY

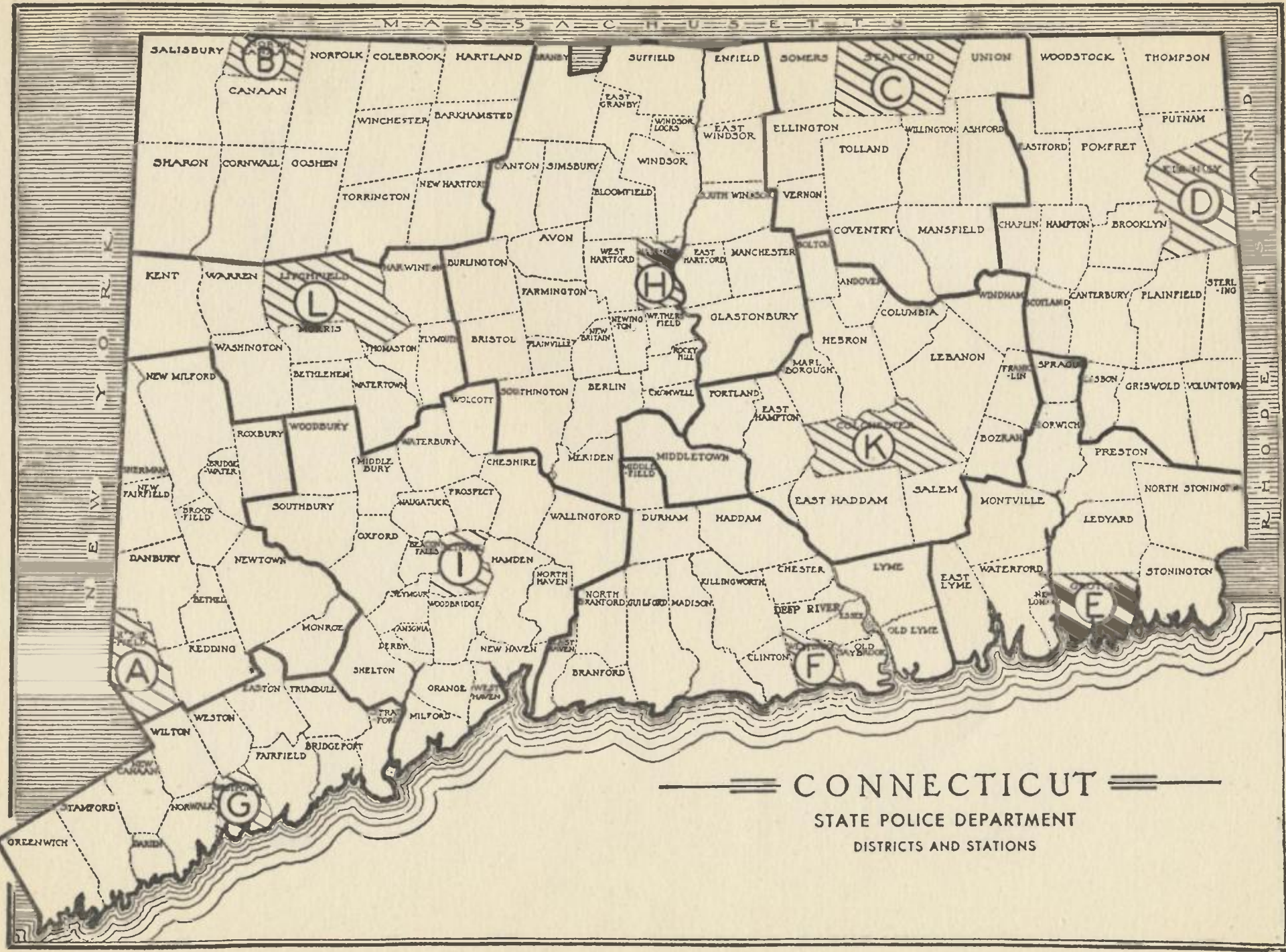
Despite the many post-mortems as to what happened to the two important State Police bills in the closing hours of the 1951 General Assembly the official record now discloses the House late that evening passed the increased salary brackets for the State Police and sent it to the Senate, which body passed it also before adjournment thus adding 65.7% in raises to the State Police since 1939. (The 1951 increases were given only to the State Police.)

The Senate just before adjournment passed several bills including the 20 year state police retirement, then it went to the House with several other bills. While the Senate was taking action on these bills the House prior to receipt of the several Senate Bills including our 20 year bill adopted the

rule that nothing could be considered by them other than business pertaining to Civil Defense. With the arrival of the several bills including our 20 year bill, House Majority Leader Mr. LaBelle, Manchester, attempted to secure suspension of the rule not only to consider our 20 year bill but teachers salaries, unemployment compensation and classifications. Each time Mr. LaBelle's motion to suspend the rules was defeated. Then the 20 year bill was brought up again by Mr. LaBelle, the vote result being in doubt, a standing vote was taken and the result, 153 against suspension with 79 for suspension.

In fairness to everyone concerned Vox-Cop has carefully explored this matter and reports the above from the official records. FINEM RESPICE!





CONNECTICUT  
 STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
 DISTRICTS AND STATIONS