

Vox Cop

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CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT



EDWARD J. HICKEY
Commissioner

JULY - AUGUST, 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."

By The
Yankee  *Clipper*

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1951

"I AM AN AMERICAN" MEANS

*"I AM HEIR TO THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF LIBERTY:
THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF RELIGION—
THE RIGHT TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITY WITH MY FELLOWS—
THE RIGHT TO WORK AND PLAY AND GO WHERE I WILL."*



BUT WITH THOSE RIGHTS GOES THE DUTY TO MAINTAIN AND
EXTEND THEM— BY DISCHARGING THE OBLIGATION TO MY
COUNTRY OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP, AND TO MY FAMILY OF
PROVIDING FOR THEIR CURRENT AND FUTURE NEEDS.
IF I DO MY INDIVIDUAL BEST TO PERFORM THAT DUTY, I CAN
SAY— WITH PERSONAL PRIDE AS WELL AS PRIDE IN MY
COUNTRY— "I AM AN AMERICAN."

(The Stafford Press)

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The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was born in Washington and received his first scholastic degree—of which he now holds an imposing array—from George Washington University in 1916. He is an attorney and a member of the bar for the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court. In 1917 he entered the Department of Justice as an assistant to the Attorney General and two years later became assistant director of the Bureau of Investigation. He has been director since 1924. Mr. Hoover is a trustee of George Washington University, a member of the National Board of Directors of Boys Club of America, a member of the national committee on public Relations of the Boy Scouts of America and a life member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He is a Presbyterian, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. Mr. Hoover is a world authority on the detection and suppression of crime and is the author of numerous books and articles on this subject.

Crime Can Be Defeated!

Many communities in the nation are today experiencing serious breakdowns in law and order. Gambling flourishes, crime rates are high, corruption is rampant. Recent exposures, such as that by the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, have revealed deep fissures of immorality in contemporary society.

These incidents of crime are bad—but the real tragedy is that this situation could exist without the people in the community taking remedial action. Criminals are identified, their nefarious activities exposed. Some citizens are shocked; just think, these things are happening! We didn't know about it! Other citizens apparently are just not interested. That crime exists in their community is not a surprise. Oh, no. But, they say, we simply let it go, we took no action to suppress it.

This state of civic irresponsibility is most serious—and not in the American tradition. The strength of free government rests on the ability of the citizenry, through its own efforts, to eradicate evil. This is bedrock Americanism: the spirit of the New England town meeting. The problem is faced directly, and the community, in common action, rolls up its sleeves and puts its own house in order.

Crime, whatever its form, cannot stand the wrath of a vigilant citizenry. The criminal operates underground, in

the dark, unlighted recesses of society. Public apathy, lack of interest, civic irresponsibility: these provide excellent cover and shade him from the glaring light of inquiry. The extent of crime in any community, in large measure, is in direct proportion to the interest manifested by the citizens in the conduct of civic affairs.

Too frequently we have alibis. "Why," a citizen will say, "we have a law enforcement agency. That's its responsibility. I don't know anything about crime." Indeed, every community has a law enforcement agency. And that agency, with rare exceptions, is doing good work. But these officers simply cannot do the job alone—especially when, in some instances, the community allows them to be underpaid, under-equipped, and undertrained. They need the assistance of every single citizen: in obeying the laws, promptly reporting violations, refusing to compromise with illegality. If each citizen made fighting crime "his business," this great sea of immorality would suddenly dry up.

The answer lies, not in more laws, but in the proper enforcement of existing statutes.

Moreover, the answer does not lie exclusively with Federal law enforcement agencies. The primary responsibility is on the local level—with you.

The FBI is today cooperating, in every possible way, with local law enforcement. The FBI Laboratory, the Identification Division, the FBI National Academy are all at the service of the local authorities. The function of a Federal law enforcement agency, however, is to lend assistance—never to usurp local functions. Local law enforcement, if properly supported by the citizens, can handle the problem; there is no need for a national police. This is contrary to the American tradition. I stand irrevocably against any such proposition.

How, then, can America meet the raging tide of criminality? By concerted action: in the home, the school, the church, the newspaper, the law enforcement agency. All must work together; the task is too great for one alone. If one falters, the others will be weakened. The individual citizen must be aroused to a full awareness of his civic responsibilities.

A renewed dedication to the tenets of democratic behavior: this must be our answer. This is the spirit of New England's town meetings at work. To this spirit, the nation must today pledge itself.

(The Hartford Times)

Delaware's Bulwark Against Crime

So efficiently and unobtrusively does the Delaware State Police Department go about the conduct of its affairs that the average visitor travelling the state's highways and byways, and the local citizen, whose chief contact with it lies in a hasty glance at newspaper headlines telling of transgressors apprehended and services rendered, is scarcely aware of its operations. Yet, in it, little Delaware has added further laurels to its title of "The First State" by ranking as one of the finest in law enforcement. Tangible proof of this status is demonstrated by the fact that during the year 1950 the Delaware State Police Department received from the National Association of Chiefs of Police an award for outstanding achievement in the field of traffic law enforcement; and in 1947, representatives of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were sent here to observe and study the Department's training program.

The present-day Delaware State Police Department consists of several coordinating and cooperating divisions. Its actual basis was laid in 1919, when a single officer was employed by the State Highway Department to patrol the Philadelphia Pike. With the increase of paved roads in the state, this number was gradually enlarged; however, the principal task of these early employees was the checking of trucks, in order to protect the state's highways.

The organization from which the Delaware State Police Department as it now exists developed came into being in 1923, by virtue of an Act passed by the General Assembly of Delaware, creating the State Highway Police, under the control of the State Highway Department. Through the provisions of this law, a training school was established, thus providing the ground work from which evolved the present modern system of training the contemporary Delaware State Trooper.

The State Trooper of today, in his familiar blue and buff uniform, embody-

ing the state colors, is a far cry from the farcical creature lampooned in the comic strips, whose manner of crime detection was the injudicious wielding of a night-stick. Five of the present members of the Department are graduates of the National Academy conducted by the F.B.I. in Washington; three are graduates of Northwestern University Traffic Institute; and twelve are graduates of the Harvard Seminar of Legal Medicine, conducted at Harvard University.

Every applicant aspiring to become a member of the Delaware State Police must pass a series of examinations, both mental and physical, as well as a thorough check of character and background, before he is considered. Upon qualification in these respects, the recruit is then given eighteen weeks intensive training in all branches of police work before being assigned to actual duty in the company of an experienced officer. The ensuing two years constitute a period of probation; if his work proves satisfactory during this interval, he then assumes the rank of Trooper.

However, training does not come to an abrupt stop at this point. Each month, every member of the Department, thoroughly trained in the use of firearms, riot guns, machine guns and gas guns, must qualify in their operation.

Each year, all members are required to augment their previously acquired knowledge through in-service training covering a wide range of subjects, bringing to the officers the latest trends in traffic law enforcement, and the most recent methods of scientific crime detection. In 1950, civil defense was the basic course. Each officer received instruction and practical experience in the use of instruments to detect radiation resulting from an atomic blast, together with a course in the particular type of first-aid for injuries arising therefrom.

The facilities and equipment of the Department have kept pace with the increasingly rigid requirements for its

personnel. The first state police station was little more than a mere shed; the recently completed station of Troop No. 2, at State Road, is in all respects an example of the most modern building design, with special attention given to installations which will expedite service to the public.

The original force was equipped with motor cycles, which hampered its efforts to cope with a situation peculiar to Delaware, where, outside of metropolitan Wilmington and a few scattered communities, the entire state, which includes a large rural area, is dependent upon the State Police for its police protection and law enforcement. In order that this might be done thoroughly, Delaware became the first state to inaugurate a round-the-clock patrolling of rural areas; to cover the amount of territory involved in this widespread undertaking, the Department now has sixty motor vehicles equipped with three-way radios.

Included among these is an emergency unit, a vital item in these times, when civil defense is a primary consideration. This truck, designed to meet any emergency, is not only provided with electric generators capable of generating current for its own radio equipment, but also for supplementing permanent installations which might be damaged or destroyed by enemy action, and for emergency hospital power. It further contains a public-address system, diving equipment, fire-fighting equipment, a small arsenal, a resuscitator, full equipment for riot detail, and cooking facilities, as well as living quarters for those officers assigned to the emergency. It is armored throughout and equipped with flood lights.

In the field of civil defense, the Delaware State Police Department has done far more than prepare itself to meet conditions which might arise. The Superintendent of the State Police, Colonel Harry S. Shew, is Chief of the Police Section of Civil Defense for the State of Delaware. Under his supervision, there are now approximately 1,200 citizens under training as auxiliary police. Those enrolled in the course receive a twenty-week course in the fundamentals of police work, enabling them,

in case of emergency, to assume responsibility until the arrival of the constituted authorities.

The sphere of activity is a vast one. Driver improvement and safety education programs play an important part, since this brings about a resultant decrease in traffic accidents. Proceeding on the theory that a well-trained youthful driver is less likely to develop into an adult speed demon, Delaware is the first and only state to put into operation a driver's training program on a state-wide basis in high schools, with both classroom and road work required.

The younger generation of Delawareans also receives further guidance and education from the State Police, with emphasis on the personal approach. Lectures on varied subjects are given in all types of schools; direct contact by the small fry with those officers assigned to school traffic duty counteract the once prevalent feeling that a policeman is a grim ogre whose chief purpose is to take all the joy out of a child's life.

In 1946, a camp was established at Miller's Creek, in Sussex County, by the Delaware Association of Chiefs of Police, in order to give to boys who otherwise would be unable to do so an opportunity to enjoy two weeks of summer camp. The Delaware State Police actively support this camp, which accommodates as guests approximately 500 boys each year, feeling that such a beneficial outlet for the normal vitality of youth is important in the controlling of juvenile delinquency.

Thus, the citizens of Delaware, who are given to pointing with pride to the difference between the state's miniature size and the magnitude of its achievements, are well entitled to include in their enumerations a State Police Department which, in the relatively short period of its existence, has attained such a meritedly high standing. The only dissenting voice to this praise would be that of the feckless, reckless individual whose idea of amusement is negotiating a hairpin curve at a breath-taking speed, and others of his law-breaking ilk.

---Delaware Cavalcade

The High School Burglar

By George H. Brereton

Chief, Bureau of Identification and Investigation

(California Peace Officer)

In the early morning of December 5, 1950, a merchant patrolman in Santa Maria, California, observed a man crouching on the porch of the Santa Maria High School. Ordering the lurking figure to come down off the porch, the patrolman, Bruno J. Zemaites, noticed that as the man approached, he dropped some object into the shrubbery bordering the building. Because of the circumstances, Patrolman Zemaites started to place handcuffs on the prisoner. After one cuff was placed on his left arm, the man struck the officer and began to run. Commanding him to halt, Zemaites fired several shots, the last one of which took effect, killing the suspect.

Thus ended the busy career of Benjamin Frederick James, alias Rodney E. Blackley, whose activities as a burglar provide a remarkable illustration of the benefits of modus operandi crime reporting and the centralization of such reports where they can be made available to all California peace officers.

First Conviction

James was first arrested for a school-house burglary in Placer County in 1933. During the commission of this burglary, James took a motion picture camera--an action reflecting his tastes in loot which was to thereafter characterize many of his burglaries. Sentenced to six months in the county jail for this offense he was granted 10 years probation on condition he serve 90 days in the county jail.

His next burglary arrest occurred in 1938, at Eureka, where he was charged with the burglary of the Fortuna High School. Sentenced to San Quentin, James was paroled early in 1940 and two days after his parole, was rearrested as a parole violator in Los Angeles and returned to prison; he was discharged from prison in 1941.

Caught Again

On the morning of May 7, 1945, an alert patrolman in Chowchilla, California, noticed a truck parked near the combined high and grammar school. He made a note of the license number and on his next round discovered the truck was gone. Thereafter, when it was found the school had been burglarized, registration of the truck was traced and James was apprehended at Sonora.

He had been living at an auto court posing as an itinerant postcard photographer. He had been making frequent trips, purportedly for the purpose of photographing the scenic wonders of California. However, investigating officers felt there was more than coincidence to the circumstances of numerous school burglaries in central and northern California at about this time.

Many of the schools burglarized were attacked in a similar manner. The burglar would knock off the combination knob of the school safe, drill a hole between the knob and the handle and thereafter drive a long punch into the door, springing the locking mechanism and enabling him to open the safe.

Mania For Cameras

Found in James' possession at the time of his arrest, were two motion picture cameras, a projector, and a quantity of film. He was found to own another automobile in addition to the truck which had been used in Chowchilla; in the second car was found almost \$500.00 in currency. A punch also was found in the car which was identified as that used on the Chowchilla school safe. The orderly manner in which James had planned his burglaries was indicated by a notebook found in his possession in which the names of many small towns, usually less than 10,000 population, were listed.

James refused to admit participation in any of the burglaries, but he was convicted by a jury in Madera County and again sentenced to prison. Shortly less than five years later, on April 5, 1950, James was again discharged from prison. On May 12, 1950, the sheriff's office at Visalia broadcast APB 18 SAC reporting that an Ampro motion picture projector, model Y, serial number 25354 had been taken from the Woodlake High School.

Contra Costa Next

The sheriff's office at Martinez submitted crime report 5092, dated October 23, 1950, describing the burglary of the Acalanes Union High School near Lafayette. The burglar took tools, punches, and a hammer from the school shop and thereafter searched three offices. Although the safe combination had been knocked off, the safe had not been entered.

Two days later, the sheriff's office at

Marysville reported the burglary of the Wheatland High School. In addition to broadcasting an APB, No. 84 SAC, on October 25, 1950, crime report No. 814 was submitted to the Bureau, in which details of the modus operandi used were described. The burglar had used a drill and a punch to enter the safe and had taken currency. The trademark in the case was the extreme neatness which characterized the burglar's action.

"Mo" Established

On November 3, 1950, APB No. 111 SAC by the sheriff's office at Hanford reported the burglary of the Leopore High School. Crime report No. 1130 was submitted to the Bureau, describing the modus operandi employed. The burglar had pried door locks to gain entry to the school office, had knocked off the combination dial, punched the safe, and took some \$160 in money. The desks in the office had also been searched. There was evidence indicating the burglar had worn gloves. The broken parts of the safe had been stacked nearly inside the doorway. Upon his departure the burglar had carefully closed and locked all doors.

That same day, the sheriff's office at Jackson, by APB No. 68 SAC reported an attempted safe burglary at the Ione High School on the night of October 31. The burglar had failed to enter the safe after knocking off the combination knob and using a chisel, hammer and punch, but had taken a pair of U. S. Navy binoculars.

The sheriff's office at Martinez, in crime report No. 5133 submitted to the Bureau, described the burglary of the Crockett High School on November 5, 1950. The burglar had used a screw driver to pry open doors, had knocked off the safe combination, used a punch to enter the safe. Over five hundred dollars was taken. On November 9, 1950, the police department at Livermore, in crime report No. 100-49 described the burglary of the Livermore High School in which the same technique had been used to open the safe. Evidence indicated the burglar had worn cotton gloves--he took only money.

The San Leandro Police Department, on November 13, reported in APB No. 65 SAC the burglary of the San Leandro High School. A screw driver had been used to pry the doors and window to gain entry, and again the safe had been opened by knocking off the combination, drilling holes and drilling the locking mechanism.

Balked By Modern Safe

The next day, the police department at Vallejo reported on November 14, the burglary of the Vallejo College and High School. The suspect had entered by means of an open window, had pried the office door, knocked off the safe dial, and had punched the locking mechanism through a previously repaired hole in

the safe door. He had failed in an attempt to drill and punch another more modern safe in the office. Cash in excess of two hundred dollars was taken.

On November 21, the sheriff's office at Willows, in crime report No. 241, described the burglary of the high school at Hamilton City. The burglar had knocked off the combination, used a drill and punch, and took some \$42 in money. He had operated very neatly, locking doors behind him as he left.

The Bureau received crime report No. 41739 from the sheriff's office at Oakland, dated November 25, in which the burglary of the Amador Valley Joint Union High School at Pleasanton was described. In this case, entry to the safe had been achieved by knocking off the combination, and the burglar had ransacked the school offices.

Fast Worker

On November 28, the police department at Sebastopol described the burglary of the Sebastopol High School in APB No. 88 SAC. The safe had been drilled and punched and cash, binoculars, movie cameras, and four rolls of film were taken. That same day the Los Gatos Police Department broadcast APB No. 18 SAC describing a school burglary in that city. The safe combination knob had been knocked off and the locking mechanism punched. The burglar was careful to leave his debris in neat piles. Approximately seven hundred dollars was taken. Office drawers again had been pried open by a screw driver.

With the accumulation of information in the Bureau's files concerning the series of school burglaries, coupled with the history of James' previous method of operation, the Bureau's modus operandi technicians were convinced that James was the likely suspect, although he had not as yet been identified in connection with any of the current cases. The modus operandi was so consistent, it was decided to broadcast an all-points bulletin describing James and apprising all California peace officers of the likelihood that he might be the school house burglar. This was done November 28 in APB No. 64 SAC.

Tell-Tale Square Hole

A consistent characteristic of the aperture through which the safes' locking mechanisms were sprung was the fact that the hole was square; this it was believed was caused by insertion of a long drift punch into a drilled hole, the punch being driven far enough into the hole that the shoulders of the punch formed the shape into a square.

The following day the sheriff's office at San Jose reported the burglary of the Campbell High School. In this case, the burglar was unable to gain entry to the safe by knocking off the combination and knob and drilling the door, but secured \$205.00 from cash drawers in

the office.

The sheriff's office at Yuba City, in APB No. 18 SAC, of December 2, and in crime report No. 159, described the burglary of the high school at Live Oak in which the burglar had forced an outer door to gain entry, but had used a pass-key to enter the school office--the key was left in the door by the burglar. Again the safe dial had been knocked off and the locking mechanism punched and currency was stolen. The sheriff referred to the Bureau's bulletin concerning James, and requested a photo in an effort to connect him with this case.

Later it was learned that the night following the burglary of the high school at Sebastopol, the high school at Miranda, Humboldt County had been burglarized in a similar manner and that, on the evening of December 1, the high school at San Andreas had also been burglarized.

Marked Money Clue

On December 4, the high school at Gustine was reported burglarized. Entry had been made through an unlocked window, the safe dial knocked off, and \$1,038 (proceeds from a football game) had been taken. When the football receipts had been counted, school officials had noted that there was a \$1.00 note which had been marked with a crayon; this note was among the currency stolen.

After merchant patrolman Zemaites reported the shooting, Santa Maria police officers and representatives of the sheriff's office investigated the scene. A window of an office in the school building was open, and safes in two offices, as well as locked drawers, had been opened.

Investigating officers found a kit of burglar tools lying in the bushes where they had been dropped by the suspect when he was accosted by Zemaites. Included in the bag of tools were high-speed drills, drift punches, screw drivers, a jack hammer, several flashlights and an electric drill. When apprehended, James was wearing brown cotton gloves. In searching the surrounding area, officers found a 1942 Chevrolet sedan which was parked some distance away from the school.

Crime Did Pay--For Awhile

It was ascertained the car was registered to Benjamin F. James, and keys found on his body were used to open the car. At the police station, a complete inventory of the car's contents was made. In addition to a footlocker containing many personal effects, \$5,716 in currency was discovered; approximately \$57 was found on James' body. Also in the car was a quantity of photographic equipment, including several cans of film, a tripod, camera lenses, two 16mm motion picture cameras, and three pairs of binoculars. An oil can in the trunk of the car was found to

be filled with rolled and loose silver coins.

Papers found in the car indicated that during his last prison term, James had kept a careful record of newspaper stories describing any school burglaries--apparently with a view of planning his itinerary upon release from prison.

On December 4, officers of the Gustine Police Department learned of the Bureau's bulletin concerning James, which they had previously not received because the department was not on the State teletype system. A photograph of James was identified by business men in Gustine as that of a man who had been seen in the city on Saturday evening, December 2.

Marked Money Found

When newspaper reports of James' death at Santa Maria appeared the following day, Gustine police investigators immediately went to Santa Maria and, with the cooperation of the Santa Maria investigators, examined the money found in James' car. The \$1.00 note bearing the crayoned numbers was found to be in the money taken from James' car. Subsequently, the dial broken from the Gustine safe was sent to the Bureau's laboratory and marks thereon were positively identified as having been made by a punch which had been found in James' car.

On December 6, the Bureau broadcast APB No. 18 SAC concerning James' death and requested cooperation of all agencies in submitting any tool marks found in similar burglaries, so they could be compared with the tools found in James' effects.

Loot Returned

The Public Administrator of Santa Barbara County, Paul Grim, took possession of James' effects and, in view of the quantity of money and value of property involved, took the position that not only should every attempt be made to return any property which could be identified as loot from various schools, but that claims for money stolen and damage done to safes could be settled from the funds found in James' possession. He authorized Deputy District Attorney Thomas P. Weldon to act in his behalf.

Weldon, on February 2, 1951, requested the Bureau to cooperate in attempting to connect James with any unsolved school burglaries for which he might have been responsible in order that the victims could file claims against James' estate.

The tools and other property were forwarded to the Bureau's Sacramento office, and the Bureau was also requested to locate another vehicle which had allegedly belonged to James. It was ascertained that, in addition to the car found in Santa Maria, a 1937 Chevrolet coupe was also registered in James' name.

A Sacramento address found in James' effects was investigated, and it was learned

that after James was released from prison on April 5, 1950, he immediately visited the Sacramento address and then, shortly after, returned driving a 1937 model car. He departed again and, a month or so later, returned with a 1942 model Chevrolet.

More Loot Recovered

Further investigation enabled the Bureau's agents to locate an old friend of James in the small community of Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, where James' second car was found. This individual also had in his possession a motion picture projector, several rolls of film, a motion picture camera, a pair of field glasses, and miscellaneous tools which he claimed had belonged to James. These were surrendered to the Bureau's investigators. The motion picture projector so recovered was found to be identical with that stolen from the Woodlake High School, as reported on May 12, 1950.

Subsequent interrogation of James' friend elicited another motion picture camera, miscellaneous tools and additional photographic equipment.

Bureau agents cooperated with sheriffs and chiefs of police in jurisdictions where high school burglaries had been committed during 1950 and transported to the Bureau for examination several safe parts and other evidence which bore tool marks, for comparison with James' paraphernalia. One of the pairs of binoculars found in James' property bore the number 2819-1940. Although this number differed slightly from that originally reported (2819-40) as having been taken in the burglary of the Ione High School on the night of October 31, the glasses were subsequently identified as being identical. Hence James' responsibility for this case was established. With the permission of the Public Administrator, the binoculars were returned to the Amador County Sheriff's Office by the Bureau.

The numbers on another pair of binoculars were searched in the Bureau's property identification files and identified as those taken in the burglary of the Analy High School at Sebastopol, as reported on November 28.

Photograph Identified

A photograph of James which had been furnished by the Bureau to the Chief of Police at Los Gatos, was identified by the Los Gatos principal and several employees as that of the man who had applied for a janitor job and had loitered about the school office approximately a week before the burglary.

Tool marks made at the scene of the burglaries of the San Leandro and Gustine High Schools were compared with tools found in James' effects and positively identified as having been made by those tools.

All sheriffs and chiefs of police in jurisdictions where high school burglaries with

similar modus operandi had been reported were notified by the Bureau that the Public Administrator of Santa Barbara County was entertaining claims against James' estate on behalf of any schools that could prove he was responsible for their burglaries. Several school boards filed such claims.

James was an example of an individual who methodically followed a consistent method of operation. He had decided that the average small high school safe could be opened easily and he used a consistent method of attacking such safes. In several instances he failed to open more modern and better constructed safes in the same schools.

His passion for accumulating optical and photographic equipment, such as binoculars and motion picture cameras, was another consistent trade-mark--it will be recalled that his arrest in 1933 for a burglary at Roseville involved theft of a camera.

Many of James' burglaries were committed over a week-end, at which time many small schools had stored receipts from their Friday night or Saturday football games, and thus his loot consisted of much more currency than normally would be found in a school safe.

The similarity of his operations in 1950 to his activities prior to his arrest in 1945 was marked. He had purchased two cars, he stored his loot in his automobile, and he had accumulated large amounts of currency. In 1945, as well as in 1950, he methodically kept a list of schools, his route, and other notes indicating cool and careful planning of his burglaries.

Centralized Reports Invaluable

James' case well illustrates the value of services which the Bureau can furnish to police departments and sheriff's offices. Complete reports, reflecting the modus operandi used, when forwarded to the Bureau became the basis for selecting James as the most likely suspect despite the fact that he had never been identified at the scene of a burglary nor had any loot or burglary tools been recovered.

After his apprehension, the property found became another means of identifying him as the responsible suspect when descriptions were searched in the Bureau's property identification file. The physical evidence recovered at the scene of the burglaries became another means of identifying James when such tool marks were compared by the Bureau's criminologists with tools in James' effects.

Finally, the recovery of additional property and location of James' other auto, which was done by the Bureau's investigators and special agents, was a phase of the case which materially assisted the Santa Barbara County officials.

It is possible that not all the burglaries which James committed since his last release from prison have yet been cleared; his method-

ical manner of operating would indicate that from the date of his last release from prison until his death, James was very active. However, this case illustrates the fact that law enforcement agencies submitting detailed reports to the Bureau in compliance with Act 1904, Deering's General Laws, receive worthwhile dividends for their efforts. Because of the information which such reporting agencies submitted, many of them were enabled to clear their cases.

While the Bureau assists local law enforcement agencies in many matters not as spectacular as the James case, the story of the high school burglar is a good example of how the Bureau operates as a service agency to all California peace officers.

LOYAL SUPPORT

Thompsonville (Conn.) police are indeed fortunate in gaining the loyal support of the Thompsonville Press. We reprint with pleasure a recent editorial.

"Money spent to improve a town's police department can be a top investment. Out of it can come a reduction in crime and a saving to the local taxpayer. It is false economy and a flagrant disregard of society's rightful protection to reduce essential enforcement services.

There are six major financial leaks in many police departments--wasted manpower, improper distribution of manpower, defective recruiting, training, promotion and discipline of manpower itself and costly superfluous equipment such as obsolete patrol wagons and station houses.

The basic function of a police department is to protect life and property. There are three kinds of policemen who perform their work--the foot patrolmen, the mechanized cop who rides in a prowler car or a motorcycle and the departmental specialist, such as the detective, the fingerprint man, the safe and loft man, the policewoman and the traffic regulator. The trick of operating an efficient department lies in getting the right people into these categories and then balancing them to achieve maximum pressure on the commun-

ity's law enforcement problem.

The physical make-up of a police department depends on the type of community it serves--whether it is large or small. In a purely commercial town, such as Enfield, crime is likely to assume a mental and unobserved form--surreptitious cash thefts, juggling of books and fiscal rackets of various sorts. If the police on the beat are not on their toes, burglaries, gambling, and other crimes increase. No police department is better than the men who make it up.

An efficient police department must be measured not only in terms of money but in terms of human life. In these days, when the slightest relaxation may be a threat to our very survival, an efficient police department can be a priceless asset."

THE BRAVE SEX

Women all over the country can take pride in the dangerous mission of Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, the Virginia housewife who operated so successfully as an FBI undercover agent in the Communist party and ferreted out so many important secrets during her seven years of service. Her story, recently told to the House committee on un-American activities, was one of devotion to duty, heedless of the perils involved, and long hours of arduous work until her health broke and she was forced to quit last fall. Her rewards were meagre, outside of the satisfaction of a job well done, but her tireless research and prodigious memory were invaluable in the FBI fight to keep tabs on Red activity. Her testimony at the committee hearing was so vivid that she received a long, tremendous ovation from the throng present, unchecked by the legislators, who complimented her on her courage and patience and told her she deserved a medal for gallantry as much as most men honored on the field of battle. Hers was a magnificent contribution indeed to American security.

---Boston Post

NEW HAVEN MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NEARLY 20% TWOHILLS; DAD, 2 SONS



"Like father, like son"...and so Edward Twohill Jr., and Robert Twohill, right, have followed in the steps of their father, center, by joining the Police Department -- the first time in the history of the force that a father and two or more of his sons have served together. All three are assigned to the motorcycle squad.

Photo--Donald Fitch, New Haven Register

**First Instance of Family
of Three Serving at
Same Time**

Nearly 20 per cent of the men in the New Haven Police Department's motorcycle squad are Twohills--and all members of the same family, at that.

Patrolman Edward Twohill and his two sons, Edward Twohill Jr. and Robert Twohill, are all assigned to the 16-member motorcycle patrol.

Acting Police Chief Howard O. Young said the Twohill trio constitute the first instance of a father and two or more sons ever serving the Police Department at one time. There have been as many as four members of one family--all brothers--in the department at one time, and there have been, and still are, a number of cases of a father and one son serving on the force together, but never a case of a father and two

sons serving simultaneously.

On Traffic Squad

The eldest Twohill, who lives at 99 Ramsdell Street, has been a member of the department for the past 24 years. He is assigned to the Traffic Squad. He was formerly attached to the Howard Avenue Precinct.

Patrolman Edward Twohill Jr., 29, has been on the force for the past year and a half. A veteran of Merchant Marine service in World War II, he is assigned to the Westville Precinct. He lives at 711 State Street.

Patrolman Robert Twohill, 26, has been on the force for seven months, and works out of the Howard Avenue Precinct. He served in the Army during World War II. He makes his home with his father at the Ramsdell Street address.

---New Haven Register



Prints Of Singapore Twins

Prove They Do Differ



PETER SEOW

PAUL SEOW

SONG HOW

SONG CHENG

Anyone engaged in finger print identification for any length of time, or anyone who has made even a cursory study of the subject, knows that it is physically impossible for two fingers to bear exactly identical friction ridge patterns. The scientific acknowledgement of this fact is world-wide. Every authoritative writer from Galton to the present day has acknowledged it. So fundamentally true is it, that courts of law have long since ceased even to question it.

This basic law of Nature holds just as true for persons of multiple births (twins, triplets, quadruplets and quintuplets) as it does for those of single births. Every finger print technician knows that the ridge patterns of members of multiple births are no more identical than those of entirely unrelated persons.

The press and radio, however, some-

times overlook this fact and publish statements to the contrary. In doing so they either do not take the time to check their facts or they intentionally and wilfully ignore the scientific truth in order to be sensational.

One such incident occurred in the U.S.A. on last November 9 when the American Broadcasting Company broadcast a radio program by the Screen Guild Players titled "The Dark Mirror." The story involved a stabbing--the weapon being a knife. Investigators purportedly found the knife, and discovered a partial print on it. Investigation subsequently disclosed that the print matched that of one finger of each member of a female set of twins. In the play the court dismissed the case because the latent impression failed to disclose exactly to which twin it belonged.

The script also mentioned that some well-known expert had proved that finger



PRINT A

PRINT B

PRINT C

PRINT D

prints of twins are the same. Every finger print expert would immediately realize that the story was nothing but pure fiction, but the unfortunate part of it is, the public accepts such misleading, erroneous "tripe" as fact.

Some time ago, IAS graduate O. O. Griffiths, Officer in Charge Criminal Record Office, Singapore Police Force, sent us the finger prints and photographs of two sets of twins which had passed through his office. As was to be expected, the finger prints of each pair of young men were by no means identical.

As an experiment we are reproducing here the front view photographs of the four men and the right thumb of each. It should not be necessary to mention that Peter and Paul Seow are twins, and that Song Cheng is the twin of Song Hoh. The finger prints, however, have been mixed up. Print A is that of Peter Seow. If there is any foundation to the Screen Guild Players story that the finger prints of twins are the same, it would be easy to find the one which belongs to Paul Seow. The remaining two would then be those of the other set of twins.

Which print, B, C or D, belongs to Paul? Can you tell? Any answer would be nothing but a guess. The correct identification of prints B, C and D are correctly matched with the two sets of twins as follows:

Twin	Print
Peter Seow	A
Paul Seow	C
Song Cheng	B
Song Hoh	D

We hope the Screen Guild Players, to whom the gross errors of their November 9 performance have been pointed out, have learned to check the scripts of their writers before making such entirely false statements on the air. We also hope that the demonstration shown above in which the two sets of twins were picked at random on the other side of the globe, will prove to them how utterly ridiculous was the story in question.

---Finger Print and
Identification Magazine

CONNECTICUT THE CHARMING

With the coming of July we are in the real beginning of the vacation season. It is a good time for some of us Connecticut residents to take note of the fact that our beloved state is a true vacation state.

Its hills and woods, its charming river valleys and lovely hamlets with white colonial houses facing beautiful village greens, its salt water bathing beaches and its innumerable summer cottages--all these form the attractions which bring scores of thousands of visitors to Connecticut to pass their summer holidays.

Those of us who live here the year round may take them for granted. Our visitors do not. They come a distance --to gain the most from Connecticut's summer charm.

In a way all of this is a salutary reminder to citizens of Connecticut of the need to protect and enhance what we have. So long as any of our public waters are polluted, so long as any of our highways and vistas are desecrated with unnecessary ugliness, we have not done our full part.

---Bridgeport Post

IT HAPPENED IN NEVADA

Judge Roger Foley, a U.S. Federal judge, in 1912 was the Justice of the Peace in Tonopah, Nevada. One night there was an argument between some miners, which eventually ended in a killing. The killer was brought to justice. In trying the case, Judge Foley found there was no law covering murder. He therefore fined the culprit one dollar for disturbing the peace and ordered him to leave town. The State Legislature met shortly thereafter...and passed the present laws on murder.

TIME-----

Time is money. Of course that is why bandits when they go after money so often get time.

IT'S EASIER TO BE A SHEEP
 AND FOLLOW OTHERS AS A RULE--
 BUT NOW AND THEN IT PAYS TO BALK
 AND SHOW A TOUCH OF MULE.

HARTFORD COURANT

DANBURY'S FIREMEN ARE SULKING

The Danbury Volunteer Firemen's Association is acting like a passel of ill-mannered and sulky children. Because Governor Lodge vetoed the bill that would have permitted this and similar groups to make money on gambling, they now urge the State Firemen's Association to snub Governor Lodge and State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey. They have asked the Association to withdraw the invitations previously issued to these men to speak at the association's annual convention in Stamford next month.

This rather adolescent attitude toward the chief executive and a respected official of the State may be a partial explanation of why this organization can think of no other way of raising money except games of chance. It is customary for the Governor and the State Fire Marshal to address the firemen's convention each year. But the Danbury firemen say they want the Governor and Mr. Hickey kept off all future speakers' lists. Their members, they said, would leave the hall in which either was speaking.

But it turns out that the Danbury firemen will be spared the inconvenience, and perhaps embarrassment of marching out of the convention hall. Governor Lodge will be in Italy on vacation. State Fire Marshal Hickey will not be present either, though he intended to be there in an important capacity. As chairman of the association's committee on awards to volunteer fire companies for outstanding work during the year, Commissioner Hickey would have

Cont. Column 1 next page

BRIDGEPORT POST

BUT WHY GAMBLE?

Danbury's volunteer firemen, 350 in number, who voted to notify the state firemen's organization that they would boycott any future meeting at which either Governor John D. Lodge or State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey was present, put themselves in a rather picayune and disagreeable light. They were taking a violent and almost personal position on an issue affecting the welfare of the whole state of Connecticut, not merely the desire of a few volunteer fire companies to finance themselves with raffles and games of chance.

When Governor Lodge vetoed the bill which would have legalized such games of chance he was acting with the advice and approval of the State Police Commissioner, and both men were thinking of the welfare of the whole state and the necessity of maintaining a strong defense against the intrusion of organized gambling in Connecticut.

Not that the firemen with their carnivals and fairs would have represented organized gambling, but the fact that games of chance would be legalized in this form would be the pretext and cover under which the professional gamblers would seek to extend their activities. Governor Lodge heard long arguments pro and con this question and his final decision was that the welfare of the state demanded the veto of this bill. Naturally he wasn't thinking particularly of Danbury's volunteers.

In a great many of Connecticut's towns not big enough to have professional full-time fire departments, the

Cont. Column 2 next page

presented prizes amounting to \$5000. But yesterday he resigned from the committee,

It is too bad for the firemen. Either Mr. Lodge or Mr. Hickey could have given a pleasant talk about sportsmanship. Either might have suggested numerous ways by which the various local groups could make money without resorting to gambling. And either might also have given a few needed suggestions about adults acting like adults.

THE STAFFORD PRESS

GAMBLING

To many Governor John Lodge acted wisely in vetoing the so-called gambling bill. The gambling bill was only one of many bills passed by the legislature which have been gone over carefully by the Governor and his assistants, word for word with an effort to interpret all the intent and purpose of each bill. He has signed many bills and vetoed others.

On any controversial bill there is always tremendous pressure on the legislature before an act is passed, and then tremendous pressure on the Governor before a bill is signed.

In the case of the gambling bill, the pressure was tremendous and pressure was surely focused on the Governor. His mail was heavy pro and con and telegrams flooded the Governor's office.

This bill would have allowed religious, educational and charitable organizations to operate games of chance and raffles to raise money, and was passed by large majorities in both houses. When the bill came up to the Governor he made serious study of it and conferred with State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey and other law enforcement officers.

After getting their views, he vetoed the bill.

This was not an easy thing to do, as many respectable people and organizations saw no harm in this gambling for charity. But with the Kefauver investigation so close in the background, and the information gained there of the amplifications of gambling, it is easy to

volunteers are the major protection in this field and we should be the last to disparage their contribution. The individuals who give so much time and effort in this cause are rendering a distinct service to their neighbors, their communities and the state as a whole.

But one cannot help wondering whether any community is so poor that it cannot afford at least to furnish the housing, the apparatus, and the necessary wherewithal to keep these companies in operation even if the firemen themselves are volunteer. The payroll thus saved is the big item in any case.

Take Danbury, for example. Is a city as big as Danbury so low in its treasury that it cannot afford to see that its seven volunteer fire companies are provided with whatever they need in the way of equipment, supplies, etc., without forcing them to resort to raffles and wheels of chance to keep the companies going?

It's about time that communities as a whole recognized their responsibilities in such a matter and showed some appreciation of their volunteer firemen by furnishing the necessary backing. It would be no strain on even the smallest treasury.

see, how as a good citizen and a good Governor, Mr. Lodge could conscientiously and fearlessly veto this bill.

The Governor has certainly shown himself courageous, but right is right, and if gambling is against the public good, gambling for charity too should be stopped.

Those who like to gamble in a small way, possibly, have no understanding of how vicious the habit may become.

THE NORWICH BULLETIN

POOR LOSERS

There are times when State Police Commissioner Hickey can be expected to rush in where he isn't wanted. He is alert when it comes to backing up the law and he believes that by so doing greater respect for legal requirements are going

to be obtained.

But when it comes to forcing his presence on social affairs, or meetings where his attendance isn't needed, it is a different matter. Thus he didn't hesitate to drop the chairmanship and membership on a committee, which would have required him to make an award at a meeting of Danbury firemen, who resented his opposition to the gambling law they wanted to the extent that they wanted the invitation to him recalled.

The commissioner opposed the law because of the encouragement it would give to worse conditions. He didn't flinch on that and he will not disturb the Danbury firemen by visiting the convention in their city.

HICKEY RESIGNS FROM FIREMEN'S COMMITTEE

State Fire Marshal Hickey, criticized by volunteer firemen in Danbury early this month for opposing legalized gambling as State Police Commissioner, has resigned from the committee chairmanship which would have required his appearance at the 1951 Connecticut State Firemen's association convention.

His resignation was sent to John Alsop, vice president of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., another committee member. The retiring Chairman stated at the time of resignation, such action was taken to relieve the other members of the committee of any possible embarrassment in considering the 1951 Awards. Captain Ross Urquhart, Connecticut State Police, was named to the Committee as Hickey's successor.

The committee in question was formed by the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1949, to make awards totaling \$5,000 to volunteer fire companies throughout the state for excellence in various types of activity.

Commissioner Hickey made the first presentation of the awards, which are provided by Hartford Mutual, at the Firemen's convention in New London last year. The awards are based on performance in fire fighting, training and maintaining equipment. Only volunteer

fire departments may participate in the contest.

FIRE HEAD LAMENTS HICKEY RESIGNATION

Staffordville -- President Fred Finch of the Windham and Tolland County Firemen's Association said he thinks it is "unfortunate" action by Danbury firemen has provoked State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey into resigning from a State Firemen's Association awards committee.

While Finch said he believes Hickey has taken the "wrong attitude" in regard to his opposition to legalizing raffles and carnival games of chance at firemen's fund raising events, he said the Danbury threat to walk out if Hickey or Governor Lodge appeared at next month's state convention in Stamford "is in a way a little extreme." Finch said he thinks the proper way would be to "talk it over and not take hasty action."

He was joined in this view by Howard G. Reynolds of Eagleville, former county association president, who said "a walk-out certainly will not solve the problem," and he indicated discussion with Commissioner Hickey on his views, which, he said, seemed to have changed, might be desirable.

The Windham-Tolland organization, said President Finch, will probably discuss the matter "bluntly" at a meeting in Wauregan soon, but he is personally for moderate action, he said.

The state organization consists of all members of fire departments which pay state organization dues, and the Windham-Tolland unit includes fire department members in the two counties.

---The Hartford Times

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK IN OCTOBER

The aim of Fire Prevention Week is to eliminate fire hazards in homes and places of business and industry--and, most important to educate the public to the dangers of fire in the hope that they will protect their own lives and property.

**THE MORAL COURAGE OF
MR. HICKEY AND THE GOVERNOR**

To The Editor of The Courant:

What has happened to the country towns in Connecticut when their Senators and Representatives, in our State Legislature, will vote to legalize gambling, also extend the hours for selling liquor from 9 to 11 P.M. on Sundays? In the words of an old, popular song:

"It wa'nt in the olden days,
In the days beyond recall:
In the rare old, fair old, golden days
It wa'nt that way at all."

Have we become "lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God?" Is it not shameful enough that Connecticut is already the second wettest State in the Union?

The people of Connecticut, whether they like his veto or not, can be thankful that our Republican Governor and our State Police Commissioner had the moral fiber and courage, which the legislators lacked, to kill those corrupting measures which were voted through the Connecticut Legislature this year.

Charles Backus

Waterford

**RADIO CARS CUT DOGS OUT OF JOB AS
POLICE PATROL**

The New York City Police Department's dog patrol, which since 1906 has been operating in the Parkville section of Brooklyn, has been abolished, it was disclosed last week by Capt. James A. Haughie, commander of the Parkville station. The dogs have proved to be impractical in these days of two-way radio cars, according to Capt. Haughie.

The six dogs which made up the patrol were sent to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shelter, for proper disposal. The society said that anyone who could properly use and care for such dogs could adopt them.

Pirate, a Doberman pinscher, has been adopted by the Babylon Police Department. The others, Rex, Flash, Boots, Skipper and Flora, all Belgian shep-

herds, are still at the shelter.

Capt. Haughie said the dogs went out of use because all but one of the men trained to handle them have retired. Besides, he said, as the dogs get older they appear to be getting more vicious.

Each dog was trained for eight months and was expert in felling suspects. They usually worked with one man and would patrol alleys. Now, if they are taken in the radio cars, Capt. Haughie said, they are more often in the way.

The Parkville section, the residents of which requested the dog patrol in 1906, is made up mostly of private homes. It has an area of more than two square miles, seventy-five miles of streets and 185,000 people.

**SEX CRIME WAVE BLACKEST IN
BRITISH POLICE RECORDS**

High-level police conferences are to be held in an effort to beat the menace of sex crime--black spot of Britain's criminal records.

Though statistics show that in 1949 the post-war crime wave was receding, sexual offences were a startling exception. These figures have risen steadily since 1948 to a worst-ever total.

Last year there were more of these dangerous offenders in every age group--not excepting the "under fourteens," who showed an increase of five per cent. In the age range 21-30 the increase was ten per cent.

Cases of rape and other offences against women and girls known to the police totaled 7,574, almost three times the annual average for the years 1930-1939.

And police believe that many such cases go unreported because women and girls are reluctant to admit they have been the victims.

Measures likely to be considered in any new drive to end this menace are extra vigilance in parks and open spaces, better and later street lighting, and pressure on local authorities to help clear up the bomb sites, where many of these vicious crimes take place.

---The Shoulder Strap

BALANCING THE BOOKS

Criminals Domestic and Foreign

Estes Kefauver is a name which everyone knows, but few know how to pronounce. There are fewer still, however, who will not pronounce good the work done by the group of which he was chairman, the Senate Crime Investigating Committee. You can read all about that work in Mr. Kefauver's newly published "Crime in America."

Some may feel that the senator rather quickly capitalized on his fresh fame by resigning his chairmanship at the height of the investigation and writing a series of articles for a mass circulation magazine which pays its contributors lavishly, and now putting those articles together in a resoundingly publicized book. But whatever his main motive, and whatever his royalties, he has done a public service in familiarizing the American people with the complete findings of his committee. The hearings were reported piecemeal in the press, and some of the most dramatic phases were viewed by millions on television. But the entire picture in focus is required for judging the facts and their seriousness.

Unfortunately the senator, who has had editorial assistance from Sidney Shalett, has not written the most orderly and best proportioned book possible. He takes up city after city, region after region, gangster after gangster, giving less significant situations quite as much space as those more significant, and not rounding off and critically summarizing the whole study nearly so well as might have been done.

NO CAUSE FOR COMPLACENCY

Senator Kefauver gives it as his opinion that "although dishonest politicians and office-holders are a small minority compared with the hundreds of thousands of devoted, honest public servants, political corruption in the United States seems to have sunk to a new low." This is the most disturbing feature of the entire findings of the committee.

There is no cause for complacency in

the evidence of the existence and flourishing of gangster syndicates, with all their poisonous ramifications and their power of life and death over decent citizens. But much more harmful, really, is the tie-up between hoodlums and people elected to public office and charged with the conduct of public affairs, the application of the law, the administration of justice, and so forth.

It is horrifying, for example, to read that a mobster decided that, for the protection of his rackets and his milking of the public, it was necessary that he "have" a governor: that is, select a biddable candidate, get him nominated, get him elected, and then control him during his term of office. Can that happen here?" one asks. And Senator Kefauver comes up with proof that something very much like it did actually happen.

This is the most extreme case of many cited. Again and again the committee turned up clear indications of a link between police and gangsters, with the former taking payment from the latter to leave unmolested various abominable rackets. There are instances, too, of law enforcement officers who were (and, sometimes, apparently still are) themselves the head of the underworld in the region they are supposed to police. Moreover, there is the practice taken as conventional, whereby highly placed and reputable executives of government simply overlook gross abuses as time-hallowed usage. And lobbying comes in for some unflattering scrutiny.

CORRUPTION CANCER

The book pretty well establishes as a fact that there is a national syndicate of gangsters, a fairly close-knit and centrally controlled organization dealing in narcotics, prostitution, gambling, muscling in on legitimate businesses and perverting them, and tied very strongly and tellingly with eminent political figures.

It is no good saying, "This has always been, always will be." To be fatalistic in this matter is to be irresponsible. American government is well designed and has worked admirably over a long period of time. But present cor-

ruption is serious, widespread, and evidently growing cancerously. The best institutions can be destroyed or degenerated by tolerance of evil of this sort and on this scale.

Senator Kefauver thinks that the American people have been aroused by his committee's inquiry and insistent on a cleanup. Perhaps they are. I wouldn't be too sure of it. Certainly, countless people were fascinated by the drama of the sessions which were televised. But the public memory is short-lived and easily diverted. If the committee--no longer chairmanned by the author--stays determinedly at its task, something constructive and enduring may be accomplished. We need to be reminded constantly of these reeking, rotting phenomena so as to keep alive our resolution to eliminate them.

One of the most interesting features of the senator's book is its printing of passages of the examination of the witnesses by members of the committee and the committee legal staff. But to see the art of cross-examination at its best, one has to turn to Notable Cross-Examinations, collected and annotated by E.W. Fordham. Here are twenty cases, all English, ranging from the trial of King Charles I in 1649, to that of an "influence" peddler in 1949. Some of them are murder cases, others are cases of forgery, perjury, libel.

WITNESSES TRAP SELVES

One of the most striking, and also most amusing, is that of the notorious "Tichborne Claimant." The person so designated was a butcher boy who, after the heir to a fortune and a baronetcy was lost at sea, came forward to claim the money and the title, representing himself as the man supposedly drowned. The latter's mother accepted the usurper as her son, and some others believed the claimant to be the person he said he was. So supported, the butcher boy went to law to get what belonged to the dead man.

The dead man had been educated at the famous Jesuit school, Stonyhurst, and pages and pages of the cross-examination here reproduced have to do with the buildings and the curriculum of Stony-

hurst. The opposing counsel did a masterly job of showing up the claimant, who brazenly maintained that there was nothing peculiar in his not remembering anything of the physical surroundings of his school days; of the Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, which the heir had learned; or anything of incident after incident in which the heir demonstrably had been involved. The jury heard evidence for 102 days after which the butcher boy was tried for perjury. This case took 188 days, at the conclusion of which the claimant was found guilty and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude.

These selections from the memorable cross-examination of 300 years bring out the point that the most successful practitioners of the skill did not specialize in spectacularly trapping the witness, but in slyly helping him trap himself, and above all in leading him step by seemingly innocuous and even irrelevant step into exposing his true character to judge and jury.

The book furnishes diverting hot-weather reading which can serve to sharpen one's wits and familiarize one with a much talked-about but not too well understood aspect of court work. Incidentally, various experts on cross-examination are quoted as saying that it is an all but lost art.

John S. Kennedy

Crime in America by Estes Kefauver, New York: Doubleday. Cloth, \$3.00. Paper, \$1.

Notable Cross-Examinations, collected and annotated by E. W. Fordham. 202 pages with index. New York: Macmillan. \$2.50.

(Ed's note: Both books available CSP Lending Library.)

A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH

Doctors say Americans are living too fast and the traffic statistics indicate that they are dying the same way.

Are You Dissatisfied?

By Octavus Roy Cohen

Here's a true story which will bring you a challenge and a lift.

All the way across Death Valley, from Furnace Creek toward the junction with U.S. 6, my wife and I had been feeling out of sorts and a trifle sorry for ourselves.

There was no plausible reason for it. The vacation had been perfect, and this day's drive had been scenically all that we had hoped it would be.

But little things had annoyed us--our own little personal problems. Should we trade in the old car on a convertible or a sedan? Would this be a good time to build that new addition to our house? Things like that.

We knew we weren't being quite fair with each other, and both of us worked hard--though unsuccessfully--to smooth out the kinks in what should have been a perfect morning. But no matter how we tried to rationalize, it seemed to us that our lives had become difficult.

We had been driving since shortly after sunup, and by 11 o'clock we were hungry. Just then we came upon a tiny oasis in the desert: a few trees, a few flowers, a gallant attempt at a lawn, a neat, tiny home. Nailed to the front-porch railing was a sign: "Meals For Tourists."

We pulled over to the side of the road and got out of the car, assuming a gaiety we did not feel. We entered what had probably been planned as a living room, but converted into a restaurant: just three tables, but spotless. It was the sort of place that made you know in advance that the food would be wholesome and trustworthy. A little old lady emerged from the back room and beamed a

welcome. Since hers was the only house we'd seen since leaving Furnace Creek, it wasn't too difficult to guess that she was pleased to have visitors.

She took our order and went back into the kitchen. We could hear her singing as she prepared bacon, eggs, toast, coffee. While we ate, the old lady seated herself at an adjoining table and chatted. She said her husband had gone for the day and would be sorry to have missed us. Her little home, she said, was less than a year old. She wasn't worried, obviously, about building a new wing, or whether to buy a sedan or convertible.

Living in the middle of one of the most formidable deserts in the world without neighbors or the usual amenities of everyday existence, she seemed utterly content. In the serenity of her presence we glanced at each other somewhat shamefacedly, wondering where or when or how our hostess had discovered some secret of happiness that we had missed.

I couldn't resist telling her, "You've done us a lot of good. You seem to be the happiest person I've ever met."

"Of course I'm happy," she said. "Why shouldn't I be?" Then she turned and pointed through the window to a big well in the back yard.

"All my life," she said, "I've had to go three or four miles to fetch water, bringing it home in buckets. Now I have water right in my own back yard. What more could anyone ask?"

COMPLIMENTS

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1951

SIDNEY ELIOT

2 LIVINGSTON STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Tels. 5-4797 — 7-0745

July 2, 1951

Commissioner Edward J. Hickey
State Police
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

Since the first of this year I have been attending the classes for Auxiliary State Police given by Lieutenant Remer. Last Thursday I was at the Bethany Barracks when all the personnel changes came over the teletype - I am auxiliary despatcher on Thursday nights. I noted Lieutenant Remer's change and I wanted to write you to tell you what a pleasure it has been attending his classes and working under him at the Barracks.

Thanks to him I was assigned to the Barracks one night a week and it wasn't until my first night that I found out just how much a State Trooper has to know. The ability of every one of those men being able to handle most anything at any time has very much surprised me - I am still struggling to learn how to properly operate the teletype (having only sent 4 messages so far!).

Since working at the Barracks, I have come in contact with most of the men there. I have found every one of them to be most courteous to me. They have really "gone out of their way" to be helpful and instructive and I truly am proud to be associated in a small way with such a fine group of men.

As a civilian I pretty much took my State Police as a matter of course. I behaved myself on the highways so I never came in contact with them. It is only from personal contact through Civilian Defense that I have come to realize what a fine, efficient organization we civilians are blessed with. And through my course of instruction I have learned of your doings to make the Connecticut State Police the fine organization that it is.

Very truly yours,

Sidney Eliot

Sidney Eliot

SE:FL

C O M P L I M E N T S



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

TUNKHANNOCK, PENNSYLVANIA

July 14, 1951

FROM: Sgt. R. J. Letteer, Penna. State Police, Tunkhannock, Pa.
TO: Edward J. Hickey, Commissioner, Connecticut State Police,
HARTFORD, Conn.
SUBJECT: Case of Charles E. Homeyer - Murder.

Sir:-

For your information the above subject "Charles E. Homeyer" was recently convicted of "Murder in the First Degree", receiving the Death Penalty, in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania.

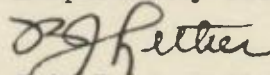
During the course of this investigation, which lasted for a period of six months, and necessitated my traveling all over the United States, I found it necessary to continually call on other Police Departments for assistance. In fact, I might say, that without the assistance of these Police Departments, it would have been impossible to obtain the verdict that we did.

The life of a policeman is usually a thankless one. In twenty-one years of police work, I never had quite the pride of being a policeman, that I had in this particular case, due to the fact of the splendid cooperation accorded me, whenever asked for.

Such splendid cooperation was given to me by men under your command, namely, Lieut. Victor Clarke and Sgt. Bowes, of the Westport Barracks, when I was in Connecticut.

May I congratulate you, sir, on having such fine men and competent investigators, in the Connecticut State Police. Would you kindly convey to them, my sincere thanks for their cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,


Sgt. R. J. Letteer

C O M P L I M E N T S



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED 1871

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 31, 1951.

Commissioner Edward J. Hickey,
Department of Public Safety,
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

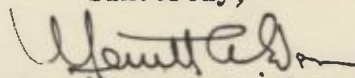
As you undoubtedly know, I recently submitted my resignation as Commissioner of Public Safety for the State of Vermont and relinquished that office on June 30th, 1951, to accept the position of Executive Director of the National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., on the first of July. On July 6th, the Governor of Vermont appointed Mr. William H. Baumann as the new Commissioner in my stead.

I wish to express my appreciation for the friendship and cooperation which you extended to me throughout the past four years. It was always a pleasant feeling to know that whenever I needed assistance in the difficult task of organizing the State Police of Vermont, I had only to ask and it would be forthcoming. I am sure that you will extend the same helping hand to my successor whenever he may ask for it.

Should you ever be in Washington, I hope that you will get in touch with me. Even though I am no longer directly concerned with law-enforcement, I shall always be interested in the work which you are doing.

With kindest regards and all best wishes for your continued success and well-being,

Sincerely,


Merritt A. Edson.

MAE/MH



the Spotlight

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1951

CRIME WAVE SQUELCHED; TRIO HELD FOR COURT

OFFICER ALBERT KOVACH - STATION "I" - AND ALL THE OFFICERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND IDENTIFICATION PERSONNEL WHO WERE CALLED TO ASSIST IN CASE H-130-G ARE TO BE COMPLIMENTED FOR A GOOD JOB.

OFFICER KOVACH IN PARTICULAR FOR ALERTNESS AND PERSEVERANCE.

AUTH. EDWARD J. HICKEY
COMMISSIONER

The message above was sent at 5:26 P.M., July 28, 1951. Now, let's read one that went over the teletype circuit at 6:40 A.M. of the same day.

"At 2:34 AM EDST, a call was received at this station by Officer Marcel Simon, from Dr. W. Murphy of Simsbury, advising he had just received a call from one Nelson Brown of Albany Turnpike (Route 44), Avon, that his mother, Edella Nelson, proprietor of Buddy's Snack Bar on Route 44, had just been held up and shot by two men--only description at this time was one subject was black-haired, and the other greying, both between 25-30 years of age. The greying subject did the shooting. Following shooting, subjects drove west on Route 44 in the direction of Canton in a black convertible coupe with a grey canvas top--listing given by victim as GR 469 -- MVD advised nothing in file for 1950-51.

"About 10 minutes later Dr. Murphy called from the scene and advised that the woman was seriously wounded but that he did not believe it would prove to be fatal.

"This information was passed by radio to all stations and patrols. Captains Mulcahy, Lavin and Buckley were notified. Sgt. O'Brien, Commanding Officer on duty at Station "H" notified off duty members of this station, special service and traffic divisions. All of the above personnel are active at this time in the

field.

"Shortly after the original alarm went out Off. Kovach of Station "I" attempted to stop a black convertible answering the description of the car used in this holdup, bearing Conn. Reg. DC 489, and in the vicinity of Johnson Road and Route 10 in Cheshire. The subjects abandoned the car after cracking it up and took to the woods.

"Found in the car was a .32 automatic --found at the scene of the shooting by Officer Palin, was a .32 empty cartridge case.

"Robert Glynn, Frank Virelli and Tony Liberi, civilian technicians, were assigned by Captain Mulcahy, to process both scene and vehicle. Capt. Mulcahy at headquarters--investigation and search still being conducted at this time.

Auth. Off. Simon"

That message will give a good idea of the information we had to go on in this case and then the convertible attempted to evade Officer Kovach during the early morning hours almost 30 miles south of the crime scene. His suspicion aroused, he gave chase even though the marker numbers were not reported. He knew one of the fleeing bandits to be armed.

As a result, an intensive search was promptly conducted in the Cheshire area that morning. Robert M. Beers, 21, of



Off. Albert J. Kovach

Hollis, N.Y., and Joseph A. Taschner, 20, of Farmington, both AWOL from the U.S. Army were apprehended and presently awaiting trial in superior court under

\$15,000 bonds. Captured in Cheshire after spending the night in the woods, both were suffering from exposure and automobile injuries.

Charges are piling up against the two youths. New Haven police issued warrants against them for car thefts on July 26 and 27; breaking and entering a tire and battery store July 26 and theft of a radio from the store; and defrauding a service station operator the night of the Avon holdup by failing to pay for gasoline and grease. Plainville authorities charge them with robbery with violence and assault with a dangerous weapon in connection with a package store robbery in that town July 20. They are also charged with theft of cars in Hartford and East Hartford as well as attempted holdup in Bristol.

As a result of information obtained by C.S.P., one Kenneth Kemp was picked up in New York for this department by Inspector Frank Phillips' men and charged with complicity in the Plainville package store holdup. Finally two girls and a youth were arrested in New York for metropolitan offenses on information which was an outgrowth of this case.

".....A GOOD JOB....."

OFF. GUY BONUOMO REMEMBERS FRIDAY THE 13TH

Friday, July 13, another day to most people, but to Officer Guy Bonuomo, Ridgefield Station it will long be remembered as the day he almost "got his ticket punched" while looking into the business end of a rifle held by a "wanted" man.

It all started when at 5:03 AM Officer Leon Merritt on desk duty at "A" received a call from Officer Anthony Ginty of the Danbury PD with information that the operator of a car bearing Conn. Reg. NU-719 had obtained gasoline in a Danbury station and had driven off without paying for it. The car was reported headed East on Route 6 toward Newtown.

Officer Bonuomo, on patrol in Newtown

at the time, began a check to locate the car and finally found it off the road on Old Route 6 near the new Route 6 in Newtown.

The car was partially hidden by brush and at this time contained a woman passenger not mentioned in the previous alarm. Both occupants were out of the car at the time so Bonuomo, not indicating he was searching for the car asked what had happened. The driver told him they had a flat tire and was asked for his operator's license. At that time the woman engaged the officer in conversation and the man, on a pretext of getting his operator's license reached into the car and emerged with a .22 rifle



Off. Guy M. Bonuomo

which he promptly pointed at the officer's midriff saying, "This is my license!"

Officer Bonuomo didn't know at the time the gunman was none other than Roland Keating of Bethel, recently paroled from the Cheshire reformatory and holder of a lengthy record at C.S.B. of I. Guy did not know the car had been taken without owner's permission and the woman, a hitchhiker.

When Guy started to reach for his service gun to dispute the statement made by Keating, the woman, who hails from Bridgeport, stepped in front of Bonuomo and momentarily shielded him with her body. At this time Keating told the woman to remove the officer's gun belt and let it drop to the ground. The woman, delaying action at the scene, made a pass at Bonuomo's belt and then told Keating she couldn't unbuckle it. He said, "I'll give you three, and if you don't you'll get it too." The woman hesitated again and just at this time Officer Bonuomo who had been inching toward his goal was able to push the woman behind his car and jump behind it himself. Guy drew his gun and fired a

warning shot at Keating whereupon the parolee dropped the rifle to the ground.

Bonuomo then placed both people into his car for transportation to the barracks with the assistance of Officer Pirri who arrived at the scene. Keating proved difficult to handle on the trip to the Barracks and without Joe Pirri's aid further trouble was evident.

Keating was presented in court on charges of assault with intent to kill and is now awaiting trial in superior court.

Perhaps it was Guy's lucky day because when the rifle was examined at the barracks it was found to contain some perfectly good cartridges in the magazine. It just so happened that Keating, who admitted pressing the trigger, didn't know how to unlatch the safety device on the rifle.

The following message was sent to Lieutenant Mayo at Station "A" the same day:

"KINDLY CONVEY TO OFFICER BONUOMO MY SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS UPON HIS COMPETENT HANDLING OF A VERY DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

WE ARE ALL PROUD OF HIS ACTION WHEN CONFRONTED WITH THIS DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS SITUATION."

EDWARD J. HICKEY
COMMISSIONER

POLICE PERFECTION

The Chief Constable of East Suffolk, England, recently gave the following definition of the qualities that go to make up a good policeman, according to The London Daily Express: "A good policeman must be stout in body and alert of mind, of proved integrity and sober disposition, of good address, amenable to discipline, a glutton for work and prepared to take on thankless and unpalatable jobs, from which the average person would recoil."

LIEUT. MACKENZIE'S A VERSATILE FELLOW

Groton Commandant Has Been A Huckster Salesman,
Promoter And Can 'MC' With Best.....

By

Martin M. Masters

Huckster, prop man, bank hunter, promoter, sleuth, take one of each, mix well and you'll come up with one of the super troopers of Connecticut's elite State Police.

Lieut. William E. Mackenzie, commandant of Station E in Groton has enjoyed all these experiences.

Although Lieutenant Mackenzie was born May 21, 1900, he still looks like a Notre Dame fullback just in from training. As we entered his office he was engaged in a telephone conversation with a Hartford State Police captain and was kidding him about his prison pallor.

After the usual social amenities we thought we would begin our interview by asking the Lieutenant about some of his famous gangbusting activities but, not being a stool pigeon, our man wouldn't talk.

"Everybody wants to hear about cops and robbers," he said, "adults and adolescents alike. "Of course you can only tell them about two types of cases, those you solved successfully and those you failed to solve. If you tell them about the ones you cracked you're bragging, if you tell them about the ones you didn't solve, then you're a bum cop. You can't win, so I don't talk about my famous cases," he said politely.

Mackenzie would rather talk about his boyhood days and times he had at the old Broadway Theater where his uncle was the manager. New York producers used to try out their shows here, he said, because Norwich audiences were notoriously cold. If a show clicked here it would be a hit anywhere else.

Mackenzie loved to assist the stage hands and prop men and spent as much time as he could at the theater. That's where he met such famous celebrities as



MACKENZIE even had to turn "bank robber" once.

Ed Wynn when he appeared there in "The Perfect Fool." He was 16 years old then but recalls the experience vividly. Mackenzie was backstage and noticed that Wynn wasn't doing too well.

As they say in theatrical circles, the audience was sitting on its hands. During a change of scenery Ed Wynn turned to Mackenzie and said "what's the matter with those people sonny?" And Mackenzie replied "Maybe you're not so

funny." Never at a loss for words Wynn retorted with "maybe you're right," and they have been good friends ever since.

During his career in the theater young Mackenzie appeared in a number of shows doing bit parts and occasionally filling in as an extra. He later did a black face act with a partner and has appeared in other professional and amateur productions. He still loves the theater and show people and a flare for showmanship has stuck with him.

Since he could remember Lieutenant Mackenzie has always wanted to be a salesman. When he was through with school he applied to the American Thermos Bottle Company in Norwich for a sales position. They promised him such a job as soon as there was an opening and in the meantime started him off in the shipping room. After nine years he had worked his way up to a high office position but still wanted to be a salesman.

He left the Thermos Company and became a salesman for a local automobile agency. He had only been there a short time when he was called back to the Thermos Company and offered a salesman's position. He didn't have any experience selling on the road but immediately accepted. He was given \$300 for expenses and a train ticket to New Orleans and was told to pick up a company car there. His orders would follow, he was told.

When he arrived in New Orleans Mackenzie found his company car. It turned out to be a giant thermos bottle on wheels and during the months that followed they saw some trying times together. Not only was this to be a promotional venture but he was a retail and wholesale salesman, window trimmer, missionary, and also had to entertain buyers.

Southern ladies and gentlemen were a bit surprised when they saw a giant thermos bottle bringing up the tail end of the King Rex Parade in 1925 in New Orleans. Since commercial vehicles are not allowed in the parade it was quite a feat, but not much of a challenge to an ex-showman.

He traveled over most of the South and West with his car and by the time he got to Buffalo, N. Y., he had burned out

several motors and several sets of gears on the car and the Thermos Company had spent a small fortune. When he arrived in Buffalo he found a telegram waiting for him from the home office. It was short, but to the point, "Bring that thing home."

The car was dismantled but the salesman was by no means dead. He took a job selling real silk hosiery door to door. The product was excellent and he did very well. The product was so good that before long sales and his career came to a close. The silk worms turned to making parachutes and Mackenzie found a new future.

On April 21, 1928, William E. Mackenzie was sworn in as an officer in the Connecticut State Police and began his training at the Ridgefield barracks. He later worked at Stafford Springs, Groton, Danielson, and Hartford Barracks. He has also been a member of the Special Services Division, Traffic Division and Security Division. Since 1944 he has been commandant of the Groton Barracks.

Besides being a full-time police officer, Mackenzie is also a top public relations man in the State Police department, and carries out many public speaking engagements. Nine years ago he addressed a group of Lions at a meeting in Groton and was so impressed with their work that he became a member. His first office with the Lions was that of tail twister, but he has since been president of the Groton Lions, zone chairman of the district and an international councilor. Under his leadership his district grew from seven to 22 clubs and he and the district have received national recognition.

Lieutenant Mackenzie has also been very active in combating juvenile delinquency. However he prefers to call the condition "parental delinquency." When he was a youngster he used to raise chicks in his back yard on School Street in Norwich, he told us. Sometimes he would find a weak chick in his flock and then he would single it out and give it preferential treatment in order to help it grow strong. He suggests that parents follow the same policy with their children.

He has long been a staunch critic of crime comics and believes that some comics contribute to juvenile delinquency. Each year Mackenzie sponsors an essay contest in the eighth grade classes of the schools surrounding the Groton area. The essays of 200 words must tell what the pupils think about a given topic. The teachers pick the best essays of their classes and these are submitted to a board of judges. Then prizes are awarded during an annual after-Christmas party held by the Groton Barracks. In 1949 the topic was "What I Think of Crime Comics."

The after-Christmas parties were created by Mackenzie for children in rural areas because it is his contention that these youngsters have little recreation and are usually neglected when it comes to entertainment.

The parties, which started five years ago, are held at the Sub Base theater in Groton and usually have an attendance of more than 800 children. Preceding the party, prizes are awarded to five winners in the essay contest. This is followed by entertainment usually consisting of five acts of vaudeville and refreshments. Needless to say the vaudeville is picked by impresario Mackenzie, who is the producer of this revue.

During the 1949 General Assembly Lieutenant Mackenzie and several legislators drew up a bill to create a governor's study committee to probe the influence of crime comics on juvenile delinquency. He appeared before the Legislature on behalf of the bill but really brought down the house when he introduced five prize winners who had written their impressions of crime comics for his contest. Unrehearsed, the children stood before the Legislature and read their essays.

We were still begging for a cops and robbers story when Mackenzie admitted that con men are his favorite catch. He likes to outwit them because they are real clever operators, but not quite clever enough. He recalls the case of the man in the black fedora who had the misfortune of driving his car into a Mystic theater front. While making a routine investigation of the accident

Mackenzie was impressed by the gentleman's behavior. He was impressed with the fact that the stranger looked like a confidence man and he was right.

After some fancy detective work, in true Sherlock Holmes fashion, Mackenzie found that his man was wanted in Washington, D. C., where he had jumped bond after conning a hotel there out of \$15,000. He was also wanted in several other states and in a few European countries.

As Mackenzie and the handcuffed gentleman friend were at the railroad station in New London waiting for Washington police his friend turned to him and said "you know you're a sucker to be a cop. You oughta hook up with me. You and I could really clean up in this world." Mackenzie didn't accept this invitation but did become a bank robber several years later.

On a Sunday in May, 1941 State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey learned that a trio was planning to rob the Cargill Trust Company of Putnam by breaking into the vault. All they needed now was a soup man to handle the explosives and their plans would be complete. They advertized in underworld circles but had received no applicants and were getting desperate. Devising a plan of his own, Hickey transformed Mackenzie into New York soup man Jack Phillips.

Phillips went to Putnam and presented his credentials to the robbers. They accepted him as an experienced safe cracker and expert on explosives. Phillips learned their plans and was able to sneak away long enough to report to Hickey, who was laying a trap around the bank. When the men tried to set their plan into action at an appointed hour, they were greeted by machine gun fire and gave themselves up, including the sinister Phillips.

State Police got their men and Mackenzie got the following citation "for splendid police service in helping to foil a bank robbery by posing as a safe-breaker and in getting the gang apprehended as they were about to make the attempt, May 14, 1941."

Mackenzie has since added numerous other citations to his collection.

---Hartford Courant

Between



Ourselves

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1951

TAKE ONE INVESTIGATION WITH ANOTHER,
A POLICEMAN'S LOT IS NOT A HAPPY ONE

With all the talk about local corruption going on, it's about time someone said a word for the policeman.

The policeman occupies a special place in our society something like that of a clergyman or a doctor; if he is honest and hard-working--well, that is expected of him--but if he happens to be dishonest a public scandal ultimately results. He can do an awful lot of good or an awful lot of harm--as can the clergyman or doctor--largely because of his intimate personal relationship with the people.

But three things, mainly, distinguish the policeman from the clergyman and doctor. Few persons try to bribe the clergyman or doctor, whereas the policeman is subject to all kinds of financial offers, gifts and so on, from "respectable" people as well as from hoodlums. Second, unlike his putative counterparts, the policeman rarely has the benefit of higher education and whatever ideals this process may succeed in instilling in them; if he has exalted ideals, he gets them from his parents or his church training, or from both. Third, and perhaps the most important, the position he occupies in life is not, as the saying goes, socially acceptable.

A policeman constantly sees people at their worst. It is his daily fare. He has to ride herd on the hoods and package thieves and procurers and gamblers; keep tab on them, arrest them and appear against them in court. In effect, he must practically live with this scum, and to consort with stool pigeons, an even lower form of life, so that he will be able to put his finger on the law-

breakers. Often his honest work goes for naught; a district political leader may work his evil magic with the prosecutor's office and "spring" the crook whom the policeman has arrested. The district leader may even have the policeman punished for doing his duty.

Under these circumstances, it isn't surprising if the policeman gets a bit cynical. Some police never get cynical, and always maintain the utmost contempt for shoddy dealing with anybody. But you can't expect every policeman to be an Abraham Lincoln.

The small pay is galling, and it does make the policeman more than usually receptive to bribery. But that isn't the worst part of it. The worst part of it is that every time a policeman--any policeman--is caught taking money under the counter, his dishonor becomes the dishonor of every other policeman. Every policeman knows that one newspaper headline can make the public think that all police are grafters, which they certainly aren't; he feels sure that the all-knowing look is directed not only at him but at his wife at the church sewing circle and at his children in school.

Actually, suspicion of him isn't so great as he feels it to be, but in his misery, it becomes highly magnified. That is where the social-unacceptability prong digs in. No one wants the approval of respectable people more than the policeman does; this is the result of having to live, professionally, with the scum of humanity, and of desperately wanting a change of scenery. No one gets less of this needed social approval.

So the policeman goes on his dubious way, wishing to God the people he has to deal with were better, wishing he himself were stronger, wishing there were more common honesty in the world, compromising here and there, and taking an oath that no son of his will ever "go on the force." Then of course, one afternoon he may poke his head into a grocery store for a look-see and have it filled with lead from some parolee's holdup revolver.

Possibly the most significant fact about all this is that police--even bad police--never stop poking their heads into the criminal troubles that beset the grocer, the baker and the household-er. Practically all police have physical courage--that is, are brave--braver than most of us. A few are noble characters, the majority just about as noble as the rest of us, which isn't too noble, and some are plain bums tricked out in blue uniforms.

They are about as good as we are, and won't be any better until we ourselves are better, and that is the long and short of it, regardless of what the lay cynics say.

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---Vermont State Trooper

**COOPERATION;
LOCAL AND STATE SERVICES**

Continued cooperation between local and state services during the past month produced outstanding results for both agencies.

Civil Defense planning in Hartford Area for Police Emergency Services brought Hartford, West Hartford, East Hartford, Manchester, Windsor, Bloomfield, Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Newington and State Police together and the Test Emergency Signal August 10 operated efficiently, effectively and intelligently. Further police planning with other metropolitan areas will undoubtedly pro-

duce the same results and earn the loyal support of citizens of the state, particularly in each community.

The State Bureau of Identification (CSP) joined hands with the New Britain Police Identification Bureau the past fortnight, in establishing the identity of latent finger prints on a 4x5 two drawer card file index filing cabinet. Several identifiable prints were found on the surface of the cabinet drawers and proved identical with those of a suspect in a burglary of a furniture store where more than \$100.00 was stolen from the cabinets. All concerned with the local investigation took extra precautions to preserve the evidence and in giving full information to the State Bureau officers as to the case. State equipment and the talents of both police agencies won another victory in the crime battle. Working together, cooperatively, intelligently and whole heartedly always wins. The odds then are against the lawbreaker.

Lt. Frank Chamero, State Identification Bureau Chief took time out on July 28 just before leaving for Philadelphia IAI Conference where he was to preside as President and as a result his finding in comparing bullets fired in the recent holdups in Plainville and Avon showed both bullets were from the same gun.

The suspects apprehended in the Avon case capitulated when confronted with this indisputable evidence. Chief Datoli and his associates in Plainville PD and Officer Scott in Avon deserve honorable mention for their efforts in each instance.

Vox-Cop congratulates "The Vermont State Trooper" on its new format in a Department of Public Safety house organ. We also, extend good wishes to Vermont's new Commissioner of Public Safety, Superintendent William H. Baumann.

--A new excuse--an ice cream hangover --got 76-year old Joseph Sylvester the minimum fine--\$1--on a reckless driving charge recently in Logansport, (Ind.).

Safety mindedness

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1951

REMEMBER YOUR FIRST AID TRAINING. DON'T LET THIS BE A PICTURE OF YOU AT SUCH A SCENE!!!!



AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN, seriously injured when he hurled himself from an office window, screams in pain when lifted for removal to a litter after a three story fall.

---Wide World Photo

Such treatment has often inspired comment such as that in the following poem:

DEDICATED TO FIRST AID STUDENTS

Lady, if you see me lying
On the ground and maybe dying,
Let my gore run bright and free;
Don't attempt to bandage me.
While there's life, there's hope, so pet,
Don't apply the tourniquet.
Do not give for my salvation
Artificial respiration.

Do not stretch my bones and joints,
Do not press my "pressure points;"
If queer symptoms you should see,
Don't experiment on me.
If I'm suffering from "shock,"
Take a walk around the block.
If you must be busy, pray,
Help to "keep the crowds away."
So, whatever my condition,
Phone at once for a physician;
Let me lie, I'll take a chance,
Waiting for an ambulance.

Miss. Spectator

"THE EFFORT IS WORTH-WHILE"

The Westport "Town Crier's" Editorial views on highway safety received merited recognition last month in the SNET's (Southern New England Telephone) monthly Bulletin. We reprint it below in the hope it will inspire members of CSP to emulate the SNET's example of sane and safe driving. A civic organization sets the pace: the least we, a public service agency charged with the enforcement of highway safety laws, can do is to try and measure up to the SNET's outstanding record.

BOUQUET FOR SNET

We think it's about time somebody commented on the drivers of the Southern New England Telephone company's "trouble wagons." Accordingly, we're taking this opportunity to confer on them this typographical citation for their courtesy, caution and consideration while on the public highways.

We have watched the SNET drivers over many years, and invariably have been impressed by the way they handle their trucks in tight traffic jams, but even more so, how they maneuver to give the other fellow a break, whether he deserves it or not.

And here is a lesson for some of the rest of us: The SNET trouble-shooters always seem to get on the job speedily, and yet they do so without breaking the rules or endangering the lives of other drivers or pedestrians. This fact is worth chewing over.

We don't know whether the SNET pilots are given special training before they're sent out on the highways, but if they are, we wish the company would pass on the code for the benefit of others.

If everybody behaved like the SNET employes, driving would be a pleasure.

DIPLOMACY

Something new in the fine art of winning friends and influencing people has been thought up by (or for) the chief of police in Chardon, Ohio. Members of the

traffic squad under his command have orders to tag no cars for overstaying time limits by parking meters, but instead to drop nickels in the meters and leave cards, bearing the chief's signature, notifying the drivers of the courtesy and advising them of what they may do, if they like, about returning the nickels. As an investment in good will, that policy ought to be worth many times the number of nickels that will be lost by it.

Philadelphia, Pa.
August 15, 1951

Dear Sir:

I am a police officer from Phila., Pa., writing to you concerning a very pleasant experience which happened to my family during my drive thru your State.

On Saturday, August 11th, 1951, at approximately 7:15 A.M., I was involved in an accident near Groton, Conn. A few minutes later Officer John Fitzgerald, #134, of the Groton Barracks, arrived and took charge of this accident.

I am not writing to you concerning this accident as I have already forwarded a full report to your Accident Division. My reason for writing is for the extreme courtesy and kindness shown by this officer to our family, and being a long way from home, seemed like finding a friend although still performing his duties.

In my absence, would you, sir, kindly commend this officer as a good example of what all police officers should be like and a credit to his profession.

Sincerely yours,

Patrolman Ralph W. Diehl

SCHOOLS REOPEN SOON

Motorists are asked to exercise extreme caution when nearing schools. Remembering always that little boys should be seen and not hurt.

IN-SERVICE STUDIES

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1951

Speed And Skid Marks

By Lieut. Leslie Williams, CSP

In the investigation of accidents and the presentation of sufficient admissible evidence in court in order to prove a violation of the law the police officer must overcome many problems. The police investigator is seldom a witness to an accident, but must rely upon the testimony of witnesses as well as occupants and operators of the vehicles involved. The reliability of witnesses, or lack of reliability, is well known to everyone associated with investigative work. Despite the effort of an honest and intelligent witness to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, most miscarriages of justice result from honest mistakes made by eye witnesses to the alleged offense. The weakness of eye witness testimony to any complicated situation where the person is upset emotionally by the sudden and unusual occurrence is well illustrated by the conflicting stories told by persons who witness an accident or are involved in one.

Fortunately, we have real evidence and circumstantial evidence which, when properly gathered and presented, give a degree of reliability far above that of most eye witnesses. In accident investigations such evidence must play an important part. Every well trained officer knows this and daily uses such evidence to prove or disprove the contention of operators and witnesses. What police officer hasn't used the skid marks of a car to prove that a vehicle was on the wrong side of the road when involved in an accident despite the claim of the offending driver that he was on his own side of the highway? Courts accept this form of evidence when it is properly associated with and proven to be the marks made by the vehicle of the accused.

Certain physical laws are involved in the motion of vehicles and knowledge of the physical principles involved can be of great assistance to an officer in gathering evidence, particularly as to evidence of speed. A moving vehicle (mass and velocity) develops energy and in order to stop that vehicle the energy must be converted into some other form of energy which in most cases is heat. The heat is found in the brake drums and at the point where the tires come in contact with the road surface. Thus when the brakes of a car are applied, the energy in the motion of the vehicle is used up in the brake drums if the car is stopped slowly or is used up in the brake drum and in the tires if the car is stopped more rapidly. If the brakes are locked the energy developed by the motion of the car is used up by the skidding of the tires on the pavement. Before the car can come to rest all of the energy must be dissipated by an equal amount of energy whether it is done by the brakes and tires or by striking some object which absorbs the force.

This is a very simple (perhaps an over-simplified) explanation of the physical laws involved which are called Newton's Laws of Motion. "Upon these laws or principles the whole structure of mechanics has been built. These laws simply express the results of long observations and experimenting and are in accordance with universal experience." Until these laws have been disproved there will always be a direct connection between skid marks and speed and between damage done by a vehicle and its speed when it strikes some other object.

Daily we live by these laws and acknowledge their existence by our actions. We dread falling from high

places since we know that much energy is developed in a falling body and when this energy is spent at the point of impact the human body gives and breaks apart. At the ball game we duck instinctively from that line drive foul as we know that it will do damage if it expends its energy on our heads. We fear bullets despite their light weight because we know of their high velocity and of the damage the energy they develop will cause when it strikes a human body.

However, many persons drive a car as though Newton's Laws had been declared null and void with the resulting sad effects when the energy of the vehicle (and the people in it) is suddenly spent in striking a tree or a concrete bridge abutment. If we double the speed of a vehicle we increase the energy or force of the vehicle nearly four times and if we triple the speed we increase the force nine times. This is also an unknown fact to many drivers.

When a car comes to a curve in the highway, if the curve is not banked, the car tends to go in a straight line and it takes another force to turn the car from that straight line. When we steer the car the force of friction of the tires against the road surface causes the car to turn. If the speed of the vehicle is too great it overcomes our efforts to turn and goes in a straight line - off the road at the curve. It is for this reason that many drivers who run off the road tell the officer that their steering gear must have jammed because the car wouldn't turn. In such cases the car wouldn't turn because of a physical law. The friction of the tires was not sufficient to change the direction of the vehicle which was trying to go in a straight line.

The application of these laws to an accident situation to determine the minimum speed a skidding vehicle was traveling has been worked out by scientists skilled in the application of these physical laws to practical situations. To ignore this vast body of scientific knowledge would be to turn our backs on good physical evidence which will give very definite and exact evidence as to the speed of a vehicle. It cannot be

applied in every situation it is true, but it can be used much more than it is at the present time. When a vehicle skids because of the application of brakes we have exact information about its speed if we apply the information obtained through accurate measurements of the length of the skid marks to certain formulas prepared for us by physical scientists. I have witnessed tests made and have seen the known speed of vehicles proven through the use of these formulas. All of the data needed by any police officer is clearly set forth in "The Accident Investigation Manual" in the chapter on Speed, Stopping Distances and Skid Marks. To claim that brake marks give no accurate indication of the minimum speed of a vehicle is to deny the existence of Newton's Laws of Motion and I am certain that no judge, court official, or attorney would make such a claim after examining the facts.

There are many pitfalls in the gathering of such evidence and it cannot be done by an untrained officer. Expert witnesses may be needed to prove the accuracy of the formulas used if the court will not make them a matter of judicial notice. This is true of many forms of scientific evidence, but it does not rule out their use if properly presented. Competent witnesses can prove that a vehicle was going at least a certain minimum speed, all the formulas favoring the accused operator, if brake marks are available. The distance one car pushed another vehicle sideways with its brakes applied can be used to show the dissipation of further energy and this too can be translated into speed. The distance a car runs with its brakes applied takes additional energy which can also be translated into speed. I have added the constant application of brakes to overcome the objection raised in 136 Conn. 379 that the operator might have had his foot on the gas pedal and this factor would account for certain movements of the car after the accident. General information regarding proof of speed is covered in Public Safety Memo No. 28 issued by the National Safety Council which publication gives court citations on the use of such evidence in courts in various states. Do the courts

in Connecticut consider such evidence as competent to indicate speed? Certain opinions of Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors would seem to indicate so. For example, in 116 C 393-94 the court in commenting on the charge to the jury made in the Superior Court said this, "Touching the rate of speed at which the Kolbay car was being driven, the court told the jury they were at liberty to find greater speed than the Kolbays claimed from circumstantial evidence, such as the distance the car went after the brakes were applied, but could not surmise or guess that it was going faster. This was unexceptionable."

In this case the Supreme Court agreed that the circumstantial evidence of brake marks as they indicated speed was a proper factor for the jury to consider in arriving at an indication of the speed of a vehicle.

In 119 C 700, the Supreme Court of Errors again indicated that brake marks, coupled with other factors give indications of the speed of a vehicle. In commenting on skid marks of 75 to 80 feet the court said, "These marks, coupled with testimony as to the loud and prolonged noise made by the brakes and his own testimony as to the distance within which he could stop the car at the speed he named, furnished a basis for a finding by the jury that he was proceeding at a high rate of speed."

In all of these cases the only evidence submitted was the length of the skid marks and no effort was made to apply the available data to the scientific formula to obtain exact information on minimum speeds.

In 136 C 379 the Supreme Court of Errors disapproved of a State police officer giving an indication of the speed of a vehicle determined by an examination of the wrecked car and the scene of the accident on the day after the accident. The court said, "Opinion evidence as to the specific speed of a car at the time an accident occurred essentially based on the appearance of condition of the car and the locus after the accident, is inadmissible, upon the ground that the conclusion if given would amount to a mere guess."

This is certainly very true and an

officer would overstep the bounds of discretion in naming any exact speed under such circumstances. However, where scientific evidence as to the speed of a vehicle obtained thru the use of brake marks is presented, it is not opinion evidence but is very exact evidence based upon the physical laws spoken of above.

Whether it is easier to prove speed by the application of these physical laws to the available evidence or whether it is easier to prove reckless driving because an operator showed "a reckless disregard of consequences" is a matter that the court officials will have to determine if both types of evidence are available.

The fact that the operator of a vehicle involved in a one-car accident can properly be charged with reckless driving was clearly pointed out in In-Service Article #49 and the fact that the law has several separate and distinct parts was also brought out in that article through pronouncements of the Supreme Court of Errors.

Cases cited where skid marks were held admissible evidence of speed:

- Sannon v. Morton - 228 Illinois Appellate 415
- Hidner v. Germeshied - 41 South Dakota 430 - 171 NW 208
- Luethe v. Schmidt - 170 Wisconsin 590 - 176 NW 63
- Jackson v. Vaughn - 204 Alabama 543 - 86 Southern 469
- People v. Herman - 20 N.Y. Supplement 2nd 149

LEARN TO TELL SUNSTROKE FROM HEAT EXHAUSTION

Suppose a companion of yours suddenly becomes ill one hot summer day. Would you know whether he were suffering from sunstroke or heat exhaustion? You can kill a man just as surely as if you murdered him by treating for one, when he is suffering from the other.

Sunstroke is usually the result of exposure to the sun. Heat exhaustion can result from exposure to the sun or to any excessive heat. Heat exhaustion

can strike as readily in the shadows of a blast furnace, as it can atop a telephone pole in a sun baked field.

Know the difference between these two summer killers. Be ready to identify the cause of the collapse of your friend or relative. Be ready to help him, instead of threatening his life with the wrong treatment:

HOW TO TELL SUNSTROKE:

1. Skin dry and hot to touch.
2. Face red.
3. High fever.
4. Dizziness, raging headache with shooting pains in the head.
5. Breathing hard and loud.
6. May have convulsions.

What to do:

1. Remove to shady spot where it is cool.
2. Strip to the underclothes.
3. Lay on back--head and shoulders raised.
4. Put ice or cold wet cloths on the head.
5. Cool body with water or wet cloths. Avoid sudden shocks.
6. When conscious and able to drink, give person cold but not ice water.
7. No stimulants.
8. Call a doctor.

HOW TO TELL HEAT EXHAUSTION:

1. Skin cold. Sweating profuse.
2. Face pale (Sometimes purplish).
3. Chilly and often has cramps.
4. Dizziness--feeling of sickness--the person may vomit.
5. Usually acts dazed.
6. Sighs when breathing.
7. Partial or complete collapse.

What to do:

1. Remove to a quiet, cool place.
2. Loosen tight clothing.
3. Lay flat on back with head low.
4. Keep patient warm.
5. When conscious and able to drink, give hot coffee or aromatic spirits of amonia in water, but not ice water.
6. Call a doctor.

---Fleet Supervisor

INVESTIGATION TIPS IN AUTO THEFTS

By

Sgt. Ernest M. Schaffer, Auto Theft Detail, Seattle, Wash. Police Dept.

The majority of automobiles recovered are found apparently abandoned by the thief after it has served his purpose. The problem facing the investigating officer then is to pick up loose ends which may lead to the identification, apprehension and conviction of the thief.

The first important decision the officer must make is whether the car has actually been abandoned or whether the thief has merely parked it and will return for it at a later time. This is often very difficult to establish and is largely a matter of judgement on the part of the officer.

When spotting an abandoned stolen car an officer in a cruising patrol car should not stop near the abandoned car but should cruise by and on to a more advantageous spot where he can observe the car without making himself noticeable. A car found bearing stolen license plates, providing that evidence does not indicate that it has been standing for a great length of time, is most always a good prospect to watch for the thief's return, or where the car is found with door all locked and the ignition key has been taken is also a good prospect to "stake out" on.

Often on first approaching a car suspected of being stolen, an officer can feel the motor or radiator for heat to determine if the car has recently been used. On new model cars with locking hoods the only way this can be done is from the under side of the auto.

Many times weather conditions will aid in determining the period of time the particular car has been standing. If it has been raining or there has been a heavy fog, observation as to the path of the rain swipes on the windshield will sometimes disclose that they have been operated recently. On the other hand, if it has been raining for a considerable period of time there may be a dry spot under the car indicating the car was there before the rain started.

Observing the rain spots on the dust collected on the car is an assist in determining the length of time the car has been standing. If the car was operated during the rain, the splashes will be carried toward the rear of the car leaving streaks, whereas if the car was standing still there will be only spots.

Where a car is parked by the curb, a collection of debris built up against the tires next to the curb will indicate the car was there before rain or possible street flushing. The lack of such evidence will often indicate the opposite.

If the car has a flat tire, empty gas tank or run down battery, the chance of the thief's return is remote unless the auto is in a secluded spot.

After searching the exterior of a car for finger or palm prints, officers should enter the car and a further search should be made on the steering wheel and rear view mirror checking both the mirror and the mirror backing, the door glass and ventilator window glass and other suitable surfaces. Prints can sometimes be dusted and photographed or lifted from the car if weather conditions are favorable, but if the weather is cold or damp it is practically impossible. The car should be taken to some suitable warm location where moisture can evaporate from the surfaces. Sometimes prints can be photographed with greater success by not dusting; this is especially true where there is dust or grease present. As with other articles of evidence the prints taken must be carefully marked for identification and properly preserved.

After the search for prints has been exhausted, a further search of the car should be made for any other evidence obtainable. The glove compartment usually contains papers and if these papers have been handled there is a possibility of obtaining prints from them, preferably using the iodine or silver nitrate process.

Often times articles will be left in the car that may lead to the identification of the suspect. The ash tray is an excellent place to look and often a wadded piece of paper is found with some identification. The floor of the car

should be thoroughly examined. Look under the sun visors, back of the rear seat, in the trunk and under the floor mats. Articles found under seat cushions have been the downfall of many auto thieves. If the cushions are removable, take them out and make a thorough search. If not, run your hand down and around the fold of the cushions. Many times identifying evidence will be found where it has been either dropped from the thief's pocket or lain on the seat and worked back into the fold of the cushion.

TIPS ON HANDLING THE AUTO THIEF

In the apprehension of the auto thief the most common procedure is to watch for stolen cars by the license number under which they were reported stolen or by watching for license plates reported stolen and many arrests are made in this way.

Many thieves, however, have betrayed themselves by their own suspicious actions when approached by a police officer or police car.

When a suspect is apprehended he should be watched closely so that he may not discard any article which he may have in his possession until such time as an arrest is made and he can be thoroughly searched. Many very important bits of evidence have been found concealed on the person of a suspect and many times articles have been found stuffed in the patrol car after the suspect has been taken to the station. Often this stuffing of articles has destroyed its value as evidence, as necessary proof could not be established in court that the article was in the possession of the suspect at the time of arrest.

Following are some tips stressed by Sgt. E. M. Schaffer, head of the auto theft detail, which may seem elementary but many times in the past the omission of these precautions have placed officers in an adverse position.

1. Do not permit the suspect to reach into any part of the car, glove compartment, trunk, under seat or take hold of any clothing or package in the car which is under investigation until a thorough search has been made.

2. Do not permit the suspect to sit at the wheel of the car. Shut off the motor, take the key and have suspect get out of the car.

3. Do not attempt to check the motor or serial number of the car while the suspect is in the car or at the wheel of the car.

4. Do not put your head under the hood of the car while the suspect is nearby unless he is properly guarded by another person.

5. Do not leave your car exposed to theft while chasing one of the suspects who has attempted to escape.

6. Do not permit one or more suspects to ride in the investigators car while not handcuffed when investigating officer is alone.

7. Do not permit suspect to drive car to police station or garage under any circumstances.

8. Do not allow the suspect to wander around and get out of reach.

9. Do not permit the suspect to enter any building unaccompanied for the purpose of procuring title papers or other documents for proof of ownership.

10. Do not permit the suspect to enter a room or lavatory alone in any house or building under any pretext.

11. In transporting suspect in automobile handcuff hands behind him or under his legs.

12. Remember that the meekest appearing suspect may be a very dangerous person, cleverly concealing his motive until the opportune time.

The recovery rate on automobiles stolen in Seattle over a four year period is 97 percent. This is an indication that most often a car is stolen for a joyride or with the thought of keeping it only for a short time, the car usually being found abandoned a short period after the theft.

On a recent check of 100 stolen cars it was found that 24 were parked with the keys left in the ignition and 50 were left unlocked. This stresses the importance of the car owner taking the keys and locking the car. It is partially through this negligence that the car theft rate in Seattle runs to about 100 cars reported stolen each month with cases cleared by arrest averaging about

18 a month.

POPULATION OF STATE PUT AT 2,007,280

THE COURANT BUREAU

Washington, Aug. 11.--New Britain has been replaced by Stamford as the fifth largest municipality in Connecticut, according to revised 1950 census figures made public Saturday. Stamford has an official population of 74,293 and New Britain 73,726, according to the final figures.

Preliminary figures on the 1950 census, released in August of last year gave New Britain 73,663 and Stamford 73,584. The final figures are the result of a rechecking of the earlier compilations and also the distribution to the place of actual residence of the transients who were enumerated by the census takers when they were away from home.

The revised count, Apr. 1, 1950, gave the state a population of 2,007,280.

Hartford's population is officially 177,397 according to the revision, an increase from the preliminary count of 177,073. Figures for the other towns in the top eight, showing changes from the preliminary count, are:

New Haven, 164,443, increase from 163,344; Bridgeport, 158,709, decrease from 159,352; Waterbury 104,477, increase from 104,242; Norwalk, 49,460, increase from 49,458; West Hartford, 44,402, increase from 40,546.

HOSPITAL IDENTIFIES BABIES BY PHOTOS

St. Joseph's Hospital, Memphis, Tenn. has installed a camera, the "Hospix," designed for taking pictures of babies for identification purposes.

The baby is placed in front of the camera in the nursery soon after birth. A slip with the baby's family name, sex, date of birth and the mother's hospital admittance number is attached to the diaper.

FIRE FIGHTING

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1951

BICARB DOES THE JOB

S.W.P.O.A.F. is one of America's most exclusive clubs. To belong, one must be a salesman for the Ansul Chemical Company of Marinette, Wis., and must have put out an accidental fire. There are 20 members. The club's initials stand for: Salesmen Who Put Out Actual Fires.

One of the latest to join was an Ansul salesman who came upon a burning gasoline truck, loaded with 2,100 gallons of high-test, between Ann Arbor and Detroit, Mich. Local firemen were spraying streams of water on the truck, trying to keep the temperature low enough to prevent an explosion. Ansul's man hopped out of his car, selected a 30-pound extinguisher from the samples in the trunk, and in a matter of seconds had snuffed out the blaze. The salesman passed out literature to the chief and his aides.

NEW FIELD: Ansul was a producer of industrial chemicals (for refrigerants, etc.), but in 1939, the company brought out the DuGas Engineering Co., holder of some basic patents on dry chemical extinguishers, and prepared to invade a new field. The use of dry chemicals (bicarbonate of soda, and other chemicals which make the soda water-repellent and free-flowing) wasn't really new, but DuGas, as well as others who had tried it, hadn't been too successful. Ansul, after intensive development, came up with a model, charged with nitrogen or carbon dioxide, which performed satisfactorily.

The two best prospects for dry chemical extinguishers were--and still are--firms and agencies which are faced with the threat of electrical fires, or blazes caused by inflammable fluids, such as propane and gasoline. Ansul's products can put out the surface blazes of a "Class A" fire (one occurring in wood or fabric) but deep-seated embers are still best handled by plain water.

In demonstrations, the company proved that the blast of pressurized bicarbo-

nate of soda (the heat of the flames breaks down the soda into carbon dioxide) would knock off fires in a few seconds--with several extra advantages. The weight of the powder made Ansul extinguishers ideal for outdoor work. The dry extinguisher was ready for action at all times, but the pressure charge wasn't released until actually needed. Then, once the charge had been spent, the extinguisher could be refilled with both chemicals and a new charge on the spot.

SALES: Ansul is a privately held concern (its president, Robert C. Hood, 34, is a son of the founder) and for competitive reasons, won't break up its sales dollar between the purely chemical side and the extinguisher division. But in 1939 the company took in \$882,900, and since then has moved up every year. Last year the total was \$9,100,000, and so far this year sales are reportedly approaching those of chemicals.

Some of the country's biggest firms are sold on dry chemicals for specific purposes. U.S. Rubber, Sherwin-Williams, dozens of oil companies, and General Motors, for example, now have Ansul installations. But the biggest opportunity may be just ahead. Last week, representatives of the Underwriters Laboratories, and the Factory Insurance Association were conducting final tests in Marinette on the Ansul system of piping its materials into an automatic "Sprinkler" system for dry chemicals. If these agencies put their seal of approval on the system, a brand-new industrial field will be opened.

In 1948, Ansul's basic patent ran out and since then several of the old-line extinguisher firms--led by American-LaFrance, Walter Kidde, and C-O-Two--have added dry-chemical extinguishers to their lines. Ansul officials say they welcome help in the task of selling the dry-extinguisher method.

---Newsweek

July 9, 1951

HICKEY RAPS PEDDLING OF INFLUENCE

State Police Head Sees Threat To Moral Structure Of Nation

(Special To The Republican)

Kent, Aug. 6--State Police Comr. Edward J. Hickey tonight lashed out at people in high places who, he said, are buying and selling influence.

He told an audience of 200 at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Kent firehouse such people have brought about a crisis in the moral structure of the country in such a serious way that only a return to old-fashioned integrity and honesty will redeem the nation.

He claimed the real meaning of integrity and honesty has been lost and people are taking an apathetic attitude toward bribery of athletes and the selling of influence by highly-placed persons.

"Only a thorough house-cleaning will remove the festering spots," Comr. Hickey asserted. He admitted such a strong solution might cause some injustices, but he thought this could be overlooked because of the new spirit it would give the country.

He compared the present situation to the time Nero fiddled while Rome burned. "We are in a real crisis. It is more than a struggle with the Reds over control. It is a real test of our own moral fiber."

He condemned the efforts of men who make large sums of money as fees when actually they make their money by selling influence. He spoke against the blight caused by the corruption of outstanding athletes.

Men guilty of such crimes as bribery were formerly looked upon with contempt, Hickey said. In this age, such a man is resentful because he is caught. Formerly he would have felt crestfallen, he said.

In an earlier day, there was a concept of right and wrong like the difference between black and white, but now a cloud of contempt has been drawn over the virtue of honesty, he said. There is now a grey zone of public acceptance of brib-

ery and the sale of influence, Comr. Hickey asserted. He claimed there is a widespread idea that it is smart for people to get away with things.

Comr. Hickey said many people now feel that there are two codes of ethics: One for important people and another for less important people. He said, "Some of the most dishonest persons are considered big shots. People feel they have made the grade."

He praised the volunteer fire departments of the State for their efforts on behalf of their towns. He said these men are a real asset in the state's defense system. The development of a better firehouse speaks well for the town of Kent, he stated.

He noted that many big fire departments have grown up from small volunteer departments.

HICKEY'S TALK

State Police Comr. Hickey pulled no punches in Kent Monday night when he talked about bribery and sale of influence by people in high places.



Police Comr. Edward J. Hickey is shown sealing the cornerstone of the new firehouse at Kent. At his left is First Selectman Theodore P. Woolin. In the foreground are Joseph Gawel, chairman of the building committee and Clifford Gustafson, fire chief.

--Donahue photo, Waterbury Republican

A main point in his talk dealt with the "grey zone," something which he visualized as being a newly created impression in moral thinking between right and wrong. The commissioner laid heavy stress on the public toleration of such a situation in which there is no public uproar over serious offenses against the moral code.

Comsr. Hickey called for a complete housecleaning of those responsible for conditions which permit well-placed people to accept large sums of money for favors they arrange. He was particularly bitter over those who arrange deals which are against the interest of the Government, but who manage by devious means to keep them within the realm of legality.

Comsr. Hickey was on particularly strong ground when he urged a return to the old-fashioned conception of honesty and integrity.

The scene of his talk was ideally suited to a call for a rebirth of interest in the simple things of life. The simple ceremony connected with the laying of the cornerstone of the new Kent firehouse in an atmosphere of old fashioned goodwill, accompanied by group singing of patriotic songs, prayers by a priest and a minister lent itself ideally to Mr. Hickey's theme.

Certainly the time has come for our leaders as well as the average man to speak out against corruption in whatever form it may raise its ugly head and whether it be on a local, state or national basis.

If every decent person in the nation would speak out as strongly in favor of a return to simple honesty as Comsr. Hickey did in Kent Monday night, the "grey zone" of moral thinking would pass away and there would remain a strict cleavage between right and wrong.

---Waterbury Republican

DECENCY AND HONESTY

Right looks right, to Ed Hickey, and wrong looks wrong to him. He isn't a man who compromises with decency and honesty, and that's one reason Connecti-

cut has such a high regard and respect for its state police commissioner. You'll hear stories about the commissioner around the state--for instance, from persons who have known him for many years. People will tell you: "He'd hang his own grandmother if she was guilty of murder!"--a rather rough way of putting it, but nevertheless a fine compliment to the man who puts sincere effort into his job--strict enforcement of the law, without fear or favor--ahead of the opportunity to "be a good fellow" now and then.

All this comes to mind because the state police commissioner spoke the other day in Kent, at the dedication of a new firehouse. What he had to say to the small town group, participating in a typical American ceremony, ought to be crammed word by word down the throats of various and sundry slippery customers who today become "big shots" because they have unlimited gall, no real concept of right and wrong, and a thorough-going contempt for good government. The commissioner blasted the fivers, the percentage operators, the buyers and sellers of influence, the people who shave the law and get away with it. To him it seems ominous that many of the people are apathetic to this kind of thing--undisturbed by evidence of wrongdoing in high places. Once, he pointed out, the moral indignation of the people would be aroused by such things.

The commissioner is right--all too right--when he says it seems to him that there has been a loss of moral fibre in this country, an acceptance of cynical explanations from sharpers who happen to be caught and exposed, and that it will take a moral awakening to the meaning of real integrity, decency and honesty to stop this kind of thing. That is precisely the answer--that unless and until an angry people demand action, they aren't likely to get it. Where is the basic American belief in honest dealing, faithful service and observance of the law and the spirit of it? The shady operator, who by fast thinking and under-handed methods has become a "big shot" all too often is regarded with envy and admiration by ordinary Americans.

---New London Day

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1951



The following members of this department are presently in the armed services of our country.

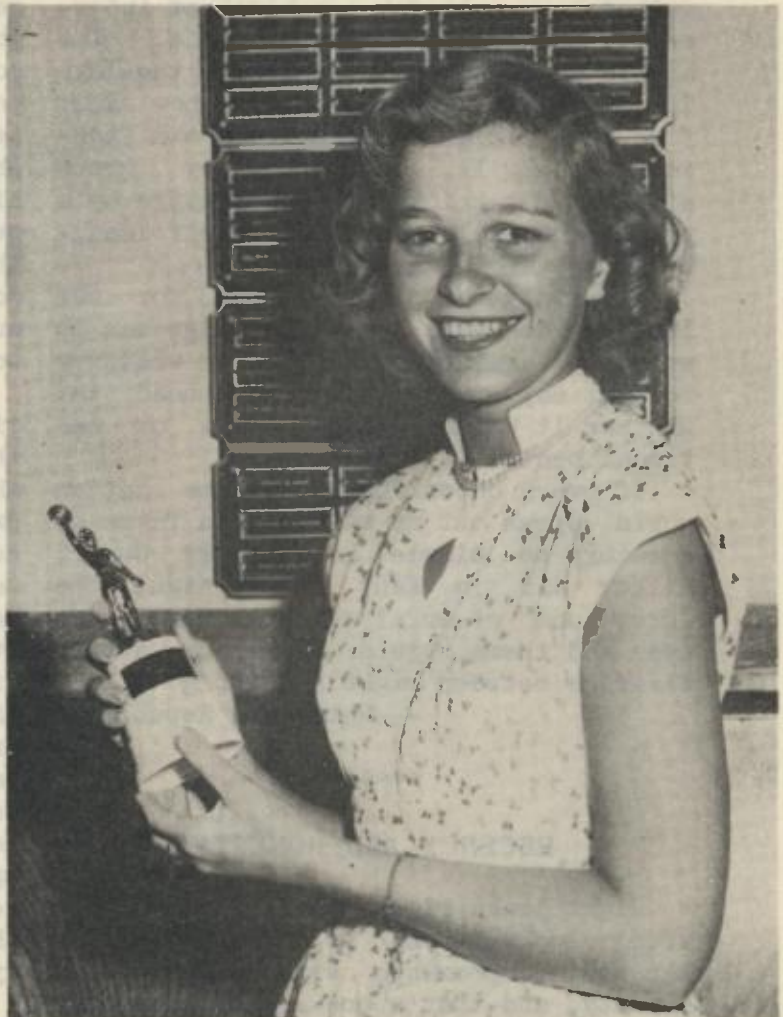
SPW Lucy E. Boland, Groton
Raymond Covey, Headquarters
Earl Elliott, Litchfield
Joseph M. Hart, Danielson
Francis McMahon, Headquarters
Off. Walter P. Stecko, Danielson
Off. Charles L. Wilkerson, Stafford
Off. Norman E. Winslow, Danielson
Theodore R. Yarusewicz, Headquarters

ELEANOR STAMM FIFE CHAMPION

MISS ELEANOR STAMM, DAUGHTER OF FRED W. STAMM OF 36 BUCK ST., NEWINGTON, EMPLOYED IN OUR ACCOUNTING DIVISION, WON TWO STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR INDIVIDUAL FIFING OVER A RECENT WEEKEND. ON SATURDAY, AUG. 4, MISS STAMM, THE CONNECTICUT 1950 STATE CHAMPION IN INDIVIDUAL FIFING, TOOK PART IN THE STATE CHAMPIONSHIP MEET IN NEW HAVEN AND SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED HER TITLE. ON SUNDAY, SHE PARTICIPATED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS AT INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS., WHERE SHE WON HER SECOND STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

SHE WAS AWARDED A TROPHY AS A SYMBOL OF THE CONNECTICUT CHAMPIONSHIP. SHE IS A FORMER MEMBER OF THE NEWINGTON FIFE AND DRUM CORPS AND NOW PLAYS WITH THE CONTINENTAL FIFE AND DRUM CORPS OF MERIDEN, WITH WHICH THE LOCAL CORPS AFFILIATED DURING THE PAST YEAR.

MISS STAMM IS SHOWN AT THE RIGHT HOLDING THE TROPHY SHE RECEIVED AS THE CONNECTICUT CHAMPION.



---Hartford Times photo

STATION "A" RIDGEFIELD

On June 9, 1951, the personnel at Station A, received a rude shock, which did not register until several days had passed. Our Clerk, Al Corbett, terminated his position with us to go to "Greener Pastures" with a salary, we understand, that is double what he had been getting here. We are prone to take people and certain situations for granted until they leave or change and it is only then that we realize how much we have depended on them.

Al, to us, was the best clerk in the department. He had been with us for some 9 years and we certainly do miss seeing that familiar face and personality around here. If someone called, "Hey Al, where is that case I took out two years ago?", Al would invariably come up with the case number, name of the accused and a brief resume of the case, without referring to any files.

Good Luck Al in your new position!

Our Chef Milo Scanlon is back with us again after a month's illness. He had been taken suddenly ill with appendicitis and was out the entire month of May and part of June.

Nice to see you back at work again, Milo.

Well, Bunny Bunnell has done it again. . . . Probably not on a hunch, but for 1 night and 1 day, there was a search in the vicinity of Balls Pond, in New Fairfield for an old man, who was missing. The local Firemen were all called on the scene, and the Boy Scouts and numerous other agencies, to aid in the search. Bunny was walking in a swamp in the area and found the missing man sitting on a stone. His reward? A kiss from a 75 year old woman, wife of the lost. It sometimes pays to be on the Department, doesn't it?

Our new replacement for the position of Clerk, is Miss Irene Kaufman. She has taken over the position with little knowledge of our procedure, but is managing to struggle along with the aid of the whole station.

The other day we received a call from the jungles of Redding. It seems at

8:15 A.M., on July 24, 1951, Lt. Mayo received a call from Mrs. Estelle Rovere, of Limekiln Road, in Redding. She stated that she had not been drinking and that she was quite sober; but, there was a monkey in her garage. She attempted to keep it there till someone came over to capture it. She gave it an orange, which it evidently didn't appreciate for the animal threw it on top of her freshly washed car and the orange pulp was all over the top.

Officer William (Bring 'em Back Alive) Hennessey was assigned to rescue the monkey. He left here armed with a banana, but when he arrived at the Rovere garage the monkey was no longer there. Later in the day the monkey appeared at the scene again and Mrs. Rovere managed to keep the monk there until the owners came to retrieve it.

I believe that William Frank Buck Hennessey has already signed up for the next expedition into darkest Africa, after having had a taste of jungle hunting in Redding.

If you are a subscriber to the Reader's Digest, you no doubt have read the following: A Western Sheriff confiscated a number of slot machines on the basis of a law banning the use of steel traps for catching dumb animals.

Station "A" was recently complimented by one of the banks in the area and the following letter was sent to Headquarters.

"The timely response of the State Police at Ridgefield to two false alarms sounded from our bank has been called to the attention of the Board of Directors.

"Our Branch Manager relates about the last signal. He reported that the police called at the bank before the manager had an opportunity to hang up the telephone. The patrol cars were in front of the bank at that moment. This certainly is handling things with efficiency and dispatch."

Congratulations to Station "A"!!

Another letter came to Headquarters from a former prosecutor of one of our town courts, New Milford.

"I wish to take this means of thanking the men of the Ridgefield Barracks

\$195.00

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

for their excellent cooperation with me during my term of office. It has been a pleasure for me to work with you and your staff in Ridgefield through the years. I have never known a more capable, honorable and principled group of men, and it is a source of satisfaction and gratification to me that I had the privilege of being associated with you and them. Please extend to the force my sincere wishes for their continued success."

Signed: Norman M. Dube, Esq.

Dear Commissioner:

As local director of Civil defense of Monroe, I want to thank you for a very fine job done by some of your men in training our auxiliary police of Monroe.

Lt. Mayo and Officers Noxon, Small and Jones of the Ridgefield Barracks put our men through a training course, and each one of our twenty policemen have told me how much they got out of their lessons--also how patient and courteous your officers were.

Thanking you again, I remain

Sincerely,

George B. Squinobal
Stepney, Conn.

STATION "B", CANAAN

CATCHING SPEEDERS

Complaints sometimes are heard in distant areas against what are described as unfair and unethical police methods in the enforcement of speed limits. Some of this is occasioned by the operation of speed traps for the purpose of obtaining revenue for the local treasury and certain officials' pockets. The operation of these is kept as unobtrusive as possible and they usually prey on out-of-town drivers. Their aim is not to reduce speeding but to collect fines. This reprehensible operation is dwindling, thanks to exposures and opposition of conscientious citizens.

On trips south any number of Winsted drivers have been apprehended in years gone by, and sizable fines being imposed, or a given amount in bail being demanded with the hearing being set several days ahead.

The southern gentlemen were practically certain a driver on his way to or from Florida would forfeit the bail, rather than remain for trial.

There is also a certain opposition by some to police methods which are genuinely aimed at reducing speed. The use of radar, remarkably effective in lowering the general speed on roads where it is used, is sometimes called "unsporting" because the speeding motorist is usually caught unawares. The older method in which the police car or motorcycle is parked unobtrusively, waiting for a speeder to pass, gets the same criticism. The speed-loving driver's idea of "fair play" is that he is being checked, so that he can reduce his speed while the check is being made and then speed merrily away when he knows that the police are no longer looking. This type of opposition should not be encouraged.

This kind of driver-critic overlooks the point that speeding is lawbreaking. Our law contains many protections for the rights of the citizen, against improper police practices. But nowhere is it specified that the police must notify a suspected lawbreaker that they have their eye on him, so as to give him a sporting chance to escape detection and capture. Law enforcement is not a sport; it is a serious business of making the community safer for everyone. This point applies to speed limits, as well as to other laws. Let us of Winsted do our share toward keeping down unlawful speed, thus making the roads safer for everybody.

---Winsted Citizen

DEAD GIVEAWAY

Artists say it is the lower part of the face, not the eyes, that expresses one's thoughts. Especially when one opens the lower part of one's face.

TOLLAND COUNTY TALES

The first of July, Officer Tyron Smith returned to this station from a sojourn at Station "D". Welcome back to the fold.

Our Sergeant Edward Formeister and his wife are the proud parents of a son, James Edward, born at the Johnson Memorial Hospital, Stafford Springs, on July 5, 1951.

A week later, a daughter, Peggy Lou, was born at the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, to Officer and Mrs. John A. Scribner.

On the first of August, Jack Scribner is no longer a member of the department. He has aspired to loftier positions and is now employed as a line-splicer by the Southern New England Telephone Company, Hartford. We wish him the best of luck in his "new heights."

Moving days will soon be here for the Ted Sheiber family. They are leaving Stafford to take up residence in a recently purchased new home in Somers. Well, Ted. You'll have to arise earlier mornings to make roll-call.

How true the saying, "A policeman is never off duty." Not too long ago, one evening, our Willie Stephenson was out riding in his own private car. While proceeding along the highway behind a Massachusetts registered car, Willie's attention was suddenly attracted to a car approaching from the opposite direction at a fast rate of speed and headed right for the car in front of him. The oncoming car sideswiped the first car and sped down the road but not before our observant officer had his marker number. The station was contacted and Tyron Smith was assigned to investigate the case.

It was not long before Stephen Lewison of Ludlow, Mass. found himself placed under arrest on three charges, Evading Responsibility, Reckless Driving and Breach of Peace. It was learned that both parties involved are well known to each other and there has been trouble between them for some time. Just prior to the accident, Lewison had passed the first car and had yelled to the occu-

pants, "I'll kill you both."

We know that police have to be a jack-of-all-trades but we never expected one would become a tax collector. While attending a court session in one of our towns, a man approached our policewoman and offering her a five-dollar bill said, "I want to pay my taxes. I own some land down on Flanders Road." It was soon learned that this man was before the court for operating an unlicensed junk yard. Apparently, he should have been before the court also for non-payment of taxes.

A second over-pass on Route 15 is progressing rapidly at the intersection of 15 and 44. Work has also begun on the first section of the four-lane divided highway from Vernon Circle to Mile Hill over-pass. We are in hopes that both improvements will help to keep down the accident rate.

STATION "D", DANIELSON

Lt. Albert Rivers and family are enjoying a two weeks vacation at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Officer Arthur Andreoli has been transferred to Station K, and Officer Tryon Smith, has transferred to Station C. We lost two good men and gained another as Officer Henry Marikle has been assigned to this barracks.

Nick Woyk, our popular houseman, has also been on vacation this month, visiting points of interest in Springfield, Mass., with his many friends.

Officer John T. Murphy is still convalescing at his home on Woodstock Ave., Putnam.

Officer Vincent McSweeney and wife are vacationing at Misquamicut, R.I. for a week.

We received a card from Capt. Norman Winslow, of the U.S. Army Air Force, who is on his way to California. Always nice to hear from you, Norm.

Sgt. Robert Herr, Officer Albert Powell, and Policewoman Susan G. Kenyon, competed in the four-day Shoot of the New England Police Revolver League, at

STATION "E", GROTON

Camp Curtis, Wakefield, Mass., which ended on July 29. This annual competition attracts teams of top marksmen from all over New England, New York and New Jersey. The Conn. State Police delegation included nine men and six women. As usual our Conn. State Police took most of the honors.

Five years is a comparatively short length of time in state policeman's memory. This story, told by Officer Joe Donovan, involves \$500 and a keg of nails.

Back in 1946 a Thompson man complained that he had given \$500 to Nelson Guy Miller, of Ludlow, Mass., to purchase some building supplies for him. The Thompson man claimed he received a keg of nails, but the rest of the money and Miller had disappeared.

It wasn't until a few days ago that Joe ran across Miller's name on an arrest record, which is received periodically at the local barracks by teletype. He is currently serving a sentence at the Hamden county jail in Massachusetts for a similar offense.

Donovan sent for a picture of Miller, but the complainant was unable to make positive identification from the photo. Both men went to Springfield and saw Miller, who was then positively identified.

So when Miller is released, Joe will be waiting with a warrant charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses--more than five years after the offense was allegedly committed. Nice going Joe.

Off. L. Cable acted as resident officer in Niantic while Det. Sgt. Goodale enjoyed a vacation.

We welcome Officers Sternberg and Larizzo, who have been added to our roster.

Former State Policewoman Lucy Boland, who has reentered the Navy paid us several visits as she had to appear at Superior court in New London.

Officer Bellefleur gave a talk on safety at the Fort Hill Community Home.

The Lions Convention representing the United States and 16 other countries was held at Atlantic City. Our Officer Skelly was chosen to be color bearer in the parade held there. Lieutenant Mackenzie, a past District Deputy in that organization, also attended. From the bits of chatter heard between the two attendants we guess they had a swell time. Off. Skelly was trying to convince Lt. Mackenzie it was the stars and not the stripes that get so heavy when carried.

Officers Greenberg and Mansfield assisted in controlling traffic at a Soap Box Derby held recently at Taftville. Sgt. Kimball of "HQ" was in charge of the detail.

Not wishing to dwell on any tragedy, we must forward this one as one of those ununusuals that always happen in Groton area. A girl and boy were riding in a car with the radio turned on. The girl suddenly decided she didn't like the program and jumped from the car necessitating hospital care. So it sez, in the report.

Off. Cable competed in the four-day shoot at the New England Police Revolver League at Camp Curtis, Wakefield, Mass.

Officer Sternberg, of this station, with Officer Gedney, of Westbrook, working with Radar on the Blue Star highway reports an unusual "catch." In a former issue we stated that the "Radar" caught an operator without a license and now "it" has a stolen car to its record. One of two cars stopped for speeding, proved to be a stolen car. Three boys and one girl, all teen-agers, were head-

Thank you
for your kind expression
of Sympathy

It is deeply
appreciated.

Susan G. Kenyon
1951

ed for Florida. Their starting point was Vermont and they had five stolen cars on their previous record.

Four thousand persons attended a picnic at Ocean Beach and were escorted by our Officer Fitzgerald and O'Connor.

Det. Sgt. Goodale, Officers Sternberg, Bellefleur, Hall and Fitzgerald did guard duty at the overhead passes when the train with General McArthur went through our area bound for Boston.

Sgt. Dygert was the Commanding Officer in charge while Lieutenant Mackenzie enjoyed his vacation.

County Detective E. Shedroff of the State's Attorney office in New London will take his vacation in August.

Once upon a time an officer of the NLPD stopped a Florida registered car and gave the sailor-driver some sound advice on the subject of overcrowding. The fourth sailor in the front seat was told to get out. No sooner had the police car left the scene when the fourth man crawled up on the ledge near the back window and off went the car. A pedestrian saw all that happened but was forced to take another look. As the car passed, up came the trunk cover and out popped six feet. Yep, there were three more sailors in the trunk. The car was a coupe and the situation reminiscent of the Mack-Sennet comedies.

With an explosion of atomic intensity, a giant rear tire of a parked trailer-truck blew out in Mystic shattering the morning calm and all nerves within a block radius. All nerves, that is, except those of Groton Police Captain Scroggins, who was standing next to the truck. "I was rooted to the spot," declared the Captain, but an observer claims the Captain broke the standing high jump record.

We reprint with pleasure the following editorial from the Norwich Bulletin:

FOUR MORE YEARS OF HICKEY

Although there was no doubt about the return of State Police Commissioner Hickey to that office, knowing what an excellent record he has established, there will be much satisfaction over the fact that he has been sworn in for an-

other term of four years.

The commissioner has a way of measuring up to his responsibilities which means that full confidence is placed in him. Even before he was made commissioner it was recognized that he was a highly valued aid of the state attorney of Hartford county, and the high type of work that he did there has been continued with emphasis as the head of the state police force.

Through his methods and efforts the state police have been brought to a high state of efficiency. They have been called upon to deal with many complex problems and they are constantly alert to deal with lawlessness as well as to act for greater safety in the highways. Much of their good work can be attributed to the manner in which the department is administered.

Within the last few days Commissioner Hickey has let it be understood where he stands in regard to crime and he hasn't hesitated to attribute the moral decline in this country to the lowering of ethical standards in public and private life.

Fully conscious of what it means to enforce the law he nevertheless insists upon standing with those who know what is right and it is well that there is such a man at the head of the state police when it comes to crime and the performance of duty in connection therewith.

When the commissioner demonstrates that he has no intention of standing on both sides, of the line, when it comes to doing what is right, it cannot fail to register him high in the estimation of the people of Connecticut. It means that the proper man is in the proper place. Four more years of Hickey is good news. ---Norwich Bulletin

A WORD TO THE WISE

A speed violation is a contributing factor in one out of every three fatal traffic accidents, according to the National Safety Council. Here's a good vacation tip---the faster you go the harder you hit.

STATION "F", WESTBROOK

WE CONTINUE TO BACK THE STATE POLICE

Since discussing editorially three months or more ago, the advisability of publishing news of arrests for various serious offenses, including drunken driving, we've talked this matter over with many people and we've given considerable thought to it. Perhaps those who read the former screed will remember we said we were in a quandary because the anticipated publication of the arrest of a purportedly drunken driver in one of our communities had been a contributing factor in the attempted suicide (fortunately entirely unsuccessful) of the wife of the man involved in the arrest.

We said we published all arrests reported to us by the State Police, because we were convinced if we published any, there was absolutely no other way than publishing all, and that our decision to print the facts was based upon our sincere belief that the knowledge that arrests were to be published was something of a deterrent to any person tempted to wrong doing.

But after the case we cited, we asked our readers whether they felt we were right in our policy. Six readers troubled to answer our question. Three thought we were wrong and arrests were better left unpublished, and three said they believed as we always had that it was a good thing to print the information weekly.

At the most recent meeting of the Connecticut Editorial Association, held just before Memorial Day, we posed the same question to the members of the association, and a lengthy discussion followed. Here again opinion was divided, although if a vote had been taken, it's our belief the advocates for publishing all arrests would have been in the majority.

We have attempted during the last several months to analyze the situation still further, and we are still convinced that arrests should be published. In each of our towns where justice courts exist, it's all too easy to obtain

a change in charge to something innocuous (for instance, a change from a drunken driving charge to disobeying the rules of the road) or an outright quashing of the case.

We suppose it's only natural...and the fault with our minor courts to be entirely expected, but time and time again we've heard the State Police complain about the manner in which the courts are conducted. Our entire sympathy is with the State Police. They spend long hours and great energy--sometimes at genuine personal danger to themselves--to apprehend a wrong doer only to have the charge nulled or fail to stand up in court--not because the accused isn't guilty, but simply because he's been able to convince the court (or his lawyer has been able to do so, usually ahead of the meeting of the court) that he shouldn't be found guilty as charged.

By no means do we claim that every person apprehended by the State Police is guilty--everyone is innocent until proved otherwise. That's our law, and it's right and just, but we doubt if there is one of our readers who can't bring to mind within his own knowledge an instance in which the lower court nulled a case or, at most let the accused off very easily...when it certainly appeared that the original charge was a just one. And you can bet your bottom dollar that case was decided before it ever got into the court room. It was decided when the accused, his lawyer, or some friendly intermediary called on the prosecutor or the judge before the trial and made the "fix", the case being settled to all intents and purposes before it ever went to trial.

No wonder conscientious police officers often get discouraged when there is a miscarriage of justice--no wonder they feel that their work is often entirely in vain.

For the present, therefore, it will be the policy of the Era to continue to print all the information given to us weekly by the State Police. We believe the chance of stigmatizing an innocent person through the publication of his arrest later to be found without cause, is more than offset by the need for

backing up the efforts of the State Police, commonly recognized as one of the finest law enforcement bodies in the United States.

---The New Era

July 21, 1951

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the Connecticut State Police, for the recent aid extended to us, at the time of the fireworks accident suffered by our son Robert.

Due to the almost immediate appearance of the State Police Ambulance, driven by Auxiliary Policeman Douglas Patterson, Robert was given the opportunity to live, after an outstanding careful, but rapid run, through heavy holiday traffic.

Both Mrs. Lyman and myself feel that words are a poor medium, to convey our deep sense of indebtedness to the State's "Finest", when we look at our son, now, well on the road to recovery.

We shall ever be grateful.

Sincerely,

Henry A. Lyman

STATION "H", HARTFORD

On July 20, three young men held up and robbed a woman proprietor of a package store in Plainville. During the course of the holdup, the woman was struck in the head and a shot was fired which narrowly missed the woman. The three young men made their escape in a late model Ford with New York plates. A few nights later this car was pursued by Bristol Police and the occupants abandoned the car and fled on foot into a wooded area.

At 2:30 A.M., Saturday, July 28, the woman proprietor of Buddy's Snack Bar, Route 44, Avon, was held up and shot by two young men who made their escape in

a late model Ford convertible. At 2:15 A.M., Off. Albert Kovach of the Bethany Barracks observed a late model Ford convertible which had been reported stolen from New Haven traveling south on Route 10 in Cheshire at a fast rate of speed. The car eventually crashed in Cheshire and the two occupants fled on foot into a wooded area. Officers from Bethany and surrounding stations, under the direction of Captain Lavin and Lieut. Clarke, formed a blockade in this area and about nine hours later, the two young men were apprehended in a gas station while attempting to call a cab. They were taken to the Hartford Barracks where they admitted their part in the Avon holdup and also the Plainville holdup, as well as the theft of two cars in New Haven and one in Hartford. Their third accomplice was not present at the Avon holdup and the two subjects stated that they knew him only as "Pushcart". As this is being written we are happy to report that "Pushcart" has been apprehended by New York Police while operating a stolen car and his return to Conn. is pending. The woman victim is also making a recovery in St. Francis Hospital, Hartford.

Off. C. Taylor Hart was recently assigned to investigate the reported theft of two bicycles in Cromwell. Det. John Zekas, while working on another case, recovered the two bicycles the following day at the bottom of the Conn. River in Cromwell. It appears that the young boy responsible for the thefts got "nervous" whenever he saw a police cruiser and quickly headed for the Connecticut River to dispose of the loot.

Officer and Mrs. Joseph Riley proudly announced the birth of a baby boy recently. Joe will have to hurry along with the new house now.

Joe Palin is complaining about the loss of sleep while listening to the "marathons" which his Red Sox have been engaging in recently. According to Joe, he's going to become a tennis fan next year and forget about this game of baseball.

Off. Art Johnson is now the proud possessor of a 1951 Ford. This is Art's first new car since joining the Department and he can be seen washing and polishing the car almost any time. Art's

daughters will soon be complaining that he spends too much time with the "new baby."

Off. Walter Perkins just returned from Wakefield, Mass. where he was a member of the Departments shooting team and helped the boys return with most of the honors.

Off. Ernie Morse just returned from two weeks of playing "soldier" and looking quite trim. Ernie is industriously going about the business of getting back that lost weight.

Off. "Doc" Paige will be returning to work next Monday after a long absence. "Doc" is convalescing after an operation and it will be nice to welcome him back.

State Police Department:

Mrs. Piergrossi and myself would like to extend our sincere thanks for your work in apprehending the boys who robbed our place of business.

Protection of this sort is something we should all be proud of.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. & Mrs. Luigi Piergrossi
Plainville, Connecticut

STATION "K", COLCHESTER

Welcome to our little family is extended to Officers Andreoli and Heckler. Officer Finnegan has left us for retirement and is enjoying himself in Bridgeport. Officer Feegel has taken up new duties in the Motor Vehicle Department, but still keeps a watchful eye on us from his home in East Hampton. Officer Larizzo, who learned to ride a cycle at Colchester, is now graduated to the parkway in his new territory at Station "E".

Everyone is working just a little bit harder so that all may have a turn at a summer vacation. Lt. Hulburt has joined our ranks at Colchester while Capt. Shaw is away. On his first day in this territory, he recovered a bicycle

for us.

ANGELL APPOINTED WARRANT OFFICER

State Trooper Ernest L. Angell of the Colchester barracks, whose home is located in Windham Center, has been appointed a warrant officer, junior grade in the Army Reserve as a criminal investigator. He was sworn in early this week at headquarters of the Connecticut Military District in Hartford. Angell, who enlisted in the Army Reserve upon his discharge from the regular service in 1946, had been assigned as a master sergeant in the 326th Military Police, criminal investigation detachment at New London, since November of last year and will remain in the unit in his new grade. A veteran of two and one-half years of Army service during the last war, he was graduated from Windham High school in 1935 and also served an enlistment in the Navy from 1935 to 1939. During World War II, he was a member of the 86th Infantry Division and served in both the European and Asiatic-Pacific theatres of operation.

He has been a member of the state police department since 1941 with the exception of the time he spent in the armed forces and the excellent training received in that department was one of the determining factors in his appointment as a warrant officer.

---The Willimantic Chronicle

EXCERPTS FROM THE TOWN OF HEBRON'S ANNUAL REPORT

"For Your Safety"

The Constables...

It is interesting to note that the Town of Hebron's only law enforcing agents, the constables, do not take upon themselves the duty of "policing" as we think of it. Theirs seems to be a duty of aiding the citizens of the town and preventing the commission of offenses against the law instead of apprehending violators of the law. Rather than arresting traffic violators, it has been said, they warn drivers of their violation and of the subsequent punishment for such behavior. During the year they

were seemingly unheard of, but they carried out certain duties such as the following:

Legal papers served..... 12
 On duty at dances and other gatherings..... 28
 Arrests made..... none

The State Police,...

The State Police, although not an agency of local supervision, are an important factor in the everyday life of Hebron's citizens: the reason being that the troopers are the town's main source of protection against criminal behavior and for the apprehension of those committing criminal acts. In a town with a geographical and political structure such as Hebron, it is difficult for each citizen to realize how much the State Police do for the town in the course of a year. Up to and including the month of August, 1950, the state's law enforcing agency has investigated forty-two cases within the town limits. Other than these "policing" activities, the State Police also provide considerable general service such as assistance to motorists, protection patrol, traffic control, and transportation of persons to their homes when such is needed. Ambulance service is also maintained by the officers at the Colchester Barracks for emergency use. It is important that each citizen know what the State Policeman means to him.

Cases Investigated and Closed By The State Police During Hebron's Fiscal Year:

1949-1950

Investigation of Breach of Peace..... 8
 Investigation of Theft (Breaking, Entering and Theft)..... 8
 Investigation of Traffic Accidents... 18
 Violation of Public Utility Laws..... 2
 Abandoned Car Investigation..... 1
 Recovery of Stolen Goods..... 1
 Investigation of Non-support..... 1
 Fraudulent Check complaint..... 1
 Investigation of Injured Person..... 1
 Hit and Run Investigation..... 1
 Vandalism complaint..... 1
 Untimely death investigation..... 1

The Inter-County Ambulance Association..

Another most important service found in the Town of Hebron to safeguard the safety and protection of its people, is that of the Inter-County Ambulance Association.

Since there was no adequate transportation to hospitals in times of dire need, steps in this direction were decided upon. Residents of Hebron, Colchester, East Hampton, East Haddam, Haddam Neck, Columbia, Lebanon, Marlborough, and Salem banded together to form the Association. It is supported by those who benefit from the service through the laying of a ten cent tax per annum, paid by each citizen of the various towns affected.

The Association's ambulance is maintained and operated, but not owned, by the State Police at Colchester. There are seven similar organizations throughout the state.

The Ambulance is used for emergencies only. The First Selectman of any member town or a doctor can request the use of it. In emergencies, such as traffic accidents, it can be directly requested by either a police officer or by someone discovering such an emergency.

Sixteen emergency calls were made in Hebron during the recent fiscal year. Fourteen of these calls were for residents and two were for accident calls involving non-residents.

Thus it is, citizens of Hebron, that your safety is guarded by the agencies which have your well-being in mind at all times.

STATION "L", LITCHFIELD

The month of July was THE month for Officer John Falvey, Jr. and Mrs. Falvey. Effective the first of the month, Off. Falvey received a substantial pay increase, bringing him up to the new salary minimum. On the 19th of July, our boy John, and Mrs. Falvey were the proud and happy parents of a bouncing baby girl, their second child. Rumor has it that with the latest increase

Falvey is trying to beat the income tax, Congratulations Off. and Mrs. John Falvey:

More congratulations are in order from the personnel of Station "L". This time to one of our able State Police Auxiliaries, Wallace C. Buley. On July 1, 1951, Mr. Buley was appointed director of the Connecticut Junior Republic, to succeed Dr. Kenneth I. Wollan, who has accepted the position of director of the Children's Aid Association of Boston. Both Dr. Wollan and Mr. Buley and the complete staff of the Junior Republic, have given their complete cooperation to any and all officers whose work has brought them to their school. We know that under the directorship of Mr. Buley, we will continue to receive this splendid cooperation.

On July 8th, Off. Charles Hawley resigned from the State Police Department. As of that time, Charley was undecided as to what the future held for him. We hope that he has made the right choice and wish him the best of luck in whatever career he may choose.

Sgt. Harry Ritchie and Family, sunning themselves for a couple of weeks down at Hawks Nest.

Off. Alden Thompson vacationing at Orchard Beach. From an unnamed source we hear that he has taken a part ownership in one of the nags, up thataway, or is at least buying the oats. We have been wondering if buddy "Jack" has been giving him the hot tips.

The \$64.00 question: Did Jack and Al spend one week of their vacation together?

Returning to the old grind from their annual vacation, looking none the worse: Sgt. Bill Tripp, Off. John Lombardo, Off. John "Jack" Swicklas, Off. Daddy Falvey and our charming clerk, Miss Clara Toce.

Miss Toce is really getting up on her golf, bragging about a birdie on a par three hole. Not bad, wish I could do as well.

Lt. Casey will have to get a bigger truck to haul hay or get horses that eat less.

Earlier in this column we mentioned that July was the month for Officer and

Mrs. John Falvey, Jr. August got off to a bad start for our popular officer-- John Falvey--. On August 5 at about 1:00 A.M., he was struck by a car while making an investigation on the highway and the hit-and-run car succeeded in avoiding apprehension to date. Fortunately, John was not hurt to any great extent, receiving a glancing blow, but sufficient to have him know that moving and heavier objects leave their marks. We are all pleased to note he escaped injury. Keep your fingers crossed for August, John and await "September Morn."

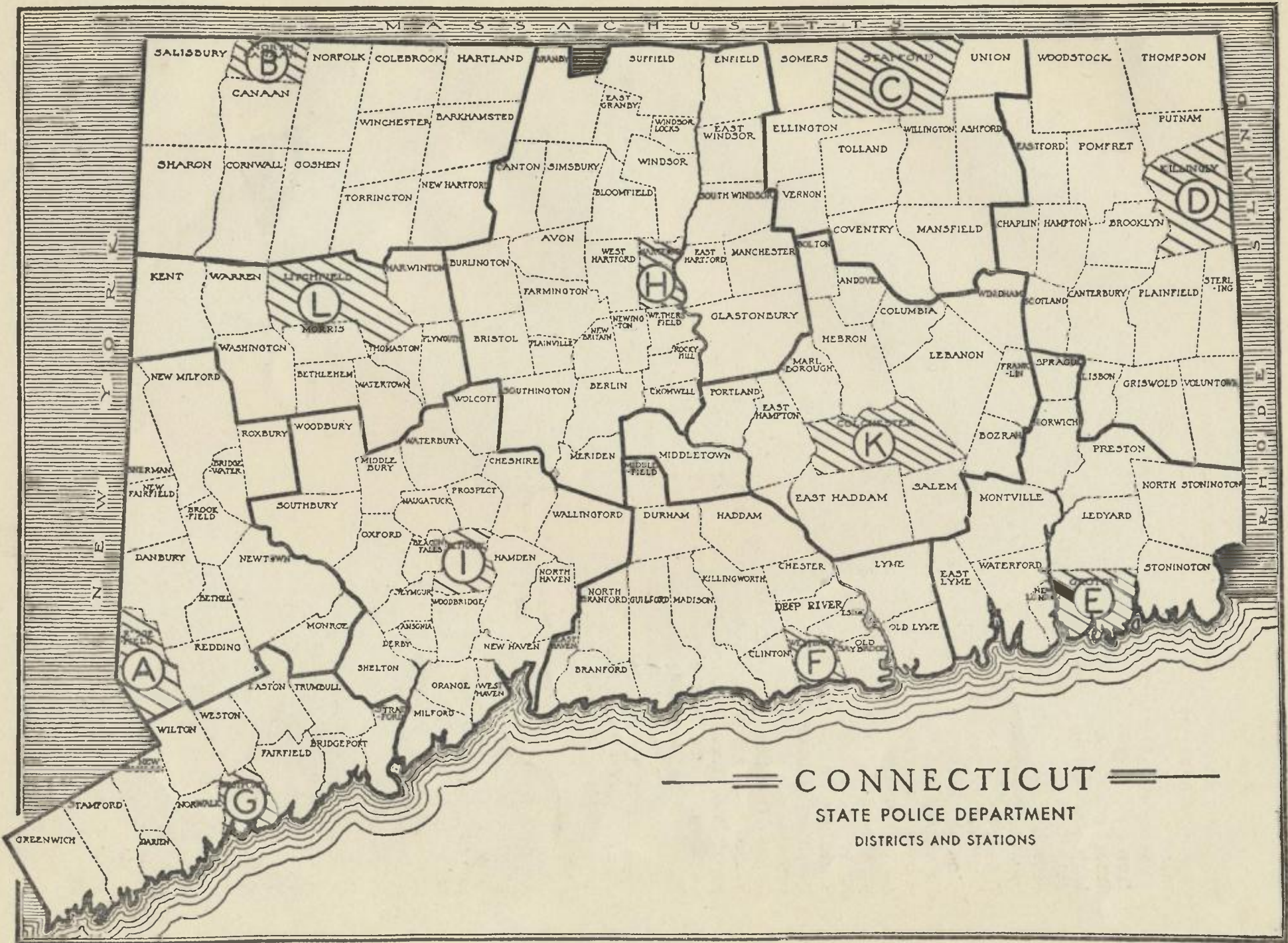
About a fortnight ago the Commissioner, enroute to Kent, stopped in at "L" about 6:30 P.M. Several of us in the station overheard him congratulating Sergt. Bill Tripp and wondered what had happened. Then it became apparent when 1 HQ said to the Sergeant, "Sergeant Tripp, this is a sight for sore eyes-- a sergeant washing his own car--haven't seen anything like this in ten years." Well, you can't hold Bill down since this happened. His car is spick and span awaiting another visit.

The same evening the Commissioner received a surprise and compliments when he reached Kent. After assisting in cornerstone ceremonies in the new Kent firehouse, Lt. Casey escorted the "Pilot" to the Kent Volunteer Fire Company's meeting. During the social hour, Ex-Sergeant Major Maurice Child, Canada's famous Black Watch representative in Kent and an active member of the Kent Volunteer Fire Company, presented Commissioner Hickey with a genuine black thorn walking stick and with the colors of the Black Watch Regiment. Appropriate remarks by Sergeant Major Child stirred the firefighters and the audience. The response by 1 HQ bore evidence of Blarney's Kissing Stone. Were it possible Sergeant Child would have presented the age old Blarney Stone with the black thorn stick.

It was a grand evening and a grand visit to "L's" territory. All of us feel better for it. How about it, Lieutenant! And Sergeant Tripp!!

No legacy is so rich as honesty.

---Shakespeare



CONNECTICUT
STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT
DISTRICTS AND STATIONS

SALISBURY
CANAAN
NORFOLK
COLEBROOK
HARTLAND
GRANBY
SUFFIELD
ENFIELD
SOMERS
STAFFORD
UNION
WOODSTOCK
THOMPSON
WINCHESTER
DARKHAMSTED
EAST GRANBY
WINDSOR LOCKS
EAST WINDSOR
ELLINGTON
WILLINGTON
ASHFORD
PUTNAM
SHARON
CORNWALL
GOSHEN
TORRINGTON
NEW HARTFORD
CANTON
SIMSBURY
WINDSOR
TOLLAND
EASTFORD
POMFRET
MILLENDALE
BROOKLYN
KENT
WARREN
LYCHFIELD
MORRIS
MARTIN
BURLINGTON
FARMINGTON
WEST HARTFORD
EAST HARTFORD
MANCHESTER
COVENTRY
MANSFIELD
CHAPLIN
HAMPTON
BROOKLYN
WASHINGTON
THOMASTON
PLYMOUTH
BRISTOL
PLAINVILLE
NEW BRITAIN
WETHERFIELD
GLASTONBURY
COLUMBIA
WIDHAM
SCOTLAND
CANTERBURY
PLAINFIELD
STERLING
NEW MILFORD
BETHLEHEM
WATERTOWN
WOLCOTT
SOUTHINGTON
DERLIN
NEWTON
WETHERFIELD
ROCKY HILL
HEBRON
LEBANON
FRANKLIN
SPRINGFIELD
LISBON
GRISWOLD
VOLUNTA
ROXBURY
WOODBURY
WATERBURY
WATERBURY
MIDDLEBURY
CHESHIRE
MERIDEN
MIDDLETOWN
MIDDLETOWN
BOZRAH
ORWICH
PRESTON
MERRIMAN
BRIDGEWATER
NEW FAIRFIELD
BROOKFIELD
SOUTHURY
NAUGATUCK
PROSPECT
WALLINGFORD
DURHAM
HADDAM
EAST HADDAM
SALEM
MONTVILLE
NORTH STONINGTON
DANBURY
NEWTOWN
OXFORD
BEAUMONT
HAMDEN
NORTH HAVEN
WALLINGFORD
DURHAM
HADDAM
EAST HADDAM
SALEM
MONTVILLE
LEDYARD
NORTH STONINGTON
METHEN
LYME
EAST LYME
WATERFORD
STONINGTON
REDDING
MONROE
DERBY
ANSWICK
WOODBRIDGE
NEW HAVEN
NORTH HAVEN
NORTH HAVEN
GUILFORD
MADISON
DEEP RIVER
CLINTON
OLD LYME
WATERFORD
STONINGTON
WILTON
WESTON
FAIRFIELD
BRIDGEPORT
FAIRFIELD
TAMFORD
GREENWICH
DANBURY