

Vox Cop

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CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT



EDWARD J. HICKEY
Commissioner

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER, 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 conduct myself so as to uphold the honor of the Department."

Yankee ✂ Clipper

By The

Vox-Cop

September - October, 1951

OUR DEMOCRACY ——— by Mat

GRASS-ROOTS WISDOM

"MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES" WAS A TIME-WORN MAXIM WHEN OUR NATION WAS FOUNDED. IT IS STILL VALID.



THE BROADER APPLICATION OF THE PROVERB IS TO USE OUR EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO STORE UP SOMETHING FOR THE FUTURE. "OLD STUFF" OF COURSE, BUT BECAUSE THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE "MADE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES," THEIR SAVINGS AND LIFE INSURANCE ARE A MIGHTY FOUNDATION OF SECURITY FOR THE NATION AND ITS FAMILIES.

A CRISIS IN CRIME

Disrespect for the law is cumulative. Nothing succeeds like success, in criminal endeavor as elsewhere. One can follow, almost as if by chart, the increasing boldness of the outlaw elements in this State which culminated in the savage murder of State Trooper Alje M. Savela nine days ago.

For it is a sad fact that police hereabouts have been fighting a losing battle with crime in recent years. We have had at least a dozen slayings of more than ordinary interest in the past decade which have not been solved. And the number of major robberies and hijackings has risen correspondingly in the same period with very little in the way of apprehension of wrongdoers from which to draw nourishment.

The most spectacular example, of course, was the \$1,200,000 Brink holdup a year and half ago. That deed gave Boston a black eye the country over in the matter of law enforcement. It resulted in a huge flurry of activity, federal and State as well as local, but we are as far off from a solution as ever.

Yet that is only the centre piece in a series of well-planned and apparently detection-proof robberies that are deeply disturbing to all concerned with law enforcement. We can cite, as off-hand examples, the \$40,000 Brookline truck hijacking in 1949, the \$47,000 Hotel Statler theft in 1950, and the \$33,000 Somerville bank holdup in 1951. There have been many more, of varied magnitude, forcing heavy insurance payments and enriching the pockets of the underworld in preparation for more crimes to come.

The homicide record is quite as bad, and the helplessness of the police even more aggravating, for in such cases an aroused populace usually demands results in no uncertain terms--and gets very little of it. It is easy to recall the horror of the Frances Cochran slaying in Lynn, the fiendish strangling of Frances McGrath, the killing of two respected Haverhill women barely three months apart a half-dozen years ago, a similar brace of Lawrence killings in

the same period, one involving a priest beaten to death in his own rectory, and --more recently--the brutal murders of Catherine Mullen of Milton on her way home from novena services, Beryl Ather-ton, crippled Marblehead school teacher, and Ethel Ellard, Arlington telephone operator.

All were killed with impunity, for there is no sign the perpetrator of any one of them will be caught. Each had its effect in encouraging the one next on the list to "try to get away with it." And now, from a police standpoint, comes the worst crime of all, that of killing a law enforcement officer in the performance of his duties.

Once such a slaying was shunned like the plague by the lawless, for they knew the "heat" would be on for fair after such a performance. But they have been successively emboldened by their string of unbroken triumphs to the point where they are ready for anything. There has to be a stop somewhere and this would seem to be the place to call it.

Law agencies--all of them--can't afford to let this murder slip into the limbo of unsolved mysteries. There must be a concentration of talent and science such as we have never had before to break this case. No stone can be left unturned, regardless of the painstaking detail involved. And action must be swift as well as thorough, for it is getting late and the trail is cooling.

But beyond this there must be some straightforward thinking on the general issue of crime. It is apparent that there is a serious inadequacy in the present police methods. There must be a complete overhauling of our law enforcement system with a view toward taking full advantage of the latest in laboratory techniques and other modern advances in the art of crime detection, as developed by the FBI and other agencies.

Perhaps it is time to cut down State barriers and make the fight against lawlessness truly a national one with every facility at our disposal directed at and dedicated to the task of wiping out the biggest threat there is today to

the problem of internal security.

---The Boston Post---

POLICEMAN IS KILLED

The recent murder of a Massachusetts state policeman while in the routine performance of his duty points up again the fact that the men whose daily business it is to protect society and to enforce society's laws never know when they will come face to face with deadly peril.

It is true that most policemen, state and local, do not come into contact with danger every day. Yet they must be prepared to risk their lives.

As those who have any knowledge of police and their duties well know, there are those who are inveterate "cop haters." The criminal element, the gangsters, the ne'er-do-wells with whom police deal, hate the very sight of the uniformed guardians of the law. It is not rare to read of a crowd of hoodlums who beat up a policeman, or who try to, and occasionally these will kill the man whose sworn duty it is to maintain law and order.

Most of us come into contact with police only as they wave us through traffic, or hold us up as we arrive at an intersection. Perhaps we think very little of the dangers police face from time to time. But every one of us relies upon police protection, and must.

The recent investigations of crime on a nationwide scale revealed some venal, crooked and unlovely facts about some police departments. The Senate crime investigation showed that in New York, for instance, some police, ordinary patrolmen as well as high officials, were hand in hand with criminal "mobs". Some "face" was lost by police everywhere because of this.

But, by and large, police are honest, efficient and trustworthy. If this were not so, society could not function, and we should not be safe in our homes, on the street, driving along the highways, or in any of our daily goings and comings.

Moreover, when there are dishonest

and crooked police, many times the fault is more that of the politicians who are over them, than of the men in uniform themselves.

These are thoughts that come to mind as the result of the murder of a state policeman in Massachusetts. He died in the performance of his duty.

---The Danbury News-Times---

PLEASE MR. POLICE OFFICER

---ALWAYS CARRY YOUR GUN!!

Your duty and privilege to carry the side arm as part of your regular equipment, is an obligation as strong as that of wearing the badge of your office.

These two symbols of the power vested in you by law in a large measure, serve to represent the difference between you as a police officer and the lay civilian --be he honest man or criminal.

Of course in your daily tasks while on duty, your gun is always with you. There are, however, the numerous times when you are off duty, traveling to and from your work, or not actively engaged on assigned tours. It is these times with which this message is concerned.

In talking with many fellow peace officers throughout the United States, it has increasingly come to our attention that many extremely "lucky" breaks have occurred to officers in attempting to make arrests during incidents that have occurred during these off day periods. "Lucky" because in spite of not having their weapon with them, they, in some cases, succeeded in their objectives. The daily papers tell us of the unlucky ones. Why take this chance? If the service arm which you normally carry is too bulky or heavy, there are available excellent models of smaller frame and lighter weight, yet equally powerful weapons. These smaller guns are easily concealed and amply powerful for all normal shooting distances. They serve, as does your shield of office, to keep you ever prepared against the unknown. They may save you, your fellow officer's or some citizen's life.

---Reprinted from Law Enforcement Officers Service Bulletin

KANSAS CITY POLICE CHIEF STARTLES
CONVENTION WITH HIS PLAIN
TALK ON DISHONESTY
IN
POLICE SERVICE

(Editor's note: Chief H. W. Johnson of Kansas City, in an address before the Missouri Peace Officer's Association held at St. Joseph, Mo., last April, startled the members with his plain talk on cleaning out dishonesty in police service. Excerpts from his address "You and Your Association," are reprinted below, coming from Lou Smyth's Timely Suggestions in the IACP News Letter.)

"The first World War brought about many changes in the morals and mental outlook of our nation. The second World War added to the degrading influences that have affected our thinking. The intervening years, climaxed in 1950 with the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, bitter political feuds, scandals involving persons in high office, and now the exposures of corruption that unfortunately involve members of some police departments, have resulted in utter confusion and loss of public confidence in those who represent the citizens of this nation in many branches of government.

"I know you deplore this situation. Your profession is no path of roses. You are blamed for many of the failures of our system of justice that are no fault of yours. So I want to talk to you seriously this morning about the conditions you are facing, not only in your own agency, but in your community, your state, your nation, and the world at large.

"Let us not fool ourselves! We have much to do before we earn the right to public goodwill and full confidence. I say this not as criticism, but each of you knows that you are not as efficient as you might be. Some of you are limited by the interference of politics. All of you are cramped as to your personal life and the needs of family by pitifully low salaries. This may be partly your fault, but mostly may be charged to the apathy of citizens we risk our lives to protect. I want to see something done about this situation. I want each

of you to help do something about it! If you are not worth more than a janitor or a common laborer - meaning no disrespect to them - then the public has a low opinion of what it takes to be a good peace officer. And that needs correcting - now!!!

"Let's take stock of ourselves and see wherein we can improve our conduct and our procedure. Perhaps you have heard slurs regarding the Senate Crime Investigating Committee and municipal and state crime commissions that have been set up in various parts of the country. Usually those who criticize are least competent to express opinion.

"We as peace officers should welcome any legal investigation that will expose gangsterism, syndicated crime, rackets, and other law violations. We should not believe either the Kefauver Committee or any crime commission is out to smear us.

"If there are crooked officers in our ranks, we should be the first to discover them. If political influence prevents getting rid of them, then we should raise hell, and gain the backing of the public in cleaning house. If we are so sleepy we don't know we have dishonesty in our agencies, then we should blushing welcome the information from Mr. Kefauver or the crime commissions. That's plain talk, but I mean every word of it.

"We all know that many of our criminal statutes are weak. A movement is under way to revise our criminal code. The success of that effort may depend on the part all peace officers take in getting their citizens to back a real tightening of these laws. That is part of our job, unless we are satisfied to go on losing cases on which we have put in many hours of overtime and taken serious risks.

"We have a right to be dissatisfied with the low mental calibre of many of the members of juries that pass on the guilt or innocence of suspects, or should I say defendants in criminal trials. I think we are justified in complaining against the failure to select citizens of higher mentality for jury duty. This is something to think over.

"When the victim of a crime refuses

to prosecute, as it is called, we cuss and do nothing about it. Since prosecutors are members of our Association, I would suggest that they might interest themselves - and we policemen will back them to the limit - in amending the law to make it a felony to refuse to assist the prosecution in bringing a crook to trial.

"Every citizen of a community has an interest in removing criminals from circulation. The insurance premiums they pay are based on losses, and roving criminals who keep out of prison help to maintain those high insurance rates. Whether the victim's refusal to testify against the defendant is based on maudlin sentiment, a payoff, or recovery of his property, he is obstructing justice and encouraging crime. He should be penalized by law.

"We have another problem that calls for more determined action on the part of every member of this Association. That is the failure of citizens to promptly notify the police of any suspicious character or situation. Furthermore, citizens hide rather than come forward with information important to the solution of crimes. This reticence is due to selfishness, timidity, and sometimes threats from the underworld.

"Crime is a community responsibility, not just that of the peace officer. When we are able to obtain militant cooperation by citizens we will find that they understand our problems more fully and they and we will work in closer harmony and mutual respect."

---Reprinted from the Triangle
(New Jersey State Police)

PORTRAITS

By James J. Metcalfe

POLICEMAN'S WIFE

His uniform and polished badge...Are joys in which she shares...But she is ever fearful of...The weapon that he wears...She knows its meaning and she knows...That any day or night...There may be bullets flying in...An unexpected

fight...Her prayers for his safety and...Her dreams are of the day...When he has done his duty and...His gun is put away...And yet she is as proud of him...As anyone could be...For his courageous service to...Their home community...Respectable and honest and...In law-enforcement wise...He is her faithful husband and...A hero in her eyes.

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STATE POLICE GREW UP WITH HIM

Major George F. Alexander, Just Retires at 50, Held Every Rank In The Force--Recalls Two-Day Winter Patrols On Horseback Tracking Down Criminals

By Emmett Manning

In the State Police a man is "old" at 50 and this week 50-year-old Major George F. Alexander turned in his badge, pistol and uniform.

Twenty-seven years ago the round-faced, mild-mannered gentleman mustered at the Framingham barracks for recruit training. The uniformed branch of the State Police was two years old, with 150 "troopers."

From recruit trooper all the way up the ranks to executive officer of the uniformed branch is a hard haul in an outfit where alert, sharp-eyed men are commonplace.

Major Alexander, at the time he was presented a set of matching leather luggage by the men at headquarters, and wished a long restful retirement free from two-way radios, teletyped reports and log sheets, was the oldest trooper in years of service.

He had held every rank on the force and had made the rounds of every troop unit in the State--at least twice.

Getting Readjusted

On the first day of his retirement he got into a pair of old trousers and sportshirt, draped his 5-foot, 9½-inch

210½ pound frame into a parlor chair at 66 Waverly St., in Everett, and settled back to watch a television showing of the Red Sox vs. St. Louis Browns game.

That is until we arrived. Fifty is far too young to end a career in these times and the major knows it.

"I'm mulling over a couple of plans that'll keep me active, but first a few months of getting readjusted. This means a chance to do a little target-shooting, some deep sea fishing perhaps, and a car trip, no place in particular, just get in and drive."

Major Alexander's trooper career is a parallel story of the growth of the uniformed State Police from a "rural patrol" into a dove tailing, State blanketing organization of 336 officers and men charged with the over-all protection of Bay State's citizenry.

Today modern troop headquarters and barracks are spotted strategically throughout the State but Trooper Alexander's first assignment was at the Shelburne Falls "barracks," a second-story apartment in a block of stores. The old Agawam station was a portable frame building and at Brookfield troops were quartered in a rented house.

"Those were the days of the horse patrols," the major says, "when you rode a horse all winter and a motorcycle in the summer.

"You'd go out on horseback from your station and be gone for a couple of days. We carried patrol cards and we'd pull up to the office of a local postmaster and get him to put his time stamp on it.

"If a trooper was gone overnight he'd stop at a farmhouse and ask to be put up and shown a place to stable his horse. If he was near a phone he'd call in his report."

"There was a surprising amount of police work performed in this fashion as most small towns with widely scattered populations depended on a constable or a one-man force to keep law and order. State troopers, on horseback, tracked down their share of chicken thieves, an occasional "cattle rustler" and recovered a variety of stolen property.

"We had one day off a month then. Today it's a day off a week."

By the time the early 30s arrived, the automobile had replaced the horse. Alexander was made a sergeant in 1932 and held that rank for 14 years.

"There's a large amount of routine investigation, traffic patrol, escort duties and the like," he says, "involved in State Police work. Once in a while an exciting incident or two. Even these become routine through repetition."

As a sergeant, Alexander took part in the famous raid on a gambling den in Revere, back in 1937, when State police swooped suddenly on that city and arrested 303 persons charged with illegal gaming.

On another occasion he was commended for his efficiency in handling police details during a serious forest fire threatening the town of Reading.

These facts we learned from his file at headquarters. The Major, among headquarters personnel, is rated as a man who "doesn't say very much."

"That's one of the things you learn as a trooper," he pointed out.

In 1946 he was made a first sergeant and, a year later, lieutenant and commander of Troop A in Framingham. The post of adjutant brought him to headquarters in 1948 and away from "barracks life."

He's an expert pistol shot and served for a time as coach of the pistol team as well as an instructor at the State police training school.

Although State Police were originally established to protect persons and property in rural areas, larger communities, the Major points out, are continually demanding their services.

"Police work is a science now. Ballistics, photography, chemical laboratories--these are all part of the modern technique. The organization, too is a natural part of the State's civil defense setup, for its state-wide communication network would be put into operation immediately in the event of enemy attack.

"State police work is a young man's game. And it never has any trouble getting recruits."

MODERN PARABLES

By Fulton Oursler

The Police Chief's Secret

The remarkable fact about the crime known in North Dakota as the Bannon-Haven case was not the tragedy of the victims, and not the fate of their murderers. It was instead, the revolution in the life of the chief of police.

Not long ago, the story was told from the pulpit by a pastor in Walhalla, N.D. --and no one knows more about the police chief's secret than does this man of God.

In the first place, Hans Nelson had never wanted to be a policeman. He was not sure what he did want to be; his future was a troubling matter. In his deeper moments of thought, Nelson felt some deep and spiritual compulsion; but he had never looked it squarely in the face. He had reached the age of 30, and was still groping toward some unknown ideal, when he let himself be talked into taking the job of boss cop at Watford City, N.D.

On a farm in that region, a crime of extraordinary ferocity and cunning was committed--and no one, except the killers even suspected that murder had been done. The family of Albert E. Haven, six in all, were slain.

Charles Bannon, a farm-hand, and his father, James Bannon, gave no sign that they had committed that massacre. They simply said the Haven family had gone away, leaving them in charge, and everybody believed them.

"Charles Bannon, so it seemed, had planned the perfect crime," the Walhalla pastor declared in his famous sermon on the six murders. "The only thing he had overlooked was God."

As it happened Government agents had business with the Havens, and then it developed the whole family had disappeared. Finally, the Bannons, father and son, were arrested. But no one could prove any crime against them. They sat in a public hearing and jeered self-righteously at the state's attorneys. Meanwhile, the farm was searched but not a trace of a body was found---

and six were missing.

Chief Nelson, following the investigation, saw more than anyone else.

He beheld the sun glow hotly on frozen fields. He watched the melting of the ice over the grounds and in the hollows of the hills. And he saw a dog find, under the melting ice in a cave on the side of a hill, blood-stained clothing that had belonged to the missing mother of the family.

Then, one by one, the bodies were found, each discovery like a new miracle of divine interference. The perfect crime was solved.

More than all this, Chief Nelson witnesses: he saw young Bannon lynched by a mob and the older man sentenced to many years in prison.

But, most important, in all these troubled scenes, Chief Nelson saw the hand of Almighty God, Whose sun melted the ice, Whose creatures hunted the evidence out of the cave and brought it forth. Amid the whole experience he stood with marvelling mind and humble soul, while the Hand of God seemed stretching out to bring to light the wickedness of men.

Not until then did Chief Nelson understand at last the nature of that deep feeling within himself. To obey his impulse, he must first get an education. So he started high school while still serving as a part-time policeman. At 31 he became a freshman at Concordia College. Working nights, at tending boilers and other odd jobs, he finished college and went to a theological seminary in St. Paul. Four years later he was ordained.

Yes, the pastor at Walhalla, N.D. is the Rev. Hans Nelson, ex-police chief, who saw God's Hand in a murder case, and knew at last the meaning of the call in his heart.

---Released by The Register and
Tribune Syndicate, 1951
Reprinted from the New Haven Register

Shootingest Girl You'll Ever Meet

Evelyn J. Briggs is a Straight-Shooting
Policewoman Member of Connecticut's Finest

By John A. Cox

Shades of Annie Oakley!

That's the byword around the Hartford Barracks of the State Police Department these days when Mrs. Evelyn J. Briggs walks into her office. She's the pistol-packing, straight-shooting pride of the force, whose prowess with the Hartford hardware on target ranges has amazed her competitors, awed spectators and loaded the fireplace mantle of her home with all sorts of cups and trophies.

By vocation, she is a policewoman and by avocation a member of the State Police Department pistol team. Fresh back from a New England shoot held in Wakefield, Massachusetts, she proved herself the "Calamity Jane" of the firing line, walked off with a boodle of prizes including three expensive target pistols and helped the team rack up either wins or places in 16 of 21 matches they entered. (The team came home with 38 medals and 29 trophies!)

Her shooting ability has been developed in the department under the same rigorous training given to all state policemen in the use of hand guns. "Ten years ago I was scared to death of firearms. I wouldn't have picked one up on a bet," she said.

Although she has been shooting for several years, she entered her first match competition three years ago and made a credible showing. Last year her range record was excellent and this year she has been punching more holes in bull's eyes than you find holes in a sieve.

Besides being a good shot, Mrs. Briggs is a veteran member of the department with nine years seniority. She was one of the first two policewomen in the department's history.

"I heard about an examination being

held for policewomen one day so I took it," she explains, in telling how she got into the field. Up to this time she had been working for several towns in lower Middlesex County and thought police work "would be exciting."

Subsequently, she and Mrs. Kathryn Haggerty, of North Guilford, were both hired by Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, who promptly packed them off to the New York Police Academy.

"That was the roughest six weeks of schooling I ever had," she recalled. Along with women from other police departments, the two Nutmeg girls were given an intensive course in judo, investigation work, scientific crime detection, a legal course, handled firearms and were thoroughly schooled in all phases of police work.

"I almost changed my mind about the business, too," she smiled. By large and far, her work during the war involved minors and wayward boys and girls. The department, with many men in service, was hard pressed by the accelerated social problems, easy money, war workers, liquor and vice along with the normally encountered crimes.

An attractive woman and a very smart dresser, Mrs. Briggs stands a pert five feet six inches. Frequently the target of an approving whistle, she must consider mashers among hazards of the job and her knowledge of judo plus her 140 pounds is the best argument against a repeat advance. "I've never had to resort to it though," she said.

A tireless worker, she leaves her Higganum home and commutes to Hartford Barracks in a cruiser assigned to her. The minute she backs the car out of the garage she makes radio contact with the barracks and upon arriving reports to

At the right, Mrs. Briggs takes aim at a target.

Below, Lieut. Smith discusses shot patterns with Mrs. Briggs. State police women take great interest in target practice.

---Hartford Courant photos



Major Leo F. Carroll and Captain Leo J. Mulcahy, both of the Special Services Division.

"It may sound silly but I love this work," she said. "Sometimes the hours are long and we only get four days a month off but I wouldn't take any other job."

Sometimes, on a tough case, she leaves the house early or gets home late at night. "My husband is a good sport. He realizes what the job entails and just accepts it," she said. She joined the State Police the same time he left for wartime service with the Navy. He is now a salesman for a Wallingford lumber firm.

Like most of the male members of the department, the state can be her beat and on tough cases she may be moved to another area where she might not be readily spotted as a police official. And, at one time or another, she has worked on nearly every type of case.

"I guess the abortion ring in New Haven was the toughest one I worked on but the Leach case, in Meriden, took a long time solving, too," she recalled.

In New Haven, State Police worked for four months to get enough evidence on Louis Montanaro, 42, and Edwin Chisaski, 43, to send them to prison. Mrs. Briggs did valuable work in obtaining information from victims who might have been reluctant to talk to men.

On the Leach case, State Police worked for 10 months before catching James O. Butreau, 31, and Albert L. Berard, 33, both of Meriden. They had lain in wait for James A. Leach, assistant manager of a Meriden chain store, and then shot him down in cold blood in the still of the night when he refused to open the office safe. "There was a tremendous amount of work put in on that case before the gunmen were brought to justice," she said.

Another case which stands out in her memory is the Boxwood Murder Case which took place in Old Lyme, on Christmas, 1944. Miss Delphine Bertrand, 54, first admitted killing James Streeto, the inn caretaker, but later changed her story. She subsequently told how four men had shot, stabbed, and bludgeoned Street in the kitchen of the exclusive inn. Freed,

she was deported to Canada.

Off the job, Mrs. Briggs loves antiques and she and her husband have spent countless hours restoring their Higganum home.

"It is a lovely place built in 1790," she said. The couple did over most of the house themselves and then collected furniture to put into it.

A good speaker the policewoman is frequently called upon to talk to women's clubs, service groups and church organizations. "I'm so convinced that there is a place for women in police work that talking about the job comes easy," she said. "People usually are interested about the training and hearing about actual solved cases."

Commissioner Hickey himself is a great believer in policewomen. He goes on the theory that behind every crime there is a woman or children. He has departed from the usual routine employed in other departments where policewomen are matrons and custodians.

Not so with the Connecticut State Police, however. They are assigned to every case and work alongside the men. In fact, Mrs. Briggs was recently sent to Harvard University to attend a week-long seminar on scientific crime detection, one of the best and most select courses in the country and open only to top-notch police officials.

The department currently has 10 policewomen and while the Legislature has authorized 12, the requirements are stiff. The applicant must be a college graduate, a nurse, a school teacher or a social worker or the equivalent. Then, . . . they have to meet rigid physical qualifications.

Besides Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Dorothy Scoville, of East Hartford, is also assigned to Special Services and also works out of Hartford Barracks. A policewoman is also assigned to Canaan - Litchfield Barracks, Ridgefield - Westport, Groton, Colchester, Stafford Springs, Danielson, Westbrook and Bethany Barracks.

As a policewoman, Mrs. Briggs is acutely aware of the increase in crime. "They are not only growing more frequent but more violent in nature. Guns and brutality seem to figure in more and

more cases. We see it in some form nearly every day," she said.

Mrs. Briggs and other policewomen are frequently called upon to aid other state agencies as part of the Special Services Division duties. It may be with the State Welfare Department, the Food and Drug Commission, the Health Department, or any other agency receiving complaints that may have a criminal nature.

Like the rest of the State Policemen, the policewomen are schooled in first aid and continually take refresher courses. They have a good command of criminal law and through association are pretty well versed on court procedures. "It's a continual education because every case is different from crime to punishment," Mrs. Briggs said.

Like the rest of the state police, she has a uniform complete with sombrero, but she works mostly in plain clothes. Her tools of the trade include a snub-nosed .38 caliber pistol, handcuffs, blackjack, police badge and, crammed into her bulging pocketbook, is one other stock tool--a powder puff!

---The Hartford Courant Magazine

JUDGE PERMITS COURT PHOTOS

Photo history was made in Virginia recently when Judge Stanford L. Fellers of Roanoke Court of Law and Chancery permitted Roanoke Times photographer Eddie Reid to make a picture of action in his courtroom.

The case, involving a suit for damages of \$750,000 against a construction company involved in an accident, had attracted widespread interest. After the blue ribbon jury picked to hear the case had been out for 21 hours, Reid learned that it was about to render a verdict.

On his own initiative Reid quickly visited Judge Fellers to ask his permission to make pictures when the verdict was announced. Judge Fellers at first refused, advancing as his first argument that the flash bulbs would cause noise and confusion.

Reid pointed out that pictures with

modern equipment could be made without flash and that he would see to it that no noise or disturbance was caused in the court. The judge agreed, though not quite convinced that photos could be made without flash.

Reid made his picture as the jury returned to the court and was being polled by the court clerk on the verdict, and the photo was used the next day in a four-column spread in The Roanoke Times.

Judge Fellers was so pleased with the "experiment," that he asked for a large print to be framed for hanging in his chambers. Apparently the judge was also surprised that Reid could get a good shot without flash, for Reid reported that Judge Fellers had suggested he make a picture of the jury with flash after the court had recessed.

Commenting editorially on the history shattering precedent, The Roanoke Times said:

"The camera is the tool of the photographic profession, just as the pencil is the tool of a news reporter. Photographers should be permitted to take pictures of courtroom happenings, just as the news reporter is allowed to record the happenings in print. Both photographer and reporter have the same goal in bringing a true picture of what happens in the courtroom to the readers. The only difference is the manner in which each gathers his material. If news reporters can record the trial without interference, a photographer who can work with the same degree of decorum should be permitted to complete the news process with pictures.

The Virginia Press Photographers Association which has spearheaded the fight for courtroom photography privileges in the state in cooperation with NPPA, is hopeful that Reid's success will encourage other courts to allow courtroom photography so that the public can see as well as read about the process of Virginia law.

---National Press Photographer

Old minds are like old horses; you must exercise them if you wish to keep them in working order.

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCE

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100 Washington Street
Hartford 1, Connecticut

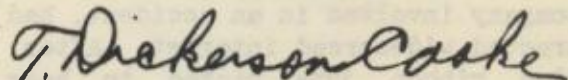
Dear Commissioner Hickey:

Enclosed is a copy of the August issue of Finger Print and Identification Magazine. On page 2 is an editorial about the progressiveness of your excellent department, and on page 31 a story about the new Connecticut Laundry and Cleaners' Mark law.

My father and I both feel that your department and its personnel are deserving of a great deal of credit, not only for this new law, but also for your progressive and efficient record throughout the years. We hope that the editorial will express our feelings toward you and your men to the entire identification world.

We further hope that the Almighty will grant you many more years of good health so you can continue your fine work on behalf of the people of Connecticut and of the entire American populace.

Sincerely yours,



T. Dickerson Cooke
Assistant Director

TDC:EH

COOPERATION PAYS OFF

The new Connecticut law requiring state-wide registration of laundry and dry cleaners' marks, as reported elsewhere in this issue, is a fine example of cooperation between a law enforcement agency and a commercial association. For some years the Connecticut State Bureau of Identification has maintained a file of such marks. To keep it up to date, however, required the state police periodically to tie up as many as nine or ten investigators for several months to cover the state."

Connecticut's State Police Commissioner, Edward J. Hickey, and Lieut. Frank V. Chameroy, Supt. of the State Identification Bureau, conferred with the Connecticut Dry Cleaners and Laundrymen's Association, explaining to the latter the need for registering by law the marks of every laundry and dry cleaning establishment in the state. So effective was their presentation that the association, instead of looking upon the proposal as another governmental regulation to annoy the businessman--an attitude they could easily have assumed without proper counseling--cooperated in drawing up the act.

Comm. Hickey and Lieut. Chameroy appeared before the committee, to whom the bill was referred after its introduction in the legislature, and explained its value in great detail. Lieut. Adolph Pastore, as State Police Liaison Officer in the legislature, "followed the course of the bill to its final passage."

Passage of the new law, the first of its kind in the country so far as we know, is illustrative of the progressiveness of the Connecticut State Police. The pioneer spirit of that organization explains why the agency boasts of being, man for man and station for station, the best equipped police department in the country, why Comm. Hickey was recently appointed to his fourth term in that post, why he has long been a leader in the activities of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and why Lieut. Chameroy was elected president of the International Association for Identification last year.

The lack of opposition to the act in

the legislature is a tribute to the faith the people of Connecticut have in their state police and its officers, and to the method followed by the agency from the time the bill was contemplated. Other law enforcement agencies could profit by this example when they wish new laws.

- - - -

CONNECTICUT TO REQUIRE LAUNDRY AND CLEANER MARK REGISTRATION

Governor John Lodge on May 25 signed a law passed by the Connecticut legislature requiring the registration of laundry and dry cleaner marks on a state-wide basis. The Connecticut State Police and the state association of laundrymen and cleaners cooperated in drawing up the law and guiding it through the assembly. The bill met no opposition.

The elements of the new law are embodied in section one which reads:

Sample Marks Required

"Each person, firm or corporation conducting a laundry or dry cleaning establishment, or offering as an independent contractor the services of such an establishment, shall report to the commissioner of state police on forms supplied by the commissioner, the type and style of laundry or dry cleaning identification marks which are attached to or stamped or written upon garments processed by such establishment when returned to the customer. Such report shall be accompanied by actual samples of the identification markings used. Each such person, firm or corporation shall make such report immediately upon entering the business of laundry or dry cleaning. Any change in identification marking systems either by eliminating such marking or changing the system of identification marking used, shall be reported to the commissioner immediately. Each such laundry, dry cleaning establishment or independent contractor shall retain customer records for a period of not less than ninety days from the time the garments

are delivered to the customer."

Section two of the act provides for fine or imprisonment for failure of a laundry or cleaner to register its identification marks.

In telling us about the law, Lieut. Frank V. Chameroy, Supt. of the Conn. State Identification Bureau, wrote:

"It seems that to be successful with this sort of legislation, it is very necessary that the state organization of the Dry Cleaners and Laundrymen's Association must be cooperative, such as ours were with us. We had absolutely no opposition to this bill, and everyone seemed to be in complete agreement that this file is a very important one in the modern identification bureau.

Registration By Mail

"Of course, as you know, for the past few years we have had a laundry and dry cleaners' file in this bureau, but like all the others, the information was secured on a more or less voluntary basis. At times, without this legislation, we had to tie up as many as nine or ten investigators for several months in order to cover the state and keep the files up to date. Now it will be simplified because we can accomplish the same result by mail."

To our knowledge Connecticut is the first state to require such registration on a state-wide basis. The new law is to take effect October 1 of this year.

---Fingerprint & Identification Magazine

POLICE CHIEF JAMES MULCAHY, VERGENNES, VT., RESIGNS TO TAKE POST IN ESSEX JUNCTION

Police Chief James F. Mulcahy of Vergennes has resigned his post there to become Chief of Police of Essex Junction.

Chief Mulcahy, who has served Vergennes for nearly five years, replaced the late Police Chief Paul L. Booska, of Essex Junction, who died Aug. 26.

He will take over his duties here a-

bout Oct. 4, remaining in Vergennes until the end of this month.

ACCEPTED WITH REGRET

"We accepted Chief Mulcahy's resignation with regret," said Samuel Wagstaff, Vergennes alderman and a police commissioner.

Meanwhile, Vergennes is looking for an out-of-town chief, said Wagstaff. It is expected that one of the present patrolmen will fill the vacancy until a new chief can be found.

Chief Mulcahy left the Bellows Falls police force to become Vergennes' chief in January 1947. The previous year saw five chiefs come and go in the city.

In the last five years Vergennes has had one highway fatality and two minor pedestrian accidents. In 1950 the city tied fourth place in pedestrian protection with the city of Ellis, Kan., and was honored for its record by the American Automobile Association.

The 43-year-old chief is a member of the Elks, the American Legion, VFW and is a fourth degree Knight of Columbus.

He was recently elected a vice-president of the New England Association of Chiefs of Police.

WORLD WAR TWO VETERAN

During his three years service in World War II, Chief Mulcahy served with the Counter Intelligence Corps; attended the army school of criminal investigation; and the University of Washington Law School under the Army Specialized Training Program.

In the fall of 1945, after his return to the Bellows Falls police force, he graduated from the Traffic Institute at Northwestern University.

Twenty-five new Indiana State Police troopers and several replacement troopers will be appointed September 1, Arthur M. Thurston, State Police superintendent, has announced. Sixty candidates for jobs as trooper third class began their studies June 18 at Indiana University in Bloomington. Seven weeks of class work will be followed by a week's firearms course at the Crane Naval Depot.

\$7,800 for Heroes Who Killed Robbers



Three Brink's guards receiving rewards of cash and watches from President J. D. Allen for preventing robbery and for killing two of the would-be robbers. Left to right, Guards Emmett Ebert, Theodore Koblynski and Julius Blanchart and Mr. Allen. Acme photo.

One of Brink's armored trucks containing \$20,000 to \$30,000 in cash had hardly pulled into one of the Bowman Dairy Company plants in Chicago on July 9 when three armed and masked robbers approached. One carried a sawed off shotgun.

Julius Blanchart, driver for Brink's, saw them, sounded the siren on his car and opened fire. One robber ran, two dropped. One, with the shotgun, got up and finding that the gun had jammed, hit Blanchart on the head with it. Blanchart shot and killed this man.

The other robber crawled in behind a Bowman truck. Emmett Ebert of Brink's, joined Blanchart and they shot this second robber to death. Theodore Koblynski, another Brink's guard, joined them. They went after the third robber but found that he had escaped in a car driven by a fourth member of the gang.

A few days later Blanchart received \$4,000 from Brink's, \$1,000 from Thillen's, an industrial check cashing firm and \$400 from the Commercial Union Insurance Company, which insures Brink's.

Ebert received \$1,000 and Koblynski \$500 from Brink's and each of the three guards received a gold watch, two weeks extra vacation and \$200 for vacation expenses.

Deadly 'Zip' Gun Appears To Be Harmless

The next time you see a juvenile with an innocent looking toy pistol, better have a second look, for it may be a "Zip gun." You all know how to spot a pistol a block away, but "Zip guns" are something else again. They don't always look like a conventional firearm. In fact, some don't look like a gun at all.

The "Zip gun" is usually a home-made weapon constructed of such handy materials as scrap wood, gas pipe, rubber bands, friction tape, and nails. This combination of junk can turn out to be a single shot, .22 caliber pistol with lethal possibilities.

Not all "Zip guns" look alike because of the variation in skill and materials that turn out the finished product. Sometimes a discarded screen door spring instead of rubber bands is used to actuate the hammer. Then, too, some juveniles prefer a pointed screw, rather than a nail, as the firing pin. So-called 1/8-inch pipe serves as the barrel for most models, but brass radio antenna tubing also has been used.

The juvenile "Zip gun" maker who insists on a more realistic looking weapon often takes a toy pistol and converts it to something more nearly resembling the real "McCoy." He takes a pop gun, or a model airplane launching gun, and substitutes a gas pipe barrel or a section of barrel from a .22 caliber rifle.

The "Zip gun" exists because, ordinarily, regular weapons are not available to juveniles and are very expensive.

Police officials in many parts of the country have become alarmed at the increasing appearance of these home-made weapons in the activities of juvenile gangs. A number of serious injuries and at least one murder have been reported. In August, five youths drove by a drug store in El Paso, Tex., released a fusillade of shots in gangland style, and killed a 19 year old youth. "Zip guns" were the deadly weapons used.

Although there have been no serious crimes attributed to the use of such weapons in our department, we know that they do exist in St. Louis. Three such guns have been forwarded to the Police Laboratory for routine testing since January 1. One was involved in an accidental shooting and another in a case of carrying concealed weapons. The third was found on the street.—St. Louis Police Journal.

ON GUARD--THE KENTUCKY PEACE OFFICERS' MAGAZINE

EDITORIAL

What Will You Have, Honest Or Dishonest Officers?

By
 Captain G. C. Kopp
 Editor

If you heard the radio program "Dragnet" August 3rd, then there is little need of you reading this. That program brought out in a stronger and a more graphic way the results of a dishonest law enforcement officer, than I would be able to do here in print.

The story that Dragnet dramatized was about a police officer involved in a theft racket. He was using his job of trust to gain the necessary information to burglarize business houses. When he was apprehended, the commissioner of the police department came into the questioning room and told this low piece of humanity of some of the suffering and humiliaties he had heaped upon many innocent and honest police officers and their families.

Nearly every law enforcement agency has suffered some embarrassing incident created by one of its members that reflected on the entire agency or possibly on all law enforcement. Some of these incidents were created through accident, but many were the result of one or more conniving individuals not fit to mingle in decent society, let alone wear a badge of authority and trust.

When the deplorable acts of one of these misfits is brought to light, all of the honest, right thinking, right doing peace officers must suffer untold embarrassments. About a year ago in Louisville one of these unscrupulous individuals was using his badge as a shield to cover up an auto theft ring. He is now where he belongs, in the penitentiary. When his act was discovered every police officer in the Louisville Department was met with such "humorous"

inquiries as, "Hey, Joe, think you can get me a car cheap?" Even the wives and children of these officers suffered such stinging remarks. In Cleveland, in Chicago, in Cincinnati and many other places where stories broke telling of the dishonesty of one or more police officers, it can be imagined that the honest officers suffered like results.

The writer does not believe that this article will convert any police officer who might now be stooping to a degrading position of dishonesty behind his badge. Those individuals care nothing about the feelings of honest people, not even the feelings of their own loved ones. It is only their own selfish personal gains that they are interested in. The writer does believe that through the medium of this article reaching those interested in honest law enforcement, that much of this dishonesty can be avoided.

This increased number of dishonest officers is something that has not come on us suddenly. This has been growing for sometime. It started during World War II. It started when we lowered the qualifications for personnel. It started when we failed to scrutinize the characters of those selected for this high position of trust. The situation will remain unchanged unless we go back to pre-war standards, unless we employ only those found to be fully fit, not partially fit for the job. It's true the manpower situation hasn't changed much since the war, but administrators must decide now if it's to be a full compliment of men with dishonesty rampant, or a short but honest law enforcement agency. You know, we all know that the citizens want honest peace officers.

COMPLIMENTS

Vox-Cop

September - October, 1951

COUNCIL
MANAGER
GOVERNMENT

POLICE DEPARTMENT
85 MARKET ST., HARTFORD 4, CONN.

CITY of HARTFORD

September 14th, 1951

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

Dear Commissioner:

Permit me to express my thanks to you and your officers for the splendid cooperation extended to us during the parade in connection with the Cigar Harvest Festival. Your response to our request for help during this event was whole-heartedly given, and as a result of the combined efforts of your fine officers along with our men helped to some extent to make the festival the success that it was. During my experience there has never been a larger crowd handled with such few complaints. Many fine expressions of gratitude have been received from the sponsors as well as the public.

Please accept my personal thanks for a fine service rendered by such a fine body of men.

Yours very truly,

Michael J. Godfrey
Chief of Police

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

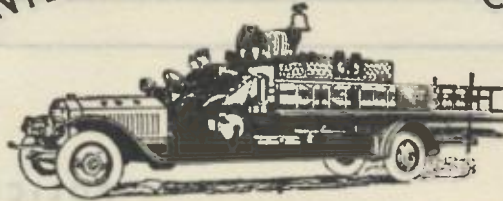
Edward J. Hickey

President

100

COMPLIMENTS

VOLUNTEER FIREMAN'S ASSOCIATION



TOWN OF DANBURY

Sept. 1st, 1951

Dear Sir:

May I take this opportunity to thank you and your men, on behalf of the Town Fireman's Volunteer Association of Danbury, for the fine assistance they rendered us during the week of our recent Fireman's Carnival. People are often prone to take the efforts of the State Police for granted since they always seem to make the tough jobs look easy. Perhaps this in itself, is the highest praise of all.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Maroney

J. W. Maroney
Association Secretary

JWM: jls

TOWN OF EAST HARTFORD

East Hartford 8, Connecticut



BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

ERNEST J. HUTT, PRESIDENT
AUSTIN R. MCKEE, SECRETARY

ARNOLD THRELFALL
JOHN G. CURTIN
LELAND A. SPARKS

September 13, 1951

Dear Sir:

The Board of Police Commissioners wishes to extend to you, the regular and auxiliary members of the State Police, sincere gratitude for the kind courtesy and splendid cooperation given the East Hartford Police Department on the occasion of the parade held here on September 9th.

Sincerely

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Ernest J. Hutt

Ernest J. Hutt
President

EJH: C

Crime Prevention

Vox-Cop

September - October, 1951

COMMISSIONER HICKEY WARNS THAT CRIME PREVENTION IS URGENTLY NEEDED IN NATION

New London--While engaged in attempts to develop useful citizens from among those who run afoul of the law "we should not let probation become a dumping ground to keep persons out of prison," State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey counselled Friday at the evening dinner session of the 12th New England Conference on Probation, Parole and Crime Prevention being held at the Mohican hotel Sept. 14th.

Commissioner Hickey declared that the Kefauver committee showed that the public was concerned with the threat of crime and that "the big problem is to sustain public interest so that the results of these studies are not pigeonholed."

Charging that "we cannot afford crime, it is sheer waste," Commissioner Hickey noted that "The problem is even more acute at this time because crime is draining the vitality of America at a time when every effort must be bent toward halting Joseph Stalin's international criminals."

LAWS MAY AID CRIME

The commissioner, introduced by Superior Court Judge Thomas E. Troland of New London, told those attending the session that sometimes laws that were enacted to halt crime actually aid it in spreading.

On this score he said:

"There are conditions directly related to the law and law enforcement and the administering of justice which deserve attention in our drive to root out crime. Laws actually may be factors in producing crime. Over the years a great many laws--good and bad--are enacted. Some laws are petty, others are needless or antiquated. Petty laws often throw an extra burden on police which hampers

them in performing their really important functions. Antiquated and needless laws may be broken by a citizen whose intentions are perfectly innocent. As a result, casual offenders may be imprisoned with hardened criminals and thus may be started on criminal careers of their own."

On the score of work done by those in the probation field, Commissioner Hickey said that "our system of dealing with offenders in many cases does not result in the desired reformation. Rather, they are recruited into the ranks of organized crime and schooled in the techniques of experienced lawbreakers. This is the case when penal institutions are overcrowded--where there is not the proper segregation of habitual criminals from casual offenders...where the systems of probation and parole are not adequately developed and administered. Each state and community has its own particular problems along this line, and it is up to each law abiding citizen to see that conditions are improved in his state and community. We must prevent the Fagins in our prisons from conducting their schools of crime. We must concentrate more on developing useful citizens among those who first run afoul of the law.

But while we are doing this, we should not let probation become a dumping ground to keep persons out of prison in "sympathy cases." Is it a wise or sound policy to put a man on probation five or six times because of various so-called "extenuating circumstances" which may be offered by the accused or his attorney each time this "repeater" is presented in court? Such treatment may very well defeat the purpose of probation, which should be a period of rehabilitation.

PROBATION CAN BE ABUSED

Yes, in some instances the systems of probation and parole are abused by using them as a "dumping ground." Under the guise of rehabilitation it is easy to cut down the population of corrective institutions by indiscriminately using probation and parole for the undeserving as well as the deserving. Where this abuse creeps in, the attitude soon becomes one that probation and parole are rights rather than privileges.

In order for probation or parole to work effectively, a careful screening process should be employed to insure that only those who show real signs of rehabilitation and readjustment should be accepted. In many instances at present, the probation and parole officers are so busy trying to control those whose only outlook is to circumvent the law that they cannot devote the proper time and attention to the probationers and parolees who are actually trying to make the proper adjustments with society.

One of the ways to correct "dumping" in the probation field may be the federal system of pre-sentence investigation in every criminal case where probation is considered. The judge will then be furnished with a thorough background report of the individual from which he can draw conclusions as to whether probation might be an effective means of rehabilitation or whether incarceration in a corrective institution is necessary.

SENATE CRIME PROBERS
PRAISE N.E. EFFORTS

New London, Sept. 14--Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor, chairman of the U.S. Senate crime committee expressed the opinion in a telegram to the New England conference of probation, parole and crime prevention, that it was "certain to have most salutary effects on law enforcement in New England."

The telegram to President Kathleen Crowley of Waterbury was read to the conference Friday night. It follows:

"Consider your conference on proba-

tion, parole and crime prevention timely and certain to have most salutary effects on law enforcement in New England. Our senate crime committee investigations disclose urgent need for thoughtful attention of local officials and groups to procedures for preventing or stamping out cancerous condition generally prevalent stemming from illegal gambling and other racketeering."

ORIGINAL BITERS BADLY BITTEN

Time and again it has been proved that in the long run crime doesn't pay. Even the arch-criminal makes a mistake sooner or later. And the less experienced the criminal the sooner does he usually give himself away.

Scotland Yard keeps detailed records of the known habits and characteristics of criminals. These records, painstakingly compiled over a period of many years, have often been the means by which criminals have been brought to book.

There was the case of Mary Ennis, who was found one morning strangled in her bed. The motive was a small collection of antiques which she had inherited.

The murderer, however, left a number of clues, and one of them was the remains of a meal he had eaten in the kitchen before he had left the scene of the crime. The meal had consisted of bread and gooseberry jam.

Scotland Yard went to work on their records, and of some twenty criminals who were known to eat a meal on the scene of their misdeeds one was recorded as being partial to gooseberry jam. This fact, when linked up with several other clues, led the police to James Scully, who confessed and was later hanged for the murder of Mary Ennis.

---New South Wales Police News

The Police of Connecticut are constantly on the alert to protect all from crime, accidents and other hazards.

In appreciation of this loyal effort, all are urged to cooperate with them.

STYLES IN CRIME

Vox-Cop

September - October, 1951

CITIES CALLED TO WAR ON CRIME AND GRAFT

Washington, D.C.--The Senate Crime Investigation Committee called on cities across the land today to bank together in a war on organized crime and grafting public officials.

In a final report to the Senate on its sensational 15-months-long inquiry, the committee told of "captive communities" held in bondage by the twin evils.

The committee goes out of existence at midnight tonight. But it strongly urged that Congress carry on the crusade and that with federal help at only at the start a privately-financed national crime coordinating council be created to keep "the searchlight of public vigilance turned upon crime and corruption."

THE REPORT also pictured Washington, the nation's capital, as a possible "pivotal point for gambling operation of considerable size." There is evidence, too, the committee said, "of widespread traffic in narcotic drugs" in the District of Columbia.

The group recommended a new Senate committee make a "thorough investigation" of crime conditions here, especially any tie-ups between criminal elements in the capital and adjoining areas.

The committee denounced "a startling increase" in drug addiction among the nation's teen-age youth, described dramatically at its televised hearings. It placed the blame on the same gangland which, it charged, runs "the lucrative field of illegal gambling, often operating under corrupt official sanction."

THE EVILS it described, the report said, were found to be as deeply rooted in the medium sized cities as in the big ones, and named some names to back its point.

Authorities are not making enough use of gangsters' income tax reports to get evidence for crackdown.

"Much valuable information on the activities of organized crime is available in state income tax returns," the report declared. "Special staffs should be organized to screen this material in order to provide many leads."

Even the federal income tax return files, it said, "have not been widely relied upon" by state and local officials to whom they are available.

THE COMMITTEE indorsed again legislation pending in Congress to require gangsters to keep specially detailed tax reports which would, in effect, confess their misdeeds--and inflict felony punishments on evaders.

In a chapter on "Crime and Corruption", the report declared:

"The same pattern of organized crime found in larger metropolitan areas exists in the medium cities, with similar evidence of official sanction or protection.

"In some cases the protection is obtained by the payment of bribes to public officials, often on a regular basis pursuant to a carefully conceived system. In other cases the racketeering elements make substantial contributions to political campaigns of officials who can be relied upon to tolerate their activities.

"SOMETIMES THESE contributions will support a whole slate of officers in more than one political party, giving the racketeers virtual control of the governing body.

"Democracy vanishes in a captive community because the ordinary citizen for practical purposes has nothing to say about his government."

The honest citizen "cannot expect to be able to compete," the report went on, "in many cities, large and small, (where) former bootleggers, gangsters, and hoodlums" have captured political

control.

Today's report was the fourth from the committee, headed in its final phase by Senator O'Connor (D.-Md.) Senator Kefauver (D.-Tenn.) originally led the group but stepped down to devote more time to his family and other Senate duties. However, he gave O'Connor a hand in preparing the final drafts on the committee's findings.

IN ITS THIRD report last May the committee devoted 26 pages to testimony of or relating to former Mayor O'Dwyer but today's final document contained only three and one-half pages. And nowhere in those pages was there a repetition of the direct criticism leveled at O'Dwyer before.

In May the committee had said neither O'Dwyer nor his appointees to New York jobs "took any effective action against the top echelons of the gambling, narcotics, water-front, murder or bookmaking rackets." It added then: "In fact, his actions impeded promising investigations of such rackets."

Much of today's report was devoted to testimony from youthful drug addicts who had turned to prostitution and other crimes to support their habit.

"FROM EVERY corner of the country," it said, "there came rumblings of an insidious evil beginning to eat its way into the fiber of the nation's youth."

Hoodlum after hoodlum, the report declared, "has stated with pride that he had never stooped so low" as to deal in illegal narcotics.

But these claims, the report asserted, have a hollow ring and pointed to the recent arrest of gambler Irving (Waxy Gordon) Wexler on narcotics charges.

CONNECTICUT ACTS

Washington, D.C.--The Senate Crime Investigating Committee said Aug. 30, 1951, many states are taking action against gambling and organized crime as a result of exposures during committee hearings.

Among the states and their programs it listed was Connecticut which has

taken action to prevent gamblers and racketeers driven from other states from seeking refuge there. The Legislature has stiffened gambling laws.

ROBBERY MASKS PROVE 20TH CENTURY CURSE TO POLICE

Police officials throughout the nation are convinced the wave of unsolved holdups by Halloween masked gunmen in Greater Boston --and all over the country --stems from the fabulous \$1,219,000 Brink's Express Co. robbery on June 17, 1949, by nine grotesquely masked gunmen. It is evident almost daily that small gangs of holdup men adopted the successful mode of operation started by the Brink's bandits--and then struck out for bigger hauls.

A recent Boston news dispatch (INS) indicates one official who is so convinced is James F. Daley, deputy superintendent of the Boston Police Department, and a veteran of 33 years' police work. He has devoted all his time toward a solution of the nation's biggest financial holdup since the bandits struck in Boston's North End--and vanished.

In the past two years, in Greater Boston alone, hooded and masked gunmen cost banks and business firms more than \$1,871,000 in actual cash, and probably half again as much in checks and securities.

None of the crimes has been solved. No masked bandit ever has been caught.

"It is quite obvious that the mode of operation in the recent wave of holdups in Greater Boston, and all over the country for that matter, originated from the Brink's robbery," Deputy Daley told International New Service.

"Of course there always were holdups, even in the days of the Wells Fargo Express. But in those days a highwayman covered only the lower part of his face with his kerchief.

"Then the Halloween mask was introduced. This covers the whole face and even the head."

Prior to the Brink's robbery Boston's largest cash haul was the \$108,000 pay-

roll stickup at the Sturtevant plant of the Westinghouse Company in Hyde Park. The six gunmen wore black masquerade-ball masks which covered the nose and eyes.

But the variety of hoods and masks has changed greatly since the Brink's robbery.

Last Fall when the Newton National Bank was robbed of \$50,000, two gunmen wore Halloween masks. A similar technique was used recently when two masked bandits, one carrying a sub-machine gun, got \$40,000 at the Newton-Waltham Trust Company in Waltham.

Brown paper bags with holes cut for the eyes were used by gunmen who escaped with \$47,627 from the Statler Hotel in Boston.

During a Somerville bank robbery, where \$33,059 was taken, the bandits were disguised as police officers, but wore masks which hid their faces.

Police officials believe that the methodical efficiency of bankers and businessmen, who do the same things at the same time every day, often are the biggest assets to holdup men.

Police recommend that bankers "mix up" their time schedules--and the same goes for delivery of payrolls.

TEEN-AGERS EXECUTE CLEVER BURGLARIES

Irvington, New Jersey Police recently disclosed methods employed by teenagers in unlawful entries through skylights of Irvington stores.

A six-year-old, weighing 50 lbs., was lowered on several occasions through skylights by two companions, aged 12 and 13, by ropes stolen from the Town Hall flagpole. The two older boys rewarded the six-year-old with candy and movie tickets.

Surprised during an attempted entry by an off-duty policeman, a store was surrounded by officers and as the master burglar tried to get out of the store by climbing on a meat hook and thru a transom, he was caught red-handed with a quantity of bologna. Ropes were found hanging from the sky-light. His compan-

ions were later located and the scheme unfolded.

Police said it was the third time this burglary method had been attempted at the meat market. The first time, Aug. 5, the gang stole \$63, the police said. On Aug. 9 they tried it again, but were captured. Each time, police said, the boys stole a flagpole rope in preparation for the burglary.

On Aug. 9 the twelve-year-old boy was allowed to go free because his brother and cousin were already inmates of Jamesburg State Reformatory and it was feared they would be a bad influence on him if he were sent there as a delinquent.

After the last robbery attempt, the two older boys, one of whom was recently released from the reformatory, escaped. However, they were picked up at a "hide-out" soon after. The names of all three were withheld because they are juveniles.

NOTHING IS SACRED

At Fort Wayne, Ind., attendants at a funeral home were a little surprised recently when a mourner walked up to the casket and shook hands with the deceased.

Later, they told police, they found a \$150 lodge ring was missing from a finger of the dead man.

Trooper George L. Marquardt (Dunes Park) stopped a truck on US 20 for speeding. After explaining the hazards of the violation, George told the trucker he would have to arrest him.

"Oh that's all right," the driver replied, "I have arrest insurance."

Curious--and who wouldn't be!

--George asked for an explanation. The trucker said he purchased a policy with a company for \$18, which allows him three arrests a year. Whenever he is arrested, he pays the fine, obtains a receipt and is reimbursed by the insurance company.

---The Shield---



the Spotlight

Vox-Cop

September - October, 1951

Hats Off!!

To the C. S. P. Straight Shooters

With the news every day more and more concentrated on reports of investigations of every kind of "crookedness" among public officials, high and low; members of law enforcement agencies, from the top to the bottom; and "graft" rearing its ugly head all over this wonderful land of ours; it is refreshing, to say the least, and definitely reassuring, to know that we here in Connecticut, are protected by State Police Officers, who are bound by and actually live up to a very high "Code of Honor".

The average person might not know by experience whether or not they do because the public hears or reads only isolated incidents where one of the members gets a little out of bounds. Then the criticism is hurled at the entire department. That's why we would like to

tell you about a couple of incidents which have recently come to our knowledge so that even those who have never a good word to say for any "copper" will join us in saying "Hat's Off".

When Prosecutor Louis A. Woisard, in Killingly Town Court asked State Police Officer "Joe" Donovan why he had set a bond of \$15 for the violation "not stopping at a stop sign" which would ordinarily rate a \$6 bond. Donovan humbly informed the court that the offender, a driver from New York State, when asked for his driver's license, handed the officer the document together with a "greenback" of fair size denomination. "I figured" said Officer Donovan, that if he could afford to hand me that much money he could well afford a higher bond..." The culprit, of course, did not appear in court and forfeited his \$15.

Another member of the staff at Station D, to whom the Police Commissioner recently referred as a straight shooter" (he is in every sense of the word!)



Off. Joseph W. Donovan



Off. Albert A. Powell

Officer Albert Powell, had a somewhat similar experience. After giving a New York driver a warning for a minor infraction of the rules of the road, Officer Powell returned to his car only to find a little boy occupant of the N.Y. car coming toward him with his hand outstretched. Thinking that the youngster wanted to shake hands with a "cop", Powell shook hands with the kid only to find a folded bill of a substantial figure pressed into his fingers. The officer sent the child back with the money and reminded the driver that "You are now in Connecticut where such practices are entirely 'taboo'".

Hats off to you fellows! Glad to have known you!!!

---Windham County Transcript

FUGITIVE NABBED IN STOLEN CAR AT END OF HIGH SPEED PURSUIT

During a routine patrol on the Berlin Turnpike shortly after midnight, August 26, Officer James McCormick spotted a Massachusetts registered car exceeding the posted speed limit. After stopping the car near the Berlin-Newington line, McCormick asked the driver for his license and registration. Just then another car stopped alongside the police cruiser and the driver asked for directions to Bristol. While McCormick's attention was distracted momentarily the driver of the Mass. car put it quickly into gear and sped off.

With the police car in pursuit the escaping vehicle was driven at high speeds in a chase that went south in Berlin, then the Mass. car crossed the esplanade driving against traffic, reversed his direction to go north again and finally continued south once more.

McCormick had given radio information of the chase and Communications returned with information the car was reported stolen in Boston during the month of June and that the operator was one Robert Kelly, a known auto thief.

Station H assigned other cars to assist in the chase and when the Mass. car turned into Broad Street, Meriden, Officers Walter Swaun and Russell Olson as

well as Det. Sgt. Edward Hadfield were participating in the wild chase at speeds of 75-80 mph.

When the car left the road on Curtiss St., Meriden and the driver attempted to escape on foot, he was followed into the woods by the officers.

The driver was indeed Robert Kelly. He was accompanied by his recent bride who was ignorant of the theft of the vehicle. Kelly was turned over to Boston authorities for prosecution.

"The team clicked perfectly under trying conditions"---Commissioner.

TWO YOUTHS SEIZED AS THEATER YEGGS

Alertness in the line of duty on the part of State Policeman Robert Lutz of the Stafford Springs station resulted in the apprehension of two youthful marauders the morning of Friday, August 24.

Officer Lutz, patrolling south along the Buckley Highway in Tolland about 3 a.m. saw a car approaching with only one headlight. He wheeled around, overtook the car and halted the driver.

Thomas L. Mills, 19, of Worcester, Mass., at the wheel, could produce no operators license so Lutz ordered him and his companion, William F. Bourget, 19, also of Worcester, to the station.

At the Stafford Springs station Mills was charged with operating without a license and his bond was set at \$24.00. When Mills produced a bag of coins containing about \$33.00 in silver, Lutz questioned the origin of the money. They declared they won the money in a card game at New York City but gave conflicting stories about the game and the number of persons present. Officer Frank Shay joined the interrogation at this point and after further questioning the youths admitted breaking into the Glendale Theatre in Worcester, Mass.

Mills, a parolee from a federal penal institution in Kansas, and Bourget were booked as fugitives and turned over to Deputy Police Chief Michael Carroll of Worcester for arraignment in Worcester.

Sgt. John Lawrence and Officer Ludwig Kolodziej assisted in the investigation.

STATE POLICE ENTRIES WIN IN LITTLE LEAGUE

Two state police sponsored teams emerged at the top of the Old Saybrook Little League after championship playoffs Sept. 3, 5, and 7 at a neutral field in Old Saybrook. Old Lyme, winner of the second half of the season tournament defeated Westbrook, first half winner, in the finals. The League was composed of teams representing Old Lyme, Westbrook, Old Saybrook, and Clinton.

The Old Lyme "Champs" are pictured in the photo below. They are: Front row, left to right, David Anderson, Wayne Puritan, Roy Semineau, John Champlain, John McCarthy and Tommy Rump; rear, Coach Roger Grover (auxiliary State Policeman), Clyde Manniel, John Matbar, Robbin Lever, Billy Grover, Merritt Jardine, Doug Mulcahy (son of Capt. Leo I. Mulcahy) who was elected Captain of next year's team, and Carl Anderson.

The runner-up team from Westbrook is shown at side of page. In the usual order they are: Bottom, Peter Neidlinger and John DeCristoforo, bat boys and mascots; second row, Billy Johnson, Pernie Hennenberg, Walter "Scotty" Nelson and Richard Chaddina; third row, Richard Ellis, Raymond Preischmidt, Coach Frank DeCristoforo and Cleveland Lang; fourth row, Joel Maynard, Rodney Palmberg, Jim DeCristoforo and Francis "Corky" Spreda.



Between



Ourselves

Vox-Cop

September - October, 1951

KNOWLEDGE BUILDERS

A simple laboratory test for carbon monoxide poisoning:

Dilute a drop of blood with water in a test tube--Normal blood turns yellowish--if carbon monoxide is present, the solution becomes pinkish-red.

- - - -

The most common way suspects try to disguise their handwriting is to slant their script the wrong way...but that is no disguise to an expert handwriting examiner...all he does is slant the whole sheet of writing until the slant of the writing is exactly the same as the original being compared.

- - - -

A good detective never overlooks the importance of interviewing a suspect's bartender, cook or house janitor in gathering inside information. These fellows know a lot about one who comes in contact with them often. They tell the story about how the suspect has been acting lately and under such conditions when he would naturally be off his guard. This is one sure place to gather a lot of facts and inside information. An experienced detective can tell at once when investigating a house burglary whether it was the work of an amateur or a professional. The amateurs take everything in sight that looks valuable--professionals take only diamonds, money, and small objects to avoid as much traffic with fences as possible. They figure they will stay out of the pen longer if only a few people know their business.

- - - -

Police no longer plunge packages containing bombs into a bucket of water --today they use gasoline--they figure that gasoline dissolves grease and goes

right to work on dynamite. Some say that gasoline will not only stop the works, but it is a non-conductor of electricity--water is a conductor.

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

- - - -

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

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The Connecticut Statutes define "felony" and "misdemeanor"...Any crime punishable by death or imprisonment for more than one year shall be deemed a felony, and any other crime, unless designated a felony by statute, shall be deemed a misdemeanor. Penalty when no penalty is provided in Connecticut General Statutes. (Sec. 8874)...Any person who shall be convicted of a violation of the general statutes for which violation no penalty is expressly provided shall be fined not more than \$100. Accessory. (Sec. 8875)...Any person who shall assist, abet, counsel, cause, hire or command another to commit any offense may be prosecuted and punished as if he were the principal offender.

**CARNIVAL AND FAIRGROUND
GAMES**

COVER THE SPOT- Here is a game that looks easy and one that you may see first at practically every carnival and fairground. This game looks easy and is easy to one who knows and understands the game...As you know various flashy articles are offered to entice you to try your luck and cover the SPOT on the oil cloth. The idea of the game is to cover the spot completely so that no part of the spot is showing using five disks that the operator gives you, (in return for your 25 cents) you are to drop the disks down upon the spot, from a distance of not less than three or four inches. Any one of the disks will cover the spot nearly one fourth.. So if you drop five of the disks you can surely cover the spot completely... That's what you THINK...That's what I thought too.. But it didn't work out that way. The operator will take five disks and drop them, right before your eyes and cover the spot completely... then hand you the disks for you to drop them and cover the spot...he did that for me but I didn't cover it completely. Let me tell you right here that this game is fixed and you cannot win, unless you know the setup...There is no cheating in this game as far as the actual outright crooked work is concerned... But there is a trick in it and as soon as you learn the trick you can do it too...But as soon as the operator finds out that you are onto the trick he will soon pull down the front curtain and fold up for the night, unless he can get you to lay off or you will clean him out of all the prizes on the shelf. Here is the secret...**FIRST**...the spot, (which is usually red on the oil cloth) is NOT entirely round, it looks like a perfectly round circle, but it is not ..at the top or bottom of the spot is a slight oval or belly pattern..It is very small, however, and one won't notice it with the naked eye

SECOND...the five disks look all right and perfectly round too...but they are not, one is a key disk, built the same as the spot. Not to cover the spot completely the **KEY DISK MUST** be drop-

ped **FIRST** and the oval or belly pattern of the disk must fall on the oval or belly pattern of the spot...The rest is easy, as it is no trick to drop the remainder of the disks and completely cover the spot...It may take a little practice on your part to drop the key disk on the right part of the circle but after a few tries you can do it all right.

One of our friends in Colorado Springs, Colo., sent us the recent complimentary editorial about our good friend "Daddy" Bruce, which we reprint with pleasure:

WE CONGRATULATE DAD BRUCE

The Gazette Telegraph offers congratulations to Police Chief Bruce for the highly capable manner in which he has coped with the murder of Sgt. Martin Bursey. The chief moved fast and with the shrewdness that Colorado Springs residents long ago learned to associate with any crime investigation in which he figures.

So long as Colorado Springs has such protection against criminals as it receives from Dad Bruce and his department the citizens have little reason to fear any serious inroads of criminality in their community. No city can claim a more capable police protection setup than Colorado Springs has under the leadership of Chief Bruce, and few can claim equally efficient protection.

You've done a swell job in this murder case, Dad, just as we and a lot of others were certain you would. Congratulations!

---Gazette Telegraph

(Nice going, "Dad".)

TIME MARCHES ON

An old timer is one who can remember when sin was called sin, instead of delinquency, impropriety, indecorum, indiscretion, irregularity, laxity and moral turpitude.

"ILL WIND BLOWS SOME GOOD"

Recent news dispatches from Camden, N. J., again prove "an ill wind blows some good" when Mrs. Annie Schmidt's habit of listening to a radio giveaway program aided in the arrests of two youthful purse snatchers.

Mrs. Schmidt was waiting, with her wallet in her hand, for a bus to return to her home when a fifteen-year-old boy snatched the wallet, containing eighteen one-dollar bills, jumped into a stripped down automobile driven by another youth, and sped away.

A witness to the incident later saw the car parked in a yard and notified police. The two boys, taken into custody, denied their guilt, but wilted when confronted with a list of serial numbers corresponding to those on eighteen bills in their possession.

Mrs. Schmidt had got into the habit of jotting down the serial numbers of dollar bills in her possession, because if one of them should contain four digits listed daily on a radio program, she would win \$25. The habit never won her a prize, but it got her money back.

Commissioner Hickey:

This is simply a word of thanks from a Chicago Policeman, who has enjoyed many hours of reading satisfaction from your Vox-Cop, through your kindness in keeping my name on the mailing list since 1946. I was quite impressed by the article in which Archbishop Cushing of Boston commented on a policeman's loyalty, after all Commissioner, the police may have some faults, but I do not recall any one of them being mixed up with a communistic conspiracy.

Thanks again Colonel, wishing you continued good health, and above all keep up the good work for your State Police Dept. They are really a credit to your "Square Shooting" leadership.

W.J.S.
Chicago, Ill.
Police Department

RARITIES IN THE NEWS

NO PAY FOR TATTLING

For the last 620 years common informers in England have been rewarded by collecting the fine if the people they tattled on were convicted of breaking any of forty-three different laws. Some informers made it their life career, specializing in breaches of Britain's strict Sunday observance laws.

Under a new law effective this month the government pockets the fines, leaving the informers out in the cold. There is an exception. An informer can collect up to \$1,400 for every day a person he squeals on sits and votes in Parliament after being improperly elected or disqualified. Doesn't happen often enough to make the business profitable

TIME MARCHES ON

Way back when pop was a young fellow only one out of every 35 marriages in the country ended in divorce...By the turn of the century the proportion was one divorce for every 12 marriages... 25 years ago the ratio had risen to one divorce in every six unions. Today one marriage out of every four winds up with a battle in the divorce courts.

THIEF WAS CONSIDERATE

Four years ago Fred Haw of Chicago parked his car on the street and went into a drugstore to make a phone call.

When he came out his car was gone. He reported the theft to police and to his insurance company. Both promised him they'd try to recover it.

The other day Haw passed the same drugstore and noticed a car parked nearby. It looked familiar, and he examined it more closely.

It was the one which had been stolen from him, and in the intervening four years it had been driven less than 500 miles.

SET-UP FOR CORRUPTION

The Plain-Clothes System
in the Police Department
Lends Itself Ideally to Venality

By Walter Arm
(New York Herald Tribune
Police Reporter)

Ever since its formation in 1910 the city's (N.Y.) Vice Squad has been the butt of criticism, the whipping boy for each new police commissioner and the first victim of a police shake-up when the citizens had to be appeased after some outstanding scandal. And each time, unfortunately, the squad deserved it.

As originally planned, the plain-clothes system, as it is officially known, was a good idea. In the days of its origin prostitution was well organized and more powerful than the gambling rings which now flourish. The idea was to take talented policemen out of uniform, have them pose as "customers" and get evidence in brothels.

Naturally, the detail attracted a peculiar type of patrolman who was first of all a complete extrovert and second a sleuth. The first squads caused the vice trade to take to the back streets, and somewhere along the line some of the shrewder plain-clothes men figured out they could be kept there without causing too much furor. The houses were allowed to operate as long as no unfortunate incidents occurred which could cause scandal and as long as the operators paid their police tax.

The first squad was formed by Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, who selected as its commander Lt. Charles Becker. It was nicknamed the Strong Arm Squad and earned that sobriquet in short order. Up to that time the lucrative payments of gamblers went to local district leaders and precinct captains. Lt. Becker and his men "superseded" them and soon controlled not only the illegal income from vice but from gambling as well. Within two years the squad had contracted a series of strange alliances but there was a falling out with a gambler named Herman Rosenthal, who ran

shouting to District Attorney Charles S. Whitman. The gambler's complaints were stopped by a fusillade of bullets on July 16, 1912, outside the old Hotel Metropole at Broadway and 43d St., and his murder led to the execution of Lt. Becker and four underworld plug-uglies who had carried out the actual killing.

The revelations stemming from the Rosenthal case led to the election of a reform administration under John Purroy Mitchel and dealt Tammany Hall a blow from which it never quite recovered. It brought the first shake-up in the Vice Squad that was to be the forerunner of a hundred others.

As the years passed and the city grew, the Police Department and the plain-clothes squad grew with it and at present the squad is composed of 450 New York's 18,000 policemen. It is only a segment--but a key segment--of the force.

Plain-clothes men are not to be confused with detectives. They are members of the uniformed force--ordinary patrolmen who work in civilian clothes and are assigned specifically to the suppression of vice and gambling. Detectives consider themselves above this sort of "petty crime" and devote their working time to the solution of major crime--such as homicide, thefts and holdups.

Plain-clothes men have no special qualifications for their specialized job, except for about thirty who are trained in the intricacies of wire-tapping. They get their assignment not through examination but by appointment and generally after they are "recommended" to a division commander by a friend already in the squad. They get a second briefing on the rules of evidence in bookmaking and vice arrests--their first comes as a matter of their regular police instructions when they first enter the department. After this they are ready for their job and they get their real and final instructions from the lieutenant who gives them "the inside dope". Plain-clothes men regard themselves as a privileged class within the department. What the ordinary cop on the beat thinks of them cannot be repeated.

Under the departmental set-up the

city is split up into eighty-five police precincts, twenty-one plainclothes divisions and seventeen detective districts. The precincts are commanded by captains, and each has about 200 patrolmen under him. The divisions are commanded by inspectors and the plainclothes squads work for the division commander. Each division has about twelve plain-clothes men, generally two teams of four each directed by a lieutenant and a sergeant.

While the division inspector controls a group of precincts and every man in it, his men--the plain-clothes men--are not answerable to any captain but only to him. He is their boss. And this, as the Brooklyn rackets grand jury said Tuesday, is where the evil lies.

It had long been said that a division is as honest as its commander and that is why the grand jury called on Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan to discharge all police officials who had been division commanders in the ten-year period ending last October. It was during this period that the Harry Gross bookmaking ring and others as large began to expand under--the grand jury said--the protection of the plain-clothes men.

Behind the inspector stands the borough squad of plain-clothes men in each of the five counties, and back of him is the Chief Inspector and the Police Commissioner, who command, as well as the entire force, two special squads of plain-clothes men working out of Police Headquarters that bear their titles. Under an honest administration, the purpose of these supersquads is to keep the divisions in check, if not completely honest.

But the system lends itself ideally to corruption. If the Police Department is venal, the set-up is tailor-made. Here at hand, at the whim of any crooked political leader strong enough to control a police commissioner or his top aids, is an organization easily convertible into a streamlined graft-collection agency. The field men are there; all they need is the go-ahead. They know their divisions and they know their clients. They know the live districts and the dead ones and the go-ahead can come from the inspector who thus rules

which gamblers shall operate and which shall not.

The grand jury declared that such an organization has existed for the last ten years and that "the inspector is the key figure in the conspiracy. It pivots around him and could not survive without him. His official activities put him routinely in touch with both the higher and lower levels...the strategic position has been the prime factor in welding the effective criminal combines we have been investigating."

Harry Gross testified under oath, for the brief period he did co-operate, that he paid a monthly protection fee, amounting to \$150, to each division, each borough and each of the two headquarters squads. The grand jury charged that such conditions could not prevail without the inspectors and higher commanders having at least knowledge of--if not a share in--it.

Their recommendation of District Attorney's squads to check continually on the plain-clothes men is the best solution yet offered to stop organized gambling. For if a borough commander and an inspector is certain his head will roll if professional gamblers are found operating in his command, he would--if he is reasonably normal--chase or arrest those gamblers before the D. A.'s men find them.

It is physically impossible for bookies to operate a horse room, or even accept bets on street corners in New York, for more than a day, without police knowledge. Plainclothes men pick up fly-by-night bookies daily and the conscientious men on squads have even ventured to arrest established bookies only to find themselves on the inspector's carpet for it. All the inspector has to do is to order his men to close them up and it would be done. For it would take a far more reckless man than the ordinary plain-clothes man to defy his boss and buck an honest police combination.

DON'T LAUGH

If, on an airplane, you see a man or woman tuck a napkin under the chin, don't laugh. That's correct etiquette.

Safety mindedness

Vox-Cop

September - October, 1951

POLICE TALK BACK

Ever wonder about the unusual experiences state policemen have while they are on patrol? How do people try to worm out of getting a speeding ticket? What's the best way to avoid getting a summons? You'll find out today when you read the true anecdotes served up by State Police Officer Henry P. Kaliss, whose style as substitute writer of Bob St. Martin's automobile column unveils a contributor of best-seller caliber.

AROUND TOWN

with the

Courant's Automobile Editor

By Off. Henry Kaliss
TRAFFIC DIVISION
CONN. STATE POLICE

This column is ordinarily devoted to the doings along automobile row and the sayings of the persons who sell cars. Today, however, I'd like to tell you of some personal experiences and observations gathered out on the road where the men and women who buy cars operate them.

Perhaps you'll notice I said "operate them" rather than "drive them" in the first paragraph. That was purely intentional--since it leads to a thought.

Just the other day I had a long conversation about "drivers," cars and accidents with Bill Greene, the sparkplug of the State Highway Safety Commission. During the course of the conversation I asked how many one-car accidents we had in Connecticut last year. His answer was, "Six thousand--and 4,500 of these happened when the operators were entirely alone on the road and without any outside influence such as pedestrians or animals to cope with."

Bill went on: "It all adds up to the fact, Henry, that the cars today are getting away from the drivers": "You mean we have 1930 model drivers in 1950 model cars?", I interjected. "That's

just about it," Greene concluded.

Well, that was a new thought for the day, and I could see his point. In the past few years automotive engineers have added more horsepower to the automobile engine, more speed, comfort and gadgets, but have added nothing new to the driver in the endurance, stability, patience or courtesy lines.

The same operator who 20 years ago came back from an automobile ride, limp and shaking, and proudly announced, "I did 60 today," in 1951 may not realize his speed until, as sometimes happens, he is extricated from the twisted wreckage of his new car after it failed to negotiate a curve.

Are the cars getting away from their drivers today? That's a question the 137 persons who were killed in motor vehicle accidents in Connecticut so far this year cannot answer.

My daily patrol lately has been the Berlin Turnpike, known to map makers as Route 5 and 15 and connecting the Wilbur Cross Parkway with the Charter Oak. In my estimation that is Connecticut's busiest and most dangerous stretch of highway, yet I believe the percentage of absentminded drivers on that road is higher than on any other in the state.

I have often pursued a motorist on that road while he was traveling 65 miles an hour, passing other vehicles and constantly in the left lane. I may check his driving for two miles and then stop him and ask what he believes his speed was, and for the reason behind his hurry. Too many times the answer is, "I was only going 45--with other traffic." I just nod my head and begin writing. I'm a cop, not a psychiatrist.

One motorist I stopped for speeding the other day said, "Officer, this is the first time I've been stopped, you're going to break my good record." I asked him, "Truthfully, now, did you ever

speed before today?" The answer was "Well, yes." "Just never got caught, did you?" "Yes, that's right," the operator replied--and so ended another roadside drama.

Bona fide emergency cases are given special consideration by policemen, but let me tell you about one "Emergency." When I saw a car go by me doing 65 in a 45 zone one evening, I gave chase and stopped it. The driver was a young man in his twenties, an elderly woman accompanied him in the front seat and an elderly man sat in the rear. I asked the driver if there was any reason for his speed. He replied, "Yes, I'm taking my father to the doctor." "What's the trouble?" I asked him. "It's his leg." "Well, what happened?" "He fell down and got hurt," the lad answered. "When did it happen?" I asked, in my own mind considering a police escort for the car to the nearest hospital. "Twenty years ago," the youth answered in a quiet voice.

It was dark out one night when I stopped a car speeding south with three men in it. They were traveling well over the speed limit and when I stopped them and got an answer to my question about the reason for their speed, the reply nearly floored me. The operator solemnly told me, "We're low on gas and we're hurrying to get down to New Haven before we run out."

Simple me--I thought everyone knew that you use twice as much gasoline traveling at 65 miles per hour as compared with 35 mph.

Did you ever see the car ahead of you sway from side to side and come to the conclusion the operator was under the influence of liquor. Well, I did one day when on the Parkway I spied this old model car weaving from the right lane to the left and back again. I stopped the car and looked at the man behind the wheel; he appeared to be perfectly sober. When I questioned his peculiar operation he informed me, "Well, I'm kinda low on oil and if I sway the car like that I notice the pressure gauge goes up a little.

Then there was the time I stopped a car for traveling in excess of the posted speed limit. The occupants were a

midleaged man and a woman, apparently his wife. The man was behind the wheel and when I informed him he had been speeding he started to reply when the woman cut in, "John certainly was not speeding." That was said with a note of finality. I looked at her and then back at the driver again with a question as to how long he had been driving. Before he could reply, the lady snapped, "He's been driving for 20 years." The man's head was bobbing from me to his wife as if he were watching a tennis match and when I asked him, "Did you see the speed signs on this road?" the look he gave me was one of supplication. The Mrs. started to answer again when I turned to her and said sternly, "Madam, it's obvious to me that you are in control of this car, do you have a license, please?" She turned from me with a frosty glare and I haven't heard from her since.

And say, let me give you one tip, Mr. Driver, on making friends and influencing state policemen. If you see a state policeman come into the restaurant on the highway where you're just finishing your cup of coffee and he sits down next to you at the counter to enjoy his meal, please, don't tell him about the time 10 years ago when you were stopped by a constable in Podunk or try to get him involved in a deep discussion about the technicalities involved in some of the motor vehicle laws. That state policeman may be me--just off the Pike and hoping I can finish the meal before the station calls me out of the restaurant to investigate another four-car accident.

There are many days I would rather be at home and safely in bed than on the Berlin Turnpike between 3:30 and 5:30 p.m.; but when I stop in for a cup of coffee and a bite and someone looks at me and says "Pretty soft, riding around all day"--that's definitely the wrong approach to establish a friendship, especially after I have just gone 200 miles in nine hours and traveled only from Meriden to Hartford to Meriden.

However, if you would just drive as you would have others drive, we'll be friends for a long time.

---Hartford Courant

DRASTIC MEASURES

It is high time some responsible official became concerned over conditions on the Merritt Parkway. And, in the light of the Merritt Parkway Commission's bland and callous assumption that it's own speed limits make everything lovely on the Parkway, that official apparently had to be State Police Commissioner Edward Hickey.

But the measures he has taken are obviously emergency measures. Sending two state police cars abreast down the Parkway at 15 minute intervals is an efficient means of bottle-necking the speeders, who can't stand staying within a 55-mile an hour limit. But, at the same time, on heavy traffic days, the bottle-neck itself is going to be dangerous. It is going to have to maintain a speed close to 55; within this bottle-neck the motorist who wants to travel more slowly than that will be under more pressure than ever; the state police cars themselves will be preventing excess speeding, but they themselves will be leading what will also be a speed parade, even though it is within the legal Parkway limit.

Commissioner Hickey's emergency measures may dramatize the dangers of the Parkway for motorists. They may sober down some of the more reckless motorists. But they will have their best effect, we think, if they jolt the Merritt Parkway Commission out of its assumption that it is sane to set a legal speed limit of 55 miles an hour on any highway which is going to be traveled by human beings. It is too high. It will always be too high.

---Manchester Herald

The Merritt parkway has become a speedway, and State Police Commissioner Hickey is rightly determined to stop it. Stern law enforcement, in the form of arrests for even minor infractions, already has been applied. The commissioner suggests stronger limitations if the current anti-speed drive is unsuccessful. The parkway, potentially a motorist's dream, stands now where it may

well give Connecticut a bad name; either it will be notorious as a death trap, or it will achieve fame for the vigilance of the police. Neither will make it attractive to drivers, and particularly to those who have reason to fear the long arm of traffic law enforcement. But unless these same drivers will snap out of the driving habits which make such enforcement necessary, this reputation will come about.

---New London Day

Motorists driving to New York yesterday for the world's series game were aware of the fact that the state police were out to enforce speed regulations on the parkway. What really irked drivers was to come up in back of a line of 50 to 100 cars strung out behind some state cop who was moping along 35 to 40 m.p.h. in a 55 m.p.h. zone. Of course, the natural tendency is never to pass a state cop.

---Norwich Bulletin---

EXIT MERRITT SCORCHERS

Connecticut's state police on Wednesday, (Oct. 3), inaugurated a novel scheme for holding throttle-happy Merritt Parkway motorists under the 55 mph limit. So far it's worked like a charm.

There had been a particularly messy series of accidents on Merritt. So what the coppers decided to do, to cut down the casualty list, was send out pairs of patrol cars, traveling side by side along the two-lane-wide road.

The troopers conform strictly to the speed limit- 55 mph in the open and 45 at approaches to toll stations. Nobody, unless he's piloting a helicopter, passes.

At the toll stations loudspeakers warn motorists against slap-happy driving. And, just in case the wise words don't take effect, autoists leaving the toll lanes soon find themselves trailing another team of coppers, driving side by side at 55 mph--no more and no less.

As we see Merritt's emergency scheme

for cutting down traffic accidents, and fast, it's a lead-pipe cinch to accomplish its objectives, though the 22 extra patrolmen needed to do the trick might hike highway operation bills seriously. Maybe, when the idea catches on and gets well publicized, Merritt's occasional speed maniacs will mend their ways or take themselves to other race tracks.

Too, the 55-mph coppers may find that their biggest headaches aren't the speeders but the placid folk who prefer to snail along at 35 or so, no matter how furious the tooting behind them.

That's a problem most of us civilian motorists have never been able to lick, but maybe Connecticut's ingenious troopers will find a way. Here's wishing them luck.

---New York Daily News

PARKWAY TRAGEDY AND PATROL

Every sane and sober driver in the vicinity should welcome the call by the Merritt Parkway Commission and the ready response by the State Police to restore safety to the speedway. The State Police have no choice but to act--to patrol, to warn and to arrest traffic rule violators. Our State Police do not wait in hiding and pounce. They have plainly marked identification printing and lights on their cruisers. Some of their cars are white. They employ every courtesy and even broadcast warnings over loud speakers at the Greenwich and Milford toll stations. Roadway signs warn "Speeders Post Bonds Here." Out of State offenders are given the choice of appearing in court immediately or later.

Commissioner Hickey is to be commended on his modern methods and attitude of meeting the motorists with a set of standards and police conduct beyond reproach. Some motorists do not deserve the courtesies extended. They are rapidly being weeded out and punished. The vast majority of drivers on the Parkway observe the speed limits and do not abuse the privilege and power of their vehicles.

Recent experiments on the Pennsylva-

nia Turnpike tend to show that speed is not necessarily a leading factor in accidents on that highway. Maybe so. But until both cars and the humans who drive them are a lot more foolproof than at present we will put our trust in Commissioner Hickey's rigid controls, and welcome the State Police patrol as a Merritt Parkway life saver.

---Stamford Advocate

HICKEY MOVES TO CUT DEATH TOLL

State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey does not have the necessary personnel in his department to furnish adequate protection for law abiding drivers who are menaced by speeders and reckless operators along the Merritt Parkway. The commissioner has not available 40 state policemen which have been asked for by the parkway commission but he has moved swiftly to curb the killers who, seated behind a steering wheel, endanger the thousands of decent, sensible motorists who use the parkway.

Hickey may lack personnel in his force but he makes up for it by utilizing modern improvements in the drive against road speeders. Moving road blocks, police cruisers travelling two abreast at the posted speed limits, radar and loudspeakers will be used in the fight against the lawbreakers. There will be no "fixing" of violations. Connecticut drivers will be summoned to court while mobile bond posting stations will be set up to deal with out-of-state motorists who may be arrested.

Declaring that an emergency condition exists, Hickey has moved to meet it and his program will drastically cut speeding and reckless driving in that area. The state police chieftain is showing the way and his men will do their best to cut the death toll but in the long run Colonel Hickey can only succeed if he is given the additional men he asked of the legislature this year and which were denied him. As it is Hickey and his officers and men are doing a splendid all-around job of law enforcement throughout the state and they will do an equally fine job in this traffic emer-

gency. Perhaps another legislature will give the commissioner the men he needs; it should without question.

--New Britain Herald

AUTO THEFTS

Since thefts of automobiles generally increase during the winter months, J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation director, warns car owners to take extra precautions from now on. One of the most careless habits of many car-owners is to leave their ignition keys in their cars, and this is nothing more than an invitation to thieves to drive away in the car.

Owners should also lock their cars at all times, even if only leaving them parked for a few minutes. Of course, clever thieves can pick locks, but if they have to stop to do this, it will delay them just that much longer and may result in their detection. The fact that automobile thefts have increased 19 per cent in the first half of this year should be enough to put everyone on their guard at all times.

MOVES TO HALT DEATHS ON GERMAN HIGHWAYS

Recent dispatches from Frankfurt Germany disclose GI's accidents in the General Command.

Violent deaths at the rate of one every 48 hours, plus many serious injuries hit the ranks of American troops in Germany.

In one day alone, 11 soldiers were killed in accidents, but the army has gone into preventive action. A two-star general, made sizzling mad by so many traffic accidents in his division, "grounded" all of his vehicles for four hours--while drivers attended refresher classes.

Highway mishaps take the biggest toll. In a six-month period, 52 soldiers lost their lives in car wrecks. Many of them died on the autobahns--Germany's super-highways. Others died in

train collisions, plane crashes, explosions, poisonings and by firearms.

THE PARKWAY MUST BE SAFE

Following the latest death in an auto accident on the Merritt Parkway, State Police Comsr. Hickey was aroused to such a pitch that he ordered an immediate crack down on violators of the motor vehicle laws, with enforcement to the letter.

Warnings will no longer be issued to autoists who violate the rules.

Connecticut has been extremely tolerant in the past, especially with out-of-state drivers. That's all over. Drivers from other states who break the rules and are arrested will be required to furnish bonds for their appearance in court.

No excuses will be accepted by any state policeman on parkway patrol duty from reckless drivers. We are confident the policemen will always be reasonable and courteous and they, most assuredly, will not be unjust in dealing with violators. They will simply go after and catch the reckless, the speeders and the "crazy fools" who endanger human lives on our magnificent highway.

And no smart and fast talker is going to convince a state policeman that he was "only doing 55" when as a matter of fact he was hitting 65 or 75 miles an hour.

This highway, often referred to as the most beautiful route in the United States, is a parkway and not a speedway, and if many of those who use it don't appreciate that fact, it will have to be driven home to them by police action.

The Post has continually advocated rigorous enforcement of the laws pertaining to speeds on the parkway, and we are confident that once the public is aware that the authorities mean business there will be a sharp reduction in the number of accidents on this traffic artery.

The Merritt Parkway must be kept safe for the safe and sane, who want to use it properly--and stay alive.

---The Bridgeport Post

IN-SERVICE STUDIES

Vox-Cop

September - October, 1951

ENTRAPMENT

We Editors have recently reviewed cases on the law about entrapment and reprint some of the interesting points. All police officers are urged to carefully review this special article. Most of the cases read are from Federal reports. To date, we have not found any case in point in our State reports. Attorneys protesting entrapment in state jurisdiction frequently cite these Federal cases, as a defense.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CONNECTICUT (1923) 288 FEDERAL REPORTER, 214 U.S. VS PAPPAGODA.

"Where a confessed drug addict told officers he knew where he could obtain drugs, the fact that the officers gave him a marked bill, followed him until he joined defendant, and arrested defendant after seeing him hand over a package, finding on him the marked bill and on the addict a package of drugs, which he claimed to have bought from defendant, HELD not to constitute an illegal entrapment."

"When the criminal intent originates in the mind of the accused, and the criminal offense is completed, the fact that the opportunity is furnished, or that accused is aided in the commission of the crime, in order to secure evidence against him constitutes no defense".

22 Corpus Juris Secundum, page 99, section 45.

ENTRAPMENT AND INSTIGATION

a. In General.

b. Commission of essentials of offense by accused.

a. In general

One who is instigated, induced, or lured by an officer of the law or other person, for the purpose of prosecution,

into the commission of a crime which he had otherwise no intention of committing may avail himself of the defense of "entrapment." Such defense is not available, however, where the officer or other person acted in good faith for the purpose of discovering or detecting a crime and merely furnished the opportunity for the commission thereof by one who had the requisite criminal intent.

"Entrapment" is recognized as a valid defense available to a person charged with the commission of a public offense under certain circumstances. It is a positive defense, the invocation of which necessarily assumes that the act charged was committed. Such entrapment is shown where it appears that officers of the law or their agents incited, induced, instigated, or lured accused into committing an offense which he otherwise would not have committed and had no intention of committing. In other words, if the criminal intent or design to commit the offense charged originates in the mind of the person who seeks to entrap accused and to lure him into commission of the crime merely for the purpose of arresting and prosecuting him no conviction may be made. The practice of inducing or instigating the commission of a crime by an otherwise innocent person has been denounced as reprehensible and contrary to sound public policy.

The doctrine of entrapment, however, has a limited application, the basic thought being that officers of the law shall not incite crime merely to punish the perpetrator; hence a distinction has

been drawn between the inducing of an innocent person to do an unlawful act, and the setting of a trap to catch one in the execution of a criminal plan of his own conception, an act of the latter character by an officer not being regarded as against public policy, and entrapment is not available as a defense to a person who has the intent and design to commit a criminal offense and who in fact does commit the essential acts constituting it, merely because an officer of the law, in his effort to secure evidence against such person, affords him an opportunity to commit the criminal act, or purposely places facilities in his way or aids and encourages him in the perpetration thereof.

An officer may, when acting in good faith with a view to detecting crime, make use of deception, trickery, or artifice; and so it is not a defense that decoys were used to present an opportunity for the commission of the crime or that detectives or others feigning complicity in the act were present and apparently assisting in its commission. Especially is this true in that class of cases where the offense is one of a kind habitually committed, and the solicitation merely furnishes evidence of a course of conduct; it has been held that in such cases the entrapper may even provoke or induce the commission of a particular violation of the law, if he knows or has reasonable grounds to believe that accused is a repeated or habitual offender.

The fact that one of two codefendants was entrapped does not exonerate the other.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS. While it has been broadly stated that the doctrine of entrapment as a defense to a criminal prosecution has no application to a prosecution for the unlawful sale or transportation of intoxicating liquor or other violations of the prohibition laws on the grounds that a criminal intent is not an element of such an offense, it has frequently been held that entrapment may, when satisfactorily proved, constitute a defense in this class of cases. Accordingly, if an officer of the law or his agent generates in the mind of one who is entirely innocent of

any criminal purpose the original intent to commit acts which are in violation of the prohibition statutes, or induces him to do such acts, a conviction is improper. However, it does not constitute an unlawful entrapment merely to afford one an opportunity to violate the law. If government officers, in setting a trap to apprehend one in the act of violating the law are acting under reasonable grounds to believe such person is engaged in such violations, or is about to commit a violation, and if the person voluntarily and willingly commits the illegal act, the defense of entrapment is unavailable.

A government officer or agent may procure evidence of an unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor by purchasing, offering to purchase, or expressing a willingness to buy the same, where the seller is ready and willing to make the sale. In fact, where it appears that the seller is acting voluntarily and that the government officers are acting on reasonable grounds to believe that he is violating the law, their conduct in going beyond the point of merely offering to purchase the liquor has been upheld; they may, under such circumstances, induce or solicit the sale for the purpose of prosecuting the seller, or they may employ deception in making the purchase, as by making use of a decoy, such as a "spotter," detective, or hired informer. If, however, the purchaser goes beyond the point of affording an opportunity to sell, as where he induces the sale by an appeal to sympathy, pity, or friendship, or where he makes use of such deception that it cannot be said the sale was voluntarily made, then the defense of entrapment is available or the government is estopped from prosecuting.

NARCOTICS. The use of deception in detecting an unlawful sale or possession of narcotics, as by a government agent's act, in purchasing or procuring the purchase of such drugs when the agent is acting under reasonable cause to believe that the law is being violated, does not constitute entrapment. Even the inducement of a sale for the purpose of prosecution has been upheld. However, the procuring of a sale by prevailing on

accused's sympathy for an informer's ostensible suffering, or the inducing of a sale by an acquaintance who is an addict, but not a dealer, constitutes a wrongful entrapment.

6. Commission of Essentials of Offense by Accused

To render the defense of entrapment unavailable, the accused must have committed all of the acts essential to the offense without imputation to him of the acts of the entrapper. Further, where the absence of consent on the part of the entrapper is essential to the criminality of the act, his inducement of the act involved may be fatal.

To obviate the defense of entrapment, accused must have himself done everything essential to make out a complete offense against the law. The defense is available if the entrapping officer or person performs any of such essential acts. Nothing done by the entrapping person, who is present with the knowledge and consent of the victim, will be imputed to accused and the prosecution will fail if it is necessary that something done by such person should be imputed to accused in order to constitute the offense.

Under these principles, where nonconsent of the person primarily affected by the crime is an element thereof, as, for example, in the case of larceny, robbery, or burglary, an entrapment which amounts to the giving of consent by such person will defeat a prosecution. Mere passive acquiescence in the commission of a criminal act for the purpose of securing the detection and punishment of the perpetrator has, however, been construed as not amounting to consent. Thus, where accused has formed his own intent and design to commit the offense against property, the fact that the owner, on the discovery of such intended crime, stands by and permits the act to be done, or even facilitates its commission, as by permitting an agent to act as a supposed confederate, it has been held that there is not such a consent to the commission of the crime as will establish an entrapment, on the theory, it has been stated, that the con-

sent is given only to the performance of anything that may be necessary to an exposure of the crime and not to the commission of the crime itself.

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66 American Law Reports

PAGE 468, CRIMINAL LAW, SECTION 58---DEFENSES---ENTRAPMENT.

1. If a criminal intent originates in the mind of the defendant, the fact that government agents furnish an opportunity for or aid in the commission of the crime in order successfully to prosecute him therefore is no defense; but if he has never previously committed such an offense as that charged, and never conceived any intention of committing the offense prosecuted, and had not the means to do so, the fact that the officers of the government incited him to commit the offense charged, in order to entrap him, is a defense. (On rehearing)

(See annotation on this question beginning on page 478.)

Page 489. "It is claimed that, the government officials having induced the defendant to commit a crime, the government would be estopped from insisting upon a conviction. It is true in law that government officers cannot be permitted to induce otherwise innocent persons to commit crime, with a view to having them prosecuted for such offense. In other words, if the crime originates in the mind of the government official, and in order to secure prosecutions against innocent persons, such innocent person is induced to embark in a criminal enterprise, that, in contemplation of law, would be what is known as an entrapment. And if you believe from the evidence that the defendant was induced to make the sales by the government witnesses, who were government officials, and but for the inducement of these officials he would not have made the sales, or you entertain a reasonable doubt as to these facts, you should acquit the defendant. In the present case you are instructed that, if the defendant was engaged in the criminal business of selling in-

toxicating liquor, to wit, alcohol, and that, in due course of such criminal business, he made the sale or sales to the government officers, this would not constitute an entrapment. In other words, if the sales alleged to have been made were made in due course of the business in which the defendant was engaged,--that is, of committing crime and selling intoxicating liquors,--then it would be no entrapment for government officials to purchase liquor from him, and he would be as guilty as if he had sold the liquor to any other individual."

Page 494 Inducement.

As stated in the general rule, there must not be any undue inducement, such as urgent appeals to the sympathy of the accused, etc.

Page 495.

The court said that any conduct of enticement, beguilement, deception, suggestion, persuasion, procuring, or aiding and abetting by agents that went further, and so effected the sale, introduced the issue of entrapment; and that any effective appeal made by the agents to the impulses of compassion, sympathy, pity, friendship, fear or hope, other than the ordinary expectation of gain and profit incident to the traffic, likewise raised the issue.

Page 496.

Where the accused testified that he was approached by prohibition agents, who, after much persuasion, induced him to sell alcohol to them, that he had no intention of selling the alcohol until so approached, and had never before sold any, and the agents for the government testified that there had been complaints that the accused had been selling liquor, it was held, in *Jarl V. United States* (1927; C.C.A. 8th) 19 F. (2d) 891, that an issue of fact on the question of entrapment was presented to the jury. The court further said that if the issue was made out by proof to the satisfaction of the jury, it constituted a complete defense to the charge.

Page 496.

In *State v. McKeehan* (1929) Idaho - 279 Pac. 616, on a charge of unlawfully selling intoxicating liquor, the de-

fendant testified that one S., who had been employed by a sheriff to assist in securing evidence of bootlegging, approached him and asked him if he could procure some whiskey, stating that he (S.) was sick and had to have it; that at first he refused, but finally, on the urgent representations that S. was sick and must have the whiskey, he bought 2 pints with his own money and delivered it to S., who paid him therefore. According to the testimony of S., he merely gave the accused an opportunity for making a sale of whiskey, having reasonable grounds to believe that the defendant had made such sales before. The court held that there was a question of fact on the issue of entrapment, which should have been submitted to the jury.

Page 496 and 497.

The trial court instructed the jury that the government was not engaged in the business of manufacturing criminals; that it had enough to do to prevent the commission of crime; that it becomes necessary for detectives and prohibition officers to match their wits against the wits of the man who is deliberately, persistently, or frequently violating the law, or who has violated the law, but that the decoy or entrapment must be fair. The court held that this instruction was proper.

86 American Law Reports

Page 249 & 250.

CRIMINAL LAW, SECTION 58 -- DEFENSES -- INSTIGATION TO VIOLATE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT.

1. A conviction for possessing and selling intoxicating liquor in violation of the National Prohibition Act is improper where the acts alleged constitute the offense were committed solely upon the instigation of a prohibition agent.

TRIAL, SECTION 203 - QUESTIONS FOR JURY - ENTRAPMENT TO COMMIT CRIME.

6.....there is evidence sufficient to warrant a finding that the act for which defendant was

prosecuted was instigated by a prohibition agent, that the defendant has no previous disposition to commit it, but was an industrious and law-abiding citizen, and there was no evidence that he had ever possessed or sold any intoxicating liquor prior to the transaction in question.

Page 252. It is clear that the evidence was sufficient to warrant a finding that the act for which defendant was prosecuted was instigated by the prohibition agent, that it was the creature of this purpose, that defendant had no previous disposition to commit it but was an industrious, law-abiding citizen, and that the agent lured defendant, otherwise innocent, to its commission by repeated and persistent solicitation in which he succeeded by taking advantage of the sentiment aroused by reminiscences of their experiences as companions in arms in the World War. Such a gross abuse of authority given for the purpose of detecting and punishing crime, and not for the making of criminals, deserves the severest condemnation...

Page 254. The first duties of the officers of the law are to prevent, not to punish crime. It is not their duty to incite to and create crime for the sole purpose of prosecuting and punishing it. Here the evidence strongly tends to prove, if it does not conclusively do so, that their first and chief endeavor was to cause, to create, crime in order to punish it, and it is unconscionable, contrary to public policy, and to the established law of the land to punish a man for the commission of an offense of the like of which he had never been guilty, either in thought or in deed, and evidently never would have been guilty, either in thought or in deed, and evidently never would have been guilty of if the officers of the law had not inspired, incited, persuaded, and lured him to attempt to commit it."

Page 255. "It is well settled that decoys may be used to entrap criminals, and to present opportunity to one intending or willing to commit crime. But decoys are not permissible to ensnare the innocent and law-abiding into the commission of crime. When the criminal

design originates, not with the accused, but is conceived in the mind of the government officers, and the accused is by persuasion, deceitful representation, or inducement lured into the commission of a criminal act, the government is estopped by sound public policy from prosecution therefor."

Page 265. (Supplementing annotations in 18 A.L.R. 149, and 66 A.L.R. 482.)

As is stated in the earlier annotations, where the criminal intent originates in the mind of the entrapping person, and the accused is lured into the commission of the offense charged in order to prosecute him therefor, it is the general rule that no conviction may be had, although the criminality of the act is not affected by any question of consent.

Page 267. (Supplementing annotations in 18 A.L.R. 162, and 66 A.L.R. 488)

It appears to be a general rule that where a government officer or one acting for him has reasonable grounds to believe that the prohibitory liquor laws are being violated by a certain person, the fact that he merely offers to purchase a quantity of whiskey from that person, even though for the sole purpose of prosecuting the seller, is not a bar to a conviction for the illegal sale. However, there must be no undue inducement or encouragement in such a case. And, as is stated in the general rule, supra, subd. I. a, 2 if the criminal intent originates in the mind of the entrapping person, there is an unlawful entrapment, which bars a conviction.

"Entrapment" is the conception and planning of an offense by an officer, and his procurement of its commission by one who would not have perpetrated it except for trickery, persuasion, or fraud of the officer. *Falden vs. Commonwealth*. 189 S.E. 329, 332 16 VA 549.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT

Don't forget your training school rule about making arrests: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." The confidence of your superiors is of prime importance in such cases.

QUICK AIDS FOR IDENTIFICATION
OF NARCOTICS

Publicity given recently to the narcotic evil has prompted "Spring 3100," the New York Police magazine, to publish information on the more common types of narcotics with observations as to the effects which accompany their use.

(1) Cocaine

Appearance: White, flaky substance which resembles camphor, epsom salts or snow flakes.

Rule of Thumb Test: A small bit placed on the tip of the tongue will cause the spot to "freeze" temporarily. Sensation is similar to effect of novocain and like products in the extraction of teeth.

Container: Usually found in small capsules or thin vials but sometimes in "decks" or small envelopes. A deck is a small paper packet about two inches in length and one inch in width. When folded it resembles the container of a Sedlitz powder.

How Used: By sniffing into the nostrils.

Effects: Glassy eyes; stary expression; movements very fast, shifty and exaggerated. Increases imaginary powers and produces jovial feeling, light heartedness and laughter. Nostrils may be inflamed due to irritated membranes in nose when used frequently.

(2) Heroin--Morphine

Appearance: Heroin. White in colour and resembles sugar. Morphine. Light brown in colour, but may be white.

Rule of Thumb Test: When small bit of either heroin or morphine is placed on tongue, it has a bitter taste like that of quinine.

Container: Heroin. Usually in capsule form. Morphine. Most commonly sold as small, round tablets in varying containers. Also as cubes or in capsules. However, both heroin and morphine are dispensed in "decks," or in small transparent Glassene bags, or in manila envelopes similar to pay envelopes. Wholesalers may be found in possession of rectangular, waterproof, cloth bags about the size of a letterhead. They weigh about one to two pounds and the contents lie flat.

How Used: Heroin. Usually by injection but sometimes sniffed. Morphine. Orally or by injection. Rarely sniffed.

Effects (Morphine and Heroin): Under influence--same as opium. Not under influence--if a "mainliner," discoloration of veins (reddish purple) on arms from elbow to back of hand. The back of the hands may be puffed. If the addict takes "skin shots," there will be needle marks on the skin of the arms or thighs. In both instances, there is usually a body odor or stench from the scabs and punctures.

(3) Opium

Appearance: Raw -- May be found as a dark brown, solid mass weighing about a pound and resembling in appearance a half coconut without the fuzz. Usually in the form of a brick of the shape of but smaller in size than a building brick. Bricks are oftentimes wrapped in red paper with Chinese or Turkish markings on the outside. Prepared--A dark, brownish, sticky mass. Resembles heavy automobile grease which has been used for a long period. The ashes of opium burned in an opium pipe resemble chimney soot.

Rule of Thumb Test: If a piece of raw opium is burned with a match or cigarette lighter, it will turn black and emit a sweet prune odor. Prepared opium has a bitter taste and a heavy odor.

Container: Usually sold to addicts in round tin containers about the size of a five-cent piece, or in white, opaque, salve jars. Also sold in copper cans, similar in size and shape to pocket-size tobacco tins. Opium ashes are often diluted with wine and may be found in a medicine bottle, containing what appears to be a cough mixture.

How Used: Generally smoked in an opium pipe; or mixed with smoking tobacco or in cigarettes. It may also be eaten.

Effects: Under influence--Produces drowsiness, stupor, sleep or unconsciousness. Not under influence--Fast walking, marked restlessness, perspiration, watery eyes, possibly running nose, furtive glances, frequent yawning, lack of appetite, vomiting and very pale complexion.

(4) Marihuana

Appearance: When in tobacco form, resembles ground-up dried grass. It is a mixture of dark green and light brown particles, and often contains little round, tan pellets which are the seeds.

Container: Cigarettes containing marihuana are almost always hand-made, and differ from commercial cigarettes in that they are considerably thinner, and are loosely packed. The ends are clinched or twisted to prevent the contents from falling out.

How Used: Smoked in cigarette form in a series of quick puffs. The ends of these cigarettes do not glow as do commercial cigarettes but spark. Marihuana cigarettes may be carried in the breast pocket or a jacket or the watch pocket of the trousers; also carried in popular-brand cigarette packages or sandwiched in between personal papers.

Effect: Variable for different persons. Oftentimes produces lightheartedness and a carefree attitude. However, smokers may be affected by the disturbing emotions of fear and anxiety. Personality characteristics are accentuated by its use. A person with a mean disposition may become violent.

NEW METHOD SAVES LIGHTNING VICTIM

As a result of a new technique in rescue work on the part of District Squad No. 2, in Washington, D. C., a lightning victim is alive.

The victim was Thomas B. Hatton, a 49-year-old trucking employee. He was found face downward and practically given up for dead on a flooded street. His body was partly submerged and besides that, he had water in the lungs when found. He was revived and except for burns, is doing nicely in a Washington hospital.

Hatton's revival is attributed almost solely to the insistence of Capt. John P. Danskey that his squad keep abreast of the latest developments in resuscitation. In line with this the squad has been practicing for months on a new technique developed by the University of Illinois under life-saving experiments

sponsored by the American Red Cross.

The new technique is known as the "hip lift" or the "push and pull" method. It consists of putting the victim in a prone position face downward, arms outstretched. The operator straddles the victim on one knee and one foot and placing his hands under him somewhat below the waist he lifts the victim several inches, lowers him, and then presses in, repeating the process rhythmically.

When the storm broke, Hatton took refuge under a tree. Spectators told of seeing him standing there one moment and then, after a great explosion, seeing him lying face downward in water several feet away.

One spectator called police and then ran over to drag the victim from the water.

"We thought he was a goner for sure," Captain Danskey said. "The squad station is about three-quarters of a mile from where the man was found, but the worst part of it was that because of the storm and the flooded streets the squad had to do a lot of bypassing to get to him.

"It took a long time to reach him, maybe fifteen or twenty minutes. And all that time, with so far as could be figured out, no heart action of any kind."

"The first thing the squad did upon reaching the victim, Captain Danskey added, "was to put the inhalator on him. Then the boys figured this would be a good time to try out the new resuscitation technique. They worked on him twenty-five or thirty minutes using the hiplift and giving him oxygen at the same time.

"It began showing good results early, and by the time we were able to put him in the ambulance he had a good pulse and respiration. I never saw anything like that before. It sure looks like they've got something there."

Meanwhile, in Pittsfield, Mass., Julius H. Hagenguth, General Electric director of the laboratory, says there is no really safe place from lightning.

He gives a few tips, however, to cut down the dangers.

Avoid open fields. If you are caught on a golf course, hurry to the nearest

building or if there is none available, lie on the ground. Don't stay under a tree.

If you are traveling in an all-metal car, stay inside. It's fairly safe.

Keep away from electrical fixtures, lights, radios, television, telephones. Another thing, don't go in swimming or take a bath during a storm.

The number of persons killed and injured by lightning each year isn't great, being in the neighborhood of 2,000, which is small compared to traffic deaths and injuries in the United States.

---Michigan Police Journal

LAW PROTECTS SIZE OF COINS

There is a law--at last--to keep people from hammering pennies to the size of a nickel or nickels to the size of a quarter.

These are sizes which happen to be just right to pass off on coin boxes and vending machines.

Penny-pounding and nickel-smashing became a crime recently. President Truman signed the bill which includes a penalty of as much as five years in prison and a \$2,000 fine for violations.

Up to now, it had been a crime to "fraudulently deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, scale or lighten" gold and silver coins of the United States, but the law had overlooked pennies and nickels.

About the only protection that coin-operated machines have had was a 1944 law prohibiting manufacture and sale of tokens and slugs for use in the machines.

The new law also extends the prohibition against printing or impressing of advertising upon U.S. Paper money so that the attaching of advertising matter to coins is also prohibited, under penalty of a \$500 fine.

On the other hand, it permits printing and publishing of illustrations of U.S. and foreign coins in books, magazines, papers and the like for the first time. But these printings cannot be in the form of discs or otherwise adapted

"for purposes of deception."

---Michigan Police Journal

POLICE TAKE NOTICE

In the news this week was the harsh crack-down ordered by State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey on speeders on the Merritt parkway. A string of accidents there, involving at least one fatality, capped off a situation of long standing, and so the state police went to work on it.

Motorists using nearby highways reported this week that they thought they noticed greater state police surveillance around here, too. Route 84, a favorite early-morning speedway for daily commuters, was the scene of several arrests. At the Groton barracks, however, it was said that no extra measures were in force around here, except that infractions of road laws were handled with relentless severity.

It is the only way in which the state police can curb speeding and prevent the accidents which inevitably result. Routes 1 and 84, relatively modern and uncluttered highways, bear the brunt of local traffic and fully as dangerous as the occasional Sunday driver type of motorized maniac is the driver who whizzes to work with seconds to spare.

What he doesn't know, though is the occasional car popping out of an intersection, or the varying traffic conditions as the first fall leaves cover wet roads, or the sudden appearance of another vehicle, swinging widely around a blind corner. Hence, one of the most telling times for state police patrol is in the hours when daily commuters are swarming back and forth; if the police succeed in curbing these habitual abusers of the highways, they may also quell the occasional traveler of these roads.

The state police commissioner is entirely correct in feeling most strongly on this issue, and if he had a little more sympathetic support on the part of most drivers, the highways might achieve new records of safety.

---THE TATTLER--New London Day

STATE POLICE AUXILIARIES

Vox-Cop

September - October, 1951

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

GEORGE C. CONWAY
ATTORNEY GENERAL

WILLIAM L. BEERS
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL



ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
HARTFORD

August 29, 1951

ASSISTANTS
HARRY L. BROOKS
THOMAS J. CONROY
JOSEPH A. HOFFENBERG
JACK RUBIN
RAYMOND J. CANNON
LOUIS WEINSTEIN
WALTER T. FAULKNER
DANIEL E. RYAN
PASQUALE VIONI
ROBERT M. DOWLING
HARRY SILVERSTONE
ERNEST H. HALSTEDT

Honorable Edward J. Hickey
Commissioner of State Police
100 Washington Street
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Commissioner:

In reference to your recent request for an interpretation of Section 2 of Public Act No. 65 of the General Statutes we find that this section authorizes you to recruit, train and organize a volunteer police auxiliary force, and that it also provides the total members of this auxiliary force and the State Police force shall not exceed the number and authorized strength prescribed in Section 3643.

An auxiliary is defined in Webster's International Dictionary as one who aids or helps. The auxiliary police force provided by Public Act No. 65 is one whose obvious purpose is to aid your existent force.

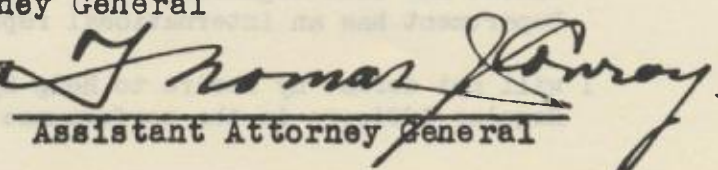
If Section 2 of Public Act No. 65 were to be literally interpreted so that you could not recruit volunteers as auxiliary policemen without at the same time reducing the regular State Police force, it would be impossible by such action to aid your regular force, and thus the purpose of the act would be defeated.

It is, therefore, our opinion that the intent and purpose of Public Act No. 65 is to authorize you to recruit an auxiliary volunteer police force in addition to your regular force, and that the members of this auxiliary force shall not exceed the number of State Policemen authorized by said Section 3643.

Very truly yours,

George C. Conway
Attorney General

B


Assistant Attorney General

TJC/M

STATE POLICE AUXILIARIES

CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT

AUXILIARY STATE POLICE DIVISION

September 6, 1951

To All Members
Connecticut State Police Auxiliary Force

From Commissioner Edward J. Hickey

First my thanks to each member of the Auxiliary for the fine cooperation and assistance given to the Department on the Special Labor Day Traffic Detail. Many complimentary letters were received for this exceptional service.

One of your number sent to me the following matter which deserves the individual attention of each member of the Auxiliary and the regular force.

LET'S LOOK AT THE PICTURE

At the Connecticut State Police Auxiliary School, we learned many things about law enforcement, the laws of our State and our rights under the Constitution of our State and Country. All of these things we are glad to learn or re-learn, even though we may never engage in police work.

However, a point that was stressed during the Sixth Session of the school stayed with me and keeps popping into my head whenever I think of State Police Auxiliaries. The Officer who lectured on Traffic Direction and Control urged us to keep one thing in mind when we are assigned to any traffic post - "Know where you fit into the Over-all Picture of Traffic Control in your particular area".

It seems to me that We, Auxiliaries, could very well make that our slogan, "Know Where You Fit Into The Over-All Picture As State Police Auxiliaries". To know where we fit - let's look at the picture -

Commissioner Hickey organized the Auxiliary Force because he felt the need for a reserve unit of trained men who would be willing to step front and center in case of emergency and "assist" the State Police Department. Obviously, the regular functions of the Department must continue at as near a normal pace as possible while the auxiliaries are being trained.

Now, we are volunteers - but - the only excuse for our presence in the State Police picture is our desire to do something about Civilian Defense, our desire to Help! To achieve this end, I would like to make this pledge:

I will always remember that, although a volunteer, I am a part of the oldest and best organized State Police Department in the Country. Our Department has an international reputation to maintain.

I will not defeat my desire to Help by interfering in any way with the Regular Officers in the performance of their duty.

STATE POLICE AUXILIARIES

I will keep strictly confidential any information which I may overhear or read that has a bearing on the work of the Department or any case it may handle. (Information which may not seem important to me, may be vital and not for public distribution.)

I will not pick up and read any case books, logs or other written matter that may be lying close at hand in the barracks or in the cruisers unless directed to do so by the Officer in charge.

I will not handle the radio or other equipment in the cruisers or elsewhere unless directed to do so by the Officer in charge (The safety and the life of an Officer or a member of the public may be placed in jeopardy by the mis-handling of such equipment.

I will keep out of all conversations when on duty unless I am specifically included in them by the Officer in charge. (Some conversations may seem casual to me but the Officer may be seeking important information or "leads".)

I will not ask the Officer why he does not "make a pinch" when I see what appears to be a violation of the law (after all, the Officer knows his place in the Over-all Picture of law enforcement).

I will not put any Officer on the spot by asking leading questions or making remarks regarding Department Policy or the conduct of Departmental affairs. My lack of experience in law enforcement work may lead to a mis-understanding of policies made in Headquarters (after all, even Headquarters knows its place in the over-all picture of Democracy-at-work).

I will be an ordinary decent guy and not repeat any remark that an Officer might let slip if he indulges in a mild form of "blowing his top". He may seem critical of the "powers that be" in the Department - he may seem a bit off his feed as regards the demands of his job - but just let an outsider criticize the Department and notice how quickly he jumps to his guns! (After all, our Officers are good, healthy Americans with just enough of that good old American independence in their make-up so that they are apt to gripe and assert themselves. Let's help them by listening - not repeating!)

I will not make the picture more complicated by indulging in petty huffs and jealousies because another auxiliary appears to be getting preferential treatment.

I will play it smart and follow the lead of the Officer in charge. It is his JOB to know what to do or say - if we follow his lead we are in the clear and he will be able to do his job better.

I will stay prominently in the background of this State Police picture, ready to step forward when needed - keeping in mind Commissioner Hickey's purpose in organizing this Auxiliary Force and my own sincere desire - To Help - Not Hinder!

Contributed By:

Sept. 1, 1951

An Auxiliary State Policeman

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

Vox-Cop

September - October, 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. Norman E. Winslow, Danielson
Theodore R. Yarusewicz, Headquarters

STATION "A", RIDGEFIELD

On September 6, the proverbial stork was again on the wing and soared over the Town of New Milford, to drop an addition on the William P. Francis household. It was a girl weighing 7 pounds 8 ounces and named Catherine. Although Bill is very proud of this addition, he does come in occasionally with large circles under his eyes, proving to us that he has been walking the floor.

Remember, Bill, you can't sit up with the owls all night and expect to fly with the eagles in the daytime.

The other day this station was astonished to learn that our Officer Eddy McMahon had been admitted to the Danbury Hospital. Although he has been quite ill he is doing pretty well these last few days. We're all hoping, Ed, that you will get well quickly and be back with us very soon.

Vacations have been prevalent during the past two months. Among those who were on vacation were Officers Hennessy, Lineweber, McNamara, Merritt, Pirri, Noxon, Sgt. Murphy, Dispatcher Pettit,

Garageman Leary and Chef Scanlon.

We are in the midst of the Great Danbury Fair; which, of course means increased traffic in this area. The attendance has been beyond preceding years by a good margin.

Our ever alert "Bunny" is proudly smiling these days. Here's the reason:

"I wish to wholeheartedly commend the fine work and investigation done by Officer George H. Bunnell, pursuant to a recent communication from me to you dated August 13, 1951, relative to a possible stolen engine.

The thorough investigation made by Officer Bunnell supplied me with the necessary information to solve the difficulty which confronted me and my client at once.

I repeat Officer Bunnell did an efficient and commendable job. My thanks to him and my thanks to you for this splendid cooperation."

Signed: Counselor At Law
S. James De Lasho

One way to reduce motor accidents is to build cars so they can't go any faster than the average driver thinks.

STATION "B", CANAAN

Charlie Tompkins, no believer in the adage that the "early bird catches the worm" can fall asleep in the most conspicuous places, evidently convinced that his 1935 Chevrolet can hold its own with anything the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad has to offer.

So, on the afternoon of September 13 Charlie and a friend, having had a bit too much to drink and feeling the first tang of an early fall breeze, decided to park near the railroad tracks in Canaan. His perspective somewhat clouded and desiring to grant half the highway, without question, he crowded the track, turned off the ignition, and headed for slumberland.

With the train due and Tompkins sleeping, the village folks became a bit panicky and called the police

In action reminiscent of the movie "The Perils of Pauline," Officer Buffa set off in haste, arrived in time, removed Charlie and his friend from their dangerous positions, and returned them to the station where, upon completion of booking, Charles again dropped off into deep slumber.

Thefts of themselves offer a determined problem to the investigator at all times and their solution often depends upon the application of a practical psychology mellowed with tactful approach. The theft we have in mind at this writing, involving the removal of \$50.00 from a teacher's purse, was solved by Officer Angelo Buffa and Policewoman Virginia Butler despite the fact that about thirty youngsters were in the room from which the money was stolen and the teacher had no definite suspect at hand.

Through tactful and intelligent questioning, a lone suspect was finally discovered, and from him came the story which led to final recovery of the money under a rock in a field not far from the school; yet, what is equally important, a youngster has learned that representatives of the law are understanding persons whose desire for his

welfare is equal to their own application to problems at hand.

Officer Sam Holden, while on routine assignment, happened upon a drunken driver whose complete lack of coordination caused motorists on route #44 in North Canaan to "head for the hills" rather than face a certain accident while attempting to negotiate their part of the highway.

An immediate check with C S B I subsequent to the apprehension, revealed that Sam's intoxicated operator was in addition a paroled murderer. Needless to say, his parole was soon canceled.

Station "B" received a complimentary letter this past month from a "Bridgeporter" who expressed deep and sincere appreciation to the entire Barracks, and in particular to Officer Holden for the effort, time and results of the investigation of the vandalisms occurring in connection with his cottage at Tyler Lake, West Goshen. The letter further states:

"It is most satisfying to have such a capable State Police Department and as a resident of Connecticut, I am justly proud of your courteous and efficient handling of the matter."

It made all of us feel good to receive this letter, especially after one that had been sent to Headquarters a day previous from a person who has received a lot of attention and fails to appreciate attending difficulties. A "Washingtonian" complains of "lights being on at ungodly hours" and demanding that "we stop the lighting or the Hartford P.D. will be asked to take over." Well, our "city cousins" - municipalities - are welcome. They are cordially invited to come out to this area and try "their luck."

THIS WEEK'S THOUGHT

One of the most common causes
Of emotional instability,
Is the practice of letting children
Shirk responsibility.

Discipline, hardship and failure
Build character and security;
Are essential in the formation
Of stable maturity.

---Thompsonville Press

TOLLAND COUNTY TALES

At this time, we are glad to report that "Jackie Horner" Yaskulka is well on the road to recovery following a serious operation, which was performed early in August, at the Hartford Hospital. We have all missed him here at the station and hope that he will soon be well enough to return to duty.

Not to be outdone by Jack, "Joe-Joe Kodd" (Koss) underwent an emergency appendectomy at the same hospital the day before Jack's operation. Kind of spoiled Joe's vacation. His wife said he took a rather expensive way to get out of doing all the work she had planned for him to do about the cottage.

The Robert Bohmans are the proud parents of a daughter, Lynn Ann, born the second of October, at the Johnson Memorial Hospital, Stafford Springs. She is the third child and the first daughter.

A son, Gary Raymond, was born the eighth of September, to Chef and Mrs. Al Fontaine, at the Windham Memorial Hospital, Willimantic, Conn. Very proud parents, indeed.

The eleventh of September found the station minus two popular sergeants. Reason - wedding anniversaries. Congratulations!

We believe that we have found a sure method for the protection of vacant cottages. Just as our ever smiling Joe-Joe was nailing on the last poster at a summer camp, he was suddenly stabbed on the eyelid by what felt to him like a hot poker. It turned out to be a very sharp spear used by a fierce six-legged creature. Joe says that he is sure that no intruders would ever venture near any of these buildings if the owners would allow a few of these wasps to have nests around the windows and doors. For the next few days, our friend tried to improve his appearance by wearing dark glasses.

One evening in August found the station swamped with calls for about an hour. First, it was an airplane, reported to be in distress; then, reports of parachutes in the air; later utility poles and wires down, roofs off build-

ings and roads blocked. All calls came as the result of a twister that cut a narrow path through several of our towns, leaving uprooted trees, broken poles and wires, leveled buildings and debris. One reporter stated that the parachutes must have been chickens floating in the breeze, since a chicken coop was raised from its foundation and flown to a new location.

While on patrol one night Tryon Smith observed a Rhode Island registered car parked near some trucks where new construction of the highway is being done. Check of the car revealed two occupants. With the assistance of Frank Shay, these two men were brought to the station, where they admitted stealing the car from Pawtucket R. I., earlier in the evening. Lack of gas led to their apprehension. Good work, boys!

The recent census report in The Stafford Press prompts the following reprint. We are on the move up here; growing, growing and growing.

In ten years the Town of Stafford has gained 636 in population. In 1940 Stafford, according to the census of that year, had a population of 5835. In the new revised figures of the 1950 census Stafford rates 6471.

This is the first good sized increase that Stafford has shown for several years. Nice going, which has meant that to take care of this increase in population we have added many new homes.

Other Tolland County towns reported are Andover 1034, Bolton 1279, Columbia 1327, Coventry 4043, Ellington 3099, Hebron 1320, Mansfield 10008, Somers 2631, Tolland 1659, Union 261, Vernon 10115, Willington 1462.

Union the smallest town in the State has grown from 234 in 1940 to 261 in 1950.

Stafford which for many years was second largest town in the county is now in third place.

Mansfield, which has the University of Connecticut population, now figured in the new census, is second.

Vernon with the city of Rockville continues to be largest town in county. Coventry is fourth and Union, Stafford's neighbor to the East is the 13th in

line with 261 inhabitants. Union still remains the smallest town in the state, in population.

Another boost for "C" came with the following letter to Headquarters:

"We take this opportunity to call to your attention the excellent conduct of Officer Arthur Horan of the Stafford Springs Barracks.

At the time of our recent arrest, Officer Horan handled the matter in a most efficient and business-like manner; upholding the law and also protecting our rights under the law. His conduct was a credit to the State Police Force and through his efforts, our esteem for your organization was greatly increased."

Signed by Four Students From
The University of Connecticut

Hingham, Massachusetts
August 13, 1951

Dear Mr. Hickey:

This is just to let you know that more than six months has by no means lessened or altered our very sincere appreciation and esteem for the Connecticut State Police.

The grand letters you exchanged with my father, and the wonderful work and assistance of the Barracks at Stafford Springs, have not been forgotten by any means.

It is strange how a vague impression can suddenly become real. Mrs. Gazlay and I have always thought a lot of Connecticut: your excellent highway system and the appearance and efficient manner of the State Police - to mention but a few. Then on last December 30th Lieutenant Taylor and Officers Smiegel, Sheiber and Koss stepped into the picture with all of the qualities and thoughtfulness that we thought they must have had. They went beyond that however, and believe me, our hats are off to all of them and to you.

I am happy to say that we are progressing nicely although Mrs. Gazlay is still on crutches. When we are 100% "mobile" again we will tell you this in person, and of course our heartfelt thanks will be conveyed to Stafford

Springs again too.

With our gratitude and best wishes,

Very sincerely,

John C. Gazlay, Jr.

STATION "E", GROTON

Officer Bickford investigated the latest accident which occurred at a location famous for accidents. There have been five accidents at this home since the first of the year. A prior issue of Vox-Cop narrated how beer cans and alcoholic containers were strewn on the lawn. This time, it was slithering fish, which were dumped by the truck involved in the accident.

The revolver team of our barracks was notified that it was winner in Class four at a recent shoot sponsored by the New England Police Revolver league. The team comprises Officers LaFramboise, Cable, Bickford, G. Smith and Mansfield, the latter being team Captain. Badges were awarded by Lieutenant Mackenzie.

Officers Bellefleur and P. Hickey arrested two men for carrying shotguns. The guns had been taken from a near-by barn. In this particular case it was the men who were "loaded" to the hilt, not the guns. Due to the condition of the men arrested there was some dispute as to whether they were going or returning from civil war battleground.

A dog is always a man's best friend, but sometimes a man is a dog's best friend. Officer O'Connor arrested an operator for being under the influence of liquor. The operator insisted that his dog accompany him on his stay in the cell overnight. The dog had to be placed somewhere, so O'Connor obliged the gent by placing the canine in the cell with his master. Lieutenant Mackenzie said he couldn't determine whether the dog didn't like the prospects of being in jail or merely registered disgust of his master, as the dog curled up his lip as he entered the cell. Intoxicated as the man was, he was heard to proclaim, "the

pooch has more sense than I have."

Our unusual story is about the law biting a man in a dog-house. Sounds confusing, but read on. A middle-aged man was found guilty of intoxication after he had been evicted from a dog house where he planned to spend the night. The proprietor of the dog house advised the Norwich PD he saw a man crawling into it. An arrest followed, then the sentence in jail with the happy ending that the man had better sleeping quarters for the night without inconveniencing the dog. Who says the police are not kind hearted, to canines?

A very attractive young lady rushed into the barracks and told Officer Hall there was a strange, weird animal on the next door lawn. "Is it dangerous, will it kill anyone?" were her excited questions. Officer Hall rushed out to see the wild ferocious animal with visions of tigers and lions (the animal type). The strange animal proved to be a goat contentedly grazing on the lawn. The attractive lady had never seen a goat before and departed happily. Yes, life at Groton is never dull.

Officer G. Smith is still doing the heavy accounting that goes with dispatching the Auxiliaries on their assignments. No glory to it but plenty of work. You're doing a good job, Gail.

The children who use Norwich playgrounds enjoyed a day at Ocean Beach and the 33 buses that conveyed them were escorted by Officers Skelly and Mansfield.

Answering charges of trespassing on a freight train, an elderly man explained to the judge that he was looking for a friend who lives on Main St., New England. Patrolman Swanson of the New Haven railroad police made the arrest and assured us, "It's a smaller world than you think," even though it didn't work.

Lieutenant Mackenzie with Officers J. H. Smith, Sternberg, G. Smith, Bellefleur, Cable, Skelly, LaFramboise, Larizzo, Greenberg, and Fitzgerald comprised the detail that did traffic duty at the Cigar Valley Harvest festival parade. While on duty there Officer Skelly was (ahem) shocked when a lady approached him and loudly announced she was going to disrobe. Then, in more dulcet tones, she explained she had

plenty on beneath, and proceeded to take off her clothes. All part of the act, Officer Skelly hoped, as he held his breath. Our friend, the fly on the wall, informed us that Officer Greenberg didn't go to the same school as Duncan Hines. Since returning from the parade detail Greenberg dislikes being "on the spot."

Recently notices were sent out to our auxiliary policemen inquiring as to further attendance at the Auxiliary Training School and one of the auxiliaries replied as follows:

"I am now one of the local policemen and have to do duty two or three nights a week in addition to working on an extra job. I have been accepted on the local police force. I do appreciate the lectures and instructions given to me at the State Police Auxiliary Training Course especially in directing traffic as I now have had a few compliments in directing traffic and I have the State Police to thank for teaching me the right way. Thanks again for this instruction."

STATION "F", WESTBROOK

On September 1, 1951, Off. William H. Connolly, after 25 years service, retired from the department. He joins in retirement, Lieutenants W. E. Bushy, Irving T. Schubert and Henry Heinold, all of whom are hale and hearty and reside in the Station "F" area.

Off. Vernon Gedney has been transferred to the training school at Bethany.

Joining Off. Baldwin, who recently built a new home in North Branford, are Off. Gedney, also building a home, State Policewoman Kathryn Haggerty, who with her husband purchased the former parsonage on North Street, and Off. John O'Brien who is the owner of a lot in that town.

On September 22, 1951 at Edward Lyman Bill's summer home, Raymond Farms at Lyme, Station "F" had its annual personnel party. Comm. Hickey, Captains

Mulcahy and Shaw were present. Station "F" alumni in attendance were "Jim" Ferguson and "Moose" Morse. Neophytes initiated into the orders of "Nityymbad" were Lt. Mangan, Sgt. Leighton, Mrs. Scoville, Officers Cassello, Babcock, Roche, Gaiser, Maroney and O'Brien. Clifford McNamara, our assistant chef, was also initiated.

Skeet Shooting, quoits, the initiatory ceremony and a splendid southern fried chicken dinner were enjoyed by all present.

To the Commissioner, our host Edward Lyman Bill, and those officers who spelled us for the day, the personnel of Station "F" wish to extend their thanks for making this event possible.

During recent months this station has investigated a number of unusual accidents. Officer Conlon arriving on an accident scene was taken aback by the ghastly sight of arms, legs and torsos strewn about a demolished station wagon. The officer was relieved when he found that these pieces of bodies were from mannikins being transported in the station wagon by the operator, who was a window decorator.

Another accident investigated by this officer was one in which an operator, enroute from Springfield to Moodus, took along as company on this lonely ride, a bottle of vodka. By the time the bottle was empty, he had demolished his 1951 car, received abrasions of his knees, arms, a bloody nose, two black eyes, had been arrested for operating under the influence, and thought he was in Korea fighting.

Off. Wollschlager investigated an accident in Old Saybrook in which a bee entered a car driven by a woman, causing her to lose control of the car, strike a telephone pole, which in turn caused the toll cable to break, and it fell and struck the head of a woman who was walking along the road accompanied by two small children.

Off. Hart investigated an accident in which an operator stopped on Rte. #9 to turn into a drive in order to let approaching traffic pass. The following vehicle, a 21 year old car, unable to stop, struck the first car in the rear, knocking the operator into the back

seat, and the car continued driverless 300 ft. down the road, before the driver was able to clamber back into the front seat to stop the car.

Officer Suchanek investigated an accident in Deep River in which an operator skidded on a wet road, demolished 67' of 2" pipe fence on the left side of the road, one 10' length of pipe entering the left rear window, going through the rear seat, back into the trunk, and lodging in the right rear fender. Luckily, none of the three occupants of this car were injured.

Officer Suchanek, O'Brien and Wollschlager working on a breaking and entering case in Haddam, apprehended the perpetrator, who had taken to living in the woods, sustaining himself by breaking into summer homes and eating the canned goods. This investigation cleared up numerous depredations in the Killingworth, Haddam and Durham area.

Sergt. Mielke's daughter Janyce, last year's "Connecticut's Apple Queen" copped second and third prize as an equestrienne in contests at the Durham Fair recently. She rode "Topper" her gelding. These ribbons added to the laurels she won recently at a 4H Fair, where she won first and fourth prizes.

Not to be outdone, the sergeant's son, D. William, won second prize for his entry of a pair of mallard ducks.

The jubilation in the Yankee Clubhouse after they had won the American League Pennant is being duplicated at Station F, by the Yankee's most loyal rooster, our Lt. Mangan. However, he is taking time out from celebrating to send his condolences to our neighbor, Lt. Mackenzie, who roots for another team, which unfortunately, dropped five in a row to the Yanks to end the season.

A New Hampshire man complained to detectives that his suitcase, containing an expensive suit, had been stolen at the Essex Hotel, 1152 Main Street. Sergeant Thomas Vaughan questioned the hotel personnel and became suspicious of sweeper Mikolaj J. Niebielsky.

A search of the sweeper's room disclosed the bag under the bed and a pair of pants from it hanging in the closet.

The Suit? Mikolaj had it on under his own.

STATION "G", WESTPORT

May we, the personnel of Station "G", take this opportunity of telling one and all about the wonderful way Det. Sergt. Frank J. Bowes has been running our station, as Acting Commanding Officer. Orchids to you, Sergeant!

While we are extending compliments, may we tell you that our Sergt. "Lou" Marchese was doing a marvelous job as supervisor of the Merritt Parkway patrols until he met with an unusual accident. While investigating a series of accidents in the Town of Stamford, caused by one in which the gas tank and crank case of a car broke, flooding the road with gasoline and oil, and while directing the removal of the last car from the esplanade, a vehicle travelling at a rate of speed too fast for conditions struck Sergeant Marchese, who was standing to the rear of the towed car, next to a tree. The impact drove Sergt. Marchese off his feet into the air, his body striking another person at the scene who was standing to the left of the Sergt., and knocking him down.

We feel you were very fortunate, Sergeant, to escape with a minimum of injury. We are hoping for your speedy recovery. Station G needs you.

Word reaches us at the Barracks that Off. Joseph Sullivan is recovering nicely from the injury to his foot which he received while in the process of checking a parked car on the traveled portion of the Merritt Parkway. The cast has been removed and Joe is very anxious to return to his duties. Hurry back, Joseph.

We should like to extend our deepest sympathy to Major Leo F. Carroll, in his great loss. Mrs. Carroll, mother of our State Police Major, passed away September 25, 1951.

We came thru the Labor Day holiday with shining colors. The officers of this station were, as always, on their toes and ever alert to the hazards of the violations of the general driving public. Many violators are innocent of the situations they create. Our men are ever impressing the driving public that speed limits were made for their bene-

fit. Do not exceed the limit. Do not park on the concrete. Do not step out onto the traveled portion of the roadway. Do not cross the esplanade, and so on. We feel our efforts are not in vain when we pass over the holiday period with a shining record. The number of vehicles that passed thru the Greenwich Toll House, September 3, 1951, exceeded all previous years.

Sergt. Jerome Smith's hunch paid off when he checked a suspicious car operated by John Mastri of Bridgeport, Conn. When Mastri was not able to produce an operator's license, Sergeant Smith made a quick check with the Bridgeport Police Department, which revealed that Mastri was the subject of a Police hunt in Bridgeport and wanted for a serious Assault.

Sergeant Smith turned Mastri over to Det. Ray Meade, of the Bridgeport Police Department.

"Lassie" (Officer Arthur Lassen) and Officer Benjamin Davis are to be complimented on the capture of Constance Motley, Mary Thomas, and Mack Steward, of Hartford, Conn. and New York, New York. These three persons were in possession of a large quantity of stolen merchandise taken from several stores in the town of Norwalk. The women are known to be professional shoplifters, having been arrested in Hartford, Conn. and Boston, Mass.

Their capture was made within minutes after a call was received from the Norwalk Police Department.

The town of Norwalk held a Tercentenary Celebration, September 29, 1951. The State Police Department participated in the Tercentenary Parade. Spectators remarked that the State Police float was one of the finest. The State Police detail in charge of Captain Leo J. Mulcahy presented a distinguished example of "Connecticut's Finest."

Congratulations to Norwalk - Major Freese - and "Norwalk's Finest" on the success of this spectacular event.

Constable Elkin M. Smith, "Smitty", of the Bermuda Constabulary Force, of the beautiful island of Bermuda, a British possession, was a guest of Station "G". We enjoyed his visit immensely. Just imagine, the speed limit on the beautiful Bermuda Island is 20 miles

per hour! They arrest for 21 MPH. Thirty miles per hour is just a calamity. Oh, beautiful Bermuda, to be there on a Sunday afternoon!

Return soon, "Smitty", we shall have "Tea" for you again at breakfast.

Officers French and Hurst, while on patrol on the Merritt Parkway in the town of Norwalk, came upon a car bearing a Michigan registration parked near a car in which a couple were sleeping. The occupants of the Michigan vehicle were acting in a very suspicious manner. Investigation revealed that Jesse Lopez had a lengthy record and was wanted for Parole Violation in Michigan; James San- nino, previous record; Manuel Quinous, record. These men were armed and admitted intent to rob a couple sleeping in a car.

The Michigan vehicle was stolen by Lopez.

Good work, Warren and Donald - another crime prevented.

As we end this little column, we are saddened by the news of the death of John Henry Smith, father of Det. Sergt. Jerome Smith, of this station. Our sympathy is extended.

Labor Day traffic, 1951, will be long remembered by the "G" men - nearly 200,000 cars hit the ribbon concrete to and from New York. When the pressure was on some folks began to spout for the headlines. Big difference in traffic movement of 1941 and that of 1951, therefore, no one gets excited about the 1941 "experts". One motorist - 1951 model - took time out to broadcast to the world that his name was Friendly. He proved it in a press interview when approached at one of the gas stations:

Jules Friendly of 130 Second Ave., Newark, N. J., greeting card wholesaler, who was on his way to Fitchburg, Mass., with his wife, said he thought drivers were pretty much the same, regardless of their home state. He said he observed infractions of the law on the parkway today.

One thing that was particularly noticeable on the parkway, Mr. Friendly said, was the efficient and courteous way that Connecticut state police were handling the traffic. The officers, he said, seemed to be helping motorists ev-

ery time he passed them.

STATION "H", HARTFORD

Lieut. Schwartz and Officer Vinnie O'Brien are elated. Officer Palin has gone into seclusion. "How about that" - you guessed it - the Red Sox lost and the Yankees won the pennant. "Butch" has been evading Vinnie O'Brien lately. Guess why!

On September 26, Joseph Beson, 18, of Hartford, accompanied by a 15-year-old juvenile, went on a two-man crime wave, which included a safe job in New Britain a gas station break in West Hartford, a gas station break in Canton, a gas station break in New Hartford, two gas station breaks in Winsted, one in Southwick Mass., a similar break in West Springfield and Agawam, Mass., and one in Suffield. About 3:30 A.M. that morning, they stopped to break into a gas station in Windsor Locks and there began the ending of their crime wave as Sgt. Whitton of the Windsor Locks Police saw their car and chased it south on Route 5 to Windsor, where the Windsor Police had set up a road block. The car cracked up at the road block. Beson escaped and the juvenile was apprehended. Officers James Duane, James Parrott, and Arthur Johnson investigated for this department, along with officers from all of the towns involved. Beson, at this writing is still a wanted man. Congratulations to all officers involved.

On September 21, about 10:00 A.M., Edmund J. Devlin, age 17 and William A. Criscuolo, age 21, both of New Haven, held up Peter Kula at his gas station on Route 5 in Enfield. Kula was talking to these two men in the back of his garage about the sale of a tire when Criscuolo informed Kula that he had a gun in his pocket and he threatened to use it if Kula did not turn over his money. A struggle took place and Kula was hit over the head with a tire pump by Devlin. Devlin and Criscuolo fled without getting any money. Chief Fleming of Enfield called this station and stated

that their car, described as a 1950 green Buick Sedan, Conn. H-8-757, was traveling south on Route 5. With his usual dispatch, Officer Simon, desk officer, alerted all local police departments and our cars. Frank O'Rourke, our dispatcher, in the meanwhile called MVD and learned that no such registration number had been issued but learned that 8-H-757 was listed to a 1950 green Buick which had been reported stolen that morning by PD New Haven. This information was then given out to all police departments. Officer Henry N. Dagon of the East Hartford Police, at 10:55 A.M., saw this car traveling south on Main Street, East Hartford and gave chase. He followed and saw it hit another at Prospect and Main Street, as it passed thru a red light. He followed the car on Prospect Street, where the car had to stop as a train was passing over the grade crossing. Officer Dagon ordered both of the bandits out of the car, fired a shot to make them obey and then took both men into custody. Officer Walter Swaun, who assisted the Enfield Police, conducted the investigation for this department. Both accused have since confessed, have been presented and bound over to Superior Court by the Enfield Court and now are being held at the Hartford County Jail. Congratulations, Officer Henry Dagon for a job well done.

We, at Station "H", deeply regret the loss of Officer John Bonolo, who has resigned from the State Police Department. We all wish Johnnie lots of success in his new endeavor. We hear that he is an expert carpenter.

On July 28, 1951 a very choosey hold-up man held up three package stores in Hartford at gun point. He ordered a fifth of a popular name brand of whiskey and then robbed the liquor store operators of their money. On July 30 he repeated at An-Druz Package Store in Cromwell and escaped with about \$200.00 in cash. Officer Harry Myers, and Det. Sgt. Nelson worked with Det. Sgt. Thomas Kershaw of the Hartford Police and after a lengthy investigation arrested Kenneth Paine, age 26, and Howard E. Davis, age 26, both of Middletown. After entering pleas of guilty, both were sentenced to

State's Prison by Superior Court in Middletown. Captain Steve Wilson of the West Haven Police, after reading the teletype alarms, furnished the name of Kenneth Paine as a suspect. Thanks a lot, Steve, your tip helped much in solving this case.

IN THE PINK

Lt. Philip G. Schwartz, commanding the Hartford state police barracks, had a birthday last month. His men gave him a set of water colors.

Only the rose shade was to be used, they said. Lieutenant Schwartz was to use it to paint his eyeglasses, and be able to look out on a rosy world.

Nothing was said about using the black paint on his glasses (for protection when he looked at the eclipse of the sun)--or about painting the town red. As Lt. Schwartz was about to leave on his vacation this past week, Station "H" boys presented him also with a "Hamilton Bill" towards a dinner for Mrs. "Phil" who has been tolerant in many ways with "Phil's" doings; building castles, hitting the old pipe, and late for meals. This 1951 vacation went off for them without a mishap. Thoughtful of the gang to remember it!

STATION "I", BETHANY

It wasn't too long after Lieut. Victor Clarke assumed command of Station "I" that he had the misfortune of sustaining a leg injury, which rapidly grew worse, and a few days later became seriously infected. This ailment has incapacitated him for more than two weeks. Presently the lieutenant is convalescing at his newly acquired home on Litchfield Turnpike in the town of Woodbridge. The personnel at Sta. "I" are wishing him a speedy recovery and hope to see his smiling countenance soon.

Our Off. James Kingston who recently became a benedict has returned to work after honeymooning thru the Sunny South. On his first night back to work this

writer noticed a great look of contentment on his face. Jim, the ex lynx-hunter, reiterated that there's nothing better than married life. Look at me, don't I look contented boys? Boys, take my advice, there's nothing finer. I only have one regret and that is I didn't get married sooner.

Our Officer Carl Carlson is vieing for honors in the field of neatness. His aim is to give Officer Piascik a run for his money. Carl reported to work one morning, roll call time, and said to Officer Piascik, "Look at my shoes. You think you are the only one that sports a fine shoeshine." Officer Piascik looked in amazement, and pausing a while, said, "Hold up your shoes." Then he carefully examined them, found the shoes to be brand new. The moral of the story is that Carl's subterfuge did not work.

Officer Thomas Leonard, alias Thomas Coleman, Station "I" ace sleuth, is back at Bethany after spending several weeks in the investigative field under the command of Lt. George Remer. We at Sta. "I" have implicit confidence in Tom's ability as an investigator, and unquestionably Tom rendered invaluable assistance while working under the supervision of Lieut. Remer.

Officer Jim Ferguson just completed serving his apprenticeship in the field of statistics and the running of the business office. Jim put all he had into doing a good job. In view of the fact that he served his superiors well, Jim said, "Not for me. I have used up two bottles of aspirin tablets."

Off. George Fagan is responsible for creating a new club at Bethany Barracks. It's called the "Loyal Cigar Smoking Club." Initiation fees are a good box of cigars to President Fagan and six cigars a month thereafter. Membership has been increasing at a rapid pace. Tom Leonard is vice president. Secretary is Off. Paige. Off. Glen Thomas was elected treasurer. However, we are sorry to hear that Off. Glen Thomas declined this important post and in his stead Off. George Panciera was named. The club's top slogan is "A cigar a day will make us gay." At their last meeting it was voted that the Christmas cigars be turned over to the club for

distribution to its members.

Waterbury papers related two interesting items last week:

CITY IS LIABLE

The Fire Department will have to provide the ladders in the future in cases where the police or other city employes have to make emergency entrances to upper floors of buildings, if the recommendation of Dr. Edward H. Kirschbaum, medical examiner and president of the Health Board, is followed.

Recently, Detective George McElligott had to enter the third floor of a building by way of a window. Painters working on the building, and the family on the second floor had reason to believe that the man living in an apartment above them was dead. They had not seen him for three days and his door was locked.

When Detective McElligott was called, he borrowed a ladder from the painters and entered through the third story window. As the man was dead, Dr. Kirschbaum, as medical examiner was called. When he found that McElligott had entered by way of the painters' ladder, he examined it and found it about ready to collapse. He warned the Police Department that if it had broken and McElligott been injured, the city would have been liable for his injuries. Accordingly, he recommended that in future cases of that kind the Fire Department be notified and ordered to send one of their ladders.

WATERBURY 20 YEARS AGO

Lieut. Timothy J. Hickey, 59, of the Waterbury Police Department died at St. Mary's Hospital after a long illness. Appointed as a supernumerary in 1896, Hickey moved up the line and was held responsible for many innovations introduced in the department. Capt. William P. Keegan said that Lt. Hickey was "a good officer, a good detective and a hard-working and conscientious policeman."

We remember "Tim" as a loyal and warm friend always cheerful, and never too

busy to extend a hand to young enforcement officers. "Tim's ilk is a rare find today.

STATION "K", COLCHESTER

The Busy Beavers had a terrific time in mid-August when a tornado struck East Hampton. The following indicates how well the boys responded:

"We would like to take this opportunity to thank your department (Colchester) and the men who were on the scene immediately following the Tornado for the excellent job that was done. We are not likely to think of the many services your department renders until something like this recent disaster comes up. We would like to compliment you on the speed and efficiency with which the details were taken care of."

Signed: Star Net Company

Custodian "Fibber" McKee has given many versions of the broken wrist that had him on the shelf for a few weeks. We do know that he had an enjoyable time at the clambake and the next day discovered he had a lame wrist.

Several of our men have taken in ballgames on their days off. Soon it will be over and next year predictions are that the fans are going to change their favorite teams.

Vera Andreoli has made the Herald. Not because she shines her husband's brass daily (shoes too, he says) but because she is a comely eye-ful.

Technician Richards finally has the second coat of paint on his house. After two years of doing it when the spirit moved, he found a quicker way. Now he puts the relatives to work at every opportunity and a few more hours will see the job completed.

Bill ("Say it With a Smile") Ackerman refused to teach his wife how to drive although he did not object to her getting a license. Result: \$30.00 paid to the driving school. Motor Vehicle Inspector Feegel complimented her on her driving ability. Can't keep a good gal down, Bill.

Officer McDonald was baby sitter while his wife enjoyed a trip for a few days with relatives. The young McDonald boys have decided that they don't like their dad's cooking. All they had was hamburger. An easy way out, Mac, even tho they don't appreciate your efforts.

All the civilians at the barracks came to the fore when we received a report that two young children had strayed from their home in Marlborough. Mattie, Charlie, and Bill all assisted in the search that brought the two children home unharmed.

Another score for "K" noted this month with the receipt of the following:

"On the night of August 17 a middle aged lady, one of the guests at my hotel, while seated on the lawn, was struck in the neck by a missile. She was treated by a doctor and luckily this had been a superficial wound. The doctor informed this injured lady that this could have been fatal if she had been struck in some other part of the anatomy. We made an immediate complaint to the State Police in Colchester, as we were all very upset not knowing by whom or for what reason this incident came about. I want you to know that during the investigation it was a great source of consolation to me knowing the state police were conducting the investigation. I was not surprised when some few days later the investigators were able to clear up the mystery when they learned the identify of the assailant, who was a juvenile. The purpose of this letter is to convey to you our pride in the Connecticut State Police and to commend to you Officer Frank LaForge of the Colchester Barracks, and Policewoman Mrs. Susan Kenyon of the Danielson Barracks, for the skill they displayed in handling this matter. Again, I want to thank you and your officers for the excellent service rendered me at this time."

Signed:

J. B. Fitchville

Another service at "K" seldom appreciated is the ambulance service. "Bill" Ackerman came through with flying colors

recently when a patient remembered "Bill's" efforts. We quote:

Dear Commissioner,

"May I take this opportunity to commend you on the fitness of your department and especially Officer Ackerman of the Colchester Barracks.

"Two weeks ago I was taken suddenly ill at our cottage at Lake Hayward. Doctor Schwartz deemed it advisable to send me to my own doctor and hospital in Hartford. In less than fifteen minutes, Officer Ackerman was here with the ambulance. No jarring or bouncing being imperative, the Officer took full charge of the situation, getting me into the ambulance, to Hartford and into a bed at the hospital.

"I have met many of your officers; they have all been very polite and friendly, but my heartfelt thanks goes to Officer Ackerman, the tops."

V.M.H.

Wethersfield.

STATION "L", LITCHFIELD

Once more our beautiful Litchfield Hills are splashed with glory as nature splashes vivid reds, browns and yellows on the foliage to herald another Indian Summer. October, strangely, brings us our heavier traffic on Sundays as the motorists all come out to enjoy the changing colors of the hills at their best. The change is early this year and those who wish to see the colors at their best had better come soon.

Off. Paul Falzone has resumed the role of the happy family man now that Mrs. Falzone is home from the hospital and Junior has returned from that nice long vacation with his uncle in Florida. We are all happy with the Falzones in their being together again and are very glad that Mrs. Falzone has made such a grand recovery.

Recent additions to our happy family, Dispatcher Marjorie Grohs, (single, phone number not available) and Dispatcher Robert Kent, (single). Mr. Kent

is the son of the late George Kent who was one of the stalwarts of the Station "L" Auxiliary during World War 2 and a friend of all. Last, but by no means least, Custodian John J. Boland, retired from the Torrington Fire Dept. after 26 years of service. And does he know how to polish brass.

Off. John Lombardo recently presented a man in court on charges of Intoxication and Breach of Peace. As the prosecutor read the charges, the accused leapt to his feet and shouted, "You've gone and added another charge, they told me at the barracks that I was held for being drunk and breach of peace." He was asked to plead and he replied, "I'll plead guilty to drunk and breach of peace but I'm not guilty of that there intoxication stuff." (\$15.00 and 30 days suspended.)

The "Clam Diggers" were at it again. Officers Tex Calkins and John George Swicklas joined ex officio member Charley Hawley at the Hawley Clam House on Long Island. It is our understanding that a good time was had by all but that one man overstayed his leave. All is well now, though.

Officer Ernest Schrader back from an enjoyable vacation spent laying a new cement floor in his cellar.

With the country fair season in full swing in Litchfield County, and the Bethlehem and Terryville Fairs under our belts, we are now preparing for the Harwinton Fair at which Station "L" Auxiliary Officers will be used to assist. With such a large group of fine fellows to choose from it is no easy task to pick a detail. This group assisted us at the Bethlehem Fair and proved a great help. We are always glad to have the boys around.

With the fall nip felt in the air it won't be long before the outdoor movies will be closing. Could it be that Sgt. William H. Tripp is going to open up his own place now that he has purchased that new 20" TV.

Editor
Litchfield Enquirer

On Friday morning on the Sandy Beach Road in the White Memorial Foundation, a

careless motorist, travelling at an excessive rate of speed, ran over two of my pugs, age ten months, killing one and badly injuring the other, leaving them both in the road. He did not stop to see whether they were dead or alive.

Undoubtedly the dogs were in the middle of the road and probably the accident could not have been avoided. But it is incredible to me to think that anyone could be so cruel and heartless as to leave the little pugs there and continue on at a reckless rate of speed. I am appealing to motorists, not only for my dogs, but other dog owners, (to say nothing of children) to be more careful.

Every dog owner will know the sorrow which accompanies the loss of one dog and having another in a very critical condition, under the care of a veterinarian.

They will agree with me that means should be found to curb excessive speeding.

Dorothy Sagstaff

Ed's Note: Someday some court will rise to the occasion and let at least one of these speeders have it - a jail sentence "to sober up."

We reprint with pride the following editorial from the Litchfield Enquirer.

200 YEARS

It is fitting that the Litchfield Historical Society observed the 200th anniversary of the founding of Litchfield County. Otherwise, the important date in the historical progression of the north western section of the State might have gone unnoticed except by a few careful historians.

As Colonel Samuel Fisher said in his address to the Society, it was in Litchfield that a comprehensive celebration of the 100th Anniversary was held in August of 1851. One hundred years ago, perhaps, the County was a more closely knit unit of government than it is today. There were no automobiles, airplanes and telephones then to shorten the long distances between the towns and the capital cities of Hartford and Wash-

ington. The towns had to rely upon themselves and upon their neighbors.

The gradual relinquishing of powers and responsibilities to the State and Federal governments has lessened the importance of the County as a political and directing unit. Today, big government cuts across county lines and deals directly with the towns. The towns, apparently, are happy with this arrangement which fosters, in some measure, local independence. There is no overall political "boss" in Litchfield County.

But the Litchfield Hills still knit the County together. The problems of today are in large measure the same as they were yesterday. The natural beauties of the County in most areas are as they were a hundred and two hundred years ago. A large number of the people are descendants of the settlers of the original towns. They are proud of their progress and, at the same time, proud they have maintained the traditions of their forebears.

Ye Litchfield Hills are in colors this month and as beautiful as ever. May Fair Litchfield continue to thrive, be as prosperous and beautiful 200 years hence.

Our columnist in the Litchfield Enquirer - Almost Anything - sends the following item:

"Edward Hersey Richard once wrote that

"A wise old owl sat on an oak,
The more he saw the less he spoke;
The less he spoke the more he heard
Why aren't we like that wise old
bird?"

Another wise old owl came to Litchfield recently. He apparently was bent on increasing his fund of knowledge for he settled on the stage of St. Michael's Parish House. "Here," he probably said to himself "is the forum, the place of public affairs. I'll sit and listen."

We shall probably never know what he heard or whether his visit added to his accumulation of information on current events, but we do know that on Sunday morning he was found by the Verger, William Edwards and was a very tired and sleepy bird. "Bill" handled the big visitor gently and put him in a cage.

After a short period on exhibition Monday at the Enquirer and the Corner Drug Store, the owl was turned over to Ken Driscoll who released it in the woods near Bantam Lake."

HEADQUARTERS MIRROR

The Commissioner very kindly and thoughtfully complimented the male working group which produces Vox-Cop with four excellent seats for the Yankee-Giant World Series Game, October 5th. Imagine our surprise at 9:00 AM as we began to open and distribute the mail to have the "Pilot" walk over to our desk and ask, "How would you like to see today's game?" "Love it", said Bob Blessing, "but we may be able to get it on the radio or T. V. if we get caught up." "You're caught up now" was the answer as the Skipper observed the amount of mail and the script for the current issue of Vox-Cop. Bob Sweet perked up, "I'm ready." In walked John Lawton minus his cigar--(always ducks it when the Skipper is on deck)--and John grinned from ear to ear when he heard of the invitation.

The old maestro Larry Whalen however took first prize for being a real sport. Larry, upon being asked how he felt about making the game quickly replied, "I wouldn't take time to cross the street to see a ball game, especially the Giants. If it were Brooklyn, well that would be different but not the Giants." Then Larry paused for a full minute and suddenly asked, "Say, Chief, you aren't kidding about this, are you?" When he learned it was a reality, Larry didn't flinch. He came right back with an answer that shows his worth. "I'd be a hypocrite to go, let someone else have my chance."

Another did go, Bobbie Glynn, from Photography. Off went the quartet to see the game, the first World Series game ever attended by the boys who make Vox-Cop and handle the mail. "We had a grand day though disappointed at the Giant's losing. Thanks a million, Commissioner," is the unanimous vote of the

three Bobs and one John.

Officer Leo Dymkoski, Gov. Lodge's chauffeur, was honored Tuesday night, August 28, at a testimonial dinner.

Some 300 persons attended the affair at the Fairway Restaurant, Bridgeport, as a tribute to the popular, 220-pound officer.

Col. Raymond Watt, the governor's executive aide, was toastmaster and speakers included Acting Gov. Allen and Major Leo F. Carroll, representing Commissioner Hickey. Otto Weiler, Bridgeport, was general chairman. A wrist watch was presented to Officer Dymkoski.

Officer Dymkoski, a crack marksman, who lists big-game hunting as a hobby, last year became the first state policeman to receive the department's medal of valor for his part in capturing the Woodbury Bank robbers. He also received a similar citation from the New England Police Revolver League for his part in the Woodbury case.

Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Office in New Haven, Joseph F. Santoiana recently transferred to San Diego, California to assume the position of Special Agent in Charge of the office of the FBI there.

Joe was very popular with the numerous police officers, local and state, and we will miss him. We do, however, extend to Joe every good wish and trust he will find California as "sunny" as Connecticut.

Your kind expression of sympathy

is gratefully acknowledged

and deeply appreciated.

The Buckley Family

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

We add our approval to the Thompsonville Press' recent editorial.

It has been rumored for some time that our Chief of Police, William J. Fleming is soon to retire--it will be 39 years ago, October 12, that Chief Fleming became a member of Enfield's first police department. The appointment was made by the late J. Francis Browne, who was then First Selectman.

In his career, first as a patrolman, and later as Chief of the Department, Chief Fleming never sought the limelight. It was thrust upon him many times by virtue of his office and his work, often to his embarrassment. This sidelight provided insight on the self-effacing qualities of his nature. Moreover, it provides a clue to the principles to which he has adhered and which has made him admired and respected, even by many whom it was his duty to bring to justice.

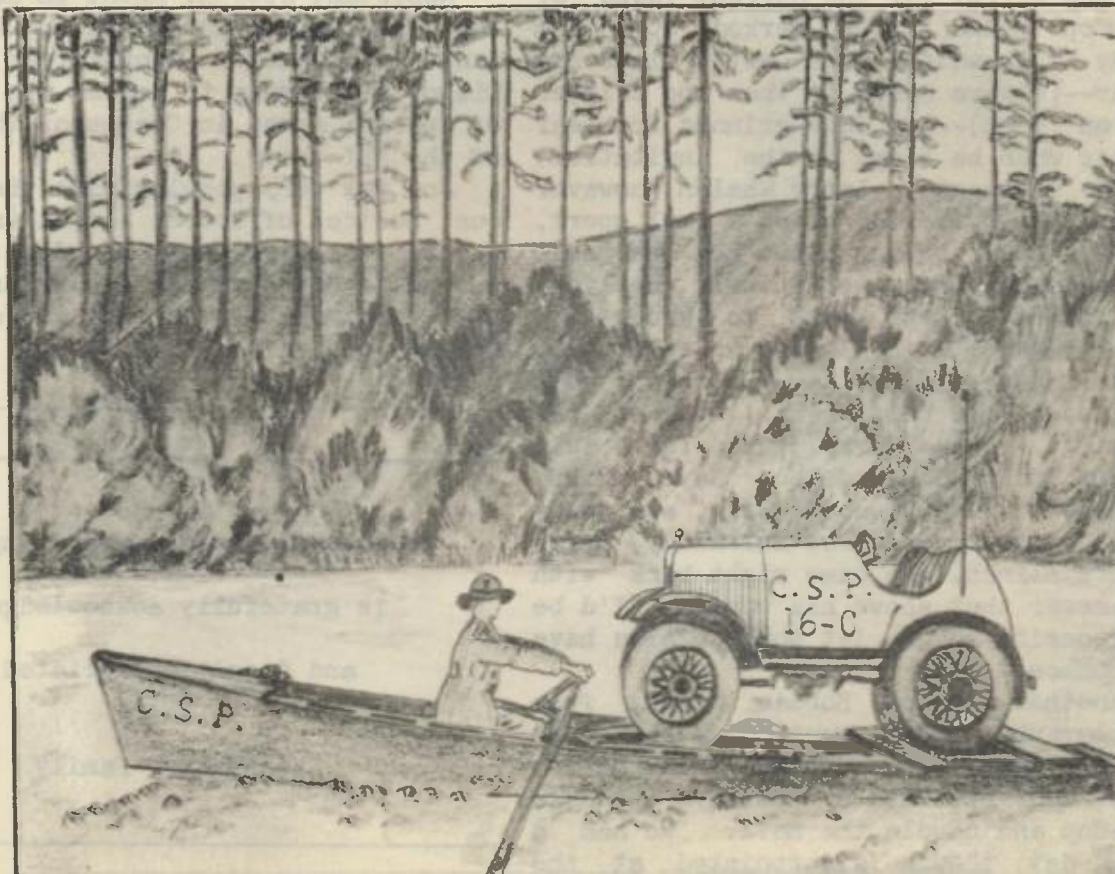
In the event that Chief Fleming does

retire, it would be well for the Board of Police Commissioners to bear in mind that we have some mighty fine members of the police department, who should be given the opportunity to advance--surely our police officers are well qualified.

The newly organized fire-police squad of 21 men, in the Village of Rockville Centre, N. Y., and who are members of the fire department, is now operating, relieving the police department of directing vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the vicinity of fires. Members of the squad are also responsible for protecting the contents of buildings during fire fighting activities and for the enforcement of departmental rules and regulations.

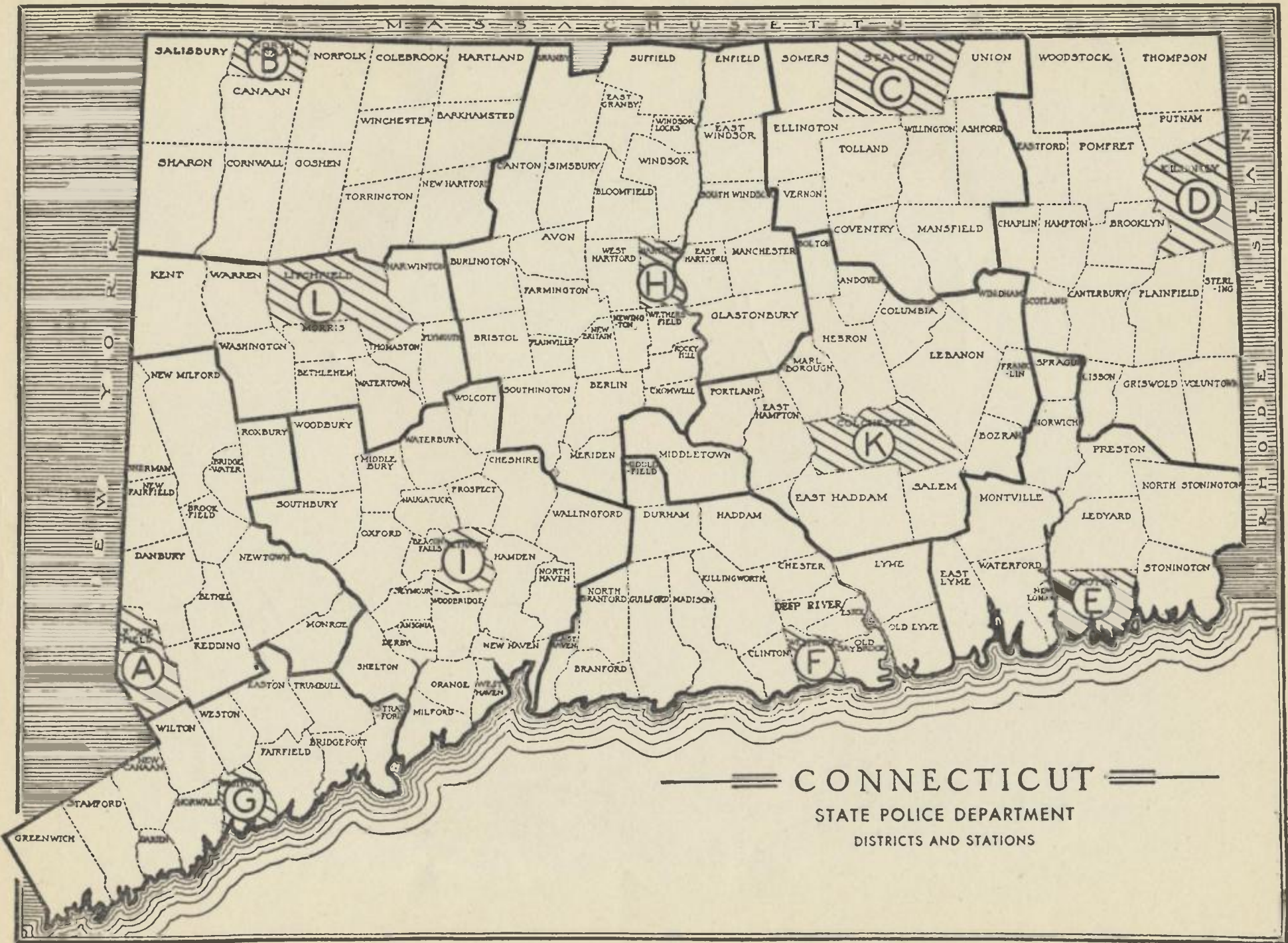
Members of the squad were carefully selected and specially trained for their duties. They will be called into service in other emergencies than fires if the need arises.

"THE FOX CONQUERS COVENTRY LAKE"



The problem of transportation when posting cottages at the lakes in the territory is solved by an ingenious officer (16-C, Off. Walter Smiegel, "The Fox").

C O N N E C T I C U T



CONNECTICUT
STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT
DISTRICTS AND STATIONS