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CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT



EDWARD J HICKEY
Commissioner

Fiftieth Anniversary
1903 - 1953

JULY - AUGUST, 1953

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."

Connecticut State Police Department

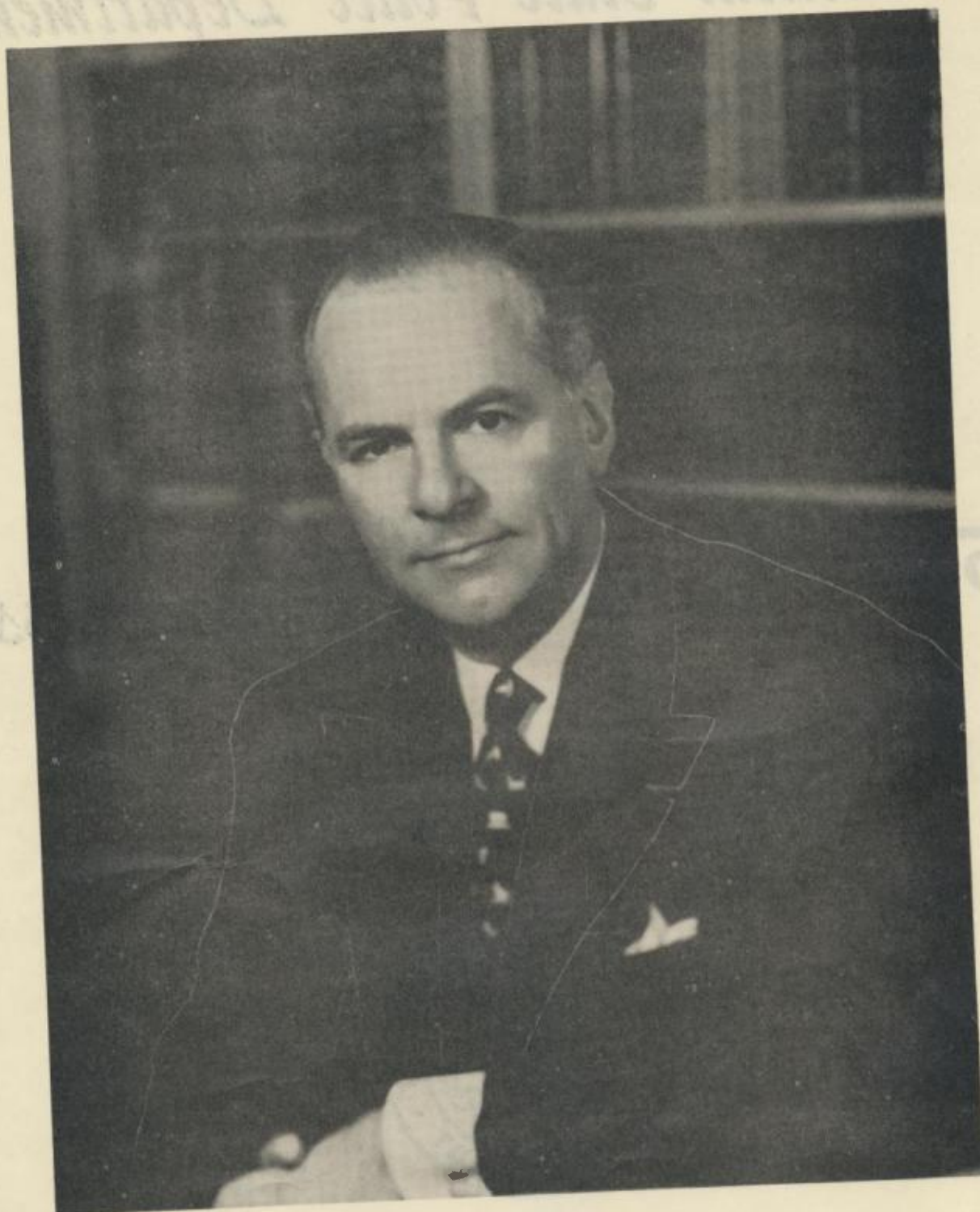
50th Anniversary

1903 - 1953

50 Years Of Progress



Connecticut State Police Department



Governor John Lodge

State of



Connecticut

By His Excellency JOHN LODGE, Governor: an

Official Statement

Fiftieth Anniversary Connecticut State Police

SUCCEEDING THE OLD LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE OF CONNECTICUT, THE CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT WAS ORGANIZED ON JULY 1, 1903 BY AN ACT OF OUR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IN THE ENSUING 50 YEARS, THE DEPARTMENT HAS GAINED STEADILY IN SIZE, IN PRESTIGE AND IN THE SCOPE AND VALUE OF ITS DUTIES. OUR STATE POLICE FORCE, WHICH NOW HAS AN AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF 350 POLICEMEN AND 12 POLICEWOMEN, HAS SPANNED THE ERA WHICH NURTURED THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH GREAT AIDS TO POLICE WORK AS THE AUTOMOBILE, THE TELEPHONE, TELETYPEWRITER AND RADIO INTER-COMMUNICATION.

TODAY OUR STATE POLICE FORCE WHICH RANKS SECOND TO NONE, PERFORMS A WIDE VARIETY OF SERVICES. IN ADDITION TO INVESTIGATIONS AND ARRESTS IN CRIMINAL CASES, THE DEPARTMENT GUIDES MOTORISTS, REGULATES TRAFFIC, PARTICIPATES IN TRAFFIC EDUCATION, DELIVERS MEDICINES, FOODS AND OTHER NECESSARIES IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY, PROMOTES FIRE SAFETY, CONDUCTS SEARCHES FOR MISSING PERSONS, AND RENDERS FIRST AID IN MANY SITUATIONS.

OUR STATE POLICE FORCE IS NOT ONLY A HIGHLY DEVELOPED AGENCY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN THOSE AREAS NOT SERVED BY ORGANIZED POLICE DEPARTMENTS, BUT IS ALSO A POTENT FORCE IN ENCOURAGING RESPECT FOR AND ADHERENCE TO THE LAW AND SERVING THE PUBLIC IN A THOUSAND USEFUL WAYS.

THE HIGH MORALE OF THE FORCE AND THE GREAT RESPECT AND ESTEEM IN WHICH ITS MEMBERS ARE HELD ARE ATTESTED TO BY THE EAGERNESS OF OUR YOUNG MEN TO SERVE IN THE DEPARTMENT. ON OCCASION THERE HAVE BEEN LITERALLY HUNDREDS OF APPLICATIONS FOR A SINGLE VACANCY ON THIS OUTSTANDING FORCE.

IT IS WITH GREAT PRIDE AND SATISFACTION THAT, AS GOVERNOR, I CALL TO THE ATTENTION OF OUR CITIZENS THE PEERLESS RECORD OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE. I EXTEND MY FRIENDLY GREETINGS, BOTH OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL TO THE DISTINGUISHED COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT, EDWARD J. HICKEY AND TO THE OFFICERS AND WOMEN OF A FORCE RENOWNED THROUGHOUT OUR COUNTRY AND ABROAD, FOR ITS SKILL, ITS COURAGE, AND ABOVE ALL, ITS EXEMPLARY RECORD OF INTEGRITY AND OF DEVOTION TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

MY BEST WISHES TO THE CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT ON THIS, THE OCCASION OF ITS 50TH BIRTHDAY.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Lodge".
Governor

A Connecticut State Policeman

There's 50 years tradition behind him now. Maybe he stands a little straighter for it, but if he does you'd hardly notice it because he has always stood that way, straight up, like a soldier. That's what this Connecticut State Policeman is, a soldier of the law.

But like all other American soldiers, perhaps even more so, he's a civilian soldier, enlisted first to defend and protect his own and your wife, children and home. These are the things he's pledged and trained to defend with swift resolute action, the things he's ready to fight for, the things for which eleven of his companions have died.

He's a man who has taken on a dangerous job with long hours, one that demands he be honest to the bone, clear and fast in his mind. He's not there to mollycoddle criminals or to laugh up his sleeve at warped minds, nor is he there to throw the book at a youngster involved in a schoolboy prank or to terrify a speeding motorist in a hurry to get home.

The words "enforce and protect" are meaningful words to this Connecticut State Policeman. He knows the laws, he has had the best possible schooling in them and he knows how to enforce them. His training in public relations has been well done.

And when he's called on for protection he's there fast, equipped and ready for an all-night search for a lost child, the subduing of a maniac or the quieting of a drunk. That's why, at the scene of trouble, you often hear one person comfort another with "Everything will be all right now, the State Police are here."

There's a sureness in the man, a sureness which comes from confidence in himself and his organization. When assigned to a case he is expected to solve it, and he expects to do it. That's part of his training, but, too, that's the kind of man who is selected to wear the uniform.

The department is built on him. He is its pillars. He is a foundation for morality and honesty in the State, for where there is an aggressive and honest law enforcer neither the criminal nor the cheat can get very far.

So the Connecticut State Policeman is a citizen soldier, a clean living man before anything else. He's a man whose character is as straight as his back.

--- CONTRIBUTOR, DONALD W. HOGAN

The Growth And Changing Functions Of The Connecticut Department Of State Police 1903 - 1939

By

VICTOR A. RAPPORT

Associate Professor of Sociology,
University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut

The origin of the Connecticut Department of State Police goes back to 1884, although the department itself was not created until nearly twenty years later. No one could have predicted that the Law and Order League of Connecticut, organized in the latter part of the year 1884 to fight violations of liquor license laws, would lead to a department which, fifty years later, would concern itself with a variety of activities including such apparently remote things as the licensing of electricians, auctioneers, and junk dealers.

It is apparent from publications of the times, that the latter half of the nineteenth century was marked with violations of laws relating to the sale of intoxicants, and that in many instances the violators were not being prosecuted to an extent desired by the more law-abiding citizens, the so-called "public spirited" members of the community. The chief source of difficulty seems to have been twofold, either that actual "protection" was given the liquor dealers by corrupt politicians and police or that prosecuting and police officials were intimidated through the political power of the violators--the threat of defeat at the polls or removal from appointive office. To lend the support of the upright members of society, the Law and Order League of Connecticut was organized in 1884, a branch of a similar national organization. Its object was stated in its constitution as being "to secure, by all proper means, obedience to the laws of this state, especially the laws relating to the traffic in intoxicating liquors." That its purpose was not the prohibition of liquor was set forth by the League's president, Edward Payne of Middletown, in his address to the group at its first annual meeting:

"If...any inquire why we exist, our answer is:

I. That we may unify and make effective a growing sentiment against the lawlessness of

the liquor traffic, which can find expression in no other existing organization. Our platform is broad." (Here follows the statement of object which is given above.) "Here is no selection of political parties or religious denominations. Men of opposing views in other matters may here unite for one clearly-defined object--the enforcement of law. Many of our citizens are not in favor of *prohibitory* (italics are theirs) laws relating to the liquor traffic. They cannot cooperate with temperance societies holding so-called radical views; but they will give their personal influence, their time, and some money to an organization which proposes simply to execute the restrictive laws now on the statute book. . .We here gather diverse and widely-scattered forces into a solid and wieldy organism, to forward a great national movement, which commends itself by its one idea--*enforcement of existing laws*.

II. We exist that we may reenforce our prosecuting agents...The liquor laws of our state are conspicuously feeble through a lack of executive force...The prosecuting agent has occasionally shut the door of a saloon, and possibly lodged the proprietor in jail for a few days, but the lawlessness of the liquor dealers is not appreciably abated. Whatever may be our individual opinions--as a league, we admit that the man holding a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors cannot be molested in his trade, so long as he conducts his business according to the terms of that license. We do not here sit in judgment on the morality of his business. But the state appoints a prosecuting agent to watch him--'to inquire diligently into and prosecute all violations of the laws relating to the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors. But the prosecuting agent alone is insufficient as against the studied arts of the liquor dealer. The closely-drawn curtain of the saloon is his coat of mail."

No record exists regarding the fate of this organization, although it would appear that it did not meet with complete success. A re-organization was effected nearly ten years later as the Citizens' Law and Order League of Connecticut. This group begun in 1892, held its first annual meeting in New Haven on September 20, 1893. Detectives had been hired to secure evidence and the organization pushed the prosecution of offenders. As a result the meeting was informed, in part, of the results of the League's labors:

Number of places investigated by....236
 Number of warrants issued.....269
 Number of persons arrested.....119
 Number of law-breakers who fled
 from justice..... 2
 Number of convictions obtained.....209

The success of the organization and the enthusiasm of its members led to its incorporation in 1895. In doing this, the group dropped its name and reverted to the older form, the Law and Order League of Connecticut. Section 3 of the act of incorporation stated that "the object of said corporation is to promote industry, prosperity, good order, and obedience to law throughout the state, to collect and disseminate information bearing upon these subjects, and to assist in the enforcement of laws relating to chastity, gaming, and intoxicating liquors." The League was apparently answering the need for adaptation to the complexity of immorality it found in connection with its original enemy, the liquor trade.

The reason which eight years later was to lead to the organization of a state police department was adumbrated in one provision of the act of incorporation. Criticism directed at the unofficial nature of its investigators led the League to seek authority for them. This authority was granted in Section 4 of the Act which provided that:

"The governor of this state, upon the application of the directors or executive committee of said corporation, may from time to time, commission one or more persons, not exceeding four, designated by them who shall be officially known as agents of the Law and Order League of Connecticut, shall hold office at the pleasure of the governor, and shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon them. These agents, when so appointed shall have the same power, in any part of the state, to serve process and make arrests upon legal warrant in all matters relating to chastity, gaming, and intoxicating liquors as constables have in their respective towns, and shall receive the same fee therefor as though resident in the town where the prosecution is instituted. It shall be their duty diligently to inquire after and seek out all violations of the law relating to the matters aforesaid."

The League also sought to remedy the difficulties entailed in prosecution by having its own agents designated as special prose-

cutors. Section 5 of the Act granted the corporation the power to "appoint one or more persons who, after their appointment has been approved by a judge of the superior court, shall have the right, upon the trial of any cause relating to the matters aforesaid, to assist any grand juror or other prosecuting officer who may request such assistance."

Success was achieved along two lines during the year 1895, but a fundamental difficulty appeared which was to lead to the eventual dissolution of the organization and the genesis of the department of state police. The incorporation of the League with authorized agents was one victory; the other came in the form of continuation of its efforts. During the year covered in the annual report, 325 places were investigated and 134 persons were arrested, of whom 108 were convicted.

The difficulty which arose in 1895 was not particularly new, but assumed greater significance through the Act which gave quasi-official status to the League's agents. Formerly they had been employees of a private organization; now, as agents of the state, they were subject to direct attack. The term "snooper" grew in popularity as a designation for these representatives of the Law and Order League, and frequent references occur in the League's publications attempting to justify their work and to foster the more dignified appellation of "detective."

The League by now had expanded its original program and was attacking houses of prostitution, gamblers, and dealers in obscene literature. This widening of the scope of the organization inevitably increased its enemies, not only among the vendors of illicit products but also among certain citizens who wished to purchase the banned articles. During the next year there appeared a movement, not formally organized, to secure the repeal of the charter provisions and dissolve the corporation. A resolution was presented to the 1897 session of the Connecticut General Assembly seeking this end. While the question was pending, Samuel P. Thrasher, Secretary and General Manager of the League, and the League Directors issued a brochure entitled "Should the Charter of the Law and Order League Be Repealed?" The statement was made in this publication that the move to repeal the charter "will be supported by the gamblers, brothel-keepers and illegal liquor-sellers." The hearing on the bill to repeal the charter was attended by large numbers of sympathizers with the league while "only one man had the courage to lift his voice against the league, and his plea was weakness itself." Although the attempt to dissolve the League was unsuccessful, one important change was made in the charter. This change was one more step in the evolution of a state police.

Article 4 of the 1895 charter, which provided for the commissioning by the governor of from one to four agents designated by the directors or executive committee of the League was amended to read: "The governor, upon the

application of the directors or executive committee of said corporation, may, from time to time, commission one or more persons, not exceeding four, who shall be officially known as agents of the Law and Order League of Connecticut, shall hold office at the pleasure of the governor..." and continued with the provisions regarding power and fees. The important emendation of the words "designated by them," which appeared in the original charter, took from the League its power of selection of agents and delegated it to the governor.

The placing of the League's agents under more direct state control did not, however, reduce attacks upon the organization itself. These appear to have continued until, in 1903, we find a bill introduced in the General Assembly calling for the creation of a state police. Mr. Thrasher, who had been the backbone and prime mover of the League, must have realized that the ends of the organization could not be realized so effectively under its private or quasi-official status. A pamphlet was issued by him in 1903 entitled "The State Police Bill With Reasons for Its Adoption." In this is the revealing statement: "The State Police Bill...is the result of careful study of the conditions affecting the enforcement of criminal law in Connecticut." It is interesting to note that Mr. Thrasher's comments on the bill make no reference to the failure of the League to secure the greatest measure of success; it is only by implication that one may deduce such a conclusion. It seems improbable that a person and a group, engaged for over a decade in a work to accomplish their ideals, and possessing a power to accomplish that goal, should voluntarily seek the creation of another group which would take over those tasks.

The proposed bill called for the appointment by the judges of the superior court of eight commissioners (one of whom Mr. Thrasher hoped to be--but wasn't) who were to have control of the department. The bill as passed in the 1903 session reduced the number to five. The commissioners were directed to appoint a superintendent and assistant superintendent and from five to ten policemen (eight were suggested in the proposed bill). The primary purpose of the department was to enforce "laws relating to intoxicating liquors and gaming," with the additional provision that "Whenever said state policemen shall not be engaged in any specific work as provided for in this section, they shall, under such rules as may be made by said commissioners, and under the direction of said superintendent, use their best endeavors to prevent crime, preserve the peace of the state, and secure the detection, arrest, and conviction of offenders."

Another provision of the bill creating the department (Section 5) was the first of a long list of functions which were later to be added to the state police. This specified that on and after July 1, 1905, the superintendent of state police was to act as the state fire marshal.

The possibility of the state police being the supreme police authority of the state with power to direct all other police officers under whatever jurisdiction is contained in Section 7.

Any member of said state police department may request any sheriff or deputy sheriff in any county, any policeman of any city, or any constable of any town, to assist in the investigation, detection, and prosecution, of criminal offenses within his jurisdiction, and such officer shall, when so requested, render all reasonable assistance, and shall be paid as hereinafter provided. Any sheriff or constable may, and any deputy sheriff or policeman, with the consent of the authority to which he is subject, shall, go to any part of the state when required by the superintendent of the state police, and while acting under the authority of said superintendent, shall have all the powers conferred upon state policemen under the provisions of this act.

The latter sentence of this section has been retained, with a significant change, in the present laws of Connecticut. It has been broadened to read "Any person may, and any deputy sheriff or policeman, etc." Although almost never employed by the commissioner of state police, this provision could serve as an entering wedge should the state ever decide to go over to a unified police system.

Few of the biennial sessions of the General Assembly since 1903 have not added to the functions of the department either in answer to the increasing needs of the state or in recognition of additional uses which could be made of the department. The size of the department has been consistently increased. Starting with the original five to ten policemen, the limit was increased in 1913 to fifteen; under the departmental reorganization in 1921, it was jumped to 50; in 1923, to 80; in 1925, to 90; in 1927, to 100; in 1929 to 125; in 1935, to 175; and in 1937 to 225.

The next major task assigned the department was control over motion picture houses, machines, films, and the licensing of motion picture machine operators. While this was originally an incidental outgrowth of the superintendent's duties as state fire marshal, it has today become a major function of the department with two inspectors and several assistants specially assigned to the work. An adaptation to the situation is the department's policy of offering advice, upon request, to architects during the planning and construction of motion picture theaters.

The departmental work in control of motor vehicles demonstrates the institutional theories of Sumner and Keller. First "creative" and then "enacted," a "rational element" being added after the formalization, and representing an "adjustment to life conditions," the department's efforts along this line grew consistently. Only one arrest for "violation of highway law" was made in 1908, the first year in which such violations appear in the

reports. Two arrests were made in 1909, and three the following year. The growing complexity of automotive traffic brought 71 arrests in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911; these represent 17.9% of the total arrests made by the department. During the 1911 session of the General Assembly, the whole matter of motor vehicles came under scrutiny and a general law was passed modernizing the former attitudes, and providing in one section (24) that the state police might be called upon to aid in enforcement. This law, however, did not take effect until August 1, 1911, at which time the Department of State Police was already one month into its second year of major concern with motor vehicle offenses. In later years, as will be seen, this type of law violation was to become the chief source of state police arrests.

The functions which have been added to the department by statute are, chronologically, as follows:

- 1905 Appointment as state fire marshal.
- 1907 Control over motion picture houses, etc.
- 1911 Aid in enforcement of motor vehicle laws. Power to examine books of pawnbrokers.
- 1913 Aid to superintendent of fisheries and game. Appointment of superintendent of state police as state superintendent of weights and measures (later canceled).
- 1919 Licensing of amusement parks.
Licensing of concealed weapons.
- 1921 Examination for license to operate motor vehicle (subsequently returned to Motor Vehicle Department).
Licensing of highway advertising signs.
Joint control with local fire marshals over licensing to manufacture, store, transport, and sell explosives.
- 1923 Licensing for retail sale of pistols and revolvers.
- 1925 Licensing of auctioneers.
- 1927 Power to approve fuel oil burners and storage tanks. Power to approve amusement rides in West Haven.
- 1929 Aid to Aeronautics Commissioner.
- 1935 Licensing of motor vehicle races.
Registration of machine guns.
Commissioner appointed a member of State Traffic Commission.
Registration of junk dealers.
- 1937 Commissioner may appoint State Park Police to aid State Park and Forest Commission.
May appoint agents of Conn. Humane Society as special police.
May appoint special police in state institutions and lands.
May appoint special police for any electric, gas, telephone, telegraph, or water company for their land or premises.

May appoint special police for any railroad, street railway, steamboat company or any corporation having control of roads in any private residence park.

Licensing of workers doing electric wiring or work.

To make regulations regarding soot removers.

Registration of persons selling milk bottles.

Licensing of public weighmasters.

This list should not be taken to indicate the total activities of the department. In addition to these statutory requirements, many other duties are regularly assumed at the request of divisions of the state government. Likewise, one should not assume that the record of arrests indicates the full measure of the department's work. As with all other police departments, arrests represent only a small part of the tasks for which the department is called upon. It is safe to say that the majority of investigations do not end in an arrest, and that the greater part of the time of the Connecticut Department of State Police is spent in work serving a public good, but which appears in reports under the prosaic title of "Investigations." Reference has already been made to consultation with architects regarding motion picture theaters. The same might be said for preliminary advice dealing with storage places for explosives or the manufacture of new types of scales and measuring devices.

The internal organization and administration also changed during this period of growth. The original act, it will be remembered, called for the appointment of five commissioners by the judges of the superior court, with terms of two years. These men were to serve without pay, except for such necessary traveling costs as they might incur. The commissioners appointed a superintendent and assistant superintendent. These provisions remained in force until 1915, when authorization was granted to designate from the five to fifteen policemen one captain, one lieutenant and one sergeant. In 1919, the office of assistant superintendent was abolished. A significant reorganization occurred in 1921 when the old method of appointment of commissioners was abandoned, and the board of police commissioners reduced from five to three. The state comptroller and the commissioner of motor vehicles were named ex officio and the governor was empowered to name the third commissioner, now given a term of four years but still without salary. The increase in the personnel of the department that year was recognized with the creation of one additional sergeancy and the post of deputy superintendent of weights and measures. The officering of the department was again increased in 1923 when, besides the superintendent, provision was made for a captain, a lieutenant, an inspector-instructor with rank of

senior sergeant, nine sergeants, and the deputy superintendent of weights and measures.

Another important revision was made in 1927 when the department was taken from the three non-salaried commissioners and turned over to a single commissioner, who was to serve for four years with an annual salary of \$6,000. The officers were to be: a captain, a first lieutenant, a lieutenant-inspector and instructor (one post), inspector of weights and measures, eight lieutenants and nine sergeants. The post of superintendent was dropped in 1929 with that of major being created. In the same year, the post of lieutenant-inspector was abolished, the work since then having been taken over by the first lieutenant. In 1931, with the ranking officers remaining the same, the lieutenantancies were increased to ten and the sergeancies to nine, with the additional commissioning of two motion picture theater inspectors. The lieutenantancies were increased again in 1935, now to twelve, one of whom was to be detailed as deputy fire marshal, and the sergeancies were increased to eleven. The General Assembly, in 1937, recognized the need for internal control in the growing department and provided for the creation of an inspector of weights and measures, two motion picture inspectors, and "such number of majors, captains, lieutenants, sergeants and corporals as (the commissioner) may deem necessary to efficiently officer the state police force." The salary of the commissioner was increased in 1935 and again in 1936, then reaching its present figure of \$9,060.

The growth of the departmental size and functions has naturally been accompanied by an increased cost. No specific appropriation was made for the department during the biennium 1903-1905, but for the six years following 1905, the annual cost to the state was \$25,000. The appropriation for the biennium 1919-1921 (the years prior to the expansion of the department) had mounted to \$126,680. The next biennium (1921-23) carried it to \$444,000, and from then on it continued to grow until it reached the million dollar mark in 1931-33. The appropriation for the biennium ending June 30, 1939, is \$1,576,448; for the period 1938-1941, an appropriation of approximately \$1,800,000 was granted.

A steady transition occurred away from the purpose in the minds of Samuel Thrasher and his associates in the Law and Order League. Violations of the liquor law, which by an evolutionary process brought the department into being accounted for 70% of the department's arrests in its initial year, but declined thereafter (despite national Prohibition), until they represented less than one per cent of arrests in the year 1938. Gambling and vice, the secondary enemies of the original plan, have declined from 20% of the causes of arrest to consistently less than 10% since 1921. The actual number of arrests for gambling and vice has increased steadily

but slowly, while arrests for violation of liquor laws increased until 1926, but has declined since then. Arrest figures clearly indicate the increased importance of motor vehicle laws, a situation reflected in the last two increases in the personnel of the department. The increase to 175 men in 1935 was accompanied by a provision that 30 of these be specially designated for motor patrol, and the increase to 225 in 1937 raised that number to 75. In addition to these men, other members of the force are assigned to that duty to handle week-end traffic and at such other times as hazard is increased. The state Department of Motor Vehicles also maintains a motor patrol.

The growth of the department and its duties is far from complete. In the thirty-six years of its existence, it has developed as an adaptation to changing conditions and increased needs. The department has demonstrated its ability to improve on the quality of work formerly done by town constables and by deputy sheriffs, with the result that more and more of the rural towns call upon the state police for assistance. As formal control replaces the folkways and mores, so a professionalized police force is replacing the untrained civilian-policeman. One may predict with confidence that the time is not distant when the state police department will have assumed, in addition to many administrative duties, the major role in police work in the state.

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EDITOR'S NOTE:

Two active members of the 1903 General Assembly were Rep. Hugh M. Alcorn, Sr., Suffield and Rep. Henry S. Goslee, Glastonbury. Mr. Alcorn led the forces against the Law and Order League and introduced the resolution abolishing the Law and Order League, thereby enabling Rep. Goslee to offer the bill establishing the State Police Department. With the Law and Order League out of existence Representatives Alcorn and Goslee devoted their time and energies to the enactment of the State Police Bill.

Mr. Goslee, deceased, an uncle of Carl Goslee, Judge of the Windsor Town Court for many years, continued his interest in the State Police Department until his death.

Mr. Alcorn on July 1, 1908 was appointed State's Attorney for Hartford County and served in that capacity for 34 consecutive years. He was born on October 24, 1872 at Suffield. He has been a member of the Connecticut Bar for 56 years and is still active in civil law and enjoying good health. Two of three sons have followed his footsteps in law. Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr. becoming State's Attorney in Hartford County in 1942 until he resigned in September, 1948. Howard W. Alcorn, elder son, presently serves on the Superior Court in Connecticut.

Parade Of Progress

1939 - 1953

By James S. Forbes, Business Manager

On July 1, 1939 when Commissioner Hickey assumed his duties as administrator, the authorized strength of the State Police Department was 225 State Policemen. There were 32 existing vacancies on that date. The department comprised one Major; one Captain; one First Lieutenant; eight Lieutenants, one of whom served as Deputy Fire Marshal, and one as Property Custodian; three Inspectors, two for Motion Pictures and one for Weights and Measures; one Identification Officer; three Sergeants served as Commanding Officers of barracks and three other Sergeants who served as assistants to barracks commanders.

On August 1, 1939, 21 patrolmen were promoted to Sergeants, making a total of 27 Sergeants in the department.

On January 1, 1940, the authorized strength of the department of 225 was acquired as a result of competitive examinations.

On June 1, 1940, three of the Sergeants who had been serving as Commanding Officers of barracks and two of the Sergeants serving as assistants to barracks commanders were promoted to Lieutenant. These promotions also prompted the appointment of five additional patrolmen as Sergeants to fill these vacancies. The retirement of the Deputy Fire Marshal also permitted one of the five Sergeants promoted to fill this vacancy. The retiring Lieutenant was the first and only member of the State Police Department to be placed in Retirement Service.

On October 1, 1940, the office of Chief Photographer was established and a patrolman was promoted to that position. The Communications office was also established and a Sergeant placed in charge. The Traffic Division was established and a patrolman promoted to Inspector. The Special Service Bureau was established and a First Lieutenant placed in charge with some patrolmen assigned to the Bureau to serve as Detectives. The Radio Communications was completely installed and in operation.

The 1941 General Assembly increased the authorized strength of the department from 225 to 275 and two State Policewomen, and established a Detective Division within the department, and 7 patrolmen were promoted to Detectives. The office of First Lieutenant was abolished and a Captaincy established, and two Sergeants promoted to Lieutenant and as-

signed to the Special Service Division. The State Bureau of Identification was established and for the first time, the statutes permitted the taking of fingerprints and photographs of persons charged with crime in this state.

The 1941 Legislature also authorized the Commissioner to approve the acceptance of gifts or rewards for services rendered by State Police officers. In that session the General Assembly also approved of providing disability compensation for each member of the State Police Department in case of injuries sustained while making an arrest or in the actual performance of police duties. In addition to the increased number of state policemen, we also obtained an appropriation to increase our civilian personnel of Radio Dispatchers and 48 Dispatchers were added to the State Police personnel.

On December 1, 1941 the State Police organization was divided into two Districts and a District Inspector's position was established. Two Lieutenants were promoted to District Inspectors and to fill the vacancies, two Sergeants were promoted to Lieutenants and in turn, two Patrolmen were promoted to Sergeants.

When war was declared on December 7, 1941, we had a full complement of State Police personnel and Radio Dispatchers.

In the Spring of 1942, Litchfield County was divided into two barracks areas and another Barracks was established.

On October 1, 1942, the District Inspector's title was changed to Captain, and a Patrolman was appointed to a Motion Picture Inspector. The position of Traffic Inspector was also changed to that of a Lieutenant, and with the specialized services of Weights and Measures, Photography, Identification and Special Hazards, commanded by Inspectors, these titles were changed to Lieutenants.

War conditions seriously affected manpower and in order to retain the positions vacated by military leaves it was necessary to undertake the employment of durationals. Standards were somewhat modified and despite the difficulties in obtaining such personnel, we succeeded in maintaining an adequate force to meet the demands of a war and safeguard the positions that had been established by law. Durational appointments of Lieutenants were made to meet the war emergency and

at the expiration of hostilities these positions were vacated.

The 1943 General Assembly enacted legislation granting death benefits for State Policemen. In addition to the disability compensation and provisions for total disability, this act also provided for the sum of \$1,000.00 being payable to a State Policeman's widow in the event he is killed in the performance of duty and also provided for dependent child or children under 16 years of age and monthly payments of \$16.00 for each dependent child until the child reaches the age of 16 years.

In 1944 we succeeded in obtaining the services of 9 additional durational State Policewomen under the War Emergency Service.

The 1945 General Assembly authorized the employment of 12 State Policewomen and an authorized strength of 290 State Policemen, and further provided for the appointment of 8 Detective Sergeants. This gave opportunity to patrolmen to participate in examinations and also Sergeants to participate in the Lieutenant examinations for existing vacancies.

In 1947, the Legislature increased the authorized strength of the department to 300 State Policemen. Also authorized, was the permanent appointment of those durational patrolmen who had served throughout the war years. From this session of the Legislature came the Act establishing Resident State Policemen for towns not having organized police departments. This Act enabled the Commissioner to enter into agreements with two or more adjoining towns for the services of a Resident State Policeman, with the towns sharing in the expense of the program. Under this Act, Resident State Policemen were assigned to Canton and New Hartford and to Old Lyme and East Lyme. This was the year that the Weights and Measures Division was transferred to the Department of Food and Drugs and the State Police Department was charged with the licensing of Professional Bondsmen and Private Detectives. This Legislature amended the State Retirement Law so that Policemen could retire after 25 years of active service, regardless of age.

The 1949 General Assembly amended the Disability Compensation Act to provide that totally disabled State Policemen injured on duty receive full pay for a period of 260 weeks, including all salary increments and adjustments.

The 1951 Legislature authorized the Commissioner to provide and maintain an Emergency Service Division to protect life and property endangered by fire, explosions, floods and other causes and to assist municipalities in such service when requested. Also authorized, was the establishment of a volunteer Police Auxiliary Force to help provide this emergency service.

In 1953, legislation was enacted increasing

the authorized strength by 50 policemen. The Retirement Act was further amended to allow State Policemen to retire after 20 years of service at age 47. The Death Benefit Law for State Policemen killed in the performance of duty was amended, increasing payments to widows with dependent children to \$7500, plus \$20.00 monthly for each dependent child to age 18. Widows with no dependent children or surviving parents receive \$4,000. In 1953, one additional Resident Officer was assigned to the Towns of Cromwell and Portland.

Since 1939, every effort has been made to increase the efficiency of the department by promoting the welfare and stimulating the morale of the policemen. Salaries were increased, additional supervisory positions established, promotions made and disability and death benefits increased. That these measures have helped to increase the efficiency and progress of the State Police Department, is evidenced by the many editorial comments appearing in the State's newspapers. Significant of the fact that Connecticut's citizens appreciate the efforts of the State Police Department in their behalf, is this editorial taken from the New Canaan Advertiser.

CONNECTICUT'S FINEST

"State Police occasionally patrol the three state highways that run through New Canaan. Throughout the state, on the parkways, in the apprehension of lawbreakers, in keeping the motor lanes safe for the law-abiding driver and in every law-enforcement matter, Connecticut's 'finest' are found doing their many arduous duties.

"Behind the Connecticut State Police Department is the guiding genius of Commissioner Edward J. Hickey. Last week he was 62 years old. He received, on that occasion, the highest award bestowed by the State American Legion, the Most Distinguished Service Citation. We should like to join the other voices in the chorus of congratulations to Commissioner Hickey.

"Our State Police force is recognized as one of the finest in the country. The sense of service and loyalty engendered under Mr. Hickey's 14 years of administration, noticed among officers and up through the ranks, is something to behold. From the President of the United States, the Pope, the State Bar Association and many service organizations and other state police departments, honors have come Commissioner Hickey's way. Amid all his multiple activities he has still had time to serve as State Fire Marshal. In this field too he has won respect and admiration for his selfless devotion to the cause he serves so well--the protection and safety of the people of Connecticut."



THOMAS F. EGAN
Supt. July 1, 1903 to June 30, 1921



ROBERT T. HURLEY
Supt., July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1927
Comm., July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1931



EDWARD J. HICKEY
Commissioner, appointed July 1, 1939



FRANK M. NICHOLS
Supt., July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1929



ANTHONY SUNDERLAND
Comm., July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1939

ANTHONY SUNDERLAND
DANBURY, CONN.

July 3, 1953

Commissioner Edward J. Hickey
State of Connecticut
Department of State Police
100 Washington Street
Hartford 1, Connecticut

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

July 1, 1903 "not less than five nor more than ten State Policemen (not including the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent)." Of course there was a Board of Commissioners, numbering five. What a Department! More "brass" than patrolmen.

Fifty years later, three hundred fifty men, not including the excellent group of policewomen. My own term of service in the Department was the happiest time of my entire life, and I still have the Connecticut State Police in my heart.

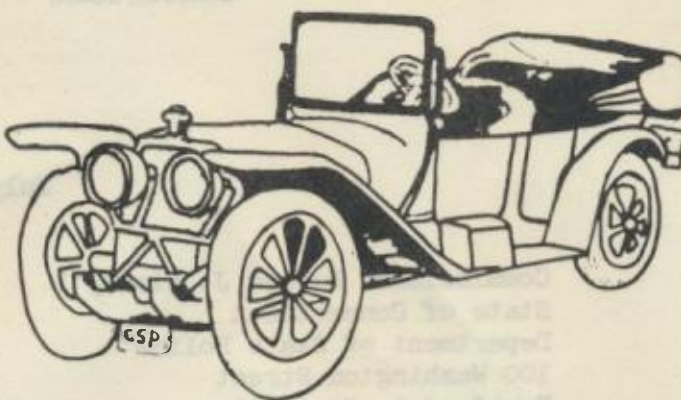
They were the finest group of men that I have ever known, and while I know only a few of those who have come into the Department in recent years, I am very certain that the caliber has not decreased.

Please accept for yourself, and for the entire personnel, my heartiest congratulations, and my firm belief that the members of the very best police department in the world wear on their uniforms the proud words "Connecticut State Police."

Best wishes to all of your personnel.

Sincerely,

Anthony Sunderland



Early History Of The Connecticut State Police

AS RECALLED BY ROWE H. WHEELER, WINDHAM COUNTY DETECTIVE

Although I am not what is known as a "native" of the State of Connecticut, having been born in Hollis, New Hampshire on July 25, 1887; I moved to Connecticut when I was eight years old, making my home in Stratford with my mother.

My first police experience occurred when I was 16 years of age. At that time an armed blackmailer tried to escape from Charles E. Stagg, a Deputy Sheriff of Stratford. This fugitive was driving a fast horse attached to a buggy and was attempting to escape. I took hold of the horse's bridle as the sheriff "subdued" the fugitive who was riding in the buggy before he could draw his gun. From that time on Sheriff Stagg and I were close friends.

Deputy Sheriff Stagg served under the High Sheriff of Fairfield County, Sidney E. Hawley of Brookfield, from 1895 to 1911. He was 5' 7½" tall, weighed 165 pounds, and during his younger life spent several years in the west as a cowboy, for health reasons. He was quick as lightning, a "dead shot", and absolutely without fear. He was the Chief Criminal Deputy of Fairfield County. Prior to the establishment of the Connecticut State Police Department, he investigated and made arrests in many criminal cases in the smaller communities. He handled many extradition cases including the Mark Twain burglary case of Redding, the Peck's Mill Bridge trolley accident which caused the deaths of twenty-nine persons, and in the Bridgeport Trolley Strike he took the first trolley car from Bridgeport to Derby. In this instance his order to his as-

sociate deputies to take their guns out and lay them on the trolley car seats when they passed over the bridge at Shelton into New Haven County was something new in police procedure.

Sheriff Stagg's most interesting civil case was that of tearing down about 20 cottages located on Milford Point in the Town of Milford. The tides shifted Milford Point and these cottages were built on new land by their owner, this land being considered "no man's land" but the court later decided differently!

Sheriff Stagg was slightly deaf and on many occasions in criminal investigations I acted as his "ears." He taught me to drive his first automobile, a six cylinder Ford. I recall that the first registration plates were made of patent leather with metal numerals attached. The next car he had was a two cylinder Reo, and after that, a six cylinder Premier.

The first speed law at that time was fifteen miles per hour - twelve miles per hour in the towns and cities - and you did not need an operator's license!

In 1903, the Connecticut Legislature passed an act, Chapter 141, establishing the State Police Department.

The Judges of the Superior Court appointed five commissioners at the annual meeting to serve for a period of two years.

The commissioners appointed Thomas F. Egan, an experienced Deputy Sheriff of Southington, as Superintendent and Arthur L. Story, an experienced Deputy Sheriff of Norwich, as Assistant Superintendent. These terms of of-

office were to run for two years and expired on July 20, 1905. The salary for the Superintendent was \$3,000 a year - Assistant Superintendent \$2,000 a year - and, State Policemen not to exceed \$4 a day. Shortly after the department was organized, the following State Policemen were appointed:

Merrill S. Louks of Ashford; John A. Flynn of New Britain; Frank C. Barnes of Plymouth; Charles E. Hazelhurst of Norwich; and Michael L. Joyce of Unionville.

Enforcement officers, state's attorneys, coroners, and prosecuting attorneys, were all in favor of the establishment of a State Police Department. Liquor was being sold on Sunday and after hours by licensed liquor dealers. It was also being sold in many towns without a license. Gambling establishments and houses of prostitution were flourishing throughout the state and crimes of violence, safe robberies and horse thefts were prevalent in many small towns. In some towns the people who had previously voted for a "license" were now voting for "no license" in an attempt to save paying the license fee which was approximately \$1,000 a year and were continuing to sell liquor without a license.

One of the early murder cases attracting national attention was the Gill Case. Emma Gill of Southington came to Bridgeport for an abortion as a result of which she died. Her dismembered body was thrown into the water at Yellow Mill Bridge in Bridgeport. At that time Superintendent Egan came to Bridgeport to identify the body of Emma Gill. Nancy Gilford one of the perpetrators of this crime, was traced to England and returned to Bridgeport by Captain Edward Cronin of the Bridgeport Police. Later that year State Police officers under the direction of Superintendent Egan obtained gambling evidence against the Moduc Club of Bridgeport and Sheriff Stagg of Stratford planned the raid. State Police officers reinforced by Deputy Sheriffs and Constables met at Stratford and were transported to Bridgeport in two large carryalls, or prairie schooners as they were sometimes called.

This club was a large gambling club and several arrests were made and a tremendous quantity of gambling paraphernalia was seized and later destroyed by court order. These activities in Bridgeport prompted similar action in other places and law enforcement proceeded with the support of the Courts.

One of the next appointees to the force was Robert T. Hurley of Hartford, appointed on March 4, 1904. He was promoted to Captain in 1917, superintendent in 1921, and Commissioner on July 1, 1927. He retired on June 30, 1931.

In 1905, the State Police officers were Merrill S. Louks of Ashford; John A. Flynn, New Britain; Charles E. Hazelhurst, Norwich; and Michael L. Joyce, Unionville. Frank C.

Barnes, Plymouth, resigned. Shortly thereafter, William E. Jackson and Theodore F. Downing, both of Willimantic, and Frank Virelli of Bridgeport, joined the department. Virelli joined the State Police on September 5, 1905. In 1916 he was promoted to Sergeant, in 1921 reappointed to Sergeant, in 1927 Temporary Lieutenant, in 1936 appointed Deputy Fire Marshal, and on June 1, 1940 he retired.

In 1906, Alfred L. Rudd of New London, joined the Department.

Caroline E. Williams Murder Case - Tolland

On November 7, 1906 Caroline E. Williams' body was found in the land leading from her residence to the main road. Her murder had been caused by a blow on the head with a blunt instrument. This was the second murder to be investigated by the newly formed State Police Department. The investigation was conducted by Robert T. Hurley and Merrill S. Louks. This murder occurred south of Stafford Springs just off of Route 32 near the narrow bridge that passes over the river at that point.

Among the suspects was Charles Henry Bishop 18, an orphan whom the Williams' had taken into their home to live. Bishop finally confessed to the murder giving as his motive larceny which consisted of stealing two or three jars of small change and burying them nearby in the woods. On December 4, 1906 in the Tolland County Superior Court, Bishop pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

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About this time a safe was blown with nitro-glycerine at Jewett City. Asst. Supt. Arthur L. Story and other members of the State Police traced this gang to Pascoag, R.I. where they were arrested in a saloon. The leader of this gang was notorious "Greenwich Red" (his real name I cannot remember).

In 1907, Robert W. Bridgeman of Hartford, joined the force. That same year, Charles E. Hazelhurst and John A. Flynn resigned from the department and, I believe, during that year the State Police raided a saloon at Savin Rock West Haven, for selling intoxicating liquor on Sunday. Many of the frequenters tried to escape. A battle took place in which State Policeman Rudd shot one of the proprietors in the arm. This sent up a great protest from the liquor interests throughout the state! Saloons were partly owned, or controlled, by the breweries which maintained a strong lobby during the legislative sessions at Hartford.

During the summer of 1908, I obtained employment with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad as a railroad detective working the main line and the Bridgeport yard. Business and employment was at a low ebb and it was not unusual to see 15 or 20 hobos and

men out of work traveling on a freight train. One morning, about 3:00 a.m., I had a battle with three or four people on a watermelon train from the south. I decided to resign my position with the railroad and on September 8, 1908 I joined the State Police where I remained until I resigned on May 1, 1918.

In 1909 Michael L. Joyce resigned from the department. During this year the legislature passed a law directing that the supervision of the motion pictures be placed under the control of the State Police. Two other officers and I took a special course so as to be able to properly license the projectionists.

The prosecutions of liquor law violations at this time were in charge of lawyers of the different counties, who had been appointed Prosecuting Agents. They received local complaints which they in turn turned over to the local enforcement officers or to the State Police Department. Prosecutors received a ten dollar fee for each case presented.

Liquor licenses were issued by the County Commissioners.

During the latter part of 1909 "Bill" Jackson and I broke up a gang of horse thieves that had been driving stolen horses from Providence across the State to Albany, New York. Horse thefts still continued throughout the State, especially in the eastern part. Edward Balf lost two valuable horses that he had out in pasture in Bolton. Oliver Sherer of Ellington had a horse stolen and in the early morning hours a neighbor of his recognized Fred Rummell, a notorious horse thief of Massachusetts, driving this horse and buggy. After a long investigation, we arrested Rummell at Holland, Mass. at 3 o'clock one morning when he was driving a horse and buggy. He was on his way to New York State at the time. As he was coming down an incline, we flashed our stoplights on him; he stood up and lashed the horse he was driving, the horse came down the hill in a gallop! With the use of a rope the horse was thrown and Rummell went flying into the air. Jackson landed a haymaker on his jaw and he was knocked out cold!

Charles Thomas, an outstanding officer of the Palmer, Mass. Police Department; Deputy Sheriff Eills of Palmer; and Deputy Sheriff Howard of Southbridge, were responsible for the successful conclusion of this investigation in the Fay State.

Rummell was not only a notorious horse thief, he was a chicken thief. He used to burn sulphur in the chicken coops until the chickens fell off of the roosts, then he would place them in bags and take them to his wagon nearby. When the chickens were out in the air after a short while they would revive.

On April 26, 1910 Fred Rummell was sentenced to three to four years in State Prison for horse stealing in Tolland County.

In 1910 Herbert W. Cleveland of Plymouth

joined the State Police. In 1917 he resigned. He was reappointed on July 21, 1921 and he again resigned on March 1, 1928 to go with the State Board of Education.

In 1911 Merrill S. Louks resigned from the department. The same year a legislative committee was formed to investigate the high cost of living. The chairman of the committee was Benedict M. Holden of Hartford. "Ted" Downing and I had charge of the investigation in Hartford County which consisted of checking on the weights and measures of food; checking pure food; checking the combination of coal dealers and any other combinations to control prices of the necessities of life. During this investigation we discovered certain processed cream was being shipped into Hartford to a large dairy concern. Further investigation disclosed that by mixing 1/3 of this processed cream, 1/3 of sweet cream, and 1/3 of whole milk they had a product that resembled real cream. We attempted to ascertain from the Adams Express Company the amount and source of supply of this product. They refused to give us any information, and, as a result, Attorney Holden issued a legislative subpoena ordering them to produce every book in their possession before the committee. As a result of this move we soon obtained the information desired.

During the year 1911 Superintendent Egan purchased the first Indian motorcycle for police duty and I was detailed to operate same. The first machines had no free engine or idler - you had to peddle the machine to start it. Shortly thereafter, Superintendent Egan bought another Indian motorcycle which was assigned to "Bill" Jackson. These machines were the first to be used in the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle laws.

Harry Maudlin Murder Case - Wilton

On August 21, 1911 at New Canaan, Guiseppe Malvso invited his friend Guiseppe Fusco down to his place to see two woodchucks - here Malvso shot Fusco and escaped into the woods. Fusco did not die.

On August 31, 1911 Malvso was hiding in Harry Maudlin's barn at Wilton. He was discovered by Maudlin and Malvso shot and killed Maudlin with a shotgun. The autopsy disclosed that the shells used in the shotgun were loaded with home-made slugs which were traced to Guiseppe Malvso, known to us as "Peewee" on account of his size.

Deputy Sheriff John Blake of Norwalk, Chief of Police Otto Schmidt, Virelli, Jackson and I worked on the case for days searching the woods in Wilton and New Canaan. Finally, Chief Schmidt and Virelli came upon Peewee in back of a shack in the woods. Before they could act Peewee had them covered with a shotgun and escaped. During the search a horse thief stole one of our horses which we later

recovered.

Guisepppe Malvso was later traced to Hartford, by Virelli and was arrested at Capwell's Manufacturing Company.

On October 16, 1912 Peewee was declared insane and committed to Middletown State Hospital by the Fairfield County Superior Court. Attorney John J. Keogh represented "Peewee". On July 22, 1924 he escaped from Middletown but was captured the next day. On February 1, 1930 he was deported to Italy and on that same day the murder charge was nolleed by State's Attorney William H. Comley.

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In 1912 John A. Flynn of Hartford was re-appointed to the department. Charles Patterson of Norwich and Attorney Fellows of Stratford joined the force.

Jennie Cavaliero Murder Case Putney In The Town Of Stratford

In the middle of October, 1912 Jennie Cavaliero of Chicago, Ill. came to Bridgeport in an attempt to get away from Joseph Buonomo. It was alleged that Buonomo had shot and killed a Chicago character known as "Nick the Bum". Jennie Cavaliero, who had been giving her earnings as a prostitute to Buonomo, became panicky on account of this incident and decided to flee. Shortly after Jennie Cavaliero's arrival in Bridgeport Buonomo traced her to that city where, through members of the underworld, namely, James Ricco, Francesco Pizzichimi, Andreas Caponi and James Matto, he soon learned her whereabouts.

Under the pretext of being glad of having located her he bought wine and food, then hired a Packard automobile from the livery service of the Blue Ribbon Garage which automobile was being driven by William P. Hall. Buonomo, Jennie Cavaliero and the four above mentioned persons then toured the outlying districts of Bridgeport driving into Stratford drinking wine along the way and throwing out the empty bottles. They finally arrived in Putney and near the home of Selectman Charles H. Wells they told Hall to stop the car and let them out and for him, Hall, to go up the road and turn the car around. Just as he was turning around Buonomo fired five shots from a .38 Smith Wesson Revolver into the head and shoulders of Jennie Cavaliero. Hall immediately drove away leaving the scene of the crime. He notified me by telephone and I notified the Stratford Fire Department, the Bridgeport Police and Police Officers of other surrounding towns, including Chief William P. Robbins of the Shelton Police Department whom I told I would meet on my motorcycle at Pine Rock Park.

Upon arrival at Pine Rock Park I instructed Chief Robbins and Officer Edward I. Barnes to take the Warner Hill Road in an effort to circle the scene of the crime. About a mile

up the Warner Hill Road Chief Robbins and Officer Barnes came upon Pizzichimi and Matto and placed them under arrest. The next morning two guns were found near where they were apprehended. In the meantime Chief Allen D. Judson and members of the fire department had arrived at Pecks Mill and in front of George Webb's house, Judson saw a man waiting for the trolley. Chief Judson apprehended this man who turned out to be Joseph Buonomo. Search of his person revealed a fully loaded .38 Smith Wesson revolver in a special gun pocket. State Police Officers Hurley, Downing and Virelli assisted in this investigation. Andreas Capone was not apprehended. James Ricco gave himself up at the time of the trial. Buonomo, Ricco, Pizzichimi, and Matto were charged in the Fairfield County Superior Court with Conspiracy to Murder Jennie Cavaliero. On December 24, 1912 the jury found Joseph Buonomo guilty of Murder in the First Degree. Ricco, Pizzichimi and Matto were found not guilty. Judge William S. Case sentenced Buonomo to be hanged. The case was appealed to the State Supreme Court on July 25, 1913, error was found and a new trial ordered.

On November 6, 1913 Buonomo was again found guilty by the jury and sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was again taken to the State's Supreme Court and on April 16, 1914 the case was decided and no error was found. Buonomo was again sentenced to death. He was hanged at Wethersfield State Prison on June 30, 1914.

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Walter F. Stiles, of Hartford, joined the State Police on July 1, 1913. On October 1, 1921 he was promoted to Sergeant, on August 1, 1922 to Lieutenant, July 1, 1927 promoted to Captain, and on March 1, 1946, retired.

Charles A. Fine of Hartford joined the State Police and was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Investigation of Putnam fires with Robert T. Hurley revealed suspicious circumstances which finally lead to the arrest and conviction of Frank Howarth and Lindley Cain. On November 17, 1913 in the Windham County Superior Court Frank Howarth, attorney, was convicted of ten counts of Arson and burning insured property with intent to defraud an insurance company. He was sentenced from 8 to 14 years in State Prison. His accomplice, Lindley Cain, a superior court messenger, was sentenced to the Cheshire Reformatory.

This was the first case where a dictaphone was used by the Conn. State Police.

Since 1913 the State Police have obtained twenty-one convictions in Windham County for arson and burning insured property with intent to defraud the insurance companies. During this period they have never lost a case in the Windham County Superior Court whether the trial was by a court or jury.

Two of the cases were - the Walter Leopa Case of December 20, 1933, four to seven years in State Prison, attempt to burn the C. D. Salisbury & Sons store in Moosup; and the Edward F. LaCasse Case of May 22, 1941, seven to fifteen years in State Prison. The barn Social Club, Old New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad freight house, and the forest fire that ran into Rhode Island and did tremendous damage were considered two of the most outstanding cases of this period by the National Fire Underwriters.

In 1914 the following men joined the State Police Department: William J. Donahue, Norwich; Thomas A. Mitchell, Norwich; and Howard Brooks of Prospect.

Thomas A. Mitchell enlisted in the United States Army in 1917 and returned to the department in 1919. He resigned in 1920 to become Chief of Police in Gilbertville, Mass. retiring in 1952.

Herbert B. Case Murder - Barkhamsted

On November 28, 1914 Herbert E. Case, County Commissioner for Litchfield County, was found murdered in his country store in the center of Barkhamsted. His skull had been fractured by a wagon axle. His last words before he died were "A man from Winsted."

Robert T. Hurley, John A. Flynn and I were detailed to investigate the case. We learned that two strange men had been seen walking along the highway from Pleasant Valley towards Barkhamsted on this night. Owing to the fact that it was a clear moonlight night, we were able to obtain a fairly accurate description of the two persons. We also learned that one of these men purchased a box of bullets in a store in Winsted that same day. We finally learned that the names of these men were Isaac M. Williams of Bridgeport, and Harry E. Roe of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. They had a friend, Arthur Pffaeplin, who was employed on a large estate in Barkhamsted and whom we suspected as the fingerman in the case. We were able to place one of our officers, William J. Donahue of Norwich, on an estate adjoining that of the suspected fingerman. Through telephone calls that Williams made to his friend Pffaeplin from Bridgeport and intercepted letters we learned the details of the crime. Williams had previously been shot in Glenbrook by a railroad station agent after he had broken into the railroad station. The bullet had never been extracted from his shoulder and was giving him some trouble. After they had murdered County Commissioner Case they spent the next day boiling down nitro-glycerine on the estate of their friend Arthur Pffaeplin. Following that they blew several safes in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie and Maybrook, New York.

John Flynn and I arrested Williams at Bridgeport. Roe was arrested in Brooklyn, N.Y. for a jewelry robbery. Both were re-

turned to Litchfield County and bound over for the Case murder. Williams being a dangerous man, led us to the decision of placing State Policeman Mitchell in the next cell at the Litchfield County Jail. This move paid off when we learned that Williams had gotten a letter out by a prisoner who was being discharged which instructed his wife to go to the bathroom of the old apartment house in which they lived on Liberty Street in Bridgeport to lift up the unused hot air outlet in the floor reach in and get a .38 calibre revolver, and, on her next visit to the Litchfield County Jail to put it inside her waist and slip it to him when he kissed her. We visited this bathroom, and, although the gun had disappeared, we obtained large quantities of nitro-glycerine and a large amount of stolen jewelry. County Commissioner Case's wallet was supposed to be hidden there also but we didn't find the gun or wallet. Williams and Roe were prosecuted and convicted of murder in the first degree.

They appealed their case to the Supreme Court. On January 27, 1916, their appeal was denied and they were both hung in the State Prison on March 3, 1916.

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In 1915, Arthur Pinell of Essex, joined the State Police Department. In 1917 he enlisted in the United States Army, returned to the department in 1919 and in 1924 he resigned. From 1941-1946 he was major of the Special State Police Squad. He is now at Bradley Field in charge of Police.

In 1916 the following men joined the Department: James O'Donnell, New London; James Austin, Norwich; Philip Flynn, Hartford; and Howard A. Elliott, Hartford.

William E. Jackson resigned to become County Detective of New London County. Theodore Downing resigned to enlist in the United States Army.

In 1917 Frank Nichols of Westport joined the force. Howard A. Elliott who joined the Department on October 17, 1917, resigned June 5, 1923 to become Chief Special Deputy of the Department of Domestic Animals.

Amy E. Archer Gilligan Murder Cases - Windsor

One of the most interesting police cases in 1917 was that of Amy E. Archer Gilligan of Windsor, who is now 79 years of age. I assisted Captain Hurley in the investigation of the following charges:

1st Count - Poisoning of Franklin R. Andrews with arsenic on May 13, 1914.

2nd Count - Poisoning of Charles A. Smith with arsenic on April 9, 1914.

3rd Count - Poisoning of Michael W. Gilligan with arsenic on February 20, 1914.

4th Count - Poisoning of Alice Gowdy with arsenic on December 3, 1914.

5th Count - Poisoning of Maud Howard Lynch

with strychnine on February 2, 1914.

The State elected to try the case on the 1st Court. The accused was found guilty by a jury on July 13, 1917 and sentenced to death. Appealed to State Supreme Court, error was found and a new trial ordered. By change of venue the case was tried in Middletown. About half way through trial Mrs. Gilligan changed her plea to Guilty to Second Degree Murder and was sentenced to life imprisonment on July 1, 1919. Five years later she was declared insane and sent to the Middletown State Hospital where she has remained ever since. The State's Attorney at the time was Hugh M. Alcorn, Sr.

Claude Taylor - Ashford

In the latter part of the summer of 1917 eastern Connecticut was thrown into an uproar over the fact that Claude Taylor had dug a grave in the Town of Ashford with the intention of burying his father alive. Not accomplishing his purpose he left town and went to Stafford Springs where he stole a horse and carriage. He drove to Phoenixville where he left the carriage and stole a long business wagon which he loaded with provisions and supplies from a nearby general store. No more was heard from him until a robbery at Buckland where he stole a large supply of groceries and merchandise from a store and post office sub-station. Next we learned that he had been peddling groceries and merchandise, that he had stolen, in South Windsor and that there he had stolen a valuable pair of display team horses belonging to Paul Smith along with a valuable lumber box wagon which he had loaded with bags of oats and bales of hay.

Robert T. Hurley and I traced Taylor and the horses and wagon to a wooded section of Broad Brook. Taylor was evidently on the watch for us and escaped. That night he held up a store and waiting station at the State line at Thompsonville. After he held up the waiting station he stayed in a building next to it all night and the next day. The next morning, he went out to Sixteen Acres and went into a barn where four men were milking cows. He told the proprietor that he just murdered a man across the street and made the proprietor get into his car and start down the road towards Somers. After going about a mile he told the fellow to get out, pointing a gun at him and telling him to "beat it".

Taylor was unfamiliar with the operation of a motor vehicle. With the car in second he drove up over Somers mountain smashing the fenders, blowing up the radiator, and wrecking the car in general.

That night he went to his brother-in-law's house in Westford. We had made arrangements with him to turn Taylor in. The brother-in-law was too anxious to notify us and he ran out the cellar doorway before Taylor had gone

to sleep. Taylor became suspicious and got up and left, going to Mashapaug. His brother-in-law notified us by telephone and before we arrived Taylor was gone. Taylor went to Vermont where he spent about a month in a lumber camp. He returned to Ware, Mass. where he stole a horse and team. The owner spread the alarm and he, Taylor, drove down the Main Street of Ware through a hail of bullets fired by police officers.

The next night he broke into the Post Office at Stafford Hollow. The following morning, Captain Hurley, Chief of Police Bartholomew Buckley of Ware, Mass., State Detective David J. Manning of Springfield, and I started trailing Taylor down over Liberty Hill in the Town of Willington. That night we captured him in a barn near a farmer's home in West Willington.

On December 4, 1917 in the Tolland County Superior Court he was sentenced to from five to 12 years in State Prison. He escaped from State Prison on October 25, 1918 and broke into a hardware store in Greenfield, Mass. stealing several revolvers. He was captured at Buffalo, N. Y. by Deputy Sheriffs and returned to State Prison on December 1, 1918 and given another sentence. On June 28, 1923 he was presented before the Hartford County Superior Court charged with being a habitual criminal and sentenced from ten to 20 years in State Prison. He was paroled from State Prison in 1938, and discharged from parole on February 7, 1945.

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In May, 1918, Anthony Tamano of Norwich joined the State Police Department. He resigned December 1, 1922, to become County Detective of Litchfield County.

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When I joined the Department in September, 1908 I worked for about a year at \$18.00 a week with expenses. I then worked another year before I was appointed a regular State Police Officer. I resigned from the Department on May 1, 1918. Since 1929 I have been Windham County Detective serving for many years under State's Attorney Howard C. Bradford of Putnam, and later under State's Attorney Searls Dearington of Danielson.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

It is of particular interest to note many of the County Detectives working in the various State's Attorney's offices today are former members of C. S. P. They include: Edward Shedroff, New London County; Arthur Koss, Tolland County; George Dunn, Middlesex County; John F. Reardon, Hartford County; Edward Matus, Hartford County; John Hanusovsky, Fairfield County; Frank Bowes, New Haven County; Edmund Flanagan, New Haven County; Thomas Laden, New Haven County.



Looking Back

BY

CAPT. WALTER F. STILES, RET.

In this day and age, it is hard to realize that before the turn of the century a condition existed in Connecticut that was a shocking disgrace to the land of steady habits. They had good laws but little enforcement. There is an old saying in police business that a law is only as good as the man who enforces it. Social crimes were rampant. Gambling houses and houses of ill fame flourished, and saloon back doors were open for the Sunday trade.

Local police were poorly paid and were under the thumbs of the local politicians. Sheriffs were not active in criminal matters.

To remedy this situation, an organization was chartered in 1895 under the name of "The Law and Order League of Connecticut". One of the provisions of this act was that the Governor of the State could appoint four of the agents of the League and give them special police powers in matters relating to gambling, prostitution, and violation of the liquor laws. The League had its office in New Haven, and its enforcement head was Samuel P. Thrasher. The League was not popular, funds ran short, and there was discord among the large Board of Directors. Mr. Thrasher, realizing that the end of the League was in sight set about getting a more substantial organization back of him. Moving in that direction, he drew up a bill providing for a State Police Department. The bill came before the General Assembly at the 1903 session, by way of a substitute for HE-247.

It is said that there was considerable bickering about who would appoint the Commission. Some were afraid that the Governor would set up a political machine if given the power of appointment so they turned the duty

over to the Superior Court which was then, as it is now, the backbone of good government.

The Court was empowered to appoint a commission of five men who would in turn appoint a Superintendent of State Police at \$3,000.00, a Deputy Superintendent at \$2,000.00, and not less than five, nor more than ten police officers to be paid not more than \$4.00 a day and their actual expenses.

The first Board appointed was comprised of the following representative citizens: Frank T. Brown, Norwich; John H. Perry, Fairfield; Henry F. English, New Haven; Marcus H. Holcomb, Southington; and James Huntington, Woodbury. The Law and Order League was pleased at the appointments to this board and claimed credit for legislation under which the Commission was created. The Commission selected Thomas F. Egan, age 49, a Republican Deputy Sheriff of Hartford County, as Superintendent; and Arthur L. Storey, a slightly older man and a Democratic Deputy Sheriff of New London County as Deputy Superintendent.

In addition to caring for the social evils with which the League had unsuccessfully wrestled, the new department provided investigators for the State's Attorneys, Coroners and other prosecuting officers.

The law provided that the state police officers shall have the same powers with respect to criminal matters in any part of the State as Sheriffs and Police, or that Constables exercised in their respective jurisdictions.

Such a police department with such broad powers was a novelty in law enforcement. No other state had any such an organization. The nearest approach was the State Police Department of Massachusetts which was, at that time, a detective organization devoted to serving

the Attorney General and the District Attorneys throughout the State.

It was a case of a small department against a large field of crime and criminals. The Commissioners were extremely conservative about expenses, and they in turn hesitated about asking the State for more liberal appropriations for fear that the law would be repealed. It was only by hard work and strict economy that the department could carry on. However, they made definite progress in each and every year. Their good work gained them better support from the courts and from all of the people who really wanted good government.

Finances are always interesting, and with respect to officers' compensation, it appears that from 1903 to 1915 the men all started at \$3.00 per day, and if they lasted a couple of years, their pay was gradually raised to the statutory limit of \$4.00 per day payable at the end of each month. By way of further financial struggle, each officer was expected to have \$30 or \$40 in his pocket just in case he might be sent on a long trip. Getting an advance for expenses was like getting a tooth pulled--it could be done, but it was painful! Reports were filed weekly, on Monday morning, and if everybody's figures were approved checks for expenses were issued in the latter part of the week.

Those were strictly "horse-and-buggy-days", Practically no automobiles were to be seen and there were no laws relating to automobiles until 1909.

The first year of operation resulted in 313 arrests at a cost of \$13,737.59 and brought in \$10,484.82 in fees, fines, and forfeitures making a net cost to the State of \$3,252.27.

The Department started with five men and gradually grew up to ten. Several years later an amendment to the law raised the number of officers to 15. Not until 1915 was there any grading of officers. The first graded officers were Robert T. Hurley, Captain, Theodore Downing, Lieutenant, and Robert W. Bridgeman, Sergeant.

The law did not provide for receiving complaints from other than the Governor, a State's Attorney, a Coroner, or other legally appointed prosecuting officers. A further provision was that after July 1, 1905, the Superintendent should supersede the State Fire Marshal and perform all the duties of that office.

Other duties were added from time to time. In 1909 the Department was given the duty of supervising the exhibition of motion pictures; and in 1911, the Superintendent was appointed

State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, but funds were not made available until 1913 for the enforcement of the Weights and Measures Laws. Much good work was done and hundreds of merchants and dealers were convinced the hard way that, "crime does not pay".

In 1917, the duty of administering the Outdoor Advertising Law was transferred from the office of the Secretary of State to this department. In 1919, the General Assembly passed the act providing for the supervision of amusements in amusement parks by the department; and also passed the act doing away with the office of Deputy Superintendent of State Police.

The Department continued under the supervision of Superintendent Egan until 1921 when the law makers made the startling discovery that the Police Department was an executive department and consequently ought to be under the direction of the Governor instead of being under the Commission appointed by the Court. A bill was passed in the General Assembly which provided for the reorganization of the Department placing it under a three-man commission, such commission to consist of the Comptroller and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, ex-officio, and an appointee of the Governor. It also provided that the force should be increased to 50 men, all of whom should be uniformed and provided with arms and motor vehicles.

Colonel Ernest Isbel, late Commander of the 102d Infantry, was the Governor's appointee and became Chairman of the Commission. The other members of the Commission were Robbins B. Stoeckel and Frederick M. Salmon. The Commission appointed Robert T. Hurley to be Superintendent; Alden L. McMurtry, Captain; and Frank M. Nichols, Lieutenant. At this time, the Department absorbed the squad of motor vehicle inspectors consisting of Captain McMurtry and 30 men from the Motor Vehicle Department. Under Hurley discipline and economy, this squad melted like snow in the springtime. The only real salvage was two young men who had what it takes to be good state policemen, namely, Officers John C. Kelly and Leo F. Carroll. About twenty-five years ago, the latter declaimed that he was the best state police officer in the outfit and I told him that in due time, if he lived long and worked hard, he probably would be that. Now he is HQ-2 and the end of his career is not in sight.

Superintendent Hurley was a man who had risen in the Department by the sheer force of hard work. He was an astute and highly successful detective who believed in strict dis-

cipline, long hours and economy with a big "E". He had no strong political connections and his administration was often pressed by the lack of sufficient funds and embarrassed by the pushing of political selections into the personnel of the Department. Once, however, he had a good appropriation and he turned back \$20,000 of it unused--a most unnatural and unusual thing for any Commissioner to do.

Superintendent Egan was a man of absolute integrity and he was highly respected. He was head of the Department from 1903 until the reorganization in 1921. He had no part in the reorganization, but in view of the fact that he was 67 years old and that the only retirement act was the so-called "Johnny Wilson Law" which provided for one-half pay for those 70 years of age who had served 20 years in one department of the State government, it was decided to have him appointed Deputy Superintendent of Weights and Measures at the same salary he had been receiving. He served out the next three years--and a little more--and then took retirement.

The Department continued under the administration of three commissioners until 1927, when the law was so changed as to provide for a single commissioner to be appointed by the Governor, without requiring the approval of either branch of the General Assembly. Under this act, Mr. Hurley was appointed Commissioner and Captain Frank M. Nichols was appointed Superintendent.

By legislative act in 1929, the office of Superintendent was abolished and all of the executive authority was vested in the Commissioner. Superintendent Nichols was commissioned as Major and continued in that office until his date of retirement. Commissioner Hurley's connection with the Department terminated in 1931 when he went on the retirement list. To him credit is due for building up a department under adverse conditions and with a minimum of expense.

In 1931, Colonel Anthony Sunderland, a fine gentleman and many times mayor of his native city of Danbury, was appointed Commissioner and he continued in office until 1939. Under his administration substantial progress was made. The personnel was increased to 175 men, a Bureau of Identification was established, the Weights and Measures Division received outstanding new equipment, a new headquarters in Hartford and a station in Colchester were built and other stations were revamped as needed. Colonel Sunderland, in his capacity as Mayor of Danbury, was ex-officio Chief of

Police of the city and his connection with police departments throughout the State brought about closer relations with local departments and, also, brought about the State Police Department's joining the State Police Association. During Colonel Sunderland's administration the merit system came into effect and the Colonel claimed that this was the best thing that ever happened to him as it took 1,000 politicians off his neck.

Prior to the reorganization in 1921, the Department operated from a single suite of offices in the State Capitol. Immediately after the reorganization, a start was made to establish stations in various parts of the state. During that year stations were opened in Stafford, Ridgefield and Essex. All of these stations were leased and were poor accommodations. From time to time, as the force increased and funds were made available, other stations were established--either in leased or especially built buildings--until, at the present time, there are 11 such stations so located that there is one in each county and two in Fairfield, New London and Litchfield Counties. All of these stations, with the exception of one, are now owned by the State and have been built or rebuilt to conform to departmental requirements.

In 1922 the Administration Office was moved from the Capitol to 165 Capitol Avenue, which is now the site of the State Office Building.

In 1925 the office was moved to the present address, 100 Washington Street, where it occupied the mansion of the late Governor Bulkley. Here it stayed until June, 1939 when, through the cooperation of the W. P. A., the new plant was built on this site. During construction the Administration Office was moved to 555 Asylum Street, Hartford, where one and one-half years were spent. In December, 1937 it returned to the State Capitol for another year. On December 1, 1938 it moved into the present administrative quarters at 100 Washington Street.

The whole character of the work has changed in the last 40 years. At the start complaints could only be received from prosecutors; now anybody can complain and receive attention. The Department has become a general service agency, not only for other state departments, but for all of the people. About 20 kinds of licenses and permits are issued incident to the control of hazards; a fleet of more than 400 vehicles is maintained, several being trucks equipped with portable lighting plants with all the tools and gadgets necessary for handling any catastrophe, boats mounted on

trailers for flood duty, and at the country stations are high closed ambulances that transport the sick and ailing, as well as those injured in accidents. Officers are all trained in first aid and have been called to show their skill in cases ranging from child birth to fatal accidents.

An important activity during the war was the control of the storage, transportation and use of explosives. Thousands of tons of explosives were converted into ammunition and a far greater quantity was transported across the state by state police escorts--all of which without undue incident. The only loss incident to explosives, and a most serious loss, was the untimely death of Lt. Frank A. Starkel while he was engaged in observing a quarry blast in August of 1949.

Those things are in addition to the main work of the Department. Of course, the strongest force is that devoted to highway patrol. However, an excellent detective service is maintained by the so-called "Special Service Division".

Since the reorganization in 1921 close attention has been given to the development and education of individual officers. The first move under the reorganization was to send all of them to school that they might be taught the principles of government as set down in the Constitution, the details of the laws relating to crime and to impress upon them the proper rules of conduct. Since that time schools have been continuing bringing us up to the present State Police Academy where instructions are given, not only by experienced officers of the Department, but by lectures by prominent lawyers, doctors, arms experts, explosive experts, and all manner of talent that can be useful. Several officers have been sent to the F. B. I. school at Washington, others to the Northwestern University and to crime clinics and seminars.

No memorandum relating to the Department would be complete without mention of the Bureau of Identification. It is difficult for any police department to operate successfully without such a unit. Under the administration of Colonel Sunderland in 1935, it was decided to establish an Identification Bureau and to accept such cooperation as the various police departments of the State were willing to render without undue obligation. This bureau has been successful and has proved to be the cornerstone for building a police laboratory of very material importance.

In 1929, I drafted a bill and the Commissioner had it introduced in the General Assem-

bly, which bill provided for the State Bureau of Identification. It did not, however, get by the Judiciary Committee. It was opposed on one side by Hon. George W. Wheeler, Chief Justice, on the grounds that a man would be giving evidence against himself. It was also opposed by local police chiefs who, at that time, were at odds with the Department. In 1935, when the Department was set up, Frank Chameroy was engaged for six months, and he is there yet. In 1941, Commissioner Hickey led the forces, and united, the opposition was defeated and a law was passed covering this matter. To my surprise I found it was the same bill I had drafted in 1929, except for four words. The Bureau has been a tremendous success under the direction of Lieutenant Chameroy.

It is not necessary to enumerate all of the improvements that have been made. It is particularly well known that the Communications Service, with teletype connections with all eastern states, and that the three-way radios to the motor vehicles are the latest to be had.

In 1939, the Governor appointed to the position of Commissioner the present incumbent, Edward J. Hickey, who brought with him a wealth of experience in dealing with crime and all matters relating thereto. For the previous 25 years he had been engaged in investigation, starting as a Pinkerton agent, later with Naval Intelligence Service, and then with the old Department of Justice. In 1921, he joined the State Police and, after being assigned to the Office of State's Attorney of Hartford County for a period, he left the Department and became County Detective and confidential agent of the State's Attorney. He served 18 years in that capacity, creating for himself a national reputation as a successful investigator.

The Police Department cannot stand still. When one becomes static, it is slipping toward the downgrade. It is a pleasure to know, from history and from 40 years of personal contact, that each and every year has made the State Police Department a better organization than it was the year before ... something new has been added: more personnel, better training, more experience, better equipment, better pay, better living conditions and better retirement provisions. Some one or more of these improvements have been added each year, and the Department is still on the upgrade. I am happy to have served more than thirty-two years in the Department and to have taken retirement at the age of 70.

West Hartford, Connecticut
July 9, 1953

Commissioner Edward J. Hickey
Department of State Police
100 Washington Street
Hartford 1, Connecticut

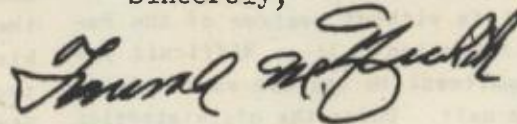
Dear Commissioner Hickey:

Having spent twenty-eight years with the Department of State Police because of which the Department and its activities are obviously baked into the fabric of my blood, and realizing that you are about to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of the State Police Department impelled me to sit down to write to you concerning the Department that I knew so well.

I have watched your Department since my retirement and know of its growth, not alone in size but in accomplishment, and I am proud of its achievement. Under your guidance the Department has grown in stature scientifically and otherwise, and the people of this commonwealth have much to be proud of, not only for the protection which is afforded but because of the position which the State Police Department in Connecticut occupies countrywise.

May I wish you continued good success with the further hope that you have continued good health and that the Department may ever grow stronger under your careful guidance for many years to come.

Sincerely,



338 North Quaker Lane



LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN C. KELLY
CHAIRMAN

T. EMMET CLARIE
HERBERT F. FISHER, JR.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
HARTFORD



Honorable Edward J. Hickey
Commissioner of State Police
State Police Headquarters
Hartford 1, Connecticut

Dear Commissioner Hickey:

I should like to extend my congratulations to the Commissioner, Officers and my former associates on the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Connecticut State Police Department.

I look back on my service with the State Police with pride and satisfaction for being fortunate enough to have been a member of such a fine organization.

I served with the Department for 28 years dating from 1921 to 1949 and when I left in 1949 to accept the appointment as Chairman of the Liquor Control Commission I felt as though I were leaving home.

My varied experiences while serving in the State Police were most interesting as I always enjoyed the challenge involved in criminal investigations.

During my years of service and since leaving the Department I have followed its progress with a great sense of pride knowing that it is one of the most esteemed organizations of its kind in the country.

My very best wishes to the Commissioner and entire personnel on the Golden Jubilee of the Connecticut State Police.

Sincerely,

July 6, 1953.

John C. Kelly, Chairman
LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

JCK:BD'A

Woodbury Bank Robbery Will Long Be Remembered

Featured Perseverance And Heroic Effort By Personnel

Throughout the years the Connecticut State Police Department has been active in a number of criminal investigations which won plaudits from the public. Many cases have been entered in the ledgers at Headquarters which pointed up the clever detective work, perseverance, courage or exemplary conduct of state policemen as individuals or as teams, but one case which involved more men than any other in the past decade and which ended in story book manner was the Woodbury Savings Bank Robbery which occurred June 9, 1950.

At 1:10 P.M. on that date, two gunmen walked into the bank at Woodbury and held employees at bay with pointed guns while they took \$11,600 from the bank drawers. The two gunmen made their escape in a car which they had parked outside the bank.

Within ten minutes, a state wide radio alarm alerting the State Police went into operation. Ten minutes after that alarm was sent, the bandits, fleeing in a 1940 Plymouth Sedan, attempted to run through a blockade post on Route 6 at the Sandy Hook Fridge in Southbury. Officer George Bunnell, Ridgefield Barracks, receiving the radio alarm in Sandy Hook while traveling with Superior Court Judge Thomas J. Molloy, rushed to the cutoff and taking his post blocked off the flight of the fleeing bandits and forced them to turn into a side road near the bridge.

Leaving Judge Molloy at the bridge to direct other State Police cars, Bunnell pursued the speeding car which bore cardboard plates representing New Jersey registration.

Trapped, the bandits went a short distance up the dirt road and then abandoned their car and the food and clothing it contained. They dashed into the woods at about the same time Bunnell came upon the scene of their abandoned car. Beyond the range of Bunnell's ".38", the pair succeeded in evading immediate capture and took refuge in the woods.

State Policemen were drawn from stations throughout the state to participate in the hunt for the fugitive bandit pair. A field office was set up at the scene and highranking officers directed operations from a mobile station. The department threw a 24-hour net

of men and machines around the area of several square miles and watched like a terrier at a rat hole.

Efforts to follow the men with dogs did not succeed and a long search of the woods by men on foot failed to dislodge the bandits, but the search and vigilance continued. Finally, on June 15, at 9:30 p.m., hunger and fear forced the bandits from the woods. They came out in the South Britain area where they forced a man and wife at gunpoint to relinquish the use of their family car. Then the pair attempted to get out of the area through the tight blockade.

Information about the theft of the car was phoned to the State Police by the family which had been held up and the cars engaged in the blockade were immediately given information about this theft over the radio system. Officers John G. Swicklas and Alden Thompson, patrolling Route 172, joined in the chase and relayed via 3-way-radio the location of the stolen car which had been observed on the highway. Officers Leo Dymkoski and William Wallace drew close to the stolen car and after an exchange of shots succeeded in forcing the car off the road and effecting the surrender of the wanted pair. Fred Rothermel, 51, and his brother, Arthur, 47, on parole from State Prison in New York, were captured; Fred was wounded twice. Officer Dymkoski was slightly injured by flying glass chipped off the windshield of his car by bullets passing through.

The bandits were captured within 10 miles of the scene of the robbery and within 6 miles of where Bunnell interrupted their flight about a week before. Nearly all of the money was recovered. Eight thousand dollars was recovered from the Rothermel brothers and the remainder was found in the woods where it dropped from their pockets as they fled.

The department was subject to a lot of "ribbing" for maintaining the cordon of men around the woods for nearly a week. Capt. George Remer, commanding Station I at that time, never faltered nor did the men assigned to the job.

Few were aware that while the hunt was on in Southbury, the abandoned car was being

SPECTACULAR CHASE ENDS IN CAPTURE OF WOODBURY BANK ROBBERS



"You were lucky to get out of that alive," said State Police Major Leo F. Carroll of Ridgefield (center) to Officers Leo Dymkoski (left) and William Wallace (right) as they inspected the bullet-shattered windshield of the police car Dymkoski was driving when he and Wallace overtook and captured the Woodbury bank bandits. ---Danbury News-Times photo (McAllister)

thoroughly traced by Special Service. Det. Sgt. Frank Bowes, with Det. Thomas Leonard, journeyed to Stamford and New York City checking this angle. The car was identified within two hours after the search for the men began. Investigation produced a half dozen witnesses capable of identifying the occupants by sight.

Lieut. Frank Chameroy, C.S.B.I., worked tirelessly through the night of June 9 and successfully located latent prints on objects in the car as well as laundry marks which were instrumental in obtaining the identity and address of one of the bandits.

Adam Yulch, (deceased) of Nassau County, called us Sunday morning, June 11, with the laundry's address and Sunday noon brought the news that the ace of New York's detective force, Frankie Phillips, had determined we were searching for the Rothermel brothers. Bill Cashin, New York State Bureau of Identification, confirmed the news.

C.S.P. officers went to New Jersey, New York City and various Connecticut communities tracking down various leads.

Twenty-eight hours before the arrests were made, bench warrants were obtained in Litchfield County Superior Court.

After a trial in Litchfield County, during which the brothers entered a guilty plea to the robbery, they were each sentenced to State Prison for not less than 12 nor more than 15 years.

The emergency planning, the in-service training as to the use of firearms, the radio communications service, blockade system, the physical training of the personnel, the courage and fearlessness of the pursuing officers and the vigilance of the entire C.S.P. behind the scenes all contributed materially to the solution of 1950's great bank robbery.

We are mindful of the outstanding services rendered by Officer George Bunnell in arriving at Sandy Hook in time to spot the fleeing bandits and upset their getaway plans and of the courage of Officers Dymkoski and Wallace who responded to duty unflinchingly and with stout hearts and steady aim upheld the traditions of C.S.P.

Officers who received departmental citations for their major participation in the case were: Officers Dymkoski, Wallace, Bunnell, Steele, Jasonis, Thompson, Swicklas, Lieut. George Remer and Dispatcher Van Buren Dayhoff.

**STATE POLICE
IN
RIDGEFIELD AND WESTPORT**

BY
MAJOR LEO F. CARROLL



As the cities and towns in Fairfield County grew, crimes increased. The old and dusty files of the Superior Court in Bridgeport, our County seat, reflect far better than I can portray the early and successful efforts of those men who were first to represent the Connecticut State Police Department in society's war on crime in the Fairfield County area. Those men, few in number but strong of heart, traveled on foot, by train or trolley, and sometimes by horse and buggy. The chief concern of those early State Policemen was to investigate complaints from the Governor, State's Attorneys, Coroners, and the legally appointed prosecuting officers of the State; and, while the growth of the Department for a number of years was slow, it must be claimed that by steady, honest and conscientious work the State Policemen established themselves in the confidence of the courts and the people.

Fairfield County first felt the influence of the State Police Department back in 1905 when Frank Virelli, the father of our Identification Bureau technician, Frank Virelli, Jr. joined the State Police as its first Fairfield County representative operating from his home on Tunxis Hill in Fairfield. The writer, whose early days were spent on a farm in Bethel, remembers well from the time he first began to read the local papers seeing the name Frank Virelli associated with the investigation of major crimes in the Fairfield County area; and it can be said, in all candor, that Frank Virelli was the very heart beat of the State Police Department in its early days in

Southwestern Connecticut.

Time will not permit any reference to the many serious crimes that were successfully investigated by Virelli and successfully prosecuted by his close friend and confidante, The Honorable Homer S. Cummings, who for many years was State's Attorney for Fairfield County and later Attorney General of the United States. Many present members of the State Police recall the stately Homer Cummings being present at the dinner given in Frank Virelli's honor. Mr. Cummings at that time traced the history of the Connecticut State Police and the history of Lieutenant Frank Virelli and, in closing, he referred to Virelli as "One who gave fully of his loyalty, his love and his zeal to the Connecticut State Police," for the first "unit" of the State Police Department in Fairfield County was established in the living room of the Virelli home and that home served as a meeting place for those early State Policemen, including Bob Hurley, Frank Nichols, Tom Mitchell, Phil Flynn, Rowe Wheeler, Art Pinnell, Bob Bridgeman, Bill Jackson, Walter Stiles, and the Superintendent, Thomas F. Egan.

During the latter portion of 1921 the State Police Department came under the control of three Commissioners who caused to be located, at the Bouton Place on West Lane, Ridgefield, the first State Police Barracks for Fairfield County. Willard E. Bushy became the Commanding Officer. The following year, John C. Kelly succeeded Lieutenant Bushy as the Commanding Officer. It was five years later that the

barracks was moved from the Bouton home to its present location on East Ridge. The present barracks at Ridgefield was the former residence of Governor George Lounsbury, and it continues to serve as a home for the State Policemen assigned to protect the citizenry of northern Fairfield County. Many of the present members of the Department remember this official home where they ate, slept, studied and worked, thereby gaining their first - and lasting - impressions of the life of a State Policeman.

Some few years after the Ridgefield barracks was established, a second unit was opened at Westport (December, 1924) in the old Westport Bank and Trust Company building on the north side of West State Street on the west bank of the Saugatuck River. Walter Lenihan, now deceased, was its first Commanding Officer. Lenihan, a slender built, "spunky" lad worked fearlessly and courageously to support the traditions of the Connecticut State Police Force. His bold capture of Frankie Daly (October, 1925), the Mt. Vernon bandit known as "The Street Car Bandit", who found asylum for a short time in Westport after murdering a messenger at Mt. Vernon, was one of the many outstanding cases directed by the first Commanding Officer of our Westport Station. Daly was subsequently convicted, and paid with his life in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison.

Some of the men associated with Walter Lenihan in the early days at Westport were: Salvatore "Turk" Fratino (now of the Westport Police), Louis Cuneo, Chester Fanning, Henry Albright, Eddie Mugavero (now Chief Eddie Mugavero of the Darien Police), Claude "Doc" Francis, Bill Silk (now Commissioner of Public Works at Norwalk), Bernie Scully, Charles Mygatt (later of the National Board of Fire Underwriters), Tom Henry, Hanford Bigelow (now Chairman of the Republican party at Bridgeport), Earl Morin (now in retirement), Charlie Quigley, Eugene Burns (later a Fairfield policeman), Steve Stanton, Bill Tripp, Sgt. Bill Visokay (Security officer at the Bridgeport Brass Co.), "Buck" Streaman, "Cliff" Gorgas (now of the Electric Boat Company), Robert MacKesson, "Mac", (now of the West Hartford Police. No reference to the State Police unit at Westport should be noted without recalling the hours and days of friendly counsel and guidance of Attorney Harry Sherwood (now a practicing attorney at Westport) originally the Grand Juror and later the Prosecuting Attorney of the Town Court of the Westport jurisdiction.

It was November 28, 1929 that the present barracks at Westport was opened by the writer, who remained in command until June, 1931. The writer was succeeded at the Westport barracks by Irving T. Schubert (now in retirement), Willard Bushy, Henry Palau, George Remer, Victor Clarke, Louis Marchese and Philip Schwartz.

Continuing with the "roll call", we are thinking of Jack Marsh, Ed "Perch" Keating, Jack Palmer ("Calico Jack"), Louis Baker, Adam Beaudry, John Burke, Eddie Christian, John Curran, Tom Deeley, George Driensky, John R. Ehlert, Elton Nolan, Michael Feeley, Edmund Flanagan, Louis Jackman, "Cliff" Lyon, Walter Mayo, George Mitchell, "Pat" Quilter, George Silvia, Jonas Soltis, Bill Towne, Harold Washburn and many more whose names escape me now but whose memory returns so very often.

To our former comrades who are in other fields we extend greetings and may their shadows never dim; to those now having their long sleep we say "Requiem aeternam dona eis Domino", "Give eternal rest to them, Oh Lord." As their lives and our lives and labor have changed, so also has the complexion of our work, for old roads have become ribbons of cement, mature criminals plotting and planning their crimes have been succeeded by impetuous and ruthless youths who seem ready for anything, no conscience to hold them back, no interest in parents at home and no fear in their hearts.

Today, more than fifty State Policemen are on duty or available throughout every hour of the day and night in Fairfield County, carrying on in society's name the war begun by Lt. Frank Virelli nearly fifty years ago--the war against crime and criminals. No stones are left unturned, no clue allowed to slip until the way of justice is made clear.

Our Department has always attracted men of initiative, men of courage who are determined to serve the State of Connecticut honestly and faithfully and if need be, lay down their lives as Officer Morse did rather than swerve from the path of duty.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Prior to joining the force Major Carroll was a Motor Vehicle Inspector.

On July 21, 1921 he joined the department. He was appointed Temporary Sergeant August 21, 1927; promoted to Lieutenant December 1, 1929; District Inspector December 1, 1941; Captain October 5, 1942; Captain, Special Service Division, January 16, 1946; Acting Major September 9, 1949; and Major February 16, 1951.

CONNECTICUT



To the men who have gone before:

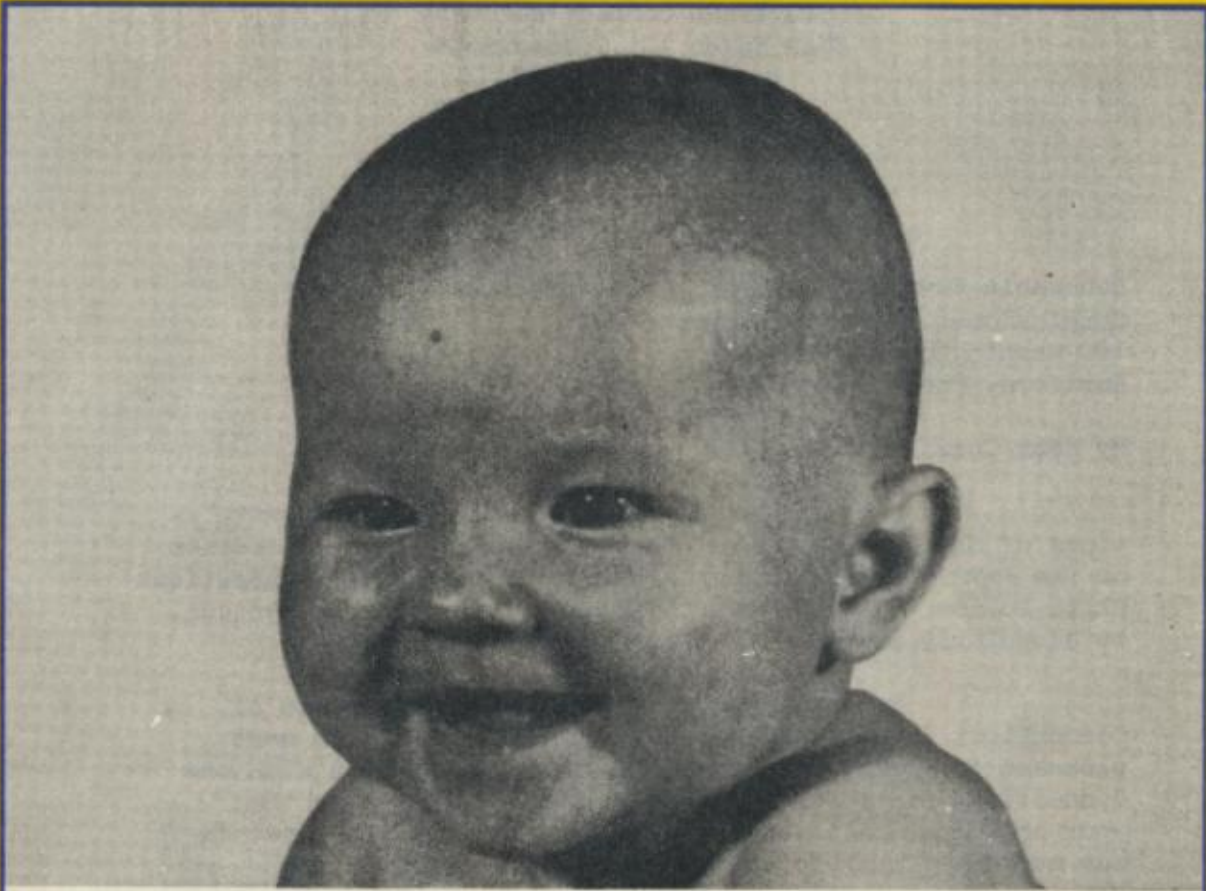
OUR DEPARTMENT IS 50 YEARS OLD NOW. IT'S A GOOD TIME TO STOP FOR A MOMENT TO THINK QUIETLY ABOUT THOSE MEN WHO HAVE WORN THE UNIFORM BEFORE US, THOSE MEN WHO THROUGH THEIR DEVOTION TO DUTY HAVE BUILT THE DEPARTMENT TO WHERE IT NOW STANDS, HIGH IN PUBLIC ESTIMATION AND IN OUR TRUST.

AND THINKING ABOUT THOSE MEN WE FEEL THEIR PRESENCE STILL IN THE BARRACKS WHERE THEY SPENT SO MANY YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT. AND WE SEE THEM STILL ON THE ROADS AND IN THE MINDS OF THOSE THEY SERVED. WE REMEMBER TOO THAT MANY OF THEM GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE AND PRAY THAT IF THE TIME COMES WHEN WE MUST ACT IN DANGER THAT WE WILL HAVE THE SAME COURAGE THEY DID.

WE ARE GRATEFUL TO THOSE MEN, BOTH BECAUSE THEY SHOWED US THE WAY AND BECAUSE IT IS THROUGH THEIR EXPERIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE THAT THE HONOR OF THE DEPARTMENT IS AS BRIGHT AS IT IS TODAY ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY.

1903

STATE POLICE



To the men who are yet to come:

THE CONNECTICUT STATE POLICEMEN OF THE FUTURE ARE CHILDREN NOW, LAUGHING IN SANDLOTS AND PLAYPENS. SOME OF THEM ARE OUR OWN SONS AND DAUGHTERS. SOON THEY WILL BE STARTING SCHOOL, THEN MANY OF THEM WILL GO ON TO COLLEGE BEFORE THEY BECOME MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

TO THEM WE WILL SOME DAY TURN OVER OUR BARRACKS, OUR EQUIPMENT, RECORDS AND KNOW-HOW. AND THEN TOO WE WILL HAND THEM THE TRADITION OF THESE FIRST 50 YEARS. THEY WILL BE APPOINTED TO GIVE TO THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE THE KIND OF POLICE SERVICE WE HAVE STRIVEN TO GIVE, AND AS SCIENCE MOVES FORWARD WITH MAN'S UNDERSTANDING OF MAN, THEY WILL COME TO GIVE FINER SERVICE TO MEET A FINER STANDARD OF LIVING.

IT IS OUR GREATEST RESPONSIBILITY THEN TO SELECT THE FINEST OF THESE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TO ENTRUST OUR DEPARTMENT TO, MEN AND WOMEN WHO WILL BE THE BEST FITTED FOR THESE VARIOUS AND FREQUENTLY DIFFICULT TASKS.

1953

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

510 Trust Company Building
New Haven 10, Connecticut
July 3rd, 1953

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

My dear Commissioner:

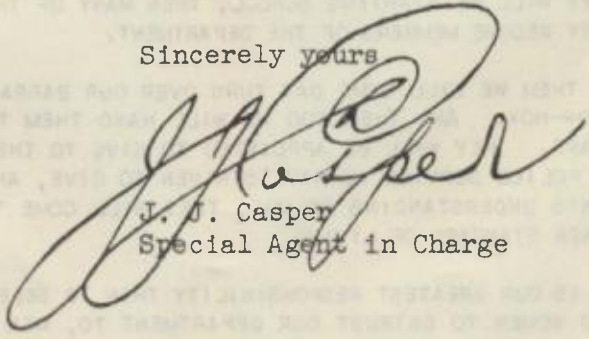
May I offer the sincere and hearty congratulations of the FBI to you and the members of your organization on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Connecticut State Police. I know that the Connecticut State Police can be singularly proud of its fine record of achievement.

During my short assignment in the State of Connecticut I should like to state that it has been most pleasant for me to have such excellent cooperation with the Connecticut State Police, and to have the knowledge that your organization is always ready and willing to assist in our mutual efforts to combat crime.

May we hope that your excellent record in the past fifty years will only serve as a challenge for greater things in the future.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards,
I remain,

Sincerely yours


J. J. Casper
Special Agent in Charge



STATE POLICE IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE H. REMER

The Connecticut State Police served the people of Litchfield County from 1903 to 1922 from Headquarters at Hartford. Trains and horse-drawn vehicles were the method of transportation. From 1922 to date the department has had State Policemen in the County on permanent assignment. The first semblance of a barracks was started in late 1922 when an office was rented in the home of Officer Frederick Preston at the foot of Smith Hill in Salisbury. In early 1923 Officer Preston moved to Daisy Hill, North Canaan, and so the office moved to the Village of Canaan. This office was designated as Substation 3. In 1923 there were four officers assigned to the County.

On March 22, 1924 Superintendent Hurley assigned Officer Fred W. Brandt from Hartford to Canaan, where a barracks was established in the Canfield Building on Main Street, Canaan. Here a business office, report room and bedroom was established, with Officer Brandt designated as officer-in-charge, Substation 3. The following men were assigned to Litchfield County between 1921 and 1924: Poland G. Ailing, later County Detective in the District of Waterbury; Thomas Lahey, deceased; Theodore Woodin, who later became First Selectman of Kent; Donald Geddes, son of former High Sheriff of New Haven County; and later in the twenties, Kenneth Ringrose, now Commissioner of Aviation; Hugh E. Meade, now Chief of Police at Torrington; Thomas E. Rose, now Chief Game Warden of the State Board of Fisheries and Game; Stephen A. Stanton, now deceased; Leonard Watson, killed in the state service in a motor vehicle accident.

In 1926 the Canaan Barracks moved from the Canfield Block to a house on Main Street, where it remained until October 2, 1941, when a new barracks was built on Route 7, near the Massachusetts state line.

Our organization has served with the following State's Attorneys: Donald T. Warner, who held office from 1896 to 1917; Walter Holcomb 1917 to 1933; William H. Blodgett 1933 to 1942; J. Howard Roberts 1942 to 1947; Lester W. Schaefer April, 1947 to June, 1947; and H. Roger Jones 1947 to 1953; and will now serve with the new appointee, Thomas F. Wall, appointed State's Attorney as of July, 1953.

The Department also worked with the following prosecutors of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas: Attorney J. Howard Roberts, H. Roger Jones, J. Clinton Roraback, Lester W. Schaefer, and Jonathan Ells.

The State Police Department has investigated and presented cases before the following coroners of Litchfield County: Attorney Samuel Herman, Lester W. Schaefer, Jonathan Ells, Robert Wall, and the newly appointed coroner,

Attorney John Casale.

The high sheriffs and sheriffs' deputies have all cooperated with the Department and likewise received the cooperation of the State Police. The high sheriffs of the county have been Edward Nellis, Frank Turkington, Sutherland Beckwith, Ernest Novey and Harry Morse.

The first county detective in the county was Anthony Tomanio of Norwich. Officer Tomanio joined the State Police Department in May, 1918. On December 21, 1922, he resigned from the Department to be appointed County Detective by State's Attorney Holcomb. He remained in this position until 1929 when the State Police took over the County Detectives' duties. State Police officers were assigned to the State's Attorney's office and to the office of the prosecutor of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas until November, 1946. At that time, State's Attorney J. Howard Roberts appointed State Police Officer Edwin Pequignot as County Detective. Pequignot held the position until his death in June, 1953.

The Canaan Barracks served the people of all Litchfield County until 1930, when a barracks was established at Beacon Falls. At that time some of the towns in the southern section of Litchfield County were assigned to the jurisdiction of the Beacon Falls Barracks.

In the Late thirties, the White Foundation, located in the Town of Litchfield, granted to the State of Connecticut, a parcel of land located on Route 25 in the Harris Plains Section for the erection of a new State Police Barracks in that town because of the increase in traffic and other investigations. This barracks was opened December 1, 1941, under the command of Lieut. George H. Remer. With the opening of hostilities on December 7, 1941, the beginning of World War II, the following men were assigned on December 9, 1941: Sgt. H. Theodore Strand, and Officers William Menser, Donald Frost, William Casey, Norman Davis and Timothy Foley.

Litchfield County today has two State Police Barracks, Station B at Canaan, under the command of Sgt. Lawrence Beizer, has a total of 12 men; and Station L at Litchfield, under the command of Lieut. William T. Casey, has 13 men. A resident state policeman living at New Hartford divides his services between New Hartford in Litchfield County, and Canton in Hartford County.

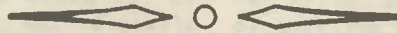
Thus the State Police in 50 years of service in Litchfield County started with one state policeman, called when needed, then changed to a man stationed in the county, and finally as today, has two stations and a total of 25 men. This growth of personnel will keep pace with the increasing population and increased highway and police services.

Special Service Division

BY

CAPTAIN LEO J. MULCAHY

"It shall be the duty of the Special Service Division to detect and apprehend criminals, preserve evidence, and assist in all prosecutions as directed by the Commissioner."



For several years prior to 1939 the need of a Special Service Division (specially trained detectives) was in demand in many towns lacking organized police forces. Many places had outstanding constables who frequently called upon the State Police for assistance and good results were accomplished.

In several counties, Hartford, New London and Windham especially, former state policemen were appointed County Detectives by the State's Attorneys. These detectives instigated many investigations of major crimes. Their accomplishments attracted public and official attention and with the appointment of County Detective Hickey as State Police Commissioner a special service unit was created at the Groton Barracks, September, 1939.

On January 1, 1940, First Lieutenant John C. Kelly was transferred from the field and put in charge of this division at headquarters and at Groton. Upon assuming command his added duties included preparing bound over and appealed cases for State prosecutors, and supervision of personnel engaged on special

assignments investigating liquor, vice and gaming violations. With the pre-war activities and during World War II Lieutenant Kelly took an active part in directing investigations of subversive complaints and matters reported about aliens.

This agency is carrying on the work started by Lieutenant Kelly (later promoted to Captain and Major). Major Carroll succeeded Captain Kelly from 1946 to 1949. On October 1, 1949, as Captain, your contributor succeeded the Major.

With the assigned personnel every effort is being made to uphold the good work. Many of the assigned officers have had special training through F. B. I. courses, courses at the State Police Seminar in Homicide Investigation at Harvard University, and various in-service training courses.

There is not an active, aggressive member of the department who is not striving to become a member of this division, and this is not only because of the type of work it engages in, but also its high morale and efficiency.

Policewomen

By State Policewomen Evelyn Briggs and Dorothy Scoville

In 1942, the first war year when juvenile delinquency and crimes involving morals took a sudden upsurge, the Connecticut State Police--like so many other organizations during those days of the manpower shortage--opened the door to women on its force.

The State Legislature authorized the appointment of two women and on November 1, 1942 Mrs. Kathryn Haggerty and Mrs. Evelyn Briggs were sworn in as regular state police officers.

In the next session of the State Legislature, at the request of Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, ten additional policewomen were authorized.

On February 1, 1944, Mrs. Dorothy Scoville, Mrs. Mildred Taylor, Mrs. Martha Nelson, Mrs. Susan Kenyon, Miss Ellen Dunn, Mrs. Mary Dailey and Miss Ruth Ashley were added to the force.

On February 26, 1945, a second class of policewomen were graduated from the Connecticut State Police Academy and Mrs. Lois Miller, Miss Margaret Jacobson, Mrs. Harriet Simmons Kidney, Miss Ruth Wilcox and Miss Theresa Petrini joined the ranks.

On September 16, 1946, Miss Mary Doyle was sworn in and two months later on November 4, 1946, Miss Lucy Boland and Miss Harriet Malone, members of the first co-ed class of recruits, were assigned. Each of these young ladies had served as nurses with the Armed Forces during World War II.

Since then only four women have been added as replacements: Mrs. Virginia Butler on April 1, 1949; Miss Nancy Williams on September 17, 1951; and on March 3, 1952, Mrs. Ruth Gill Mathies and Mrs. Marjorie Urquhart Cappel. Mrs. Cappel is following in the footsteps of her father, Capt. Ross Urquhart, retired head of the Fire Marshal's Division.

At the present time the following are working from barracks throughout the State:

Kathryn Haggerty	Westbrook
Susan Kenyon	Danielson
Margaret Jacobson	Stafford Springs
Lois Miller	Colchester
Ruth Wilcox	Bethany
Theresa Petrini	Westport
Lucy Boland	Ridgefield
Virginia Butler	Canaan and Litchfield
Nancy Williams	Groton
Marjorie Cappel	Hartford
Dorothy Scoville	Headquarters
Evelyn Briggs	Headquarters

Of this group four are nurses, four former school teachers, three former social workers and one a former doctor's assistant.

With the exception of Mrs. Haggerty and Mrs. Briggs who attended a training school conducted by the New York City Police Dept., the policewomen have all received a three-month training course at the State Police Academy at Bethany. They were given the same courses required of the male members of the force with the exception of motor vehicle accident investigation.

Each policewoman has been fully trained in the use of firearms and is a member of the New England Police Revolver League. In addition a group has been selected for the past three years to shoot in competitive revolver matches at Wakefield, Mass.

They are also trained in photography and fingerprinting and are all licensed radio operators. Mrs. Haggerty, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Scoville and Miss Boland have also attended the Harvard School of Legal Medicine.

Although most of the investigative work done by the policewomen has been on cases where women or children were involved, they have also assisted on many major investigations including murder, arson, forgery and robbery. They have reported for duty and been assigned in cases of emergency including the circus fire, strikes and severe storms.

Central And Southeastern Connecticut Barracks

BY

CAPTAIN CARROLL E. SHAW

FIRST TRAINING SCHOOL HELD AT BOXWOOD MANOR



Boxwood Manor, Old Lyme's stylish summer hotel, in the fall of 1921 was used, in part, for the department's first training school. The class was comprised of recruits, a few law enforcement officers taken from the Motor Vehicle Department, a former Hartford policeman, and a former Federal agent. Many of this number served the department for a long period of time. The list of "Boxwood" students follows:

Alling, Koland G.
Baker, Louis F.
Brennan, William
Budde, Anthony
Bushy, Willard E.
Carroll, Leo F.

Chapman, Donald C.
Cleaveland, Herbert W.
Cone, Arthur
Eagan, John F.
Fitzsimmons, Dwight L.
Flynn, Philip W.

Gorgas, Clifford N.
Hanson, Frederick
Harman, Russell I.
Hibbard, Frederick
Hickey, Edward J.
Highrain, John B.
Hurley, William V.
Keith, Merrill R.
Kelly, John C.
Leahy, Thomas E.
Lenzi, Gene S.
Lynehan, Walter A.

Manion, Anthony F.
Marsh, John F.
Metcalf, Samuel T.
Fawloski, Theodore
Pilon, Philip T.
Preston, Frederick L.
Reed, Thomas E.
Shea, Winfield F.
Smith, Michael E.
Sterling, Merriss P.
Tomonio, Anthony
Williams, Arthur W.
Young, Elmer M.

With the termination of training the first field station was established in the Westbrook area on Route 80 in Centerbrook with

a complement of 10 officers including the Station Commander, Officer Merriss R. Sterling. Much of the Department's early history was written into the records by the men of the Centerbrook Barracks and the Westbrook Barracks which took its place as area headquarters on August 17, 1929. From dusty files in the attic are re-created, for reflection and for passing on to the rookies, unexpurgated stories--both historical and legendary--with flourishes, of course, of exciting chases over land and sea of rum runners and gangsters of the prohibition era who landed their contraband cargos on the nearby shores.

Activity at the Westbrook Barracks continues at a rapid pace. There is currently a complement of 20 including the Commanding Officer Lt. Francis Mangan, two sergeants and one policewoman and, like all the other barracks, there is no oversupply of manpower. The barracks is responsible for the patrol of heavily travelled Route U.S. 1, a winding, single road from New Haven to Old Lyme, and is depended upon by the citizens for immediate response to emergencies of all kinds along 50 miles of shoreline on Long Island Sound. In the summer season especially the personnel struggles cheerfully to keep abreast of new "business" occasioned by a tremendous influx of visitors to the shore who, in some cases, increase the population of a town tenfold over night. Effective patrol of the clogged roads leading to the shore from central Connecticut and assistance at frequent boat accidents and mishaps in and along 30 miles of the Connecticut River in addition to the general policing of 17 towns makes Station F an important link in the State Police chain of stations.

The Groton Barracks, Station E, occupies a unique position in that many times a day the conduct, or single act of an individual officer may bring either praise or criticism of the Department far beyond the borders of the state. Included in the jurisdiction of Station E, which runs to the Rhode Island line on the east and to Old Lyme on the west, are the great U. S. Navy Submarine Base and the U. S. Coast Guard Training Station bases. With so many service men stationed here from every state in the nation, a large percentage living with their families in the large Navy housing developments, it is only natural that official contacts, for one reason or another, are quite numerous. Ever mindful of their responsibilities to the Navy, the Department and to the citizens in general, the men at Station E have always acquitted themselves well and stories of their devotion to duty as exemplified in

the Department's code of honor are recited daily in all parts of America and in the remote corners of the world. Liaison with the Navy and Coast Guard has always been very close. A large part of the credit for the present high level relationship must go to Commissioner Hickey and Lt. William Mackenzie, who recently retired as Commanding Officer of Station E.

Succeeding Lieutenant Mackenzie as Commanding Officer is Sergt. James Dygert, a veteran of 24 years of service in the Department. There are 19 men under his command including two sergeants and a policewoman. Under his direction, the men continue to compile fine records of service. Like the Westbrook Barracks, Groton must police many miles of shoreline along the Sound and patrol heavily traveled roads to shore points during the summer; and year-round patrol of heavy U.S. 1 with Providence to New York truck and passenger travel. In addition to all this, of course, is the general policing of 13 towns and assistance from the "Special Service Squad" to the several city police departments on major investigations.

The first State Police Barracks in the Groton area was placed in operation in June of 1923 and was located on Eastern Point Road in Groton, opposite the old iron works. In June of 1930 the barracks was moved to the Spicer homestead, a one-family house, where business was carried on until construction was completed on the present barracks in June of 1932. Change of command has been frequent at Station E and Sergeant Dygert is its thirteenth commanding officer. Preceding him were: Off. Walter Lynehan, Off. Merriss Sterling, Off. Willard Bushy, Sgt. Clifford Gorgas, Lt. Edward J. Streaman, Sgt. Henry Albright, Lt. George Webber, Lt. Arthur W. Whitmarsh, Sgt. Henry Heinhold, Sgt. Irving T. Shubert, Lt. Kenneth W. Stevens, and Lt. William E. Mackenzie.

Prior to the opening of the first barracks in the Groton area, a training school was established in the building there on May 24, 1923 and attendance records show many names familiar to present members of the Department. The roster follows:

Bahr, Walter T.	Ennis, James M., Jr.
Rigelow, Hanford W.	Gardner, George L.
Burns, Eugene R.	Geddes, Donald J.
Comstock, Leonard E.	Gondek, John F.
Cuneo, Louis J.	Guttman, John G.
Davis, John A.	Hardisty, Walter
Donahue, John J.	Heinold, Henry C.

Henry, Thomas J.	Schoffen, Leon A.
Hill, Merran C.	*Schweikert, Frank F.
Hulburt, Harris J.	Skelly, Bartholomew M.
Joseph, Arthur I.	Stephens, Edward J.
Kamenski, Joseph	Stevens, Robert
Keating, Edward P.	Streaman, Edward J.
Kirschner, Willaim J.	Sullivan, Edward J.
Larner, Patrick	Tremp, Dominic C.
Martin, Clarence E.	Urquhart, Ross V.
Meade, Hugh E.	Valentine, Melvin S.
Nielson, William E.	Wood, Walter W.
	Woodin, Theodore P.

*Schweikert, before joining the Department, was employed by the Barnum and Bailey Circus as "strong man" and "ringmaster". Upon graduation from the training school he was assigned a horse and drew a horseback patrol of the Hammonasset State Park in Madison.

Among the graduates of the Groton Training School were several who became quite prominent in the police field. Leonard E. Comstock is now superintendent of the Cheshire Reformatory; Harris J. Hulburt was advanced to Lieutenant and is now Quartermaster at Headquarters; Hugh E. Meade is now Chief of Police of Torrington; Dominic C. Tremp was for many years an ace detective in the Torrington Police Department, Ross V. Urquhart was advanced to Captain and until his recent retirement was assigned to Headquarters; George L. Gardner is now Chief of Police of Danielson and Henry C. Heinold advanced to Lieutenant, is now retired.

Early in 1938 construction was started on a new barracks in the town of Colchester, County of New London. It was designed to take some of the pressure off the Westbrook, Hartford, Groton and Stafford Springs barracks whose patrols in those days--before radio--were extended far beyond safe limits in the event of an emergency. Long before the barracks was completed, Sgt. Roy B. Pettengill worked out of one room in which was his office and bed, and gave service on a twenty-four hour basis. On December 7, 1938 the barracks was officially opened at Station K with police jurisdiction over 15 towns in the counties of New London, Windham, Middlesex, Hartford and Tolland. Sergeant Pettengill was made commanding officer in charge of an officer personnel of 10 men. They were: Off. Russell Olson, now acting sergeant of Station H; Off. Edward Matus, now a County Detective of Hartford County; Off. Daniel B. McKenzie, recently retired; Thomas Dumas, now at Station I; Frank Begley, now a Colonel on the staff of the United Nations Security Force and a member of

the official party when Count Folke Bernadotte was assassinated while attempting the mediation of a dispute between the Arabs and the Jews; Off. Robert Ray, who remained in the Army after the war and is now a Major in the U. S. Army Intelligence; Off. Gerald O'Connell, now assistant director of the Northwestern Traffic Institute; Off. Fred Feegel, now an inspector with the Connecticut Motor Vehicle Department; Off. Harry Taylor now commanding officer of Station C, Stafford Springs; and Joseph Saksa, resigned.

Records show that the first official investigation in the new barracks was made on December 8, 1938 under case number 1-KR. It was on a complaint of theft of lumber from a local wood-chopper, assigned to Officers Dumas and Matus and closed out the same day as unfounded. On December 12, 1938, investigation was started on the finding of a human skull in the town of East Haddam, perforated with bullet holes. From the very first day that Station K opened its doors, the barracks has been a beehive of activity. Doing business in five counties, with five coroners, five State's Attorneys, five Superior Courts, five County Jails, five High Sheriffs and other county officers keeps the tempo at a high pitch the year around. The accident frequency in Station K territory is very high possibly because of the prevalence of many high-crowned, black-top roads in the territory, and rare is the officer who doesn't become an expert in accident investigation after a few months at Colchester. The jurisdiction of the barracks now extends westward to the East Hartford line and concentrated patrols are required in order to handle the heavy traffic to and from the huge aircraft factories. Policing a large section of important Route 6A, which handles much of the New York-Providence traffic, is also a responsibility of Station K, as are the hundreds of summer camps catering to vacationists from Metropolitan New York. Accidents and emergencies in and along the 20 miles of Connecticut River in the territory of the station make for additional opportunities to serve the public.

The Department is proud of its men and women serving in the Groton, Westbrook, and Colchester barracks areas. Their record of conspicuous service to the public and diversified experiences in all phases of police science, accumulating daily as they go about their routine duties, mark them as men and women of real ability and fitness and well-qualified to step into future positions of top authority in the Connecticut State Police Department--the nation's first.

Beacon Falls And Bethany Stations

BY

CAPTAIN VICTOR J. CLARKE

The highway system of Connecticut may be likened to a wheel with Hartford the hub and the roads, like spokes, branching out in all directions. There is, however, another or secondary hub at New Haven.

After the State Police Department was re-organized in 1921, barracks were established in strategic towns near our borders. Headquarters and Station "H" were at the hub, in Hartford, but the New Haven area was served by only two or three State policemen, working out of their homes, examining motor vehicle operators, investigating crimes and patrolling the roads. A large area was without adequate coverage.

In 1929, to supply this need, the State bought the old Beacon Falls Hotel and after some modifications, it was opened as Station "I" on January 1, 1930 under the command of Lieut. Henry Albright. His personnel consisted of Sgt. William Schatzman, Officers Gene Lenzi, William Murphy, Harold Richter, Clarence Hoxie and Maurice Purtell. The area embraced 26 towns in four counties from New Haven to Plymouth, Shelton to Wallingford, and Southbury to Wolcott.

The heaviest traffic in the state rolled over the old Boston Post Road then as now known as Route #1. Illicit liquor, stills, gambling and all types of crime flourished.

As the depression years of the 1930's ran on the work load increased. Many of the men originally assigned dropped out or were transferred. Of the replacements many names remain active in the ranks. In addition to Captain Schatzman there are Captains Mulcahy and Clarke; Lieutenants Mayo and Schwartz; Sergeants Nelson, Rome, O'Brien, Ritchie and many others.

The barracks at Beacon Falls though central to the territory it served, was located on the banks of the beautiful but odoriferous Naugatuck River, next to the heavily travelled Route #8, with its rumbling truck traffic belching clouds of exhaust gases, and across the street from an old unused canal, with its smell of stagnant waters, making conditions far from ideal. In the summer the breeze would waft the stench of the Naugatuck Chemical Company down the valley. In the winter the wind blew through the walls, sometimes leaving small drifts of snow on the floors.

In the late 30's the P.W.A. designed and built the Bethany barracks at its present site. Of concrete and brick, it is located on one of the highest spots in the territory, next to the Bethany Airport. Opened on August 1, 1941, it is centrally located for the rural

area it serves and only six miles from the Wilbur Cross Parkway. In December of the same year the State Police Academy, located on an adjoining plot, was commissioned.

July, 1930 saw the command pass to Lieut. William L. Schatzman until November, 1941, when he became a Field Inspector and later Captain. He was followed by Lieutenants Michael Smith, Gene Lenzi, Victor Clarke, George Remer, Philip Schwartz, Sergeants Anton Nelson and William Menser.

In the early days, motorcycles were largely used, except during the winter months. It was not at all unusual to be assigned to investigate a suspicious fire and use a cycle for transportation. Even when the weather made it necessary to use the Ford Roadsters, there was little of luxury when riding with the top down or curtains off.

The Boston Post Road had a tremendous volume of truck traffic, even in those days, and many the load of contraband liquor or beer was seized in transit. The area had its share of stills and violations of all laws were more than sufficient to keep all the officers busy.

Sam Hoyt was State's Attorney in New Haven for many years until his untimely death in a motor vehicle accident. Those who worked with him will not forget his explosive temperament nor his vigorous prosecution of criminals. He was ably assisted by Ab Ullman, who became State's Attorney upon Mr. Hoyt's passing.

Jim Corrigan was Coroner then as now, and with his secretary, Miss Mildred Legg, officiated in most of our homicides. Deputy Nathan Sachs somehow seemed to catch some of the toughest, one of them being the Orange Sack Murder.

John Monzani was Coroner for many years in Waterbury. He was a good friend of the department and expressed his appreciation of our work on many occasions. He was most impressed, I think, when in Seymour in a fatal accident the majority of witnesses were deaf mutes. His surprise and pleasure knew no bounds when one of our officers proved he could communicate at top speed with these unfortunates.

Lawrence L. Lewis was State's Attorney in Waterbury at that time, whose capable assistant, William B. Fitzgerald, succeeded him in 1939.

Since July, 1939, when Commissioner Hickey took over command of the department, the manpower at Station "I" has been steadily augmented to handle the ever increasing work load, the present personnel consisting of 38 officers and one policewoman.

Fire Marshal Division

By

LIEUT. ADOLPH PASTORE



Shortly after establishment of the State Police Department the 1905 General Assembly named the Commissioner as State Fire Marshal.

In view of the fact that many citizens believe the statutes make the commissioner a "fire fighter" we quote briefly from several sections of the General Statutes:

Sec. 3664. "...the commissioner of state police shall serve as state fire marshal. He may delegate to any member of the state police department such powers as he deems expedient for the proper administration of this chapter."

Sec. 2665. "The state fire marshal shall establish a fire safety code and at any time may amend same. The regulations in said code shall provide for reasonable safety from fire, smoke and panic therefrom, in all buildings except in private dwellings occupied by one or two families, and upon all premises except those used for manufacturing."

Sec. 3680. "The commissioner of state police shall thoroughly investigate the cause, circumstances and origin of all fires to which his attention shall have been called...by reason of which any property has been burned, destroyed or damaged and especially examine and decide as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or was the act of an incendiary."

Other statutes cover cooperation with local fire marshals in fire investigations, receiving reports of local fire marshals, abatement of fire hazards, regulation of fuel oil burners, licensing of persons engaged in electrical work, checking use of chemicals used in removing soot from chimneys and flues, regu-

lations covering flammable liquids, checking hazards in dry cleaning, etc.

Statutes authorize the appointment of a deputy fire marshal. Lieut. Pastore, the present deputy, was appointed Aug. 15, 1946. He succeeded Lieut. Frank Starkel, who was Deputy Fire Marshal at the time he was fatally injured during the performance of his duty. Lieut. Starkel was checking the results of a quarry blast at Newington when he was struck by a falling rock. He died a few hours after the accident.

During the year 1952 the division inspected 670 buildings in the enforcement of the State Fire Safety Code, and checked all hospitals and convalescent homes as well. This division also enforced regulations relative to the storage and transportation of flammable liquids, the storage, transportation and use of explosives, and the conduct of dry cleaning and dyeing establishments.

Reports of 181 suspicious fires were received during the fiscal year. Investigation revealed that 66 of these were of incendiary origin, 26 of which remain under investigation, 11 having been cleared by arrest and/or prosecution. Local fire marshals reported 2,033 fires which caused \$6,036,983.55 damage.

One of the State's greatest advances in fire safety was the compilation of the Fire Safety Code, filed with the Secretary of State on Sept. 23, 1947. This code, on which Capt. Ross V. Urquhart cooperated with Commissioner Hickey in compilation, covers fire safety in places of assembly, hotels, hospitals, and apartment houses.

State Police In Tolland And Windham Counties

By

LIEUT. HARRIS J. HULBURT



One of the leading backers of the 1903 State Police Act was the late Charles Phelps, then State's Attorney for Tolland County. He has, on more than one occasion, told of the satisfaction he received in watching our Department grow and expand, of how when he became State's Attorney he had to hitch his favorite horse Nell to a carriage and go out through the country prior to each Superior Court Session and prepare his own case. The troubles he had during winter storms and in spring mud were frequently recounted. Then he secured help from the early State Police force. He often mentioned one of his outstanding cases, the first murder case handled by the State Police in Tolland County, and of the efficient way the case was solved. I do not recall the names of the officers involved but he gave great credit to this case for keeping our department on the way to success.

In the Legislature of 1905 there was a strenuous effort made to abolish the 1903 State Police setup. While the battle was hot, Frank Sherrie of Somers murdered his boarding mistress by hitting her over the head with a hammer. The Legislature watched developments and awaited police action. This murder was discovered about 2:30 p.m. on the day in question. It took place in one of the Somersville Manufacturing Co. houses near the Mill. One of the mill owners, George Keeney, had one of the first telephones in Somers and he called the state capitol asking for assistance of the state police. The next train out for Springfield via Scitico carried a state policeman who went right to work and quickly got a lead on the suspect and a description from an 8-year-old girl of the man wanted. On this child's description he followed the lead to

the trolley car line recently placed in operation. He went to the Somers cemetery, there located the bloody clothes of the accused, the hammer used and also a scrap of paper in one of the pockets with the name of the accused on it. The officer at once called Hartford and Springfield police. All trolley lines, etc. were covered.

The following morning, which was the day real trouble was expected on the 1903 state police bill in the Legislature, Sherrie stepped off the train at the Hartford Railroad station, was recognized from the officer's description, arrested, and quickly admitted the crime. He was later convicted in Tolland County Superior Court of first degree murder and died on the gallows at Wethersfield. State's Attorney Charles Phelps stated the good work of our officers in this case came at a time when he could use it as an illustration to influence the Legislature in continuing the department. The pending bill, 1905, to abolish the state police force failed passage.

From the start of the State Police in 1903, Tolland County has always looked to them for help on all criminal matters--important and otherwise. When our former commissioner Robert T. Hurley was in the ranks he came to the Crystal Lake section of Tolland County to arrest a horse thief. He walked into a bedroom to make the arrest and by only a fraction of a second did he prevent himself being shot when the accused reached under his pillow and drew a fully loaded revolver. On a later date one of our well-known state police officers, who has passed on, was shot in the leg by a horse thief who he had arrested in a shack out in the woods. The officer learned one lesson: always - always - always search your suspect.

The officer was brought out of the woods on a stretcher. A posse was organized and the thief captured and quickly brought to justice.

The department kept growing and opened its first office in Tolland County in the Fitzpatrick home on West Main Street, Stafford Springs. This office was in the front part of a fine old house and was known as State Police Station #6. It was in charge of Officer Donald Chapman who stayed with our department only a short time. He later died as a result of a motor vehicle accident in East Hartford. He was the only officer assigned to station #6 at the time. He was followed by Elmer Young who stayed with our department a short time and then entered private business in the electrical field. While he was with the department in 1922 the office was moved to the Gary Block at Hay Market Square in the center of town with two additional officers. Here the department had a large office and three bedrooms which was considered an ideal setup. Succeeding Officer Elmer Young, Officer Russell Harman took command and in 1924 the department rented the old Cummings carriage paint shop on Willington Avenue, also in the center of town.

The upper story was used as an office and sleeping quarters. The cars were kept on the lower floor. Part of the time while in the Gary Block and at this station, Officer Raymond Kelsey was second officer in command. He left the department and now heads the Stafford Springs branch of the Hartford Conn. Trust Co. While at this location the barracks became known as the 4-H barracks as it was staffed by Officer Russell I. Harman, commanding; Officer Walter Hardisty, who is now with the Conn. Humane Society; Officer Henry Heinold, now retired; and Officer Harris J. Hulburt, still with the department.

The first office of the state police in Windham County was in the Preston house and they had meals with the Preston family. This old colonial farm home was owned by Charles Tillinghast and as the state police force grew, from two rooms in 1922, they took over the whole house; an addition to this place was made, and a larger garage added. Albert Fields was the first commanding officer. Now retired, he is well known in that section. After leaving our department he held several prominent offices. He was a fellow you had to be careful with and had the most powerful hands of any man I ever met.

One of his understudies, Lt. Elton Nolan, had his dumbbells, weights, etc. and to see him operate with these it looked very simple,

but just try to do it. His regular practice bar bell weighed as I remember 150 lbs. Nolan would raise the bar bell, shove it up in the air and toss it from one hand to the other. I remember on one occasion there were several U. S. Army officers--one a Captain who taught physical education at Camp Devens, watching the Lieutenant. The Captain took hold of the bar bell and got it up all right. We saved him from getting injured, but the bar bell went through the plaster wall when it came down and must have seemed amazing at the time as Lieutenant Nolan was not a big fellow, and the Captain stood over six feet. There were no laughs when we had to pay for the new plaster on the wall.

All of the old officers remember well our old chef, Charles Geer. He, without question, could make the best apple pie that ever came out of the oven and how he could cook a steak. Old Charles has now passed on to where all good chefs go.

Lieutenant Albert Fields was followed in command by Ross Urquhart who later became lieutenant and transferred to Hartford. Upon his retirement he was a captain in the Fire Marshal Division.

Commanding Officer Urquhart was followed in 1941 by Lt. Victor Clarke and it was under his command that the new barracks where we are now located was opened.

Lt. Clarke was followed in command by Lt. Albert Rivers who is the present commanding officer. In the old days there were no set boundaries and the outlying towns were served by whoever was called. Now, with our modern setup, the boundaries are well established. However the best of relations have always existed between Station "C" in Tolland County and Station "D" in Windham County and when trouble arises both stations always function as one without friction.

In the days of old a few days training at the school and the rest in the field were deemed sufficient. There always seemed to be a large quantity of uniforms to hand on. The first thing our old commanding officer wanted to find out when a new officer came to Stafford was could the new man wrestle and could he box. If he could not, he had to learn and this procedure was followed up later by our Inspectors, Fields and Eushy. In fact a man had to be a good man to last in the old days. Resistance is almost unknown today. Many an old dance fight had to be broken up and the bad boys taught a lesson prior to court action.

From the Cummings building at Stafford the

department was moved to the then new Gary building built on the present Buckley Highway. The building was later bought by the State and enlarged. Lieutenant Russell I. Harmon left us at this barracks to go into business for himself. He had a good business started when he died as a result of getting caught in the power belt in his lumber finishing plant. The next station commander was Lt. Harris J. Hulburt, who is still with our department at Headquarters. The station is now under the command of Lt. Harry Taylor.

The writer remembers a few items that may be of interest to our officers of the present day. We had the old Model T Fords with no heaters. When an officer went out in the wintertime, if he was efficient, he had a good, heavy, horse blanket and a well-filled lantern. By placing the blanket properly over a well-burning lantern between his feet a fellow could keep his feet warm. Then the year came when the Legislature was in session and they complained that no one ever saw a state policeman. Headquarters at once ordered all tops off the cars in January and they stayed off all winter and until the middle of April. The writer knows well of what an interesting time we all had. If it snowed you took it with far more pleasure than when it rained hard, and a fellow would come in about as wet from a day's work as he could get.

Then there were the motor vehicle exams that had to be taken care of every day during daylight hours except Sunday. They were also held at Rockville one day a week and Willimantic one day--what fun and what cars that would come in. There was no relief at 4 p.m. or any other time and you just took care of all who came until darkness set in. The writer remembers one hectic day especially. The first operator out, in turning an old Pierce Arrow around, backed into a fire hydrant and what a lot of water in a hurry. Just after dinner on this same day another operator knocked over a fire alarm box. This one involved the water and fire departments. Then, just before dark, the third and last car to cause trouble for the day pulled up in front of the Willimantic Post Office which is across from the Windham Town Hall and Police Department. For some unknown reason the pipes in the new underground electric wire conduit to the post office and the town hall came down the outside of the police building. The car hooked into this pipe, all lights were off for some hours, and there was one officer that was sure his days were done on the department. Thank goodness no one com-

plained as in the old days it was hard at times to show you were right.

Then there was the inspection of civilian cars which we don't have today. You worked all day, and at night for a time three nights a week, inspecting lights and brakes. We did not adjust all the brakes but were required to as much as possible and focus all head lights. What a time we had with some of the old type rusted lights. If you could not adjust the light, they went to a garage, had the work done and reported back. All these services were free.

While on the subject of motor vehicle exams, there was one police station where the chief was a fine old fellow. Yours truly who did not smoke noted that very often after the exam was held, a package of cigarettes or a cigar went into the chief's desk drawer. In the old days, not to give offense, the party was thanked and the item offered accepted. The chief had all of this tobacco and yours truly wondered how come he didn't receive any offers until, after a while, he heard the chief say quietly to an applicant so as not to be heard, "Don't give the inspector any cigars or cigarettes before the exam. If you pass, I know he will appreciate either a cigar or a package of cigarettes which you can leave with me as you go." Well this old chief who was loved and respected by all has passed on and I know he would in no way take offense today if he was alive as he took it as a big, big joke.

One more item of interest may have been suspected by our Commissioner E.J.H. The writer of this was called on for investigations for many years by the late Thomas Noone in Tolland County. When a difficult case came in where some new or rare procedure was necessary State's Attorney Noone with his short cough that we all remember, would cough two or three times then call State's Attorney Alcorn of Hartford and at other times, which were numerous, call our present Commissioner who was County Detective in Hartford. Very close contact existed, and wonderful cooperation over the period of years between the State's Attorney's office in Hartford and Tolland counties. Even our State Police Department of that day and age never suspected how close the relationship.

While those old days are gone, their memories linger on. Our department has seen the horse-and-buggy-day go, the telephone come to stay, and the trolley cars come and go. The auto came with the airplane, radio, teletype, and all the other modern police equipment.

HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE TRAINING

BY LIEUT. LESLIE W. WILLIAMS

Prior to 1921 there was no training school of any type for the small force of special investigators. Many of the first members of the department were selected because of some previous experience in law enforcement while others learned by experience as they worked.

Following the reorganization, Robert T. Hurley, a captain in the old department, was selected as the superintendent by the newly devised three-man commission. The strength of the department was raised to 50 men and was combined with an inspection squad of about 30 men which had been built up by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

On November 7, 1921, following the close of the summer season at the fashionable Boxwood Manor Inn, Old Lyme, the members of the department reported to Superintendent Hurley at the first training school there at the Inn. The chief instructor in the school, former chief motor vehicle inspector Alden MacMurtry, undertook the task of preparing the 50 men for their new work. Willard Bushy, now a retired lieutenant of the department, was the instructor in military drill, discipline, and physical conditioning.

In that first school were several persons who now rank high in the department. Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, Major Leo F. Carroll, and Lieut. Michael D. Smith were classmates in this pioneer group. Former Major John C. Kelly was also in that historic group. In addition two members of the department now in retirement also attended. These two were Major Frank M. Nichols and Capt. Walter F. Stiles.

The training school lasted three weeks and the schedule indicates that emphasis was placed upon military drill, physical exercise, discipline, and motorcycle riding. Two morning periods each day were devoted to classroom studies so that the new officers "might be taught the principles of government as set down in the Constitution, the details of the law relating to crime and prosecution, and to impress upon them rules of conduct."

Upon completing the course of training, the men, now uniformed and equipped with arms and motor vehicles, were sent out to enforce the law. The first sub-stations were opened during the winter of 1921-22 with barracks being established in Centerbrook, Ridgefield, and

Stafford. "All of these stations were leased and were poor accommodations"--a far-cry from the stations of today.

On May 24, 1923 it became necessary to open another training school and Sgt. Willard Bushy was placed in command of Station #6 located on Eastern Point Road in Groton, and there, on that date, 30 recruits reported to the second training course. At that time one instructor did the entire job without assistance.

In 1924 the training school was moved to Ridgefield and Senior Sgt. Bushy was again placed in charge with the title of Instructor-Inspector. In this position he was required to conduct the school when in session and at other times he traveled about the state inspecting the personnel and equipment.

In 1927 the first lieutenants were appointed and Albert Fields became First Lieutenant - Instructor-Inspector and was placed in charge of the school at Ridgefield. During this period from 1923 to 1927, over 250 men were trained, due to the rapid turn-over in personnel caused by resignations and dismissals.

It was also in 1927 that the Legislature abolished the three-man commission which had been in force since 1921 and created the office of a single commissioner and a superintendent. Robert T. Hurley was appointed to the office of Commissioner and Frank M. Nichols was made Superintendent of the department.

Further changes were made by the Legislature in 1929 when the office of Superintendent was abolished and the single Commissioner was given full executive authority as is presently provided. Superintendent Nichols was commissioned a Major and Commissioner Hurley continued in that office until 1931 when he retired from the department.

Upon the appointment of Anthony Sunderland of Danbury to the office of Commissioner in 1931, John C. Kelly became First Lieutenant and took charge of the training school and the duties of Department Inspector.

The first school was held under the direction of Lieutenant Kelly in 1935 and from that time on, with the rapid growth of the department, the school was in almost continuous operation. Leo J. Mulcahy, now a captain, was the assistant instructor, being at that time a recent graduate of the National Police Academy



In 1923 Lieut. Willard E. Bushy was assigned to the position of Training Instructor. He was the first man to be assigned to this post.



The present day staff of the Training School consists of l. to r. Off. Vernon C. Gedney, Lieut. Leslie W. Williams, and Off. Walter P. Stecko.

of the F. B. I.

Lieutenant Mulcahy took over the administration of the training school in 1939 as director of training and, assisted by Lieut. Carroll Shaw, he continued to improve the program of instruction. The school operated in the Ridgefield barracks except for one class which was held at the Westbrook station in August of 1941 pending the construction of the Academy in Bethany.

On January 15, 1942, the first class of recruits reported to the academy at Bethany and since that time all training activities have centered there. Lieutenant Mulcahy and Lieutenant Shaw continued to direct the operations of the school and during the war period trained shore patrolmen for the United States Coast Guard. During this same period, short training classes were held for durational police officers who were badly needed to fill the gaps in the ranks of the department due to regular personnel going into the armed forces.

With the promotion of Lieutenant Mulcahy to captain in 1945, his work as director of training ended. For ten years Captain Mulcahy had served as an instructor, first under Major Kelly and later taking full charge of the training activities. Many of the men of the department today learned the fundamentals of police work under his able direction.

In November of 1946, Sgt. Leslie Williams was appointed director of training and Det. Sgt. Harold Washburn was named his assistant.

Both of these men were college trained teachers and had special training at Northwestern Traffic Institute and the Harvard School of Legal Medicine. Sergeant Washburn retired on disability in 1949 and Officer Vernon Gedney, also a graduate of NUTI, was added to the teaching staff.

In 1952, Officer Walter P. Stecko returned to the department from military leave with the Marine Corps and was assigned to the academy. With Lieutenant Williams and Officer Gedney, these three now constitute the regular teaching staff at the academy.

It has been a long time as the history of state policing goes since that first class of 50 men came to Old Lyme in 1921 and many men have passed through the State Police Training School. There is no record of the exact number who have received such training, but research is now being undertaken to establish these figures. There has been a constant improvement in the course of study based upon the experiences of these 26 years. The present training system is the end result of these years of effort on the part of many able police officers and the present recruits receive the benefits of their efforts.

Firearms Training Essential Police Skill

By Lieut. Michael D. Smith



Trophies and Medals won by Conn. State Police Men's and Women's Pistol Teams at Wakefield, Mass., July 28-29-30, 1950. Members of the Women's Team, Mrs. Kathryn Haggerty at left, and Mrs. Evelyn Briggs, look over the prizes.

Prior to 1940, revolver training in the department was conducted on an informal basis with the amount of practice and rounds expended strictly viewed on an individual basis. In 1940 Lieut. Willard E. Bushy, who had been appointed firearms training instructor, supervised outdoor qualification tests with the .38 caliber service revolver at the Hartford Gun Club range in Farmington. This event was rescheduled on a larger basis in 1941 and individual matches were conducted as well as station team matches. Lieutenant Smith was high scorer in 1940. In 1941 Officer John Yaskulka led the high individuals at the outdoor match with a 279 total, Ralph Boyington was second with 277 and William Casey copped third with a 270 total.

The State Police entered four station teams in the indoor matches of the New England Pistol and Revolver League for the 1940 and 1941 season and for several years after that the department annually entered four teams in the competition. When Lieutenant Bushy retired from department service in 1945 Lieut. Michael Smith was appointed Firearms Training Officer. The following year the N.E.P.R.L. entries were increased to a total of fourteen teams which included a unit from each station, special service, policewomen and headquarters.

Throughout the years since 1939 the department has had regularly scheduled training in various phases of firearms instruction. These courses included: June, 1945, Refresher course in the use of small arms at various stations; October, 1945, Use of shot guns at Lordship in cooperation with the Remington Arms. Co.; October, 1948, Refresher course in

target shooting at the State Police Training School; May, 1949, F.B.I. Firearms training featuring the Practical Pistol Course, East Haven; and Sept. 1950, Practical Pistol Course in cooperation with the F.B.I. at East Haven.

A team from the State Police first represented our department at the Camp Curtis Guild Matches, Wakefield, Mass., July and August, 1948. The team included: Lieutenant Smith, Det. Ralph Boyington, Sgt. Edward Formeister, Off. William Casey, Off. William Powell, Off. Vincent O'Brien, Off. John Yaskulka and Off. Leland Cable. The team was very successful in this event taking first place in 14 out of 21 team matches.

Another men's team was sent to Wakefield in 1949 and a team of four policewomen accompanied the unit, the first time a woman's team was entered in any of the Camp Curtis Guild matches. Although competition was keener, the C.S.P. took 16 out of 21 matches and walked away with the ladies' match. Participation in the matches was continued in 1950-51-52 with outstanding success. Since 1952, a seven-member women's team has been at the matches.

The 1953 C.S.P. team headed for Wakefield includes the following male members: Lieut. Smith, Sgt. Formeister, Det. Boyington, Sgt. Jerome Smith, Sgt. Robert Herr, and Officers John Yaskulka, Leland Cable, Walter Perkins, and Philip Larizzo. Women's team members include: Policewomen Evelyn Briggs, Kathryn Haggerty, Margaret Jacobson, Susan Kenyon, Lois Miller, Dorothy Scoville, Nancy Williams.

The teams have been practicing diligently at Farmington and expect to uphold the department's reputation at Wakefield once again.

Emergency Services Division Established In 1940 Has Rendered Service In Many Outstanding Cases

BY LIEUT. MICHAEL D. SMITH

The history of the Emergency Services Division dates back comparatively recently; the first departmental emergency unit was an International Panel truck converted for departmental use in 1940. This vehicle contained power generators, first aid equipment such as stretchers, resuscitator, first aid kit, portable jacks, grappling irons, electric power saw and other devices deemed necessary at that time. This unit was assembled at a cost of only about \$3,000 and was maintained at Headquarters with Patrolman John Curran assigned as driver.

One of the first major cases in which departmental emergency equipment was used was at the Hartford bridge structure collapse in 1941. A score of state policemen were assigned along with the emergency equipment to assist in the recovery of the bodies of 11 men, killed in the collapse of the bridge falsework. The Department had only one boat at this time, which had been built at Station K, and the boat was used on this assignment.

After 1941 when the need for additional boats was seen, each of our stations was assigned at least one boat and an outboard motor. Other emergency vehicles were built and equipped by the department in the following years. The dates of acquisition are as follows: Ridgefield, 1941; Westbrook, 1947; Westport, 1942; Bethany, 1941; Colchester, 1943.

Many of our units saw exceptional service during the past decade. The unit at the Bethany Barracks performed outstanding service at the crash of a commercial airlines passenger plane at Cheshire in January, 1946.

The airline disaster was so efficiently handled by the State Police that a New York reporter who was on the scene expressed great surprise that this was the first time our officers had worked on such a case.

Bethany Barracks received first notice of the disaster and officers were on the way to the scene before the exact spot was known. Through the department's radio network, headquarters in Hartford was notified almost immediately. Commissioner Hickey started for the scene to take personal charge and ordered all available emergency equipment and officers to the scene. Since all cars were equipped

with 3-way-radio a large number of officers converged on the scene, arriving at the rate of about one each minute, beginning ten minutes after the crash.

The flames had scarcely been subdued by local firemen when the State Police were organizing all phases of the police job. Emergency trucks from Bethany and Hartford Stations were on hand to remove heavy wreckage and clear away broken trees and brush. All officers were trained in first aid, but it was immediately apparent that there were no survivors. Officers immediately began to search for and remove bodies, taking care to preserve identification. Portable field radios and an electric sound truck aided in control of crowds and dispatch of traffic near the scene. The Department's Bureau of Identification was on hand with its own truck with portable equipment.

The Communications Division with its radio, teletype and telephone equipment, contacted airlines, Federal and State aeronautical authorities, newspapers, radio stations and interested citizens who called in for information. The airline operating the plane was identified and a passenger list secured for identification of the casualties.

Because of the fire which followed the crash, customary methods of identification, such as finger prints, could not be used. Nevertheless, officers in asbestos suits removed bodies from the wreckage and the work of identification from remaining personal effects, began at once. Of the 17 passengers who perished in the tragedy, all but two were identified by nightfall, despite the terrific handicaps; and these two bodies were identified the next day. Jewelry and other valuables were recovered under great difficulties, and saved for relatives of the deceased after serving for identification. Officers continued to guard the scene day and night to preserve evidence for the coroner and investigative authorities.

CIRCUS FIRE

The fire at the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus in July, 1944, was another which tested the mettle of the department's organization for disaster work and its emer-

HEADQUARTERS EMERGENCY TRUCK



gency equipment.

Commissioner Hickey was at the site that hot July day and when the flames licked up to the top of the Big Top and ensuing panic developed the information was immediately relayed to Headquarters. The ambulances stationed at various stations, the emergency truck at Hartford, all available police personnel and many civilian employees were pressed to assist with rescue work and later with identification efforts at this fire which cost nearly 150 lives. The State Police department was engaged in this effort for nearly a week since the raging fire burned many bodies, some beyond identification.

The Old International Truck which has served the department since 1940 at Headquarters was transferred to Ridgefield in 1948. It is at Station I today. In 1948 work was started on a new Emergency Vehicle for Headquarters assignment. The same year the vehicle was completed and delivered. The present truck is a Dodge power-wagon with four-wheel drive. Its cost was about \$3,000 and the equipment was transferred from the old unit to the new one. Additional safety

devices were added, also.

Today's count of emergency equipment would find the following: Ridgefield, power plant, boat and motor; Canaan, ambulance, boat, outboard motor; Stafford Springs, emergency truck, boat, outboard motor, flood lights and power plant; Danielson, ambulance, boat and outboard motor; Groton, ambulance, boat and motor; Westbrook, Emergency Div. Headquarters has jeep, emergency truck, sound car, boat and outboard motor and ambulance at station; Westport, ambulance, boat, motor and emergency truck; Hartford (HQ) emergency truck, two boats, two outboard motors, two sound cars, portable sound equipment, portable power plants on trailers, floodlights, miscellaneous equipment; Bethany, ambulance, emergency truck, boat and motor, power plant and lights; Colchester, boat and motor, ambulance, sound car; Litchfield, ambulance, boat and motor. Each boat is equipped with a trailer for transportation and grappling hooks.

Emergency equipment for statewide use maintained at Westbrook include a mobile field office equipped with radio and telephone and a mobile field kitchen and necessary equipment.

The Communications Division

By

Lieut. Walter J. Boas

It is interesting to compare the present day communications facilities used by the Connecticut State Police Officer with those available to him back in 1903 the year the Connecticut State Police Department came into existence.

Today our officers have a vast array of scientific tools to aid them in the prevention and detection of crime, not the least important our modern radio which keeps the officer on patrol in constant communications with his barracks; the 13-State teletype system over which police departments exchange hundreds of messages and alarms each day; the National Police Communications network and TWX teletype which spans the continent in a matter of seconds; the Speed Photo Service which makes possible the identification of a suspect by a witness many miles distant in a matter of minutes; and of course our modern telephone system which brings speedy assistance to the citizen in the most remote sections of the State. All of these progressive scientific wonders of communications are necessary to the modern police department to keep pace with the present day criminal who utilizes fast means of transportation and often operates from one end of the country to the other.

Back in 1903, the first State Police Department office was located in the State Capitol at Hartford. The only communications facility aside from the U. S. Mail, was one telephone. The number was Hartford 545, and so it was for the first 25 years. As the department grew and barracks stations were established more telephones were added but it was not until 1928 that the department established the first State Police private line teletypewriter system connecting all of the barracks with our headquarters at Hartford. In 1934 this teletype network combined with a similar municipal teletype system which had been established first in Connecticut in 1927, thus interconnecting State Police barracks, Municipal Police departments as well as the Motor Vehicle department in Hartford. Several adjacent states installed teletype systems and interstate trunk lines between Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island were soon established.

In 1939 the State teletype switchboard was moved from the State Office building where it was operated by the Comptroller's office, to the new State Police Headquarters where it became a part of the State Police Communications Division which had been authorized by the 1939 Legislature. The latest type dial teletype

equipment including automatic transmitters and tape recorders were installed as well as "TWX" commercial teletype service. These up-to-date features were first used by the Connecticut State Police Department.

The Teletype System is a part of the National Police Communications network extending from coast to coast handling hundreds of police messages each day.

The 1939 Legislature also authorized the installation of a police radio system. Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, not satisfied with the one way AM systems then in general use, secured the services of Professor Daniel Noble of the University of Connecticut as a consultant to Sidney Warner, our radio engineer. The result: The first FM 3-way mobile statewide radio system in the world, still in operation after 13 years without any major changes and still among the finest Mobile Police systems in the country.

An important function of the State Police Communications Division is the sorting of police alarms and messages turned out hourly by the teletypewriters and the filing of this information on index cards in a way which will aid quick reference.

The records of the Communications Division are maintained as a service to all police agencies.

Card index files contain names and descriptions of all Wanted and Missing Persons broadcast over the teletype system. Stolen cars are also listed as well as all types of crimes, rackets, stolen property and many others.

As an added service to the motorist and general public, weather and road conditions reports are broadcast on the teletype to all police agencies in Connecticut and adjacent States.

Our latest Communications facility is a Speed Photo machine installed in the Photography Division making it possible to transmit a photograph or any document 8 inches by 10 inches or smaller to other police agencies having similar service anywhere in the country in a matter of 7 minutes or less, thus making possible the speedy identification of a suspect, a stolen article, or the comparison of a signature or a fingerprint, to mention only a few uses.

We view with pride our communications achievements over the past half century. In the future we anticipate even greater scientific communications wonders to aid the police officer in his endless battle against crime.

State Bureau Of Identification

BY

LIEUT. FRANK V. CHAMEROY

Prior to November, 1935 fingerprints were taken only in cases of a very serious nature. They were then sent to Washington and various other bureaus to determine whether the accused had any previous criminal record. The unclassified fingerprints were later put in the case jacket containing reports of the investigator and filed under a Headquarters number.

In November, 1935 Commissioner Anthony Sunderland decided to establish a Bureau of Identification within the Department of State Police. He appointed Frank V. Chameroy as Identification Officer and assigned Mrs. Marion Gould as clerk typist. The fingerprints and photographs previously filed in the case jackets, as far back as 1923, were removed, along with the criminal records, if any. The fingerprints were classified and filed in the new fingerprint files, using the Henry system.

While the new Headquarters building was under construction, the Bureau of Identification together with the Headquarters offices, moved to a location on Asylum Street, Hartford and later moved to the State Capitol where the Bureau was assigned a room until such time as the new building was completed.

In the fall of 1938, the Bureau of Identification moved into its new quarters in the Headquarters Building on Washington Street, Hartford, where it is today. It consisted of two rooms, one equipped as a laboratory.

When Edward J. Hickey, was appointed Commissioner of the Connecticut State Police on July 1, 1939, he took immediate steps to expand and further equip the Bureau and Laboratory.

On July 1, 1941 the Connecticut Legislature passed a bill establishing the Bureau of Identification in the State Police Department as the State Bureau of Identification. This bill requires all police departments to submit the fingerprints, photographs and description of all persons over 16 years old arrested for crimes involving moral turpitude.

In July, 1942 Governor Robert A. Hurley ordered all state employees fingerprinted and the prints placed on file in the State Bureau.

All work was performed by the State Bureau and additional State Policemen assigned to aid the Bureau in this project. When completed, prints of approximately 14,000 state employees were on file. This project became the nucleus of the present civilian fingerprint file. With the advent of World War II, from sources engaged in the war effort, Civil Defense, etc. more than 200,000 fingerprints were received. Since the start of the Korean conflict, many thousand more fingerprints have been taken for Civil Defense purposes.

The 1951 Connecticut Legislature passed a Dry Cleaners and Laundry Mark Law, effective October 1, 1951, making it necessary for all dry cleaners and laundry establishments in the state to submit samples of their markings to this Bureau for identification purposes.

From its very small beginning in November 1935, the Bureau has expanded to its present status. It now has a Lieutenant-in-Charge, three civilian fingerprint classifiers, and seven civilian clerks. A teletype machine was installed which places the Bureau in direct contact with all law-enforcement agencies.

The crime detection laboratory is completely equipped to handle and furnish expert testimony in the courts on latent fingerprints, handwriting, firearms and related subjects, tool marks, stains (blood and seminal), toxicology, dust and soil, hair and fibers, and chemicals and incendiary materials.

The following files are maintained in the Bureau for use of all law-enforcement agencies: fingerprints; rogues gallery, pictures filed by crimes; fugitives; missing persons (filed by name, height and age); crimes by towns; name card file (including aliases and nicknames) cross referenced; criminal history jackets, (filed by bureau number); laundry and dry cleaning marks; and civilian fingerprint file.

In April 1953, a new modus operandi file was started which includes 19 major crimes, along with personal appearance and the modus operandi of the perpetrator.

The Photographic Division

By

SERGT. EDWARD P. TIERNEY

"IF THE LAW HAS MADE YOU A WITNESS, REMAIN A MAN OF SCIENCE. YOU HAVE NO VICTIM TO AVENGE, NO GUILTY OR INNOCENT PERSON TO RUIN OR SAVE. YOU MUST BEAR WITNESS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF SCIENCE."

---Brouardel

Photography, as defined by Webster, is "The art or process of producing pictures by the action of light on certain substances sensitized by various chemical processes." A little over 100 years old, it is one of our youngest sciences.

The history of photography in the Connecticut State Police Department indicates that the earliest photographs of crime scenes and those used for identification were taken by professional photographers in the majority, with a few pictures being taken by venturesome individual officers with personal equipment.

In the early "twenties" civilian photographers were engaged as part of the State Police re-organization plan. Edward Hurley had the distinction of being the first civilian photographer employed. In 1925 he was replaced by John Paulson, then a youth of 18 and now Detective Sergeant Paulson of the West Hartford Police Dept. Officer Ernest Kirbell, deceased, in 1926 was assigned as the first state policeman-photographer. His assignment was at Headquarters in Hartford.

Photography was extended to the barracks throughout the state in 1929 and an officer at each station was assigned as station photographer. The first cameras used were No. 1 Autographic Kodak Juniors with an F/7.7 Anastigmat lens. The darkrooms were makeshift affairs set up in an unused area of the station. Simple contact printers were utilized as well as old dome light enlargers and ferrotype sheet dryers.

Lieut. Frank Shaw (retired) was assigned to head the photographic division at headquarters in 1939. Under his supervision, classes in police photography were organized and more than 100 men received training in photography. At present each recruit who enters the Training School is given a course in up-to-date police photography.

Photostat equipment was installed in the headquarters Photographic Division in 1946, and Speed-Graphic cameras were made standard

equipment in the department at that time. At present each of the 11 stations is equipped with a complete photographic laboratory. During the past fiscal year a total of more than 36,000 photographs were processed by the department and 60,000 photostatic copies were printed at the headquarters section. The photographs covered every phase of present day police investigation and the photostats ranged from copies of fraudulent checks to large wall maps for traffic work.

The C. S. P. was one of the first departments in the nation to acquire a Speed-Photo transmitter and receiver for police use. This modern device, which transmits photos over a telephone wire, has been used with marked success on several occasions since it was first acquired in May, 1950. The most recent transmission of photographs and fingerprints was made to Sacramento, California. This operation involved identification of two subjects, wanted in Connecticut for Major crimes, who were apprehended across the nation. The total elapsed time for the transmission, identification and acknowledgement was 20 minutes, a far cry from the pre-airmail era when six days was considered good time for cross-country mail.

The division of photography is equipped to handle any photographic situation as it relates to criminal investigation. Current equipment includes 35mm Speed Graphics in "23", and "35" size, and a number of "45" with wide-angle, tele-photo lenses. Other equipment includes enlargers, copy cameras, movie cameras, view cameras, a number of 8 x 10 view cameras and complete lighting equipment. Each station is equipped with an identification photo setup and complete "Mug" files are maintained in the stations as well as at headquarters.

Police photography as we know it today is a highly specialized field, and is recognized by our courts as an essential part of police investigation.

The Connecticut State Police Auxiliary Force

By

William J. Schreier, Auxiliary State Policeman

THE AUXILIARY HAS DONE EVERY AND ANY JOB WITHOUT QUESTION, WITHOUT PAY. HE ATTENDED POLICE SCHOOL AND TRAVELS MANY MILES EACH YEAR TO REPORT FOR DUTY AT HIS OWN EXPENSE. LIKE THE REGULAR OFFICER, THE AUXILIARY IS NEEDED MOST ON WEEK-ENDS WHEN EVERYONE ELSE IS ENJOYING HIMSELF. HIS SACRIFICE IS VERY PERSONAL. HIS WORK AS AN AUXILIARY IS ACCOMPLISHED AFTER HE HAS FINISHED HIS DAY'S WORK ON HIS REGULAR JOB. HE IS PROUD OF HIS RECORD AND HIS REWARD IS IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT HE IS READY, WILLING AND WELL-TRAINED TO SERVE HIS STATE EFFECTIVELY WHEN NEEDED. --- THE EDITOR

Months before Pearl Harbor, with characteristic foresight, Commissioner Hickey prepared the framework for a State Police Auxiliary Force. Within the next six months, more than twelve hundred men answered his call to DO something about Civil Defense.

Farmers, factory workers, professors, doctors, lawyers, State and Federal employees, men from every field enrolled in State Police Auxiliary Schools. There, together with hundreds of Trainees from local police departments, they were taught the fundamentals of Law and Law Enforcement. They learned First Aid and other phases of civilian defense preparation.

This group of State Police Auxiliaries spent thousands of hours guarding bridges and vital installations, patrolling and assisting in traffic control. Auxiliaries taught First Aid and took over desk jobs to release Regular Officers for more active police duties. After cessation of hostilities in the Pacific Theatre, this Auxiliary Force was de-activated.

However, in 1950, Commissioner Hickey recognized the need for a force of Auxiliary Police to be trained in all phases of Civilian Defense and available for use in any civil emergency. The response to this call for volunteers was most gratifying. We now have thirteen hundred and thirty-six State Police Auxiliaries including officers on patrol and traffic duty, dispatchers, radio auxiliaries (all amateur radio operators whose network of private stations blankets the State and is synchronized with the effective State Police Radio system.) There is a motorcycle corps for use on special occasions and a group of

Auxiliary State Policewomen with a nursing or teaching background. Many Auxiliaries are qualified in fingerprinting, proficient in photography and expert in the use of firearms. Many are war veterans.

During the past two years, this Auxiliary Force spent 72,503 hours on patrol and traffic duty. They are credited with 7,825 hours of station duty. The Auxiliaries have provided escort for our most noted citizens and are seen in uniform on duty at all noteworthy events. During several civilian disasters in the State, they responded promptly and performed commendable service.

A review of the records shows that one Auxiliary has spent more than ten thousand hours on station duty during the past ten years. Another Auxiliary is credited with twenty-five hundred hours as First Aid Instructor and over twenty-four hundred hours of traffic and station duty. All Auxiliaries have done a splendid job in their own Station Area. They have been commended for courteousness and devotion to duty. One Auxiliary received commendation for Meritorious Service in going to the aid of a Regular Officer, wounded in line of duty.

The record of the Connecticut State Police Auxiliary Force and the wholehearted support which its members give to the State Police program make it a worthy complement of the Department. The calibre of men and women who are attracted to this Auxiliary Force as well as their sincere, unselfish and continued interest is a compliment to Commissioner Hickey and just about the finest Police Department in the country. And that represents the finest in the world.

Executive Officers Commanding Stations And Divisions



CAPT. VICTOR J. CLARKE
Western District



CAPT. GEORGE H. REMER
Headquarters Captain



CAPT. CARROLL E. SHAW
Eastern District



CAPT. PHILIP SCHWARTZ
Traffic Planning



CAPT. LEO J. MULCAHY
Special Service Division



LIEUT. HARRY TAYLOR
Station C, Stafford



LIEUT. WILLIAM A. GRUBER
Traffic Accident Division



LIEUT. ROBERT N. RUNDLE
Station K, Colchester



LIEUT. WILLIAM T. CASEY
Station L, Litchfield



LIEUT. WALTER J. BOAS
Communications Division



LIEUT. FRANK V. CHAMEROY
Bureau of Identification



LIEUT. MICHAEL D. SMITH
Emergency Division



LIEUT. OSMUS H. AVERY
Night Executive Officer



LIEUT. ALBERT E. RIVERS
Station D, Danielson



LIEUT. HENRY M. MAYO
Station A, Ridgefield



LIEUT. FRANCIS J. MANGAN
Station F, Westbrook

Elsewhere in this edition appear photos of Major Leo F. Carroll; Lieut. Harris J. Hulburt, Quartermaster Division; Lieut. Leslie W. Williams, Director of Training; and Lieut. Adolph M. Pastore, Fire Marshal Division.

State Policemen On Retirement

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>APPOINTED</u>	<u>RETIRED</u>
Thomas Abbots RFD #1 Norwalk, Conn.	Patrolman	Disability	10-24-28	5-1-47
Albin Backiel 39 Nash St. New Britain, Conn.	Detective	Service	5-12-26	11-1-51
*Frederick Brandt	Lieutenant	Service	11-28-22	9-1-49
*Donald Browne	Patrolman	Service	5-5-25	1-1-52
Willard E. Bushy 113 Commerce St. Clinton, Conn.	Lieutenant	Service	11-1-21	11-1-45
John Casey 262 N. E. 54th St. Miami, Florida	Patrolman (Special Duty)	Disability	11-20-35	10-1-52
Edward Christian Colonial Ave. Middlebury, Conn.	Patrolman	**Disability	3-23-31	5-16-52
William Connolly Jerry Rd. Old Saybrook, Conn.	Patrolman	Service	9-1-26	9-1-51
John H. Ehlert 2837 Berlin Turnpike Newington, Conn.	Patrolman	Disability	9-2-29	5-1-49
James Finnegan 121 Edna Ave. Bridgeport, Conn.	Patrolman	Service	4-17-24	6-16-51
Henry Heinold RFD #2 Madison, Conn.	Sergeant	Disability	10-18-23	10-1-45
Joseph Kamenski Beckley Rd. Berlin, Conn.	Patrolman	Service	9-25-23	8-1-45
Paul Lavin 24 Judd Rd. Wethersfield, Conn.	Field Captain	Service	5-13-22	7-1-53
Harry Leavitt 239 Flatbush Ave. Hartford, Conn.	Patrolman	Service	8-1-17	1-1-49
*Gene Lenzi	Lieutenant	Disability	11-1-21	1-16-47
William E. Mackenzie 39 Woodland Drive Laurel Park, Norwich	Lieutenant	Service	4-23-28	5-1-53
Daniel McKenzie RFD Rt. #6 Andover, Conn.	Patrolman	Disability	10-11-37	5-16-53
George Mitchell Rt. 5, Town Rd. East Windsor, Conn.	Detective	Disability	4-23-28	12-1-51
Earl Morin 65 Robson Place Fairfield, Conn.	Theater Insp.	Disability	3-19-25	10-1-46
Michael J. Murphy 631 Malaga Ave. Coral Gables, Florida	Sergeant	Disability	5-6-29	3-1-46

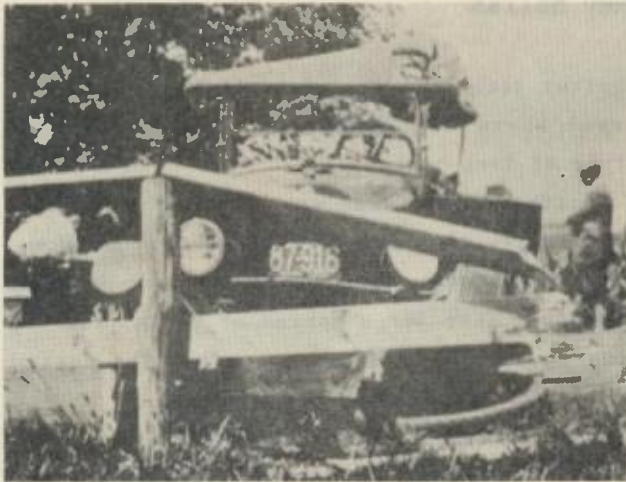
<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>APPOINTED</u>	<u>RETIRED</u>
John T. Murphy 262 Woodstock Ave. Putnam, Conn.	Patrolman	Service	4-30-28	5-16-53
Frank M. Nichols 338 No. Quaker Lane West Hartford, Conn.	Major	Service	11-30-17	12-1-45
Elton Nolan Prospect St. Canaan, Conn.	Lieutenant	Service	8-10-25	1-1-52
Henry Palau 44 Yarmouth Rd. South Norwalk, Conn.	Sergeant	Service	8-21-22	4-1-50
Irving T. Schubert Wesley St. Westbrook, Conn.	Lieutenant	Service	4-17-24	7-1-49
*Royal V. Scranton	Sergeant	Disability	7-20-27	8-1-46
Frank Shaw 9 Livingston Rd. East Hartford, Conn.	Lieutenant	Disability	11-5-30	7-1-50
*Stephen Stanton	Patrolman	**Disability	4-17-24	7-1-46
Walter Stiles 1319 Conway Rd. Orlando, Florida	Captain	Service	7-1-13	3-1-46
William Tripp Aetna Lane Norfolk, Conn.	Sergeant	Service	9-1-26	1-1-52
Harry Tucker Brookfield, Conn.	Patrolman	Disability	8-10-25	12-1-48
Ross V. Urquhart 111 Concord Rd. Manchester, Conn.	Captain	Service	8-7-23	5-1-53
*Frank Virelli, Sr.	Lieutenant	Service	9-5-05	6-1-40
Howard S. Williams Sleighton Farms School Darling P. O. Delaware Co., Pa.	Lieutenant	Service	1-1-22	7-1-42

State Policemen On Full Disability Compensation

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>APPOINTED</u>	<u>RETIRED</u>
Samuel Freeman 48 Bon-Air Hotel Augusta, Georgia	Patrolman	7-1-42	3-16-47
*Harold Washburn	Det. Sergeant	3-7-38	1-1-49
Arthur A. Hess Eastford, Conn.	Patrolman	3-1-49	2-1-53
Stephen H. Howell 224 Oldfield Road Fairfield, Conn.	Patrolman	3-7-38	4-16-52
Louis W. Jackman 86 Maple Ave. Bethel, Conn.	Patrolman	11-20-35	2-1-50

* Deceased ** Service Connected

TRAFFIC CONTROL A MAJOR PROBLEM



Photography was utilized in the 1920's in automobile accident cases. Shown is auto involved in fatal crash at Norfolk, Conn. in 1925. Photo taken by Off. Kenneth Ringrose, now Director of Department of Aeronautics.



Off. Edward O'Brien administers first aid to victim of automobile crash on the Merritt Parkway. All members of the department are qualified in first aid as part of regular training. --New Haven Register Photo



During periods of peak travel on the highways the entire resources of the department, both material and personnel, are devoted to a program to keep traffic moving safely. Traffic towers, enabling Officers to see long distances, equipped with loud speakers are used at main intersections. Emergency equipment is placed at strategic locations along the highways so that it may be sent to any location with a minimum loss of time in an effort to save lives and avoid traffic congestion.

A Patrolman Looks Back

By Officer Henry Kaliss

During the Spring of 1940, a small, classified ad in the Waterbury Republican newspaper attracted my attention. It announced the state was seeking applicants for state police patrolman employment. The starting pay was \$95. a month, with uniforms furnished.

As a staff member of the Republican at the time, assigned to the police beat, I sought advice among my associates in newspaper and police work. The consensus was, "Try it", so my application was placed in the mail.

Written, physical and oral examinations under Merit System regulations followed and then a card announcing: "Your position on the list is Number One."

An interview by Commissioner Hickey preceded assignment to training at Ridgefield on August 15, 1940. There, at the last course held at Ridgefield, helpful instructors taught me the fundamentals of police work.

At Ridgefield, the idea of a school newspaper was born and I was one of a committee of students named to activate it. Liberty magazine with its Vox-Pop letters column provided the inspiration for the Vox-Cop (Voice of the Cop) name. It was not long before a two-page edition, printed on one side by the hectograph process, made its appearance.

The same name was retained by the next training class for its newspaper and was then retired until June 1943, when the Vox-Cop heading was put on the cover of a monthly departmental publication intended for communication with C.S.P. members in the Armed Forces and In-Service training for those at home.

As a rookie, assigned to the Hartford Station on November 15, 1940, I found myself working with experienced policemen who had had the benefit of formal training at our schools and in many instances had had in-service training or had attended schools conducted by other agencies. After a few months in the field, I observed that the C.S.P. training program produced efficient policemen in a much

shorter time than was accomplished on a local level where "training on the beat" was the style at that period.

Further experience was obtained after assignment to the Beacon Falls Station in June, 1941, and later to duty at the new Bethany Station. Then for a period of years, Vox-Cop kept me informed of police activities during my service in the Army Air Force.

Upon return to Headquarters in April, 1946, a new assignment awaited me. Commissioner Hickey said, "The average citizen hasn't much knowledge of the State Police Department, our work, problems, aims or activities. The public is a cooperative public and our object is an improved police service."

A glance at the records today indicates that since 1946, representatives of C.S.P. have participated in more than 5,000 radio broadcasts devoted to safety. We advised the public of road and weather conditions, as well as offered tips on crime prevention.

Columns of newspaper space have been devoted to State Police activities during the past years, while national periodicals have featured our law enforcement efforts. The latest medium to be utilized is television.

What are the results? The C.S.P. has been rated "First in Law Enforcement" by the I.A.C.P.; Connecticut has been recognized as first in Traffic Safety by the National Safety Council many times, and the A.A.A. has lately been judging our state first in pedestrian safety on a regular basis.

Of course the state awards were earned by the combined efforts of the state and local agencies concerned, including police, motor vehicle, highway and safety commissions, but I have seen our own state police service improve to the extent that this improvement resulted in good law enforcement accorded the state. Today the average citizen now appreciates the fact that state police service is as near to him as the nearest telephone.

State Police Academy and Stations



RIDGEFIELD



CANAAN



STAFFORD SPRINGS



DANIELSON



GROTON



WESTBROOK



WESTPORT



HARTFORD



BETHANY



COLCHESTER



LITCHFIELD



TRAINING ACADEMY

11 STATE POLICEMEN HAVE DIED IN LINE OF DUTY

In keeping with the traditions of the State Police service and the Code of Honor each member of the department upon entering the service pledges:

"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."

The following have fulfilled that pledge:

PEARLE E. ROBERTS of Norwich, fatally injured in a fall from a motorcycle, November 25, 1922.

BARTHOLOMEW M. SKELLY of Naugatuck, fatally injured in a fall from a motorcycle, November 15, 1925.

IRVING H. NELSON of New Haven, fatally shot while pursuing bandits on his motorcycle, April 6, 1928.

LLOYD G. EUKERS of Hartford, fatally injured in a motorcycle collision, July 21, 1928.

STANLEY H. HELLBERG of New Britain, fatally injured in a fall from a motorcycle, June 1, 1929.

LEONARD H. WATSON of East Canaan, fatally injured in a fall from a motorcycle, October 22, 1932.

CHARLES F. HILL of West Hartford, struck and fatally injured by an automobile while directing traffic, November 6, 1941.

EDWARD P. JESMONTH of Hartford, fatally injured in an automobile accident, July 20, 1943.

KENNETH W. STEVENS of Enfield, killed in a boat accident, July 9, 1944.

FRANK A. STARKEL of West Hartford, fatally injured in a quarry explosion in Newington, July 19, 1948.

ERNEST MORSE of New Haven, shot to death in a chase, February 13, 1953. Posthumously awarded Medal of Valor.

The Honor Roll

Proudly we pay tribute to the members of our organization
who left the department to answer the call to the colors.

Abel, Walter J.	Elliott, Earl R.	Olson, Russell J.
Ahern, Thomas F.	Ferris, George H.	Palumbo, Mario S.
Allen, Byron E.	Formeister, Edward	Pavelka, Frank J.
Angell, Ernest	Frost, Donald C.	Perkins, Walter E.
Avampato, Robert J.	Gallichant, Maurice	Pinell, Arthur M.
Beaudry, Adam P.	Glynn, Joseph F.	Puzone, Peter G., Jr.
Beauregard, Laurent	Haffersat, Otto W.	Ray, Robert H.
Bohman, Robert W.	Hart, C. Taylor	Schrader, Ernest K.
Boland, Lucy	Hart, Joseph M.	Schwarz, Richard A.
Bowes, Frank J.	Hayes, Howard M.	Sedar, Charles J.
Breault, Helen	Herr, Robert M.	Sheeler, Edward
Brescia, Vincent B.	Hickey, Paul J.	Shegda, Michael J.
Brown, Robert E.	Horan, William F.	Simon, Marcel L.
Buckley, James	Johnson, Marcus E.	Small, John T.
Buckley, Ralph J.	Kamenski, Joseph	Starks, Russell N.
Buonomo, Guy	Kielty, Victor J.	Stecko, Walter P.
Butler, John L.*	Kiernan, Charles	Stephenson, William
Carlson, John G.	Knight, Charles	Strouse, Charles
Carpenter, William	Knopaska, Roy D.	Sullivan, Joseph F.
Chatkin, Milton L.	Ladd, Henry E.	Sweet, Robert E.
Cohen, Irving	Linnik, Alexander	Tasker, Norman, Jr.
Condren, Raymond J.	Malloy, Charles	Tatro, Wendle H.
Conklin, Albert R.	Mathews, William J.	Terhune, Sidney H.
Covey, Raymond W.	McCarthy, Charles F.	Tracy, Donald L.
Davis, Leonard L. Jr.	McMahon, Edward F.	Travaglini, Louis
Davis, Timothy	McMahon, Francis W.	Tripp, William
Day, Lawrence F.	McNamara, William	Virelli, Frank, Jr.
Dick, James W.	Meagher, Edward F.	Wilkerson, Charles L.
Donovan, Joseph W.	Mitchell, Thomas A.	Winslow, Norman E.
Dowling, Frank M.	Murphy, Michael J.	Winn, John W.
Downing, Theodore	Negri, Natale D.	Yarusewicz, Theodore R.
Duane, James W.	O'Brien, Edward B.	Young, William
Durand, Julian	O'Brien, Vincent J.	Ziegler, Richard P.
Dzialo, Peter A.	Oczkowski, Edward	Zurowski, Joseph J.
	O'Grady, Robert J.	

* Killed in Action

State Police Personnel

ABEL, OFF. WALTER J.
ACKERMAN, JR., OFF. WILLIAM H.
ADINT, OFF. WILLIAM E.
ALBERT, OFF. SEYMOUR
ANDERSON, JR., OFF. ROBERT W.
ANDERSON, OFF. WILLIAM P.
ANDREOLI, OFF. ARTHUR
ANGELL, OFF. ERNEST
ANGESKI, OFF. JAMES
AVERY, LIEUT. OSMUS
BABCOCK, OFF. LLOYD
BALDWIN, OFF. GEORGE
BAYLIS, OFF. FRANK
BEATTIE, OFF. EDWARD P.
BEIZER, SERGT. LAWRENCE
BELLEFLEUR, OFF. WILFRED J.
BENNETT, SERGT. FRANK
BENZ, JR., OFF. WALTER A.
BICKFORD, OFF. ALFRED V.
BISHOP, OFF. WAYNE
BOAS, LIEUT. WALTER
BOHMAN, OFF. ROBERT W.
BOLAND, SPW LUCY
BOMBARD, JR., OFF. CLIFFORD A.
BONOLO, OFF. JOHN D.
BONUOMO, OFF. GUY M.
BOSTON, OFF. GEORGE
BOYINGTON, DET. RALPH
BOZENTKA, OFF. FRANCIS
BRAITHWAITE, OFF. WILLIAM
BRESCIA, OFF. VINCENT
BRIGGS, SPW EVELYN
BRUNO, OFF. MARIO A.
BUFFA, OFF. ANGELO
BUNNELL, OFF. GEORGE
BURKHARDT, OFF. FREDERICK C.
BUTLER, SPW VIRGINIA M.
CABLE, OFF. LELAND
CALKINS, OFF. WILBUR
CAMPBELL, OFF. ROBERT C.
CAPPEL, SPW MARJORIE U.
CARLBERG, OFF. ROY H.
CARLSON, OFF. CARL
CARLSON, OFF. JOHN G.
CARROLL, MAJOR LEO F.
CASEY, LIEUT. WILLIAM
CASSELLO, OFF. FRANK
CHAMEROY, LIEUT. FRANK
CHAPMAN, OFF. RICHARD G.
CIECIERSKI, OFF. JOSEPH
CIRISHIOLI, OFF. GEORGE
CLARKE, CAPT. VICTOR
CLUDINSKI, OFF. HENRY
CONLON, OFF. WILLIAM
COSTELLO, OFF. JAMES
CROCE, OFF. JACK A.
DAVIS, OFF. BENJAMIN
DEFILIPPO, OFF. FRANK
DONOHUE, OFF. ROBERT
DONOVAN, OFF. JOSEPH
DOOLING, DET. SERGT. EDWARD
DOWLING, OFF. FRANK
DOYLE, DET. JOHN
DUANE, OFF. JAMES
DUMA, OFF. THOMAS
DUNN, OFF. THOMAS
DUNPHY, OFF. JOHN
DUREN, OFF. FRANK
DYGERT, SERGT. JAMES
DYMOSKI, OFF. LEO
ELTON, OFF. STANLEY W.
EMMERTHAL, OFF. LEROY
ENGSTROM, OFF. EDWARD
FAGAN, OFF. GEORGE J.
FAITH, OFF. EDWARD
FALVEY, JR., OFF. JOHN J.
FALZONE, OFF. PAUL
FARROW, OFF. MAHLON S.
FARROW, SERGT. WILLIAM
FERRIS, SERGT. GEORGE
FERGUSON, OFF. JAMES
FERSCH, OFF. JOHN
FITZGERALD, OFF. JOHN
FITZGIBBONS, OFF. JOSEPH C.
FOLEY, OFF. FRANK
FOLEY, LIEUT. JESSE
FOLEY, OFF. JOHN
FOLEY, OFF. WALTER
FORD, JR., OFF. AUSTIN
FORMEISTER, SERGT. EDWARD
FRANCIS, OFF. WILLIAM P.
FRAY, OFF. GEORGE
FRENCH, OFF. WARREN
FUESSENICH, OFF. CLEVELAND B.
GAISER, OFF. W. CLAYTON
GAYER, OFF. EDWARD
GEDNEY, OFF. VERNON
GIARDINA, OFF. EDWARD
GOODALE, DET. SERGT. ROY
GREENBERG, OFF. HAROLD
GRUBER, LIEUT. WILLIAM
GUILBEAULT, OFF. JOSEPH
HADFIELD, DET. SERGT. EDWARD
HAFERSAT, OFF. OTTO
HAGGERTY, SPW KATHRYN
HALL, OFF. KENNETH G.
HARRINGTON, OFF. PAUL R.
HARRIS, OFF. ERNEST
HART, OFF. ROBERT W.
HAXTON, OFF. THEODORE
HAYDEN, OFF. KENNETH W.
HAYDEN, OFF. WENDELL J.
HEALEY, OFF. EDWARD T.
HECKLER, OFF. CHARLES
HERR, SERGT. ROBERT
HICKEY, OFF. PAUL
HICKEY, OFF. WILLIAM
HOLDEN, OFF. SAMUEL J.
HORAN, OFF. ARTHUR P.
HULBURT, LIEUT. HARRIS
HURLEY, OFF. NEIL
HURST, OFF. DONALD
JACOBSEN, OFF. RONALD H.
JACOBSON, SPW MARGARET
JACQUES, OFF. PALMER H.
JAMES, OFF. ARTHUR P.
JASONIS, OFF. JOSEPH
JOHNSON, OFF. ARTHUR
JOHNSON, OFF. MARCUS
JOHNSON, OFF. MERRIL E.
JONES, OFF. JOHN
KALISS, OFF. HENRY
KATHE, OFF. ARTHUR
KEARNEY, OFF. JOHN
KEILTY, OFF. VICTOR
KELLER, OFF. ROBERT J.
KELLY, OFF. TIMOTHY G.
KENNY, JR., OFF. JOHN J.
KENYON, SPW SUSAN
KIMBALL, SERGT. ALBERT
KINGSTON, JR., OFF. JAMES M.
KLOCKER, LIEUT. CARLTON
KOLODZIEJ, OFF. LUDWIG
KONOPKA, OFF. LEO S.
KOSLOFFSKY, OFF. ALFRED
KOSS, OFF. JOSEPH
KOSTOK, OFF. ALEX
KOVACH, OFF. ALBERT
KOZMA, OFF. JOHN F.
KRUSHAK, OFF. ALBERT L.
KURYLO, OFF. ANTHONY J.
LABONIA, OFF. ANTHONY G.
LAFORGE, OFF. FRANK
LAFRAMBOISE, OFF. JOSEPH
LARIZZO, OFF. PHILLIP F.
LARSON, OFF. LOREN
LASSEN, OFF. ARTHUR
LAWRENCE, SERGT. JOHN
LEIGHTON, SERGT. FRANK
LENIHAN, OFF. JAMES
LEONARD, JR., OFF. EDWARD P.
LEONARD, DET. THOMAS

LINWEBER, OFF. ROBERT L.
LOMBARDO, OFF. JOHN F.
LUNDBERG, OFF. CHARLES R.
LUTZ, OFF. ROBERT W.
MACDONALD, OFF. ROBERT T.
MANGAN, LIEUT. FRANCIS
MANSFIELD, OFF. CHARLES
MARCHESI, SERGT. LOUIS
MARIKLE, OFF. HENRY
MARONEY, OFF. JOHN J.
MARTIN, JR., OFF. JOHN F.
MATHEWS, OFF. WILLIAM
MAYER, OFF. ARTHUR
MAYO, LIEUT. HENRY
MCAULIFFE, SERGT. JOSEPH
MCORMICK, OFF. JAMES
MCGRATH, OFF. JAMES J.
MCGURK, JR., OFF. JOHN W.
MCMAHON, OFF. EDWARD
MCNAMARA, OFF. WILLIAM
MCSWEENEY, OFF. VINCENT
MENARD, OFF. LEONARD
MENSER, DET. SERGT. WILLIAM
MERRITT, OFF. LEON
MIELKE, SERGT. DORENCE
MILLER, OFF. DAVID E.
MILLER, SPW LOIS
MORAN, OFF. FREDERICK
MULCAHY, CAPT. LEO J.
MULDOWNEY, OFF. FRANCIS E.
MULLIGAN, OFF. RICHARD R.
MURPHY, OFF. JOHN B.
MURPHY, OFF. ROBERT J.
MURPHY, DET. SERGT. ROBERT J.
MYERS, OFF. HARRY
NASIATKA, JR., OFF. STANLEY
NELSON, DET. SERGT. ANTON
NICHOL, OFF. THOMAS
NORTHCOTT, OFF. ROBERT
NOXON, OFF. GEORGE
O'BRIEN, OFF. EDWARD
O'BRIEN, SERGT. J. FRANCIS
O'BRIEN, OFF. JOHN F.
O'BRIEN, OFF. THOMAS
O'BRIEN, OFF. VINCENT
O'CONNOR, OFF. EDWARD
OLSON, OFF. RUSSELL
PAIGE, OFF. DONALD
PAIGE, OFF. ROY
PALIN, OFF. JOSEPH

PALUMBO, OFF. MAKIO S.
PANCIERA, DET. GEORGE
PARROTT, OFF. JAMES
PASTORE, LIEUT. ADOLPH
PAWCHYK, OFF. DIMITRO
PELZER, OFF. WILLIAM B.
PERKINS, OFF. WALTER
PETHICK, DET. ALBERT
PETRINI, SPW THERESA
PIASCIK, OFF. RAYMOND
PILKIN, OFF. JOSEPH
PINTO, OFF. LOUIS R.
PIRRI, OFF. JOSEPH R.
PISCH, OFF. FRANCIS S.
POWERS, OFF. RICHARD P.
PRITCHARD, OFF. CHARLES
PUESTER, OFF. EDWIN
QUAINTANCE, OFF. WILLIAM
RAGAZZI, OFF. ORLANDO P.
RAINEAULT, OFF. JOHN A.
RAISELIS, OFF. GEORGE A.
REARDON, OFF. DANIEL J.
REARDON, INSP. JAMES
REMER, CAPT. GEORGE
RIEMER, OFF. ROBERT E.
RILEY, OFF. JOSEPH
RITCHIE, SERGT. HARRY
RIVERS, LIEUT. ALBERT
ROBERTS, OFF. JOSEPH E.
ROME, SERGT. SAMUEL
RUNDLE, LIEUT. ROBERT
RUSSELL, OFF. WILLIAM R.
SANTY, OFF. MICHAEL
SAUTTER, OFF. ROBERT C.
SCHRADER, OFF. ERNEST
SCHWARTZ, CAPT. PHILIP
SCHWARZ, OFF. RICHARD
SCOVILLE, SPW DOROTHY
SEARLES, OFF. VINCENT
SECOR, OFF. LAWRENCE I.
SEDAR, OFF. CHARLES
SERES, OFF. ROBERT
SHAFFER, JR., OFF. WILLIAM
SHAW, CAPT. CARROLL
SHAY, OFF. FRANK
SHEIBER, OFF. THEODORE
SIKORSKI, OFF. JOSEPH
SIMON, OFF. MARCEL
SKELLY, OFF. JOHN
SMALL, OFF. JOHN
SMIEGEL, OFF. WALTER

SMITH, OFF. GAIL
SMITH, DET. SERGT. JEROME
SMITH, OFF. JOHN H.
SMITH, LIEUT. MICHAEL D.
SMITH, OFF. THOMAS
SOBOLEWSKI, OFF. STANLEY
STARKS, DET. RUSSELL
STECKO, OFF. WALTER P.
STEELE, OFF. EDWARD
STEFANEK, OFF. LOUIS
STEPHENSON, OFF. WILLIAM
STERNBERG, OFF. HOWARD
STERNIAK, OFF. EDMUND J.
STRAND, SERGT. H. THEODORE
STRUZIK, OFF. EMIL
SUCHANEK, OFF. JOSEPH
SULLIVAN, OFF. DONALD J.
SULLIVAN, OFF. JOSEPH
SULLIVAN, LIEUT. WILLIAM
SWAUN, OFF. WALTER
SWEENEY, OFF. JOHN
SWICKLAS, OFF. JOHN
TASKER, OFF. NORMAN S.
TAYLOR, LIEUT. HARRY
THOMAS, OFF. GLEN E.
THOMPSON, OFF. ALDEN
TIERNEY, SERGT. EDWARD
TOMLIN, OFF. WILLIAM C.
TRIPP, OFF. KENNETH
TURCOTTE, OFF. LEO P.
TURRELL, OFF. GEORGE
UNGER, OFF. WILLIAM H.
VIRELLI, OFF. FRED
WAITE, OFF. DONALD F.
WALLACE, OFF. WILLIAM
WALTZ, OFF. ROBERT
WARNER, OFF. DONALD
WATERMAN, OFF. RALPH
WHELAN, OFF. FRANCIS
WILCOX, OFF. JOHN
WILCOX, SPW RUTH
WILKERSON, OFF. CHARLES
WILLIAMS, LIEUT. LESLIE
WILLIAMS SPW NANCY T.
WILSON, OFF. SAMUEL
WILSON, INSP. THOMAS
YASKULKA, OFF. JOHN
ZEKAS, DET. JOHN
ZEMETIS, SERGT. ANTHONY
ZGNAS, OFF. GEORGE

Civilian Employees

ABERY, JR., HARRY H.
ADAMS, JR., WALTER
ALBRIGHT, ROSE

ALLEN, KATHERINE
BAILEY, JOSEPHINE C.
BALLESTRINI, GERALDINE

BARANUSKY, ANNA
BARRON, HAROLD
BATTALINO, JEANETTE A.

BAUER, MARGARET A.
 BEAUDOIN, FOREST R.
 BELIN, DAVID P.
 BIBBER, HARVEY W.
 BLESSING, ROBERT F.
 BLOOD, ROGER
 BONATSAKIS, KALLIE H.
 BONOLO, ANGELYN J.
 BOOKER, ALFRED J.
 BOURDEAU, JR. EDGAR J.
 BREEN, JOHN T.
 BRINK WILLIAM F.
 BRITTO, HARRY
 BROWNE, CORA A.
 CARROLL, JOHN E. C.
 CAYA, LEO P.
 CHESTER, RITA
 COLLINS, CATHERINE
 CONKLIN, ALBERT R.
 CONLEY, JOSEPH
 CONSOLE, DOMINICK
 CORCORAN, MARY S.
 COLUMBE, MARY M.
 COVEY, RAYMOND
 COVEY, RICHARD F.
 DAVIS, ALICE S.
 DEFLORIA, JAMES L.
 DEMO, STEPHEN
 DURAND, OLIVER
 DZIALO, PETER A.
 EGAN, THOMAS F.
 ELLMERS, HERBERT
 EPSTEIN, IDA F.
 ERLICK, HELEN A.
 ERTEL, FAITH E.
 EVARTS, WALTER H.
 FAGAN, AMELIA J.
 FEERY, JAMES A.
 FORBES, JAMES S.
 FOURNIER, DONALD J.
 FREDERICK, FRANK I.
 FURNESS, JAMES L.
 GABLE, WALTER
 GALLICHANT, MAURICE C.
 GALVIN, EILEEN E.
 GEITHNER, JEAN L.
 GEMMELL, BARBARA
 GEREG, GEORGE
 GIROTTI, BERNARD D.
 GLOVER, GRIFFIN
 GLYNN, ROBERT
 GOMBERG, SARAH K.
 GOMEZ, ARLENE E.
 GOULD, MARION C.
 GREENTREE, ESTELLE
 GREGOR, STEPHEN T.
 GREGORY, PAUL
 GROHS, MARJORIE R.
 HAGARTY, ANN
 HAGGERTY, DOROTHEA
 HAVENS, CHARLES R.
 HAYES, HOWARD W.
 HEIM, JOSEPH
 HIGGINS, IRENE
 ISBRECHT, EUGENE L.
 JENNINGS, SINCLAIR
 JOHNSON, PAUL
 JOHNSON, ROGER
 KAUFMAN, IRENE B.
 KENNEDY, OMNEY
 KILSON, EARL S.
 KODAY, SUSAN
 KOVAC, JOHN
 KOVACH, MARY S.
 KRIWACKI, PAUL P.
 KULAGOWSKI, STELLA E.
 LADD, HENRY E.
 LANE, ALBERT
 LANGLEY, CLIFFORD E.
 LANZ, FAITH E.
 LAPALM, PHYLLIS H.
 LAPLACA, FRANCES
 LARIVIERE, RAOUL J.
 LATTANZIO, CONSTANCE
 LEACH, CHARLES
 LEARY, FREDERICK J.
 LIBERI, ANTHONY
 LIGNELLI, PATSY
 LOSACANO, FRANK T.
 MACDONALD, BEATRICE
 MADDOCKS, GUY L.
 MALONEY, MILLICENT
 MANGO, GENEVIEVE
 MATTESEN, MARTIN J.
 MCCANN, GRACE E.
 MCFARLAND, LEONARD C.
 MCGLOIN, JOHN E.
 MCKEE, EDWARD
 MCKENZIE, WALTER
 MCMAHON, FRANCIS
 MCMANUS, ESTHER
 MCNAMARA, CLIFFORD
 MCNAMARA, EDWARD M.
 MOSES, ANN E.
 MURRAY, ISABELLE G.
 NEGRI, NATALE D.
 NEWTON, ORLAND W.
 NOONAN, GERTRUDE
 OEHLER, MURIEL B.
 O'NEIL, ALBERTA A.
 O'ROURKE, FRANK J.
 ORVIS, BERNICE
 OTTEY, LEO J.
 PAIKE, MARGUERITE E.
 PALMIERI, JOHN
 PAYNE, BARBARA
 PETTIT, WILLIAM
 PHELAN, JOHN J.
 PHINNEY, LEON H.
 PORTER, JEAN L.
 POTTER, JR., EDWIN L.
 POWERS, THELMA
 PRINCE, GERTRUDE R.
 PUZONE, PETER G.
 RAFTERY, THOMAS J.
 RAGAZZI, IDA M.
 REARDON, ANNA M.
 RHONE, JOHN D.
 RICHARDS, WILBUR J.
 ROBACK, STANLEY J.
 SAILOR, ROSE M.
 SAN GIACOMO, ANTHONY
 SARTORI, JANET A.
 SAVIO, BENEDICT F.
 SCANLON, MILO
 SHEEHAN, DANIEL F.
 SMITH, DON S.
 SMITH, DORIS
 SOLEK, STANLEY L.
 SOLIAS, SPRYOS
 SPEER, FANNIE M.
 STAMM, ELEANOR G.
 STARNO, ELIA E.
 STEINMAN, FREDERICK
 STRAWMYRE, PATRICIA
 SULIK, DOROTHY C.
 SWEET, ROBERT E.
 TASKER, MARY
 THAYER, CLARENCE L.
 THOMPSON, GERTRUDE
 TOCE, CLARA
 TRANT, THOMAS J.
 TRAVAGLINI, LOUIS
 VIRELLI, FRANK
 WADE, LEO E.
 WARD, MABEL
 WASHINGTON, JR., JOHN R.
 WEBER, CAROLE J.
 WEIGEL, FRED M.
 WEYH, ELMER G.
 WHALEN, LAWRENCE S.
 WHELAN, MARY E.
 WILCOX, EMMA A.
 WILLIAMS, LOUIS B.
 WOYK, NICHOLAS
 YANKASKA, ANTHONY T.
 YARUSEWICZ, THEODORE R.
 YOSKOVICH, MARJORIE J.
 YOUNG, WILLIAM
 ZERVOS, EMANUEL
 ZIMMER, THEODORE
 ZUROWSKI, JOSEPH J.

STATE POLICE QUARTERS AT HARTFORD



Prior to 1921 the department's headquarters was located in the State Capitol at Hartford. The photograph at top left shows the first barracks on Washington Street which opened late in 1921 and was located on the present site of the State Office Building. In 1924, the barracks was torn down.

Former Commissioner Hurley obtained from the 1925 General Assembly the necessary funds to shift his offices from the State Capitol to 100 Washington Street having purchased the residence of former Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley (top right photo). The stables and garage in the rear of the premises were converted into a barracks. These quarters served the needs of the organization until 1937 when construction of the present headquarters was started under the administration of former Commissioner Anthony Sunderland. About Christmas, 1938, the new buildings, headquarters (bottom photo) and Hartford barracks in the rear, were opened. The addition of specialized services and increased personnel in the intervening years now require the present headquarters to be expanded and plans are underway.

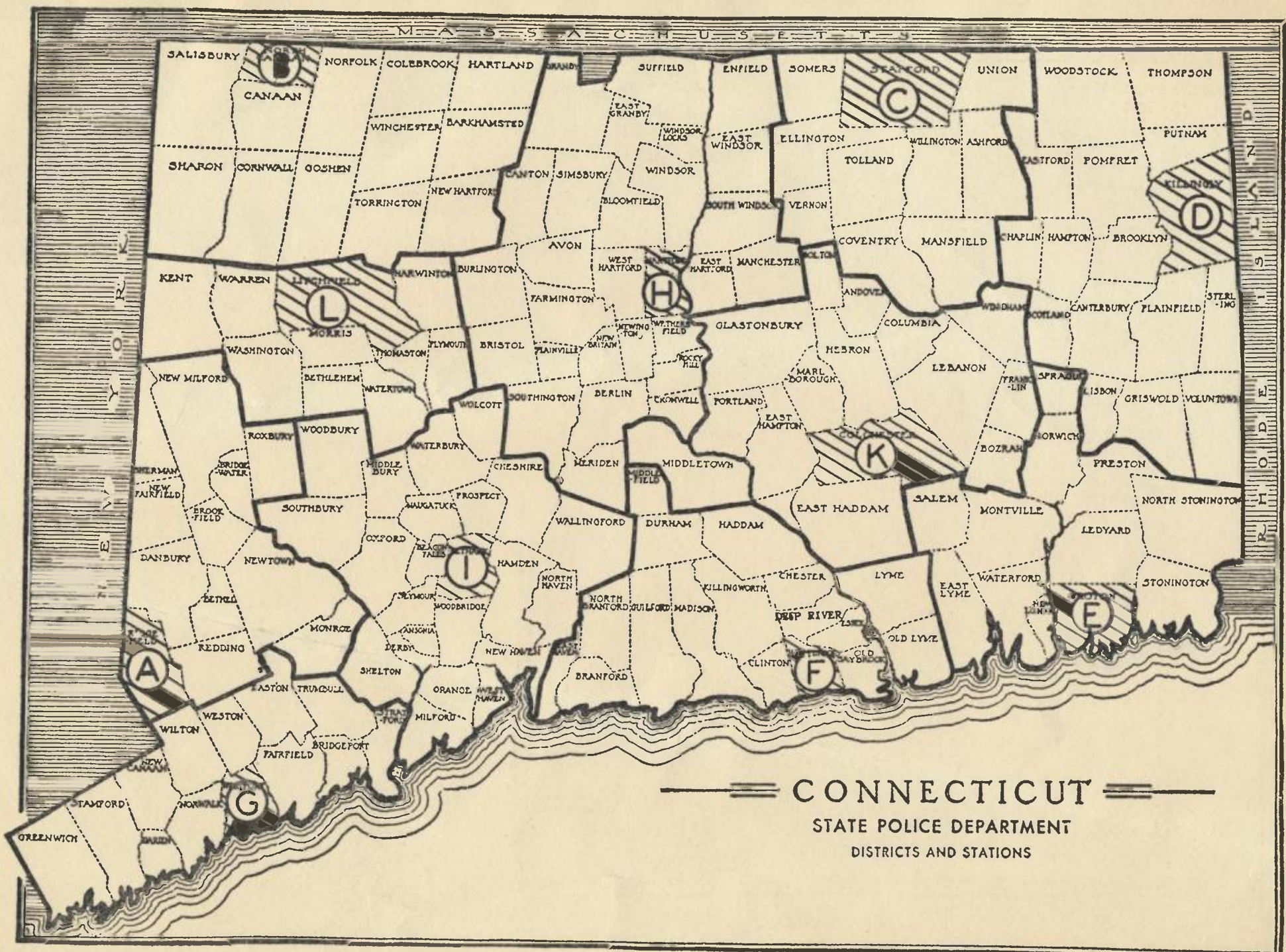
"Be his friend, children,
for he is yours, morning,
noon and night."



CONNECTICUT
STATE POLICE



Ge. B. B. B.



CONNECTICUT
STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT
DISTRICTS AND STATIONS