

Vox-Cop

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CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT



EDWARD J. HICKEY
Commissioner

MARCH - APRIL, 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 con-
duct myself so as to uphold the honor of the Department."

Yankee *By The* Clipper



Vox-Cop

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Timely Suggestions

By Lou Smyth

Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department

A police official from a southern city dropped in for a chat the other day. We got to talking about conduct unbecoming an officer, and the fact that many police departments find their efforts to win public confidence and respect are seriously hampered by the unethical, and sometimes criminal, acts of individual officers. Our visitor cited a case in which a lieutenant of police was reported by a grocer as having obtained meat, which he hid under his coat, and after paying for inexpensive items left the store. The theft of the meat was discovered by the grocer, and an investigation of the lieutenant's activities revealed that he had stolen meat from many stores by the simple method of hiding it on his person. Other storekeepers knew of his thefts, but said they were afraid to report him.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the lieutenant was called into the office of the chief, faced with the facts, and given an opportunity to resign, which he did. Too often top police authority covers up for policemen who go crooked, not to save them disgrace but to prevent further breakdown in public confidence.

There is a wide difference of opinion among police executives. Some believe the "cover up" policy is best. Others feel that a police officer who breaks the law through larceny, burglary, robbery, or any other major offense, is a d--sight worse than any other criminal, and should be prosecuted and publicized to the limit. The danger in an attempt to conceal law violations by police officers is that the public will

find out and turn against the chief and his entire department.

A family returns home from church services and finds two 14-year-old boys in a second floor room. The excuse of the youngsters is that they "wanted to get in out of the cold." Although their story is doubted, the boys are permitted to leave, and the police are notified of the incident. A short time later a detective team picks up one of the boys, returns him to the home and he is identified as one of the intruders. A search reveals he has stolen some coins from the home. The second boy is caught and both admit a series of home burglaries in which money, a gun and other valuables have been taken.

The story is published in the local paper, but the names and addresses of the two boys are withheld, it being the policy of some newspapers not to reveal the identity of juveniles involved even in major crimes.

This writer takes exception to such a policy, on the ground that readers are entitled to know the names of all criminals, and that concealment encourages juveniles to commit more crimes.

Editors explain that publicity in such cases tends to place the child under a stigma that is destructive throughout his life. They look upon teen-agers as not mentally mature, and therefore not responsible in the same measure as is an adult. So names are withheld as a "protection" to the juvenile.

"Protection" of children should begin in the home and continue throughout juvenile and youth periods. We might ask:

"Why are 14-year-olds roaming the streets at night and burglarizing homes and places of business?" Are parents fulfilling their obligation to their children when they don't know, or don't care, where they are and what they are doing? Perhaps parents would be more careful in teaching their offspring and in exercising greater supervision over their activities if names of young offenders and the names of their parents and home addresses were publicized by the press.

---IACP Police Chief

EDITORS NOTE: Connecticut law prohibits publication of names of juvenile offenders. Our juvenile court system works exceptionally well with police departments. We believe this Connecticut plan does more good for reformation than publication of names in juvenile cases.

RELIGION AIDS POLICE

By Chaplain Lloyd L. King
Florida Peace Officers' Association

The police officer will ignore morality, religion, to the hurt of himself and the public he is sworn to serve. Personal spiritual fitness bears direct relationship with mental and physical fitness. A man at peace with God enjoys a fair degree of good human relationships. It is this peace which guides him in the choices he must daily make to insure a physical condition fit to meet the demands of his place in law enforcement. True religion, moral and physical stamina; these go hand in hand.

Lawmen of all levels do constitute our nation's first line of defense here in America. Justly so, the public is demanding a high degree of morality on the part of those who stand between the people and the predatory elements out to wreck, rob and destroy. It is an articulate demand, directed to those in high places, and extending right down the line to the country constable. We are being told in plain language, "Men who cannot, or will not learn to police themselves, cannot be trusted to police others!" In skill, training, scientific

aids and methods, organization, cooperation, police officers have never been in better condition than right now. It is not too late yet to match these advantages with spiritual and moral progress. It must start with the individual himself.

No segment of public service has more unhappy duties than police officers; none must make more important decisions of the moment than they. The future destiny of human lives so often turns with the snap judgment of an officer! He must be sure of himself; the individual must be sure of him. Citizens feel secure as to person and property only as they have confidence in the character of their lawmen. To be our brother's keeper and protector involves a responsibility of moral fitness we must take into account.

Each officer stands as a symbol of law and order in a democracy. This is why Communists make lawmen their spearhead of attack. In order to divide and rule, they must first destroy public confidence in instruments of law enforcement. A moral lapse on the part of a police officer places a weapon directly in the hands of Communism; this in Washington, New York, or Podunk Center!

Because religion, personal relationship with God, is the source and sphere of our greatest aids to morality, this writer urges all peace officers to avail themselves of its advantages. The individual must decide for himself what he needs, and where best to find it. I am certain a prayer of faith will guide him in this important decision.

---IACP Police Chief

In Chattanooga, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company cooperated with the State Highway Patrol to prove that an automobile cannot be stopped on a dime---it takes \$250. Using a state patrol car to demonstrate stopping distances, the collaborators proved that it required 2,500 dimes laid next to one another to reach the distance required to stop the patrol car from 35 mph, a distance of 74 feet, 6 inches.

---Here's How

SEX PSYCHOPATHS

One hot summer day a well-known Los Angeles businessman went home and stripped for a shower. When his front doorbell rang persistently, he draped a towel over his torso and went to the door. Some of the neighborhood boys and girls had come to play with his children. He sent them to the children's room and went back to the shower. The next day, the man was arrested for exhibitionism. It took a long and bitter fight to clear him of the charge.

A California youth was arrested for a minor sex offense. Psychiatrists diagnosed him as potentially dangerous, but there were no legal means for holding him for treatment. After serving a short sentence, the young man was released. Not long after, he was involved in the brutal sex murder of a teen-age girl.

Innocent people, such as the business executive, must be protected against the mass hysteria generated by a local wave of sensational sex crimes. At the same time, society should be protected against the potentially dangerous sex criminal.

With this serious problem in mind, the State of California has just set up a new research program in the field of sex deviation under Dr. A. R. Mangus of the Langley Porter Clinic of the University of California in San Francisco.

Up to now, most of the research in sex variation has been handled by psychiatrists and psychologists. The California project includes several investigations of a physiological nature. They are based partly on the theory that sex variants are biochemically different from normal people. The scientists are trying to prove this and to correlate biochemical findings with psychological data. The biochemical research, under the direction of Dean Stafford L. Warren and Dr. Wendell Griffith of the U.C.L.A. school of medicine, covers two phases:

Dr. Josephine Garst, biochemist, is exploring the possible relationship between sex deviation and certain compounds in the body known as 17-ketosteroids. These compounds are products of the adrenal glands and of the male

gonad glands.

Mrs. Jessamine Hilliard, biochemist, is trying to establish a consistent pattern of chemical activity in the blood which might reflect the building up of tension preceding sex crimes. This condition, the scientists feel, may be revealed by the measurable activity of chemical agents present in the blood and in the urine.

As yet, there is no evidence that a simple blood test might be developed which would identify sex offenders, or even predict the tension build-ups which ordinarily precede his offenses. But last week, there was some promise that a blood test might be developed that would be useful in reflecting how the sex deviate responds to certain tensions and to treatment. Such a test would be valuable in an over-all screening program for sex psychopaths. ---Newsweek

INDIANA TROOPERS VIE FOR
POLICE PHOTO CONTEST HONORS

Indiana State Trooper James R. Young, Plymouth, assigned to the South Bend post in Dunes Park district, won the top individual award in the third annual police photography contest sponsored by the Indiana State Police magazine, The Shield.

Entries totaled a record 395 photographs, with 13 of the 28 awards going to troopers in the Dunes Park district.

Young's grand prize winner was a grim portrait of a drinking driver whose crushed head was framed by the wreckage of his automobile. The victim had told companions he was going to "blow the cobwebs out of the car." A few minutes later, he met death when his car shot across the pavement into the path of a semi-trailer truck.

The contest is staged to stimulate the interest of state policemen in the use of photography as an investigative aid, according to Lt. Lloyd D. Hicker-son, department magazine editor and public relations director. Troopers are equipped with cameras and make more than 40,000 photos a year in crime and traffic investigations. ---Police Chief

Motor Vehicles Vital Factor In State Police Work

DEPARTMENT PROGRESSED LONG WAY SINCE TOP-DOWN ROADSTERS

by Edward J. Hickey
 Commissioner
 Conn. State Police Dept.

Motor vehicles have always been an important factor in maintaining the efficiency of the Connecticut State Police Department since the time, years ago, when the department was authorized to "organize and maintain a system of patrols."

Today the State Police rolling stock consists of 366 passenger cars, 18 trucks, six jeeps, three tow cars, 22 trailers, three ambulances, and four motorcycles. Each officer is assigned a patrol car, and other vehicles are assigned to stations or divisions. The present authorized strength of the department is 300 state policemen, 12 policewomen, and 10 resident officers.

Several of the assigned patrol cars are 1953 sedans, the majority are older. Special equipment, such as red lights, sirens, police radios and spotlights, is installed in departmental vehicles after their receipt.

24-Hour Service

These patrol cars offer the citizens of Connecticut 24-hour service. Their assignment to an emergency case requires only the time it takes to receive a phone call and then make a radio transmission.

Today's vehicles are a far cry from the patrol cars of the 1920's. In those days each officer, of which there were 50 authorized, was supplied with a Henderson motorcycle and a Model T.

In those days the patrolmen covered their assigned territory in roadsters with the top down, summer and winter. When a few cars were found with tops up in violation of the departmental orders, the tops were taken off the cars.

We didn't have car heaters in the 20's. It was the usual custom for an officer, on a cold wintry day to spread

a blanket over his knees. Underneath the blanket more often than not, was a kerosene lantern, maintained at low heat to keep the officer's legs warm. The motorcycles came in for their share of hard riding. They were the patrol officer's transportation from the time the snow left the ground in the spring until it returned in the fall.

Communication Poor

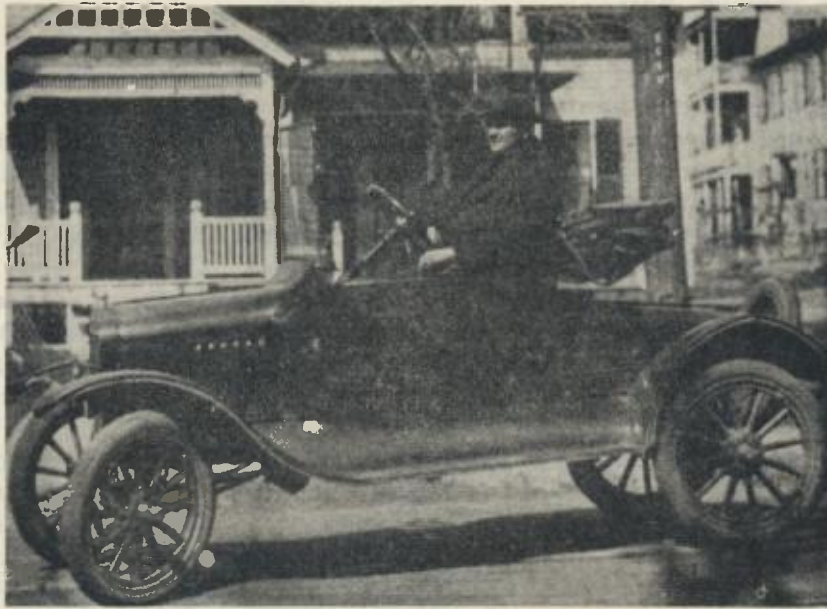
Communication with the men in the field was unreliable at the best. Patrolmen were required to contact the telephone operators in their area for messages directed to them or to stop at various gasoline stations which were used as message centers.

Many times assignments were made at the station, since the officers were required to spend nearly all their time there. It was not unusual to start an officer on an emergency call in this manner: The rear end of the Model T was raised and a box placed under the rear axle. The spark and gas would be set and at the front the choke (a wire near the radiator) would be adjusted while the officer cranked. When the engine caught and the rear wheels started spinning, the car was taken out of gear by stepping on the brake, the box removed, and away we'd go.

Our department used to save money on anti-freeze for the Model T radiators in those days. "Moonshine" that had been confiscated in raids on illegal "stills" was treated with a chemical to make it unfit for human consumption and then was made available to pour into the radiators of our patrol cars.

Ruts No Problem

The spring thaws were a source of travel difficulty to us in that pre-



It's a long cry for the State Police from the day shown in the top photo above when Officer Edward J. Hickey, now Commissioner Hickey and head of the department, rode around in 1921's best vintage vehicle. The bottom photo shows Officer Walter Stecko with one of the department's modern jeeps.

parkways, period. Many times our patrol cars became stuck in the ruts of country roads, but it was simple to correct that condition. Two men would merely raise the wheels of the roadster and shift its weight out of the rut.

Gasoline problems: We had those, too. Many times we had to back our Model T up a hill when there was insufficient gas in the tank to allow it to drive forward, then a stop at a nearby farmhouse to borrow a few quarts of ker-

osene. The kerosene was poured into the gas tank and we'd be off again in a cloud of smoke.

We didn't pay much for our cars in those days as compared with present prices. A roadster, Model T, during one period of the 1920's cost this department \$360 each.

Yes, those were the "good old days" of 30 years ago--but they are history as far as the Connecticut State Police Department is concerned.

CRIME DOESN'T PAY

Shoplifting is the oldest of problems to merchants. It became more acute with the spread of the self-service system of selling goods on what amounts to an honor basis. The vast majority of customers are honest, but the crooked few must always be combatted. In late years merchants have intensified their efforts in this regard -- with marked success.

The American Stores of Philadelphia recently listed some two-score tricks of the light-fingered artists, but said it had no intention of disclosing to the looters measures employed by the police and stores to curb this lawless activity.

Teen-agers, women and men use all sorts of devices and stratagems to hide their loot -- hats, handbags, doubled sacks, inside pockets, large sleeves, heavy socks with elastic tops, hollowed-out books, musical instrument cases, umbrellas, bandaged arms, rolls of toilet paper, baby carriages, waist bands of trousers, rubberized panel inserts for sweaters, flowing coats, maternity gowns, and many others. Teen-agers often work in groups.

In spite of all this ingenuity, the shoplifter is almost invariably caught, sooner or later. Thievery is relative -- some thieves steal merchandise, others steal nations. But crooks finally wind up in deep trouble -- as witness history.

---The Torrington Register

CONNECTICUT BANKS PLAGUED
BY EIGHT HOLDUPS IN FOUR YEARS

Bank robberies were a two-a-year proposition in Connecticut to date adding up to a four-year net loss of some \$78,500.

Two of the banks involved had to buy more than their share of red ink to record their losses. They were victims of double entry.

The latest holdup -- \$5,500 at the Berlin branch of the New Britain National Bank March 23 brought to eight the number of bank robberies in the state

since 1949.

Six have been solved to date. The remaining two remained in the "active" file as of today.

Hit twice within a period of only a few months were the Westville branch of the New Haven Savings Bank and the Berlin branch of the New Britain National Bank.

The biggest loss -- some \$25,900 -- was experienced by the Berlin bank in its first holdup last January.

Here's the four-year record for the state:

July 21, 1949--Fidelity Industrial Bank, New Britain; \$8,296 taken; solved.

June 9, 1950--Woodbury Savings Bank, Woodbury; \$8,500 taken; solved.

Dec. 19, 1950-- Peoples Savings Bank, New Britain; \$18,460 taken; solved.

Feb. 13, 1952--New Haven Savings Bank, Westville Branch; \$11,000 taken; unsolved.

June 13, 1952--Willimantic Savings Institute; \$891 taken; solved.

July 10, 1952--New Haven Savings Bank, Westville branch; \$827 taken; unsolved.

Jan. 6, 1953--New Britain National Bank, Berlin branch; \$25,900 taken; solved.

March 23, 1953--New Britain National Bank, Berlin branch; \$5,500 taken; solved.

AMBUSH

It was a dark alley in one of the worst parts of town. Three men were waiting. One of them pulled a slouch hat down over his eyes, and said, "D'ya see him?"

Another took a quick peek around the corner. "Yes, here he comes!" he said.

The man with the slouch hat picked up a short thick section of pipe. Another took a heavy wrench, and the third grabbed a smaller wrench that was none the less effective in close quarters.

"All right fellers, let's go," one whispered.

And thus, when the boss got around the corner, he found his three plumbers at work.

**BURGLAR GIVES NOVICE A LESSON
AT WRONG DOOR**

In this day and age many gullible persons are misinformed about criminals. It's often difficult for them to believe a "Fagin" exists today. Informed officers of the law are fully aware of such activities in metropolitan areas, especially. A recent disclosure in New York city ought to convince some of these "doubting souls" that crooks--professional ones--do not change despite this progressive age.

Crosby Littlejohn, thirty-three, who is surprisingly ingenious considering he has been convicted five times of burglary, was advising an apprentice on the best means of forcing an apartment door at E. 96th St. on a recent night when the door was flung open in their faces. A half-naked man confronted them holding up his pajama trousers with one hand and a .38 caliber revolver in the other.

It was Patrolman John P. Kenney, who had just gone to bed when he heard fragments of the lecture being given at his front door.

Littlejohn and his young friend gave the apparition a panic-stricken glance and went clattering down the stairs to the street. Behind them thudded Patrolman Kenney in his bare feet. He fired a shot in the air which stimulated the fugitives and fired three more as the three of them raced north on Second Ave.

At the fourth shot Littlejohn, not yet convinced that it wasn't a burglar's nightmare, gave up and stood awaiting the policeman near 97th st. His companion escaped. Littlejohn stared incredulously at the approaching policeman.

"I thought you were a gangster," he said. "You know, gangsters dress like you."

"I'm a police officer, said Patrolman Kenney, easing his weight from one bruised foot to the other, "only I got no place to pin my shield."

In the morning, with his shield properly pinned on his shirt, Patrolman Kenney appeared in Felony Court, where his prisoner was held without bail for examination on a charge of attempted burglary.

**LINCOLN, NEB., P. D. METHOD KEEPS
ACCIDENT RECORDS FROM BEING STOLEN**

The Lincoln, Neb., Police Department has met the problem of accident reports being lost or stolen by persons copying information from them. The report is attached to a frame which is on a vertical rotating spindle on the office side of the public window.

This spindle can be turned so that the person looking for information can read either side of the report through the glass, yet cannot touch the report itself.

Some departments use a slot under a glass-topped counter. The clerk inserts the report in the slot and it can be copied by the person without his being able to reach it. One drawback to this is that the clerk must turn the report over for the person to see both sides. This is overcome by the Lincoln method.

---Police Chief

SCHUYLER MERRITT

Millions who drove cars on the Merritt Parkway never knew for whom this famous Connecticut highway was named. Schuyler Merritt, who has just died at the age of 99, was one of those unusual men who performed his public service quietly, efficiently and without any thought of self-aggrandizement. As chairman of the Connecticut Parkway Commission, he was interested only in making the new road one of the most beautiful highways in the country, and although he acknowledged the honor done him in naming it, he was prouder still of the excellent service it provided for the public.

In his unusually long lifetime, he performed many like services--whether in his eighteen-year tenure as a Congressman, which began at the age of 63, or as a community leader in Stamford. A conservative by upbringing and by inclination, he fought steadfastly for principles he considered just, and he ordered his own life along those same principles.

---New York Herald Tribune



THE CALL BOX

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TO ERR IS HUMAN

In Cincinnati, Ohio, two detectives spotted a man they believed was wanted for questioning about illegal entry into the U. S. He turned out to be a full-blooded Sioux Indian.

A frightened householder excitedly reported to police headquarters that he had been struck down in the dark outside his back door by an unknown assailant. A rookie officer was dispatched to the scene of the crime to investigate, and soon returned to headquarters with a lump on his forehead and a glum look on his face.

"I solved the case," he muttered.

"Amazingly fast work," his superior complimented him. "How did you accomplish it?"

The sad cop explained. "I stepped on the rake, too."

Police of West Hempstead, L. I., have taken away the revolver of Frank P. Walsh, who fired a bullet into the picture tube of his TV receiver because he couldn't stand the noise any longer. They should give him back his gun; his work has barely started.

A young lady was asked by the prosecuting attorney, "What gear were you in when the crash took place?"

She replied quickly, "A beret, two-tone shoes and a gray flannel suit."

From the Wynne, Ark., "Progress": "Officer J. D. Gilmer arrested the prowler after a short chaser."

A recent applicant wrote "No" to the query "Have you ever been arrested?" To the following question, which was "Why?," he answered: "I never got caught."

They gave Bob Wooldridge a party in

the old folks' home at Leeds, England, to celebrate his hundredth birthday. He made a little speech in which he announced that he had finally decided crime doesn't pay.

He first ran afoul of the law in 1866 when he was thirteen. He was sentenced to a dozen strokes with a birch rod for stealing coal. His most recent arrest was in 1948, at the age of ninety-five, when he made off with a pair of shoes.

In between, old Bob did fifty-three years in prison, mainly for housebreaking. But he was proud of some things. Bob told reporters. "I never stole from a child. I never took anything of sentimental value like a soldier's medal. I never used violence on anybody."

"A LITTLE SCOTCH, PLEASE"

Shortly after the end of World War II, an increasing number of young Scotsmen embarked for the western hemisphere, several taking up residence on Canada's west coast. Several of these new immigrants evidently couldn't break the habit of wearing a uniform and promptly joined the ranks of the local constabulary at a west coast centre.

The story is told of one young raw constable making his debut on the beat, and upon observing one of the city's more prominent citizens--unknown to him of course--violating a traffic by-law, the constable apprehended the offender and began to write out a ticket.

Now it must be pointed out that there is a lodge organization in that city known as the Fraternal Order of Eagles, more commonly referred to, however, as the "Eagles".

As the policeman was busily engaged with pencil and book, his victim began to protest: "You can't pinch me, I'm an Eagle--your chief's an Eagle . . ."

To which the constable retorted: "Aye, an' I don't gie a hoot if yer a sparrow, yer still getting a ticket!"

Crime Investigation

CRIME INVESTIGATION

As a prerequisite for the intelligent performance of his job, the policeman, whether on patrol duty or specially assigned to Special Service or to criminal investigations should:

1. Know or be able to recognize and evaluate evidence.
2. Seize and protect all evidence found at crime scenes.
3. Properly mark for identification every article of any description found on crime scenes or taken from suspects.
4. Consider everyone associated with a crime or a criminal a suspect but keep an open mind and a silent tongue in the presence of all suspects.
5. Conduct investigation and search of suspected persons, associates, and premises with assistance of at least one other police officer.
6. Co-operate wholeheartedly with fellow officers and superiors.
7. Protect the civil rights of an accused and the public interest. Seek the truth without force or duress.
8. Protect his sources of information.
9. Remember these important factors: 1 Who 2 What 3 Where
4 Why 5 When 6 How
7 By Whom
10. Be truthful. Present his evidence on the witness stand; not in courthouse corridors.

Two striking examples of outstanding crime investigation are related in the following stories. Police officers studying the evidence as to crime detection in these cases should bear in mind the results obtained came from hard work, perseverance and diligence.

REGINA VS. ZAKOPIAC

Canada

ARMED ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER--POLICEMAN WOUNDED AND BANDIT KILLED IN GUNFIGHT

"Come on! Down on the floor! This is a stick-up!"

With those words, two men, their faces masked with sun-glasses, entered the East Kildonan (Greater Winnipeg) Branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada at 2:23 p.m., July 18, 1952. One brandished two revolvers and the other, who waited near the door, nursed a sawed-off shotgun. It was evident they meant business.

There were nine persons in the bank at the time--six being employees. One--a 19-year-old ledger clerk--had the presence of mind to trip the alarm before hitting the deck. This brought the East Kildonan police chief to the scene. The police office is situated only 100 feet from the bank. The chief met with a poor reception, however. He was kicked, hurled to the floor, and stood over by the shotgun wielding bandit.

Meanwhile, his companion had been over to the vault, but finding it locked, scooped up the cash out of one of the teller's cages, stuffing it into the bag he carried. The amount he picked up was \$6,920.67.

The whole thing took only about 75 seconds. Then they were away, fleeing in a sleek, black, 1950-model Oldsmobile.

This was Greater Winnipeg's first bank hold-up in over five years.

Immediately, the East Kildonan Police, Winnipeg City Police and RCMP swung into action. Road blocks were placed at strategic points throughout the Greater Winnipeg area.

But the picture was gloomy. Friday went by--nothing. Then Saturday came

and went--still nothing. Now Sunday--but it was different.

Sunday brought the first break in the now nearly two-day-old robbery. But what a day it turned out to be!

The scene has shifted to Vivian, Man., a small hamlet 30 miles east of Winnipeg. The CNR station agent at Vivian saw two men emerge from the brush, walk over to the pump-house, fill a jug with water and then return from whence they came. Funny, he thought. And their appearance! Could it be the two they were looking for?

Just then the CNR pump-house operator came into the station. It appeared his daughter had spotted the same two men on the Friday evening. They packed guns. Yes, it was shaping up now. The agent contacted the dispatcher at Winnipeg. He telephoned the Winnipeg City Police, and they notified the RCMP.

Two constables were out on patrol. They were detailed to investigate. They found others from Vivian who had noticed the same two men, and their descriptions tallied with those furnished by bank officials. Then two corporals and four more constables left Winnipeg.

Time wore on, but nothing was seen of the gun-wielding pair. The detail decided to enter the bush to flush them out.

At 6:25 p.m., Winnipeg received a radio message that the original detail was entering the bush. They had split up into smaller parties. Two constables drove down a trail to the south-west. They hadn't gone more than 100 yards when two men were seen in the brush just off the trail. The members got out and

CRIME INVESTIGATION

began to question the pair. They announced that they were farmers, and their clothing seemed to bear this out. But the constables weren't entirely satisfied with all the answers.

One of the members started back on foot to report to the senior NCO in the party. That left Cst. J. F. Friend alone with the pair. He walked back to the Police vehicle to secure the keys which he left in the ignition. Turning around suddenly, he was confronted with one of the suspects lunging toward him. They started to grapple behind the Police car. The other fugitive climbed into the front seat.

Then the latter pulled out a .38 pistol, pointed it at Constable Friend, and squeezed the trigger. Friend staggered and fell, the bullet penetrating his neck and cheek. The other member, a short distance up the trail, fired two shots in the air to alert the remainder of the party, and returned to the scene. He was joined immediately by two other constables. They were firing on the run at the suspects who had now gained possession of the Police car and were shooting out of the rear window.

One was attempting to drive the car, but failing to get it started, he and his companion abandoned it and raced forward to the brush. By this time, the remainder of the Police reached the battle ground. More shots were exchanged. One of the NCO's, in possession of a rifle, felled one of the fugitives, creasing him through the chest. The other took off through the bush. One of the members rushed forward to the wounded man, who died on the spot with his revolver aimed at the Policeman.

A second rifle shot brought down his companion, over 100 yards away, the bullet entering his left foot.

The dead man was identified as Albert Proulx, alias John Zahara, of Penticton, B. C. He was searched and the sum of \$3,456.21 found on his person. The other man, who had shot Constable Friend, was identified as Alexander Zakopiac of Winnipeg. Just before the party reached the spot where he lay, he was seen to throw a wad of bills into the bushes. He was searched and \$1,680.77 in cash found in his pockets. The sum of \$1,760

was retrieved in the bushes where he had thrown it.

Two ambulances were dispatched to the scene. One rushed Constable Friend to the Deer Lodge Hospital, and the other took Zakopiac to the same location.

A further search of the brush produced a camouflaged tent which was used as a hide-out for the pair. An additional \$6 was located at this point. This, added to the two sums found on the suspects, totalled \$6,902.98, just \$17.69 short of the amount stolen from the East Kildonan bank.

Subsequently, Zakopiac appeared before Chief Justice E. K. Williams in Court of Queen's Bench, Winnipeg, on Oct. 29, 1952. He was convicted on two charges of attempted murder, one charge of robbery while armed and one charge of receiving a stolen automobile. He was sentenced to 30 years for each of the first three charges, and two years for the latter, sentences to run concurrently.

Meanwhile, Constable Friend, at one time believed to be beyond aid, had made a complete recovery from his facial wound. His home is in Calgary, Alta.

But the July 20 gunfight between members of the RCMP and the bank robbers has been and continues to be the subject of many discussions by residents of Greater Winnipeg and the small hamlet of Vivian. All will readily admit that those members taking part upheld the true tradition of the RCMP.

One Winnipeg resident, Mrs. Janet Laing, 612 Simcoe St., has seen fit to compose a poem entitled "The Manhunt at Vivian". The text:

The police car speeded eastwards,
And scarce a word was said,
Each man thinking grimly of
The task which lay ahead.

The bandits had been sighted,
The manhunt had begun,
And who could tell
What fate might bring.

'Twas in the bush at Vivian,
That they, their quarry spied,
And quick to apprehend them
The officers had hied.

In the bitter fight which followed,
One gallant Mountie fell,
While a desperado's mortal soul
Went plunging into Hell.

The manhunt was now over,
Another "job" was done,
Soon an anxious Mother sped
To the bedside of her son.

But miracles still happen,
They heard, with bated breath,
The Doctor say, "By a paper's width
He has escaped from death."

The sequel to this story
In a courtroom was told,
How Mounties always get their man,
As in the days of old.

With his life one bandit paid
The greatest price of all,
Thirty years will the other serve,
Behind a prison wall.

Never shall wrong triumph
In our battle for the right,
And ever the truth will conquer
No matter how grim the fight.

---RCMP Quarterly

DOUBLE MURDER SOLVED

16-YEAR-OLD CONFESSES THAT HE KILLED SCHOOLMATES AND THEN HELPED IN HUNT

A sixteen-year-old student at the Lakeside School for underprivileged children was arraigned in New City, N.Y. recently on two charges of murder after admitting to police that he had slain two little girl schoolmates in a near-by wood.

Carlton Brent Mason jr., a quiet, well mannered six-footer, broke down after three days of questioning by county and state officials and three hours after the knife with which he stabbed five-year-old Esther Nagy to death was recovered.

He told in calm tones of slaying Esther because she "gave me a bad time-- I got mad--she wouldn't go away, "when he had lured eight-year-old Marjorie Boudreau into the woods and of bludgeoning Marjorie with a rock and choking her to death because "I couldn't stand her screaming." He steadfastly denied abusing the children, both of whom had been criminally assaulted, and would admit to no motive for the crimes.

If convicted, the sixteen-year-old boy faces a maximum penalty of death in the electric chair.

The youth's confession came as a shock to the staff of the Lakeside School who, during the three days of questioning, frequently asserted that the boy was not capable of the murders

which police had attributed to a "sex maniac." At Spring Valley High School, where Carlton is a sophomore, officials said his conduct was "very good," although they noted that he had an I. Q. of 76, twenty-four points below normal.

The youth, like his victims and other pupils at the school, which is operated by the Edwin Gould Foundation, comes from a broken home.

District Attorney John Skahen and Sheriff J. Henry Mock said the boy told them he had lured Marjorie from the school grounds late Sunday afternoon by telling her that a houseparent wanted to see her, "and she followed me down to a woodpile. When I got there I saw that Esther was standing behind the woodpile, so I told Marjorie to go down to the other end of the woodpile and see if she could find the houseparent."

Meanwhile, they said, the boy told of approaching Esther. "Esther gave me a bad time. I got mad. She wouldn't go away. So I took out my knife and ran it through her back." He told them of dragging the body about fifty feet and placing it under a log as Marjorie approached. "I told her, 'Esther has run into the woods, we better get her.' We ran across the field and into the woods and Marjorie turned and saw my knife was covered with blood and she screamed.

Then she cried. I couldn't stand her screaming so I hit her over the head with a rock. I sat on her chest and choked her until she was dead."

On his return to the school after the murders, Carlton had been assigned to a group of boys searching the very area in which they had been committed, led his companions to Marjorie's still-warm body and helped them carry her to the school infirmary where he held her head while first aid was vainly administered.

It was the missing knife and contradictory stories about when and where he had lost it that first directed police attention to the boy. Police had searched the entire area surrounding the school, using land mine detectors and bloodhounds in a vain attempt to trace it.

Sheriff Mock, to whom Carlton had apparently taken a liking, finally convinced the boy that "he'd be better off if he told the truth about the knife." The sheriff said the boy agreed to tell where it was and going only with Sheriff Mock and a deputy to the spot and, once in the car with them, gave them opposite directions.

The sheriff said that while they were searching the underbrush, Carlton apparently recovered the knife from where he had hidden it and slipped it into his pocket. About fifty feet away was a swampy area that had already been searched. As he got up, the beam from the deputy's flashlight disclosed the knife, floating on the swamp water. Carlton, Sheriff Mock said, had apparently not realized that the wooden handle would keep the weapon afloat and had attempted to hide it in the already searched swamp.

MURDER ON NOTTING HILL

Nobody paid much attention to John Reginald Christie in the shabby Notting Hill section of London where he lived. He was known as a quiet, mild-mannered man--a clerk by trade.

About March 20, Christie disappeared from his ground-floor apartment in one of the sleazy tenements that dot the

Notting Hill neighborhood. Another tenant, who lived on the top floor, decided he would like to move into Christie's old quarters on the first floor.

In the course of examining the Christie apartment, the prospective occupant happened to break through several thicknesses of wallpaper over an alcove. Underneath was the body of a woman. Police took over from there, discovered two more corpses in the alcove, another --that of Christie's 45-year-old wife-- under the floorboards of the living room. In a rock garden outside, the remains of at least two more women and possibly a third, were found buried about three feet down. Police thereupon decided to dismantle the entire tenement.

Britain's biggest manhunt in history was launched, meantime, as anxious Scotland Yard officials, working on the theory the killer was influenced by a full moon, worried that he would strike again.

Suddenly, on a quiet Putney street only five miles from the murder house, the search came to an end. A strapping 43-year-old policeman, Thomas Ledger, was walking his beat along the Thames when he spotted the balding little clerk. Ledger approached him, asked him to go to the Putney police station. Without protest, J. Reginald Christie, Britain's worst mass killer since Jack the Ripper, meekly went along.

FBI AGENTS SMASH AUTO THEFT RING

In Providence, R. I., April 14, FBI agents arrested 22 men and announced they had smashed a stolen car ring which operated from Maine to Florida.

Agents picked up 14 men in Providence, two in Fall River, Mass., one in Warwick, a Marine at Camp LeJeune, N.C., two in Miami, Fla., and one each in Los Angeles and New York City.

Special Agent Marchesseault said a year-long investigation disclosed that the gang stole cars during the evening hours at Boston, Providence, Danielson, Conn., Portland, Me., New York and Ft. Dix, N. J.



Vox-Cop

SALUTES



Vox-Cop

March - April, 1953

TOLL SUPERVISOR EDWARD B. COOGAN, Greenwich, STATE POLICEMAN ROBERT J. KELLER, Station "G", Westport, and CHIEF JOHN GLEASON AND DEPUTY CHIEF DAVID ROBINS, GREENWICH P. D. for the joint efforts and interdepartmental cooperation demonstrated in the solution of the recent holdup of the manager of the Innis Arden Country Club, Greenwich.

Two armed bandits at 9 a.m. held up the club employee, forced him to open the safe, and after stealing \$800 in cash and \$250 in checks, the pair trusted up the employee and escaped in a getaway car driven by an accomplice. A grounds keeper saw the fleeing bandits, notified the police and released the victim from his bondage.

Working in accordance with prearranged plans in Fairfield County a general alarm was sent to local and state agencies. Supervisor Coogan spotted the described car and occupants bound for New York. State Policeman Keller on blockade assignment got word of the flight, notified his station (G) and Greenwich Police upon receipt of the information pursued the matter with the New York City Police Department. Sergeant Marchese, Station "G", acted promptly on Officer Keller's information as did the Greenwich authorities. Before the day ended New York P.D. had the suspects in custody for Connecticut's bold crime.

This is a fine example of Connecticut's combined forces meeting the challenge of New York mobsters "hit and run" activities.

OFF. B. ANGELO BUFFA, Station "B", Canaan, for alert and cooperative effort which led to the apprehension of Darol D. Babbitt wanted by the Hartford Police Department for embezzlement and theft of motor vehicle from Sage-Allen

Company. Officer Buffa was on desk duty at the Canaan Station on the midnight shift, February 6, when Off. Russell Olson of the Hartford Station relayed information that the fugitive was believed to be traveling west on Rt. 44 in a late model, light blue Cadillac Sedan bearing Oregon plates. Babbitt had been sought by the police of several states since he disappeared from Hartford two months ago with approximately \$16,000 after abandoning the Sage-Allen truck.

When Officer Buffa received the telephone call, he alerted the Canaan patrol and figured that the car might turn off Rt. 44 so he telephoned to the Winsted and Torrington Police Departments. In an hour and a half's time Lieutenant Considine of the Torrington Police telephoned Officer Buffa that the wanted Cadillac had been located in a parking lot in the rear of an Inn in Torrington and the operator of the car had registered at the Inn under a fictitious name. The Torrington Police kept the car and the hotel covered until other state police officers, Hartford Detectives and agents of the FBI arrived and Babbitt's capture resulted. A few days later, Officer Buffa gave another behind-the-scene assist. He took photographs of latent fingerprints found on some bottles which had been handled by a person who had broken into a Lakeville home. The investigating officer brought the bottles to the station and Officer Buffa processed them.

Two weeks later another officer, Victor Keilty, was assigned to investigate another break in Lakeville and Officer Buffa again assisted in searching for fingerprints. No latent fingerprints were found in the second crime but assuming that a 16-year-old Lakeville lad was a good suspect, they interviewed him. At first he denied being involved

VOX - COP SALUTES

in these crimes but when his fingerprints were secured and found to match those on the bottles in the first break, the suspect readily confessed not only to these two crimes but several other breaks.

CONGRATULATIONS to all the officers and to Officer Buffa for the special fingerprint work he developed.

OFFICER GEORGE BOSTON, Station "G", Westport for his alertness in observing a recent article in the magazine "CARS" a Fawcett publication, Greenwich under the caption of "Speed Traps." The article had photographs showing the Merritt Parkway and the particular section was easy to identify because of the peculiar layout of the highway. Posing behind a tree, watching motorists was a policeman --not in Connecticut State Police uniform but on a motorcycle. The scene could not be missed by anyone familiar with the Merritt Parkway and it is to Officer Boston's credit that he brought it to the attention of Headquarters. Too many of these magazine writers are given to tricks of this kind, belittling police officers and trying to give the impression that well organized and properly disciplined departments resort to such unfair practices. The less we have to do with the Fawcett publications, the better for our reputation.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM T. CASEY and OFFICERS WILBUR E. CALKINS and JOHN WILCOX, Station "L", Litchfield. Early on the evening of March 18 a 79-year-old lady wandered away from her residence on Warren Mountain, Cornwall and was reported missing at about 7:55 p.m. to the Litchfield Barracks. While the jurisdiction of the area in Cornwall comes under Station "B" at Canaan, Lieutenant Casey and Officers Calkins and Wilcox voluntarily responded to this missing person search upon being informed by the Station at "L", through Sergeant Ritchie. A subsequent investigation showed the lady had left her house at one o'clock in the afternoon for a short walk, became confused and lost in a heavily wooded area and wandered about aimlessly until found

by Officers Calkins and Wilcox at 10:45 p.m. When she was rescued, she had lost both of her shoes, was wet through as there had been a cold rain and she was entirely bewildered.

We salute Lieutenant Casey and the members of Station "L" who participated in this mission. In particular, we salute Officers Calkins and Wilcox for their ingenuity in that they together picked up the missing person's tracks and found her a little over two and one-half miles through the woods where she had wandered. Finding a track here and there and broken twigs, they successfully put her course together and located her sitting on the ground in the woods. Their ability in woodcraft and persistence were responsible for the quick solution of this trying case which meant hard work, especially under the cover of darkness.

OFFICER WILFRED J. BELLEFLEUR, Station "E", Groton, Judge Samuel E. Wallace, Waterford Court, recently praised Officer Bellefleur for what the judge called "A fine piece of police work." Prosecutor J. James Floyd of the same court joined Judge Wallace in commending the State Policeman.

At about 2:30 a.m. on the morning of March 7 Officer Bellefleur arrested five young men after they had followed a car containing women from the Cloverleaf at Williams Street and Route 1 in New London. The five offenders kept passing the women's car on the right and left attempting to crowd them off the road. They had succeeded in bringing the women's car to a halt when Officer Bellefleur came upon them. The women were so frightened by the activities of these five youngsters they had been looking for a house with a light in it so that they could call the police and then suddenly Officer Bellefleur arrived on the scene. Respectable women and members of good families, they expressed their gratitude to Officer Bellefleur for coming to their rescue. His promptness and efficient handling of the situation merited the well deserved praise given by the court officials in Waterford. We also compliment him.

OFFICER ALFRED K. SPELLMAN, ROCKY HILL, CONN., for his alertness and outstanding police services rendered during the recent flood waters. Two boys, a man, and a dog were saved from drowning by the fast-acting policeman.

The trio and the dog were in a rowboat in the flooded area near the Wethersfield town line when the man stood up and his foot went through the bottom of the craft.

Officer Spellman was called to the scene as the occupants clung to a tree in the water. Unable to reach them, he called for Arthur Hale, operator of the Rocky Hill Ferry, who brought a rowboat to the scene with a jeep. Hale and Spellman then rescued the three--and the dog.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR SCHULTHEISS AND DETECTIVES JAMES KELLY, EDWARD DEAN AND WILLIAM LOUGHLIN, NEW YORK CITY P. D. These four members of New York's "Finest" recently solved four bold holdups in New York City of dentists and a physician. The detective work in this case is without doubt one of the outstanding performances of the year--ingenious, clever, and resourceful detection led to the arrest and identity of the suspects.

Pint-sized Ramon Rivera, 22, resident of "Midtown" made a practice of going to dentists, allowing them to stare at a cavity in his upper right bicuspid, and then returned the favor by inducing them to gaze at the gaping mouth of a gun as he took everything from them. One dentist was shot in the leg during a tussle for possession of the gun. In this tussle the robber lost three keys on a chain with a tiny set of false teeth.

One key bore the initials, "F. D." and detectives figured it might mean "front door." They checked locksmiths and some 300 front doors to apartment houses. They gathered information that the suspect lived at a certain address on the west side and going to the place they found the key fitted the door. People in the house recognized the false teeth on the chain as belonging to Rivera who once lived at this address. Pursuing their mission the detectives went to another address and there, when

they knocked, who opened the door but Rivera. The detectives took him to various dentists. One had made x-rays of the bicuspid and when he again looked into his patient's mouth he soon identified the robber. The others lost no time in identifying the accused in a lineup.

We salute the detectives not only for catching a clever crook, but for their persistence and ability in crime detection.

POLICE CHIEF ROY SEARCY OF OZARK, ALABAMA. He is a man with a suspicious mind and a photographic memory.

"When did you get out of prison," he asked Marvin Tucker, a Negro who was trying to hitchhike a ride.

"Last October," Tucker replied.

"Did you walk out?" Searcy wanted to know.

"No, I came out running," Tucker said.

Tucker was run back in on a charge of escaping from Kilby Prison.

PATROLMAN ROGER A. DUPONT OF NEW LONDON P.D. for his quick action in preventing a 17-year-old East New London girl from committing suicide.

Patrolman DuPont was dispatched to the bridge at 8:20 a.m. after an anonymous call to police headquarters warned that a young woman was on the span of the Gold Star Memorial Bridge contemplating suicide.

DuPont said upon arriving near the center of the bridge he dashed from the police car and stopped the girl from climbing the railing.

He said she put up a struggle before he could subdue her and place her in the car.

"I would have jumped if he hadn't stopped me," the girl told Policewoman Loretto R. Noonan at Police headquarters.

Mrs. Noonan said the would-be suicide was despondent over conditions at home. A farewell note was found near the scene. She was charged with breach of peace in police court and the case was continued.

Between



Ourselves

Chief Gendron Outlines Functions Of Norwich Police Force

Functions of a police department and the relations of the police to crime and public safety were ably and constructively outlined recently by Chief of Police Joseph L. Gendron of the Norwich (Conn.) Police Department.

When organized society sets up a police force, it is from motives of self discipline. This civil enforcement body must be clothed, when created with broad powers, and entrusted with the means to make them effective.

There is no more important group in our social structure, than those who have dedicated their lives to the enforcement of the law. There is no group which has a greater opportunity for doing good. Behind every arrest made, and behind any evidence gathered is the law of society under which they live.

It is just as much their duty to protect the innocent as it is to prosecute the guilty. Moreover, the guilty as well as the innocent are entitled to a fair trial. They are entitled to counsel. They are entitled to fair treatment. The friendless, the weak, the victims of prejudice and public excitement are entitled to the same quality of justice and fair play that the rich, the powerful, the well-connected and the fellow with "the pull" thinks he can get.

On the other hand, every member of the department, must understand the purpose for which the agency exists, that is, the protection of life and of property, preservation of the peace, and that, the enforcement of the laws takes precedence over all else, and it is also their duty to take a personal interest

in maintaining a high standard of conduct within the department.

Today, it is particularly true, that those who follow the profession of law enforcement, face greater opportunities, to be of vital service than any of their predecessors during our past history.

It is now recognized, as a service and a responsibility, which requires dedication. Although, they serve as public officials, they remain public servants, and for that reason, the subordination of private interests to the public welfare must be of paramount concern.

It is increasingly evident, that national security is not solely a matter of military defense. The problems of the military have become steadily closer to the problems of concern to law-enforcement officers.

To enlarge somewhat upon this thought might be appropriate, and suggest a broader concept of police power, which is a necessary adjunct to organized society.

POLICE POWERS

There are many kinds of police power. Each plays a separate, yet interrelated role in an ever-widening role in an ever-widening sphere of our daily existence. The village constable, the city policeman, the state trooper, and the FBI--all are essential. While they op-

erate in different fields of government responsibility within our national framework, all, have a common objective, that is, the maintenance of those basic rights which we accept as part of our democratic way.

Thus, the very presence of your local police force serves as an instrument of the common will. That it is only a symbol of a greater power of persuasion is of most significance. Appropriately, it is invoked to preserve the peace by discouraging the violators and by bringing to justice, those whose crimes it inadvertently fails to prevent.

Police departments today, have two fundamental objectives, prevention of crime, and the prevention of traffic accidents in the interest of public safety.

It is hard to tell when or where in a person's mind that crime has its origination. It is hard to tell who may become the "Beau Ideal" of our children. The gangster who passes like the salamander, unscathed by the fires of law enforcement may be the undesirable model for youthful adventure.

Records show in many cases, where violation and defiance of the traffic laws has been the start of an apprenticeship in crime. Traffic violation and car theft many times go hand in hand. Car theft being the graduation exercise for big-time criminal operation.

THEFT OF AUTOS

Relative to this, is the fact, that automobile theft has become the nation's biggest crime against property. Cars stolen last year had an estimated value of more than \$190,000,000. A figure far higher than that involved in any other offense. This does not include of course, the loss in human values. Identification records show that many dangerous criminals were arrested early in their careers, for theft of an automobile. Charges of robbery and murder have often followed in quick succession.

Cars are easy to steal when left standing with the keys in the ignition switch, or the doors left unlocked. By simply locking the car and removing the keys the driver may prevent that type of

theft, which the prospective thief finds too tempting to resist.

When thefts are forestalled by preventative action, the owners escape financial loss and personal inconvenience. The community also profits by being spared the tax burden involved in the investigation of another criminal offense. This is an excellent opportunity to prove that cooperative action can provide an adequate solution for an offense which has become one of the most flagrant and widespread criminal operations.

Automobile theft may seem minor in any single case, but the total figures cannot be so easily dismissed. Oftentimes these stolen vehicles carry their temporary occupants much farther along the road to a criminal career. These compilations, are our battle reports spotlighting the scope and direction of each new threat in the constant fight against crime.

THREAT TO PUBLIC WELFARE

While crime is a constant threat to the public welfare, it is impossible to relinquish the thought, that it seems unfortunate, that in four decades of effort, no significant, permanent reduction has been made in death, injury and property damage, on our streets and highways.

The most pressing aspect of this "problem" is that of accidents. I mention "problem" advisedly. For when this is analyzed, it can be seen how plainly this is the case. When we examine the facts closely the problem is presented in all its glaring reality; with the yearly average of more than 35,000 fatalities, more than twice that number injured, and with the property damage six times the amount of our fire loss, it is quite obvious, that unified action on the part of all is absolutely necessary.

Each and every one of us have an opportunity to accept this problem as a challenge. Not a challenge to pass another law, but a challenge from our heritage. A challenge to embrace our individual and collective responsibility.

It is equally plain, that we cannot

expect agreement on every last detail of how the challenge is to be met, the broad objective however, remains, the prevention of accidents and the attendant reduction in death and injury. Who gets the credit for the attainment of this objective is wholly unimportant.

The growth in injuries and deaths in cities both large and small, has laid a heavy responsibility on the shoulders of the police. Today, citizens must be protected from injuring one another as they go about their ordinary peaceful business over the streets, as well as guarded when their safety is jeopardized by those with criminal intent.

The quality of the results obtained by any police department, whether it is in relation to crime investigation, or in the interest of public safety, should and must meet with the standards desired by the citizens of the community, and in recognition of this fact, I appreciate the opportunity of being able to summarize department improvements over the past year, and future intended developments.

MANY GAINS IN NORWICH

I am extremely proud of the fact that the department has made many gains during the past year and that the prospects are good for further progress in the near future.

During the past year we have expanded our supervised parking facilities through the installation of additional parking meters -- with of course council approval. We have installed a new envelope system of parking ticket and I am pleased to report that the arrangement is working out successfully and has already attracted considerable favorable attention elsewhere in Connecticut.

Crossing guards, all in uniform, were introduced during the year for the protection of our school children, and it is planned now to have women assist with the program after September.

Considerable improvement has been made in the general traffic picture of the community on advice and recommendation of an experienced traffic consultant, and plans are presently being considered for the signalization of the downtown area. New traffic lights have

been installed at the Norwich Free Academy and also on Laurel Hill Avenue, at the intersection of Thermos Avenue; over 100 school traffic signs have been removed from trees and poles and installed on U. S. standard traffic sign posts; many new stop signs have been set up on a permanent basis; and as you all know the dangerous North Main Street and Eighth Street intersection is now protected with a blinker light and properly erected stop signs.

Two new cruisers were purchased during the past year--both equipped with Leece-Neville alternators.

SOLVED ROBBERY

We are of course proud of the fact that two of our police officers attended the State Police school in Bethany during the year and that both graduated with honors. One of these men has already proved the value of his training by helping to solve the \$2,100 payroll robbery which occurred on Thames Street last summer shortly after he completed his course.

Future plans of the department include the sending of an officer to the FBI National Academy at Washington, D.C. in August for we also are giving serious consideration to the installation of a three-platoon system in the department with the view of expanding our service to the community and creating better working conditions for the members of the department.

In conclusion I want to take this opportunity to express my pride in the Norwich police department: I want to thank the city council and City Manager Irving H. Beck for their constant cooperation during my tenure of office; and I want to express my gratitude to the citizens of Norwich for the privilege of heading up the Norwich police department.

Warmer weather is here--summer is just a bit ahead of us--and that means one very important thing to all drivers: Children will be outside in greater numbers. So be extremely careful of children.

**POLICE CHAPLAIN COMMENDS
NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT**

The Right Rev. Joseph A. McCaffrey, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the New York Police Department, at a recent Communion Breakfast spoke to 5,000 policemen in attendance and delivered a vigorous defense of New York policemen against "Those who have accused you of every kind of felony and misdemeanor" ranging from accepting bribes to brutality. While the policemen cheered and applauded, Monsignor McCaffrey declared that the complaint of a citizen in an alleged police brutality case "shouldn't be believed unless he can prove that the officer used force without justification." He further asserted "despite all those who bring charges against you, I am of the firm conviction the Police Department of New York constitutes the finest organization of its kind in the world... I will trust the Police Department with my property, my pocketbook, and my life."

The Police Chaplain related he had been a personal witness to the kindness and patience of New York's policemen, even when they had to take verbal abuse from some citizens. "I can't conceive of members of the Police Department using brutality." he said. "I don't hold a brief for wrongdoers who bring disgrace to the uniform, and I deplore as you do the idea that a policeman would use physical violence against a peaceful citizen." On the other hand, Monsignor McCaffrey said he felt strongly that the policeman should be upheld when it became necessary to use force in his own self defense and in order to preserve law and order. It was the clergyman's contention that in cases when a policeman used physical force "the right should be presupposed to be on the side of the policeman...An accusation against a citizen isn't proof that he committed a crime, and in the same manner an accusation against the policeman shouldn't be regarded as a conviction."

He asserted that many investigators, politically ambitious or publicity-crazed persons, and magazine and newspaper writers have hurled every type of

charge against the police department. The Chaplain regrets that the patrolmen "who apprehend all sorts of criminals, often at the risk of life and limb, and the detectives who solve the crimes that seem insoluble" receive so little praise for their efficient work.

IN PRAISE OF THE POLICE

To the New York Herald Tribune: A month's service on the grand jury brought to light a number of exceedingly interesting and very revealing facts. On two of these I should like to comment. In fact, I will deal with only one, as the other concerns too involved a problem, or problems, for these pertain to certain aspects of our city's welfare costs, health and hygiene, criminality and the narcotic scourge affecting many of our youth--deep, basic problems too vast to be confined within the limited space of a letter.

During this month (February), in which we had presented to us approximately 125 cases, there must have appeared before us no fewer than 200 policemen. They ranged in rank from inspector to patrolman, including a great many detectives of varying grades--in short, a goodly cross-section of the men and women intrusted with safeguarding the citizenry of our metropolis. The impression these law-enforcement officers made was almost uniformly excellent. They were physically fit, intelligent, mentally alert and gave every evidence of devotion to duty, regardless of the hazards involved in its performance.

Therefore, without expressing any views or opinions on the current controversy and investigation, may I be permitted to submit this testimony of the impression these officers made--all of them, including the Negro men and women who appeared before us. My experience, through this contact, has convinced me that the rank and file of our police force is made up of splendid human material of which we New Yorkers can be justly proud.

MORRIS MARGULIES.

LENIENCY IN PUNISHMENT SCORED

One of the state's nine prosecutors told members of the Connecticut Prison Association recently that fuzzy thinking has persuaded many people to feel that practically everybody and everything is responsible for crime except the criminal.

He was State's Atty. Robert P. Anderson of New London County, speaking at Trinity College on "As the Prosecution Sees Probation" before the organization's 16th annual luncheon meeting.

"I HAVE NOTICED the growth of a rapidly increasing school of thought," he said, "which in effect says the criminal is in no way responsible for his acts, but is wholly the victim of the social and economic forces around him.

Psychiatric reports, he said, stress that "associates he had in his early youth or his parents or his teachers or, after his marriage, certain domestic difficulties have driven him to commit the crime with which he is charged.

"At the present session of the criminal Superior Court a report was filed by a reputable psychiatrist who felt not only that the factor of punishment should be eliminated but that it would be utterly wrong to place the accused---who had committed a series of burglaries ---on probation.

"It would indeed be a great day in the administration of criminal justice if by some magic scientific means the impulse to commit criminal acts could be nullified.

However, he added, "that day has not come and as a practical matter we must handle the cases under a system of awards and punishments to stimulate the culprit in to assuming responsibility for himself.

3 BROTHERS GET
POLICE SERGEANT RANK SAME DAY

Three Brooklyn brothers who "always stuck together"--who served in the Army in the Far East during the war, later decided together to join the police

force, and finally studied together for two years to win promotions--received congratulations from Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan, N.Y. P.D., recently for having passed their sergeants' examinations at the same time. It was, the commissioner told them in his office, the first such instance in Police Department history.

The three are Patrolman John A. De Leo, twenty-eight, attached to Motorcycle Squad 2 in Brooklyn; his identical twin, Patrolman Peter P. De Leo Jr., of the Fifth Ave. Precinct in Brooklyn, and Third Grade Detective Vincent P. De Leo, thirty, of the Greenpoint Precinct in Brooklyn.

For two years the three attended a preparatory school and studied at home, together most of the time. They took the test March 29, 1952, in Abraham Lincoln High School in Brooklyn--although examinations were given the same day at various locations around the city--and finally found their names, still together, on the sergeants' list issued March 31.

The brothers, two of whom are married, are the only children of Dr. and Mrs. Peter De Leo.

Posing for pictures in Mr. Monaghan's office at Police Headquarters, the three explained their decision to become policemen by saying that from childhood they had "always stuck together." The twins were even fortunate enough to be together throughout the war, serving in an Army unit in the South Pacific. The older brother was with an Army Signal Corps outfit attached to the Chinese Army.

Commissioner Monaghan said more than 10,000 took the March, 1952, sergeants' examination and only 993 passed.

Twenty-four years ago \$4 was taken in a robbery. Last month Cleveland, Ohio police held James M. Dunn, 49, in connection with the theft. They said fingerprints Dunn made recently on a cab-driver application led to his arrest.

Detectives said Dunn told them he jumped \$5,000 bail after he was arrested and lived in Chicago until recently.

Safety mind S

Vox-Cop

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The Danbury News-Times daily publishes the following:

LOCK YOUR CAR! You May Save a Life

Many motorists believe that, because their car is insured, it is not necessary to lock it. Yet, 500 cars are stolen and 2,000 are ransacked in the United States every day in the year.

It takes just 15 seconds to steal a car with a "jumper" if the car is not locked. Locking the car discourages the would-be thief, for he'll have to spend five to 25 minutes trying to get into the car before he can use a "jumper."

Lock your car--against the professional thief as well as against the temptation of an otherwise respectable lad to take it for a joy ride.

Stolen car chases frequently result in tragedy. Lock your car. You may even save a life.

It serves two purposes--a contribution towards crime prevention and in the interests of highway safety. Such an item in all newspapers of the State would aid our cause in combating crime.

FACTS ABOUT ACCIDENTS

A traffic fatality occurred every 38 hours and a person was injured every 33 minutes on Connecticut highways during 1952. For every child killed in a traffic accident, ten adults met death. Of 84 drivers killed, six were females.

These are among thought-provoking statistics included in a report issued by the Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles, based on accident experiences during last year.

The most dangerous hour of the day from an accident frequency standpoint

was from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The highest number of accidents for a single month was recorded in January. December was the worst month for pedestrian fatalities, probably because of the shorter periods of daylight during that month.

Accidents occurred more frequently in larger cities than in the small towns and, of every five cars involved in a traffic accident in this state, one was from another state.

There are many more statistics in the comprehensive report--but the few listed should cause every driver to resolve to use more care while using the highways.

Alertness at all times is essential--especially in the late afternoon hours when workers are returning to their homes and children are on the streets after school sessions are completed.

The good driver will heed the warning incorporated in the statistics, realizing that an instant of carelessness can mean death or injury to himself or some other person.

---The Torrington Register

TRUCKERS TO POLICE TURNPIKE

Tighter enforcement of safe driving practices on the part of truck drivers on the Pennsylvania Turnpike through a 57-car civilian road patrol, first of its kind in the nation, is being set up by 34 trucking companies using the 325-mile super-highway.

Seventy-four persons were killed on the Pennsylvania Turnpike in 1952, an all-time high, it was reported.

The new cooperative patrol program, covering all trucks operating on the turnpike, will replace an existing private patrol which has operated on the toll road for the past few years.

---Automotive News

EDITORIALS

Vox-Cop

March - April, 1953

ANOTHER STATE COP SHOT

The shooting of a State Policeman in Newtown on Friday was the second time this year that such a serious incident has occurred while the policemen were performing their routine duty.

The provocations for the shootings were entirely different. But each case proved that a policeman never knows what he is up against in the performance of his duty, and that an enraged person with a gun in his possession has no respect or fear of the law.

State Policeman Ernest J. Morse was shot and killed by a youth when the policeman caught up with him on the Merritt Parkway after a mad chase for several miles. It was the saddest and most reckless incident in police annals in this generally peaceful state.

Friday, State Policeman Edward F. McMahon was shot and wounded as he left the home of a Newtown man he wanted to question in regard to a traffic mishap. A policeman, chasing a driver at breakneck speed along a parkway might have some foreboding that he was running into trouble. But even the most alert, or suspicious policeman would never expect to be shot at when stopping at the home of a man to ask questions about a minor accident.

It simply goes to show that the man in uniform, representing the highest law enforcement agency of the state, is in constant peril, and he probably will be while it is so easy for civilians, irresponsible as well as the responsible, to obtain pistols and guns.

These actions, defying the laws and the authority of the state are further evidences of the moral breakdown of the age. We don't have to turn to fiction of a wilder era, or the movies, for lurid examples of wanton disregard of law and life. We find reports of this sort of crime in our newspapers every day of the week. It is gross understatement to say that it is our biggest domestic problem, that "something must be done about it."

At this writing we can only hope that the wounded policeman recovers, and that medical skill will save him for further honorable duty.

---Bridgeport Sunday Post

SALUTE TO THE TROOPERS

Last week State Trooper Edward F. McMahon was, in the course of his duty, seriously injured by a shotgun blast. Some six weeks ago State Trooper Ernest Morse was, while on duty, shot to death. The people of Connecticut have been roused to a feeling of concern by these crimes, and much indignation has been expressed. The people should also be roused to a keener appreciation of the services rendered by the State Police. This department is well run. The troopers are highly efficient. So smoothly is the work performed that it gets little attention from the generality. We simply take it for granted that the job is being carried out, so accustomed are we to the excellence of the State Police. It is high time that we said a warm "Thank you" to the troopers, whose responsibilities are innumerable, whose routine means frequent exposure to danger and even mortal danger, whose courtesy, kindness, and readiness to help are a hallmark of the department. Connecticut has reason to be proud of these fine men; it also has reason to be grateful, since law, order, safety are excellently served by troopers ready to risk their lives for the common good. A salute, then, to the State Police.

---The Catholic Transcript

DUTY

Duty then is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less.

---Robert E. Lee



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 9, 1953

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

My dear Commissioner:

I want to take this means of expressing to you my appreciation for the splendid cooperation which you and your representatives afforded to our New Haven Office in connection with the investigation of the recent robberies of the Berlin Office of the New Britain National Bank, Kensington, Connecticut.

Special Agent in Charge J. J. Casper has advised me in detail of the wholehearted assistance which representatives of his office received from members of your department, and he joins with me in this expression of appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



the Spotlight

Vox-Cop

March - April, 1953

Another Officer Shot In The Performance Of Duty

A 63-year-old Newton resident, James W. Crick, shot and seriously wounded State Policeman Edward F. McMahon, Station "A", Ridgefield shortly before 3:00 P.M. March 27. Officer McMahon, 39, is in the Danbury Hospital with his left arm badly shattered by a blast from a .20 gauge shotgun fired at point blank range. Doctors at this hour state McMahon is in generally fair condition and barring complications, his arm can be saved. More than 50 pellets of bird shot size were removed from Officer McMahon's arm during an emergency operation. Meanwhile, the accused, a Fairfield State Hospital worker is being held for trial in Superior Court, Fairfield County. Crick was captured a few minutes after as he walked from his kitchen to the rear porch.

McMahon, with Officer Stefanek, was investigating a minor auto accident on Dead Man's Curve in Newtown in which Crick was involved. Crick left his car at the scene and disappeared and McMahon went to Crick's home, which was located not more than 100 feet from the scene of the accident, and asked him to return. Crick refused and said he wouldn't leave unless there was a warrant. McMahon started to walk from the house and as he reached the kitchen door, Crick suddenly seized a shotgun and opened fire at the state policeman's back from the bedroom doorway. Hearing the shot, Stefanek rushed to the scene and then took charge of his injured brother officer and gave the alarm and in a short time more than 50 state policemen surrounded the place. Lieutenant Mayo issued orders to Crick to come out with his hands up or take the consequences and then Crick complied and as the officers seized him, submitted willingly.



Off. Edward F. McMahon

Officer McMahon has suffered considerable illness during the past several months and had returned to duty and was feeling better and able to meet his duties when this unfortunate incident happened. As the police led Crick to a car when captured, his 21-year-old son, James, recently returned from army service in Korea appeared and attempted to strike his father saying, "do you know what you have done?" He was restrained from striking his father and all of the officers, while disturbed over the shooting, sympathized with the young man who had just returned from Korea.

Officer McMahon joined the State Police Department in January of 1942 and he went into the army later that year. He served as a Staff Sergeant in an Air Force MP outfit in the European theatre until his discharge in 1945 when he was released from the army and returned to the State Police Service.

Connecticut Police Solve 3 Bank Jobs

Less than a week ago Connecticut police departments had five unsolved bank robberies on their books. Today there are only two.

There is no connection among any of the holdups solved this week. Of the six men involved five are in custody and investigators are still working on the identity of the sixth.

The two unsolved bank robberies are:

February 13, 1952, New Haven Savings Bank, Westville Branch; \$11,000 taken.

July 10, 1952, New Haven Savings Bank, Westville Branch; \$827 taken.

This past week the State Police and FBI announced they had charged a Middletown man with the Jan. 6, \$25,000 holdup of the New Britain National Bank in Kensington. Another man is being hunted for the same job.

Within 24 hours after the first announcement the State Police and FBI came right back with the arrest of a New Britain man for the Mar. 23, \$5,500 holdup of the same bank. They issued a nationwide alarm for the man named as his accomplice and in a few days he walked into the Hartford Police Department and gave himself up.

The New Britain Police Department revealed the next day that Frank Wojculewicz, a paralyzed murderer awaiting execution in Wethersfield State Prison, had confessed and named Russell F. Magnan, 32, Hartford ex-convict as his companion in the Dec. 19, 1950, \$18,460 robbery of the Peoples Savings Bank in New Britain. Magnan was arrested in Los Angeles on April 4 by FBI agents.

(New Haven's turn is next and we're confident they will do it.)

In the first robbery solved (Kensington, Jan. 6) Lawrence Howley, 35, of 160 Washington St., Middletown, was charged when two of the victims identified him as the man who held them at shotgun point while having a suitcase filled with money.

HOWLEY'S ARREST

Howley was arrested about a week before he was charged with the bank robbery

by police for the Sept. 26 armed robbery of a New Britain restaurant owner. When he was taken into custody and sent back to prison on revoked parole State Police investigators started immediately checking on him for the bank job.

They found he lived less than 150 yards from where the car used in the robbery was stolen in Middletown. When they thought they had enough evidence on him they ordered a line-up at which the victims made positive identification.

Several State Policemen worked continuously on this case with FBI and Middletown Police. Outstanding service by State Police SERGEANT JOHN LAWRENCE contributed largely to the solution of this crime.



Because of the pending trial, details of the detective work rendered in this case are restricted. One feature, however, can be related. Shortly after the crime happened the joint forces of the State Police and F.B.I. were in conference and definite plans were mapped out for the investigators to follow. Paired, the detectives--state and federal--combed every possible lead. Sergeant Lawrence with his F.B.I. partner and local aid discovered the clue which "broke the ice." Following identification by witnesses Howley was turned over to the F.B.I. and presented before U. S. Commissioner Benedict M. Holden Jr., on two counts, the robbery of a national bank and putting into jeopardy the lives of bank employes.

The FBI said none of the money taken in the robbery has been recovered. At his hearing, Howley released about a year ago after 10 years in prison on an armed robbery count, pleaded that he didn't have enough money for a lawyer and that he would have to ask the court to appoint one.

He maintains that he is completely innocent of the charge and when identified by Miss Beverly Chandler, a bank teller, he asked her twice, "Are you positive?"

Twice Miss Chandler answered firmly, "Positive."

SOLUTION NO. 2

The second robbery (Kensington Mar. 23) was solved when Robert J. Maietta, 29, of 124 Dean Dr., New Britain, walked into police headquarters there about 6 p.m. Monday March 30, and asked if anyone was looking for him.

They were. That morning Officer Arthur Johnson of the State Police had passed on information that Maietta had been missing from his home since the day before the robbery and that he had left a friend with the comment, "I'm going to get some big money."



No group has worked harder on this crime than the "Boys" attached to Station "H". When OFFICER JOHNSON got his "big clue" he lost no time getting it to his superiors at "H". Not a day since March 23 has

"H" forgotten the chagrin of the second holdup in Kensington. Each man, regardless of other assignments, went looking for leads. Special Service men from Headquarters did likewise and the FBI left no stone unturned. Cases of this kind are solved only by hard, old fashioned police practices. Try everything and suspect everybody. Keep "digging" and not cruising or sitting around waiting for lightning to strike.

"Art" Johnson seldom misses a trick. You'll find him in his spare moments in the Bureau of Identification or in the Communications Division looking over photographs or messages on descriptions of hold-up men. On his patrol he takes time out to get acquainted with law abiding residents. He didn't rest on his laurels after getting this important information. All that day he kept looking for the suspect along with other state

policemen and F.B.I. agents. Two other members of the force, Captain George Remer and State Policeman Henry Cludinski combed New Britain for the March 23rd suspect.

They had spoken to Maietta's father and to his wife. Maietta too had spoken to his father and the elder Maietta had advised him, "If you are guilty go down and give yourself up."

Several hours later Maietta had signed a confession. He named his accomplice and told where his own share of the loot could be found. He said he and Thompson had spent the rest in a New York drinking spree after the stick-up.

The loot, \$2,703 of it, was found right where he said it was, stuffed into a victrola hidden in the rafters of his father's garage on Bingham St., New Britain. The money was identified as that taken from the bank.

In his confession Maietta said he used a toy cap pistol to enforce his demands in the holdup.

OFFICER CLUDINSKI another member of Station "H" squad deserves honorable mention for his services in pursuing the Johnson lead. With FBI agents, New Britain detectives and Captain Remer he succeeded in



getting the full and complete story from young Maietta.

Maietta has been presented before Commissioner Holden, charged with robbing a national bank and putting into jeopardy the lives of bank employes. His bond was set at \$25,000 and he was placed in the Hartford County Jail to await trial.

The second man involved in that robbery according to Maietta's confession, Walter E. Thompson, known as Duke, is also of New Britain.

Neither Maietta nor Thompson have criminal records.

Thompson, finding the forces of law and order "breathing heavily on his neck" like Maietta surrendered to the police in Hartford April 4. Such action

on the part of the bank robbers clearly indicates the futility of their mission and again the lesson that CRIME DOES NOT PAY is brought home forcibly. Vox-Cop extends congratulations to all the agencies concerned and to each member of the law enforcement agencies participating in these cases we add a SALUTE.

NEW BRITAIN CASE

The third robbery (New Britain, 1950) solved this week involved the New Britain Police Department alone. The People's Savings Bank, not being a federal or national bank, is not protected by the FBI.

New Britain Police Sgt. Stephen Coffey and Det. Walter Kulak have been investigating the robbery of the bank since it happened in 1950. They said they have always felt Wojculewicz was mixed up in it.

Then on Jan. 21 in an interview at the State's Prison where the ex-convict is awaiting death in the electric chair for the murder during the AYO Meat Packing holdup in November, 1951, of New Britain Police Sgt. William Grabeck, they got a confession.

In it Wojculewicz told them that he and Russell Magnan, 33, a Hartford ex-convict, had taken a bus from Hartford to New Britain the day of the robbery, stole a car there and drove it out to the bank.

Inside Wojculewicz said he held a newspaper in front of his face so he wouldn't be recognized. He once lived in an apartment over the bank and was known to several of the employes.

The two men stuffed the money into boxes. One of them slugged the bank vice president, Stanley F. Gierymiski with a pistol butt when he refused to believe they were serious. Then they escaped in the stolen car and sped back to Hartford where they left the car on a side street.

Then Wojculewicz said, the two men went to Magnan's room at 892 Maple Ave. where they divided the loot and hid it under the floorboards in the bathroom. Wojculewicz, then returned to New Britain where he lived and Magnan stayed in Hartford.

PICKED UP -- RELEASED

Later the same night both men were picked up as suspects. They seemed to have tight alibis and no one at the bank at the time was willing to identify them.

Both were released.

When Wojculewicz was tried in 1951 for the murder of the policeman, Magnan was ordered to the stand. Wojculewicz had driven Magnan's car to the meat packing plant.

Magnan testified he had lent him the car to go apartment hunting.

About a week after the trial Magnan disappeared from Hartford.

He was arrested in Los Angeles by the F.B.I. and was presented before the U.S. Commissioner in Los Angeles on April 6 on the specific charge of suspicion of interstate travel to avoid prosecution for "robbery with violence."

He will be returned to Connecticut to face charges here.

Officer Kearney Solves Several Burglaries

Four revolvers and ammunition were recovered within 24 hours and five teenagers were arrested by State Policeman John E. Kearney, Station "E", Groton, recently. Officer Kearney was given particular praise by the commanding officer at Station "E", Sgt. James L. Dygert and by school officials of Quaker Hill. Kearney was assisted by State Policewoman Nancy Williams in a search for

clues when it was discovered the Quaker Hill School had been burglarized during the night season recently and considerable destruction of school property also resulted. Four youngsters between 16 and 18 years of age and one juvenile were arrested not only for the Quaker Hill break but for a series of other crimes which had been committed in the area since January 16.



Off. John E. Kearney

Stealing money from various desks and damaging school property created quite a stir in the community and the school principal declined to confirm or deny that a window in a third grade room had been broken, curtains torn and vases broken and a desk overturned. The Superintendent of the School commended the

fine work by the state police but stated that he and the other school authorities shared the view--the less said, the less likely "other children who may have the same tendencies" may be incited to similar depredations. The youngsters involved in the crime had stolen from another place two .22 and one .38 cal. revolvers and another .22 cal. revolver was taken from a third place. All the weapons were discovered on the front seat of the automobile driven by one of the accused.

Further investigation disclosed the youthful gang had been operating successfully not only in stealing firearms and ammunition and cash but foodstuffs and they took particular delight in damaging property in unlawfully entered places.

CONGRATULATIONS are in order, not only for Officer Kearney, but those who assisted him and as usual, Station "E" measured up to expectations when these crimes were reported and remained unsolved for some several weeks. Persistence and good old fashioned detective work produced good results.

Alertness Of Officer Arthur Andreoli

Results In Arrest Of Pair On "Hunch"

A Massachusetts registered car which was parked at the side of Route 6 in Bolton attracted the attention of Officer Arthur P. Andreoli, assigned to the Colchester Barracks. To the casual on-looker it would appear that the two men, with heads nodding, were sleeping; but Andreoli, upon closer inspection, saw they were counting nickels. It wasn't just a few nickels they were counting, they had a hatful of them. They were so engrossed in their counting they didn't see the State Policeman approach their car and therefore, he was able to get a good look at two hunting knives on the back seat of the vehicle, too.

After observing the counting session for a moment, Officer Andreoli ordered the men out of the car. The operator was Joseph A. Gadbois of Webster, Mass.



Off. Arthur P. Andreoli

His companion was Joseph T. Gauthier, also of Webster.

A quick search of the car by Andreoli revealed a box of tools and a large quantity of cigarettes in the trunk and a .22 calibre pistol, cut down from a rifle, on the floor of the car behind the driver's seat.

Certain that the two men had been involved in some recent criminal activity, Andreoli contacted Station K and requested assistance in taking the men to the station.

Officer Angell assisted in removing the prisoners to the station where they were questioned by Officers Andreoli and Angell and Sergeants McAuliffe and Lawrence. Both of the suspects stoutly denied any wrongdoing, they claimed they won the money in a dice game in Massachusetts. They were charged with carrying dangerous weapons in a motor vehicle and possession of burglar tools and locked up at the station for court in the morning.

A closer check of the car revealed a bag full of change concealed in the trunk and under the back seat. A large bolo knife, with case, was also found concealed in the car.

The total amount of money found was \$115.75 in nickels, \$32 in quarters, \$4 in dimes, and \$2.50 in halves; making a total of \$154.25.

Questioning of the pair was resumed at the station in the morning and they finally broke down and admitted breaking and entering the Wayside Cafe in Shewsbury, Mass. where they rifled the cash register and several coin vending machines.

The next day, Jan. 1, 1953, the two men were presented in the Bolton Justice Court where their disposition was bound over to the next term of the Tolland Superior Court.

Andreoli continued his heads-up police work when he was assigned to a fresh complaint of breaking and entering into a service station in East Hampton March 16. His quick response resulted in his obtaining evidence that juveniles were involved. His investigation was successful and two juveniles were determined to be responsible for the crime and for four breaks in closed cottages at the lake in East Hampton which had not as yet been reported. The boys were turned over to proper authorities.

Trio Arrested At Gunpoint By Bickford During Act Of Breaking Into Restaurant

Officer Alfred V. Bickford, assigned to the Groton Station, was on night patrol covering Route 1 in the town of East Lyme and accompanied by Auxiliary Officer Aubrey Wilkinson when he saw a car parked in the Crocker Farms Restaurant parking area. It was 3:10 a.m. and the restaurant was closed for the night.

Turning into the driveway, Bickford maneuvered the State Police cruiser so that it cut off the escape of the car in its quick attempt to leave the area. Bickford leaped from the cruiser and found two men in the car. He noticed a quantity of cigarette cartons in the back of the vehicle.

Leaving the men in the car under gunpoint and in custody of Wilkinson, Bick-

ford checked the door of the restaurant. He found the glass had been broken and the door opened. Entering the darkened establishment he found another man flattened against a wall inside attempting to hide. The cash register had been rifled.

Assisted by Auxiliary Wilkinson, Officer Bickford took the men to the barracks where they were identified as James S. Haskins, 32, Westerly, R. I., Daniel F. Brown, 17, of Bradford, R. I., and John R. Murray, 17, also of Westerly.

Questioning of the trio revealed additional information important to the case. A fourth man had been involved but had hidden on the roof at the time



Off. Alfred V. Bickford

of the capture and had evaded detection at the time.

Accordingly, Off. Paul Hickey was assigned to investigate this angle of the case. The fourth man, John L. Hazard, 18, of Westerly, was picked up subsequently and charged with complicity in a series of breaks.

Further questioning revealed the quartet had been involved in two breaks in Rhode Island and two in Connecticut. In the first break at Westerly they stole 15 gallons of gasoline from a dairy to tour the area. Their second break was at the Blue Jay Diner where they stole about \$30 in cash and a quantity of cigarettes. Their third attempt, a service station at the Kingston Rotary, netted a table radio, cigarettes and a small amount of cash. Unsuccessful in their attempt to force an entry at a liquor store in Wood River Junction, R. I., the group traveled further in their search for business establishments to burglarize. They finally chose the Crocker Farms Restaurant and found their criminal careers came to an abrupt halt.

Officer Bickford and Auxiliary Wilkinson were commended for their alertness and courage in effecting the arrest of the three men at the crime scene.

All four netted as a result of the investigation were presented in East Lyme court where their cases were bound over to the next term of the Superior Court for New London County.

Officer George Zonas Has Hectic Time For Five Minutes Of "Routine Patrol"

It happened while Officer George Zonas, assigned to the Bethany Barracks, was on routine patrol the evening of March 5, 1953. At 8 p.m. George was parked in the center of Cheshire observing the traffic light -- at 8:05 he was clambering out of his car which was settling in four feet of Quinnipiac River water in Southington. The time in between was spent chasing a stolen car at speeds up to 90 miles per hour.

At Cheshire center when Zonas saw a gray Mercury sedan glide through a red traffic light he pursued it, first at 20 - then 35 - then 60 - up to 70 and finally to 90 miles per hour north over Route 10 until the pursued car went through another red light at Route 6-A in Milldale at about 50 miles per hour and entered the Old Turnpike Road.



Off. George Zonas

Zonas could get no closer than 100 yards to the fleeing car and therefore could not read the registration plate.

A few hundred yards from Route 6-A the narrow turnpike takes a sharp turn to cross the Quinnipiac River over a narrow bridge. The gray Mercury, unable to reduce speed, went through the bridge railing and into the river. Zonas, following closely behind, applied the brakes to his cruiser, his car spun around and also went through the hole in the bridge railing.

Officer Zonas reached for his radio transmitter to call for assistance immediately but as his car started to sink

and the water rose over his ankles he abandoned the cruiser and scrambled to the bank.

A neighboring resident, who heard the crash, assisted in the case by notifying police and firemen.

When assistance arrived, a quick check of the Mercury's registration plates revealed it had been stolen in Waterbury two days previously. The operator of the car was nowhere to be found. It is assumed that he escaped from the submerged Mercury.

Off. Zonas was taken to his home, soaked by Quinnipiac River water, while both cars were removed from the river.

Only Human

By Sidney Fields

SGT. BILL HORTON: MASTER OF THE HOUNDS

No two people have the same scent, just as no two people have the same fingerprints. So Technical Sergeant William W. Horton, who handles the bloodhounds for Troop K of the N. Y. State Police at Hawthorne, just lets his dogs smell the clothing of the person he's looking for. Clothes worn closest to the body are best, like underwear or pajamas. If the person sleeps alone, his pillow case or bed sheet is fine. In trailing children Bill has to be extra careful about selecting their clothes...

"Because a kid is handled by parents and friends, and scents get all mixed up. A while back we rushed to Chap-paquaque because a little boy of three was lost in the woods. When I got to his house a fireman was holding all the kid's clothes. He thought he was helping me. He wasn't. The kid was found anyway."

Bloodhounds are the gentlest dogs in the world, though the idea they're vicious has sometimes helped Bill. Once, after three days of trailing an upstate hillbilly who killed a woman, the hound plunged through a clump of bushes, and



when Bill followed he saw the murderer on the ground screaming: "Take him off me! He'll kill me! The dog was just licking his face and neck.

Bill is 49, and never owned any mutt in his life. He's been a trooper for 25 years, but went to the dogs 17 years ago when Troop K got their first two bloodhounds, and Bill just naturally liked them and looked after them. His first job came when a 78-year-old lady disappeared. Bill used a dog to find her....

"The hound led me to a lake and want-

ed to go in. The lady had drowned herself."

Now he's sent out whenever Captain Daniel F. Glasheen, Commander of Troop K, thinks it's necessary, Bill and bloodhounds have been "loaned" out to the police of New Jersey, Maine, Maryland, and even Bermuda. Bill went to Bermuda when some mean guy slashed a few people with a razor and couldn't be found. The hounds traced him to the docks. Since only one ship left there, headed for Boston, the Boston police were notified, and the man and his razor were caught there.

Bill uses the dogs from 25 to 50 times a year to find criminals, missing children, runaway mental patients, and elderly people who wander off to the scenes of their vigor and youth. Recently, Bill's dogs went searching for a missing 80-year-old man. He learned that the old man once liked to chop wood on a certain mountainside...

"We headed for that mountain right away. The dog first found the man's hat, then his coat, and finally the old man himself. He was lying there dead, right where he once chopped wood."

Bill's biggest find was in 1941, when three convicts broke out of Sing Sing. One killed an Ossining cop, and was killed himself. The other two forced a fisherman to row them across the Hudson. Bill and Lieut. Larry Maxwell got their scent from the convicts' bedding, then picked up the trail where they left the rowboat...

"It led up a mountain slope, and when we got half way up we stopped to catch our breaths, and suddenly heard a twig crack. It was the convicts. They got

the electric chair."

It takes almost a year to train a bloodhound. Bill begins by placing the dog next to a man, then moving the man away until the dog runs to him. Each time he does, Bill makes a big fuss over the hound and rewards him with some meat. Little by little the trail is extended, and obstacles to finding him are increased like hiding the man in a tree, or making the dog cross rivers, brooks, bridges so he picks up the scent on the other side...

"Pretty soon we're repeating all conditions of any actual case. Training a pup is like teaching school kids. You can't frighten or hurt them, and they've got to like what they're doing."

Bill has two sons of his own, and if his work is often rough, it's worth the heartache when he saves a kid's life. Once, after hours of searching for a four-year-old boy the dogs led him to within 25 yards of the kid...

"And the kid let out a cry of joy. I've never had anything whip up and down my spine like that cry. You never forget it."

The father of the boy was angry at Bill because the dogs started trailing in the opposite direction from where the boy had walked off. But over the years Bill has learned to trust dogs quicker than men. He's often badgered, even insulted by people who think the dog is always wrong. Often at his weariest, someone will ask:

"Do you think the dog is on the right trail?"

And Bill's invariable answer is. "I don't know. Why don't you ask the dog?"

---New York Mirror

GOOD PUBLIC RELATIONS have but one objective--to win friends! Public relations is simply a matter of good corporate manners. They seek to identify a corporation with that which, in an individual, would be good manners or morals. Too often people regard public relations as no more than the creation of favorable news through the press, radio and magazines. This is a deceptively narrow interpretation. We win friends by doing the things that win approval. All the fancy words we might print in advertisements, or speak about ourselves, are not nearly as effective in creating an impression as what we do.

Public relations is a way of life that must be practiced as a matter of policy, and its rewards in the way of public approval, friendship, and increased business must be deserved and earned.

---National Association of Manufacturers

IN MEMORIAM

Vox-Cop

March - April, 1953

LT. F. W. BRANDT (RETIRED) DIES SUDDENLY IN CANAAN

Lieutenant Frederick W. Brandt, who retired from State Police service September 1, 1949, died after suffering a heart attack at Canaan, April 6, 1953.

Lieutenant Brandt had been a policeman most of his life. Born in Rockville, July 10, 1888, he moved to the Frog Hollow section of Hartford as a boy. He joined the Hartford Police Department, leaving 10 years later to try his hand at salesmanship for a short time before joining the State Police Department in November, 1922.

Lieutenant Brandt's first assignment was to Headquarters and his first two years of service were spent in that station as an investigator.

In March, 1924, while still a patrolman, he was placed in charge of the barracks at Canaan. He was promoted to sergeant in 1925, and was given permanent command of the station with his promotion to lieutenant in 1927.

In 1945 he was promoted to the post of department quartermaster. "Fred" retired from the State Police in 1949, having served 27 years. During his 27 years on the force he handled every type of case from breach of peace to murder. For a time he was known as the "Arson Parson" because of his success in investigating fire causes.

Lieutenant Brandt was active in community life both during and since his tenure on the State Police. With others, he was instrumental in organizing a drive in 1941 to get the Litchfield County American Legion ambulance. He was unanimously selected to run as Republican candidate for First Selectman of Canaan after his retirement.

He was a member of the Pilgrim Congregational Church in Canaan. Tuscan Lodge, AF and AM, of Hartford, the Elks at Winsted, the Canaan OES Chapter and the Connecticut State Police Association.

Lieutenant Brandt enjoyed life during his short retirement period. Shortly

after his retirement he was asked what his plans were for the future, "Plans -- I have no plans, Fred replied, "I'm just taking things easy and as they come. My program includes being a spectator at sporting events and just a little bit of politics, too."

Not one to remain inactive long, Lt. Brandt later organized a private detective agency at Canaan. His love for police work was genuine and deep-rooted.

Fred was one of the department's real "old timer" members -- we shall miss his visits to Headquarters.

CHARLES F. REAL DIES, WAS VETERAN REPAIRMAN

Charles F. Real, motor equipment repairman for 28 years at the Hartford State Police Barracks, died April 3, 1953 at Baltimore, Md., while on vacation.

He was visiting with relatives at Baltimore when he died.

Charlie Real first reported to work at the State Police garage on October 1, 1924, and shared the responsibility for many years of keeping the department's fleet of motorcycles in top operating condition. Prior to his employment with the State Police, Charlie had been employed by private concerns in the Hartford area doing similar work.

After visits to Maryland in the past, Charlie had several times discussed retirement from the department and the possibility of buying a farm in that state. He was fond of the out-of-doors and until recently had owned horses which it had been his pleasure to ride and to keep.

In his work he was a top-notch mechanic and had a genial "Good Morning" which he extended to morning visitors at the garage.

He was a past master of Hiram Lodge, AF and AM, Bloomfield.

Burial was in Mountain View Cemetery, Bloomfield.

IN-SERVICE STUDIES

Vox-Cop

March - April, 1953

Fingerprint Evidence

by Allen L. La Lande

In the preparation of fingerprint evidence for court presentation, the fingerprint expert is too often prone to go about his task with undue presumption. He has scored so many smashing victories in the courts with fingerprint evidence as the infallible means of identification that he automatically assumes this evidence to be irrefutable. Such a subconscious attitude can result in reversals of otherwise sustainable prosecutions, and very often does, thereby releasing misdemeanants and felons to prey once again upon the law-abiding citizenry.

There is more to the preparation of fingerprint and other types of evidence than the mere collection and graphic representation of same. It is well to remember that the jury are laymen and that the learned jurists are very often reluctant to accept or to instruct juries favorably in weighing such evidence. Then, too, there are many rules of evidence that a clever defense attorney might rely on in objecting to the admissibility of such evidence.

If the expert will remember that the pitfalls are far more numerous than the facilities, then he will have taken a progressive step in defensive preparation and will enhance the possibility of a successful conclusion of his case.

A Fingerprint Case Is Lost

A case in point is the recent one of *Anthony v. State*, Court of Appeals of Georgia, 68 S.E. (2nd) 150, 85 Ga. App. 119, Dec. 5, 1951. In this case Judges Townsend, MacIntyre and Gardner concurred in reversing judgment of the Superior Court of Spalding County, Georgia, on a conviction for burglary sustained by that lower court on fingerprint evidence alone.

The opinion stated in part, "...That circumstantial evidence, consisting of

fingerprints corresponding to those of defendant on the money box of a pinball machine in the burglarized place of business, was insufficient to warrant conviction as not excluding every possible hypothesis except defendant's guilt."

This higher court also held that the trial court erred in overruling defendant's motion for a new trial on the general grounds only, and was therefore reversible error.

Reasonable Doubt Not Excluded

In this case it was not contended by the State, nor brought out by the fingerprint expert testifying for the State, that the locus of the latent impressions introduced in evidence was such as to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that they were not only the defendant's prints, but that said impressions could not have possibly been left there in the ordinary course of playing the pinball machine. In other words, had the State or the expert testifying therefor, established the fact for the record that coin boxes in pinball machines, and all coin operated machines for that matter, are located in such proximity to the outside of those machines so as to render them absolutely inaccessible to the general public in the ordinary course of operating such machines, then all reasonable doubt would have been erased and the preponderance of the evidence would have sustained a conviction and been affirmed on appeal.

There was no testimony as to exactly where the coin box was located in or on the machine. It was not shown whether the fingerprints were on the inside or the outside of the coin box. Therefore, the court contended that they were "unable to determine from the evidence whether the fingerprints could only have

been impressed at the time the crime was committed."

Now we all know that coin boxes are always located inside of all coin operated machines, inaccessible to the touch of anyone except the key holder or one who unlawfully breaks into such machine; and that this knowledge is so common is reflected in this case where the identification expert or the State expected the court to take judicial notice thereof, and consequently was lax in that phase of preparation.

Had it been conclusively shown that defendant could only have impressed his fingerprints in or on the coin box by illegally breaking into the machine, then this would have effected the exclusion of every reasonable hypothesis of which the court spoke in its syllabus, vis: "To warrant a conviction on the sole evidence that fingerprints corresponding to those of the accused were found at the place where the crime was committed, the evidence must be sufficient to exclude every reasonable hypothesis save that the fingerprints were impressed at the time the crime was committed."

Adequate Preparation Needed

To expect the courts to take judicial notice of everything which he, the identification expert, knows to be truths by virtue of years of study and experience is fallacious. To expect favorable instructions to juries respecting the correspondence of fingerprint impressions is an endorsement of the invasion of the jury's province. Rather, the expert should prepare his evidence so as to preclude any reasonable doubt in the minds of the jurors, and he should be prepared to meet intelligently the barrage of cross examination which is sure to come in an effort to tear assunder his well prepared case. This will frustrate all attempts to dampen the flavor of triumph.

In conclusion, it behooves every identification expert, in the course of preparing physical evidence for court presentation, to pay particular caution to all possible pitfalls in establishing his case; to prepare his evidence well; and to anticipate every possible de-

fense, else all of his work and preparation amount to naught, as in the case cited supra.

Consult With Prosecuting Attorney

It is earnestly believed that the percentage of successful prosecutions would be greatly increased if the identification expert would consult with the city, county or state's attorney before embarking on definite preparations, in an effort to ascertain the applicability of laws and rules respecting expert testimony and evidence; to do extensive research in the annals of cases reported in his jurisdiction in an attempt to uncover a case directly in point, or one establishing precedents and involving the same issues as his case, thereby strengthening his own particular case; and finally, as was pointed out above, always to anticipate every possible defense.

If the expert will follow this prescription, his will be a better identification bureau, and he will more efficiently and effectively be prepared to meet the needs of the courts and society in protecting its citizenry and upholding its laws.

---Identification News

LETTER OF THE LAW

New York's Sullivan law lays the presumption of guilt upon anyone carrying a revolver. Hence, when a respectable housewife, while riding with her husband on a bus, found a loaded revolver on the seat and turned it over to a policeman, she was arrested, fingerprinted and jailed overnight.

Next morning she was given an "honorable discharge" by the magistrate, but the indignation which the injustice of her imprisonment has aroused in the citizenry, not to mention the innocent victim, has made the face of the arresting policeman and the desk lieutenant very red indeed.

It is presumed that any law, however mandatory, will call for the exercise of common sense. Otherwise it serves to defeat the end it is designed to serve.

AUTOMOBILE THIEVES

The phenomenal growth of the automobile industry and the general use of all types of cars has developed the biggest criminal class in the history of the world.

The fact that the stolen car itself furnished the means of escape to the criminal, is in itself an invitation to the person who makes stealing cars a specialty and until the last year or two no adequate protection had been offered.

Various locking devices have been tried, but without any material decrease in the number of cars stolen; in fact each year has seen a rapid increase along this line.

The car thief of today is not the rough looking type of criminal that many people picture him, rather he is well dressed, has a pleasing manner and would pass in any crowd as a successful business man or salesman for some staple line of goods. With this appearance, he can step into your car in broad daylight on any street and drive it off without causing the least suspicion. Under ordinary circumstances he would drive past even the officers, who are continually on the lookout for automobile thieves and stolen cars, unnoticed.

Once outside the city in which the car was stolen and very often within the city itself, it is the work of a few minutes to change the license tags, after which the thief can drive to the garage where the alterations are made, such as removing any extras, like additional spotlight, motor meter, spare tire, etc. They file off the engine number, scratch off the body number, stamp in a new number with dies, wash her up and simonize her, change the tires and you could pass it every day on the street and not recognize your own car.

There is no difficulty in disposing of these cars, as the thieves furnish a bill of sale which will fully protect you in any court. It is more through accident than design that a car is recovered after it has once passed through the crooks' workshops.

We have studied various methods for

stopping the traffic in stolen cars, have investigated the various insurance companies and their methods of protecting the car owner, but so far have found only a few which really offer a solution to this great problem.

Some years ago The Automobile Protective Association of America devised a system of secret markings to protect your car from theft. They stamped your name, initials, and certain code words and numbers so that it could be positively identified from any other car.

In addition to this every car thief caught with one of their cars was prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in other words there was no such thing as "settling off."

A standing reward was offered for the apprehension of any thief who had stolen a car that was protected by this association. The reason that very few cars were stolen which were protected by this company is that car thieves knew that quick pursuit, vigorous prosecution and positive identification would be made and the result, they passed up the car which displayed the A. P. A. emblem and frequently selected one which was not so protected.

We invite and encourage thieving of this kind when we do not secure the best kind of protection for our cars, and in fact park our bank roll on the curbing at the mercy of the thief.

This is another step in identification and something which should interest every identification official, for all police departments and sheriffs' offices are continually being called upon to look for stolen cars. In many instances cars are captured which the officers have every reason to believe are stolen, but, through lack of identification, the rightful owner can not be determined. This was particularly true of Fords, millions of which were sold every year, all of the same type, each exactly the same with the exception of the engine number, which was easily changed.

Some system along the one outlined above should come into universal use now so that the rightful owner could be determined and the car returned to its owner and the thief be made to pay the penalty for his crime.

Twins

An Interesting Study Of Impressions From Twin Brothers

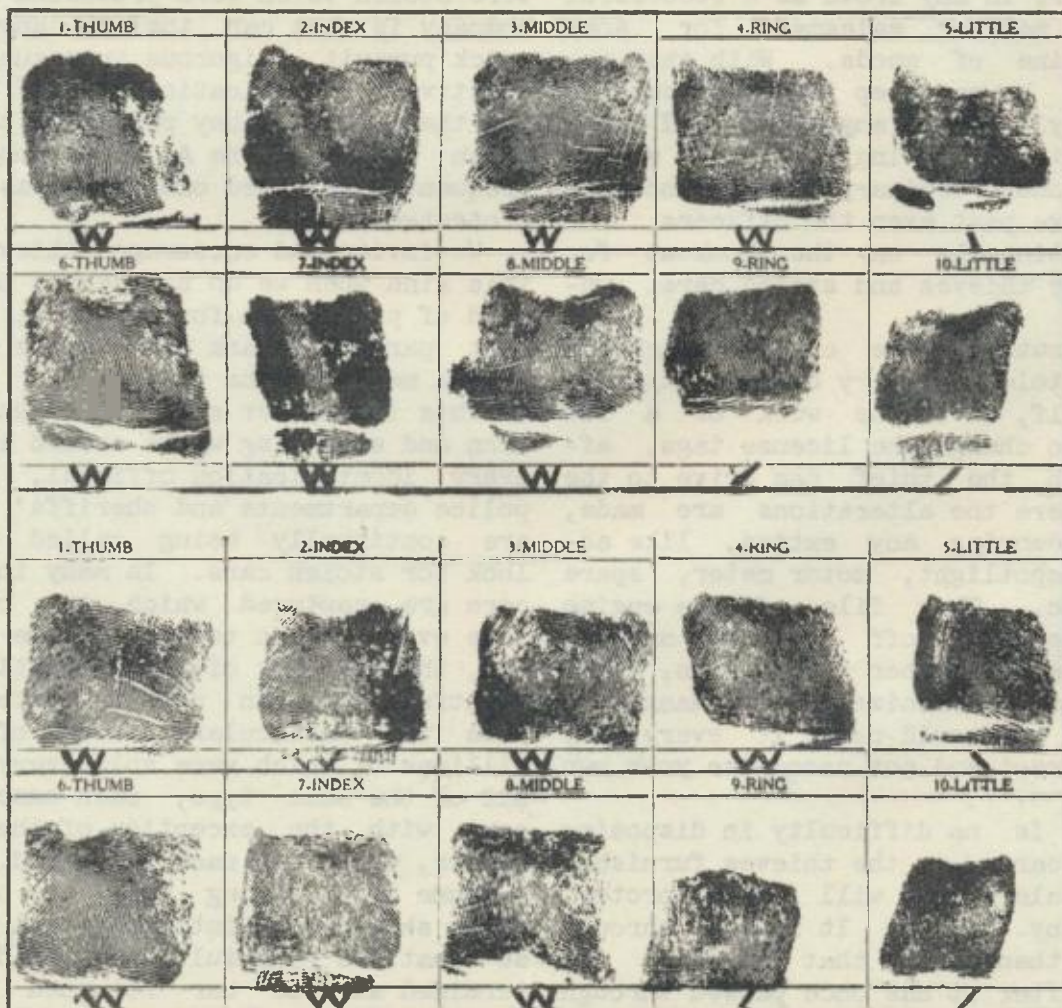
How many times have you been asked by those interested in finger prints: Do twins have the same finger prints? This seems to be one of the first questions asked by visitors to the various identification bureaus. The same question has been asked many times in courts where finger prints have been introduced as evidence.

Of course, the identification experts realize the fact that there are no two individuals in the world with identical ridge formations on their fingers; but, however, question opens up an avenue for discussion when asked by an attorney who is trying to discredit the evidence of an identification expert.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, as you will have it, the average attorney knows little, or nothing, about finger prints, but it is his duty to do everything in his power to confuse the testifying expert to such an extent that his evidence will not be accepted by the court.

The old stock question of "twins" has been used so many times by defense lawyers that it is of importance to the identification expert to be prepared with intelligent answers to all questions pertaining to twins.

We have made a collection of finger prints of twins and triplets, not for the purpose of hoping to find duplicate prints, but to have a file of such



Prints of Twins Showing Remarkable Similarity

prints to exhibit and explain the vast difference between twins, or triplets, when it comes to the question of finger prints.

Two of the most interesting sets of prints, especially of twins, that have come to our attention are those on the previous page. We have sent photographic reproductions of these prints to many of our recognized experts, who have all advised us that they are the most interesting prints ever received by them. These prints are those of twin brothers who were finger printed in the interest of science.

We have been informed by medical men that there are two types of twins, known as ordinary twins and identical twins. The difference between these twins is in the origin of birth. Ordinary twins bear a close resemblance, but the resemblance is not as great as is to be seen in identical twins.

Nature never repeats itself--an old saying with a mighty firm foundation. We often see twins who resemble each other very closely and, for a stranger, it is a task to tell one from the other. But, if the same stranger will study these twins closely he will soon find many characteristics which will convince him that there is a vast difference between them.

The mother of identical twins can recognize her children without difficulty, while a stranger will be somewhat confused in addressing one for the other; but in time the stranger, too, will not experience difficulty in calling each by his, or her, proper name.

It is impossible to find two leaves which are identical. Botanists, who have made life-long studies of the flowers, leaves and trees have been unable to find a single incident where mother nature has repeated herself.

In the finger prints, reproduced with this article, we find a remarkable resemblance. If those who are interested in this subject will use their glasses on these prints they will find an interesting study.

First, classify these prints. In the right little fingers will be found a difference of one ridge in the count. The rest of the classification will be

the same.

Study these prints, finger for finger. Notice the likeness of the general contour of the ridges. The patterns in each finger are of the same type.

Although these prints resemble each other greatly, it is not a hard task to tell them apart. Taking these prints finger for finger, from fifteen to sixty characteristic points can be found which do not compare.

The finding of two individuals with the same finger prints would entirely upset the criminal identification systems of the world. But, as long as nature creates man, finger prints will continue to serve as the only positive means of identification.

---Journal of Criminal Identification

FORENSIC PATHOLOGIC AND CRIMINALISTIC ANALYSIS OF AN OBSCURE MURDER CASE

By Edward L. Miloslavich, M. D.
Department of Pathology,
De Paul Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri

This report was presented to the 1951 meeting of The American Academy of Forensic Sciences. It is reprinted here by permission of the Academy and the author. Dr. Miloslavich has since become a member of the IAI. The case he describes was one of two he discussed at the Academy meeting. It so effectively points up the need for complete investigation in every case that we thought IAI members would benefit by reading it.

A young, attractive saleswoman, 43 years of age, unmarried, had a love affair with a young married man. One day early in the afternoon as he visited her, they had a violent quarrel. This woman fired at him, using an old fashioned 9 mm. revolver, which she had in her purse. The bullet struck the right side of his head and blood squirted over his face. At that instant she directed the weapon toward herself, and the young man, seeing this, leaped over towards her to prevent further shooting.

She ran with the gun into her bedroom

and locked the door. Shortly afterwards he heard the revolver being fired and in his uncontrollable excitement threw himself through the window and was found about one and a half hours later, unconscious on the sidewalk. Taken to the hospital he gradually regained his senses and told to the investigating police what happened.

The police found her in a state of deep unconsciousness on the floor of her bedroom with a gunshot wound in the region of her right ear, surrounded by powder marks. The revolver was close to her body. No further inspection of the premises was deemed necessary, and she was taken to the hospital where she died next day without regaining consciousness.

The hospital doctors, reporting this incident, gave as cause of death "gunshot wound of the brain". Exit of the bullet was not mentioned in their report.

This is a cursory summary of the case.

The autopsy, which was not officially requested, disclosed surprising and embarrassing facts to all concerned.

The entrance wound was near the external opening of the right ear canal and exhibited the characteristics of a shot fired at very close range. Upon opening of the cranial cavity it was found that the BULLET DID NOT PENETRATE THE SKULL BONE, namely, did not enter the skull cavity. The somewhat deformed lead projectile, discharged from an old fashioned revolver of low velocity, of weak penetrating powers, was found within the external canal of the right ear. It glanced from the skull bone and was deflected, and lodged close to the ear drum.

The examination of the internal organs led us to suspect that some kind of a hypnotic drug was ingested. We expressed the opinion that an acute barbiturate poisoning might have caused her death, as it was later proven by the chemical analysis of the viscera.

Upon subsequent investigation of the bedroom the police found on the night stand an empty drinking glass with whitish sediment at the bottom of the glass, and in the drawer of the night stand

three empty luminal (pheno-barbital) vials (each contained 20 tablets @ 0.1 grams).

The criminalistic reconstruction of the case offered the following solution:

After shooting her lover, she ran in the bedroom and in suicidal intent fired the gun toward her head, but without expected effect, because of low penetrating power of the bullet discharged from a gun of old construction. Thereupon she swallowed a large amount of pheno-barbital, and when the police forced entrance to her bedroom, her UNCONSCIOUSNESS WAS NOT THE RESULT OF A BULLET SHE FIRED INTO HER HEAD, BUT WAS DUE TO THE LETHAL ACTION OF INGESTED PHENO-BARBITAL.

This case is of particular significance:

First: It proves the momentous importance of exact and critical investigation of the scene of crime which, if conscientiously undertaken, would have proven poisoning while she was still alive.

Secondly: We must emphatically impress upon the doctors the absolute necessity of taking X-ray pictures in instances of gunshot wounds, but especially if exit wound is not found.

If the roentgen examination of the head had been made in this case, the doctors would have disclosed that the bullet did not penetrate the brain, and that her comatose condition was not due to a brain injury.

Thirdly: This case conclusively proves the categorical importance of a medico-legal autopsy in all, even simple appearing cases of unnatural or violent death, conducted by real experts in this highly specialized field of forensic medicine.

---Identification News

RULES FOR ACCEPTING AN INSULT

The graceful way is to ignore it.
 But if you can't ignore it, top it.
 If you can't top it, laugh at it.
 If you can't laugh at it, it is probably deserved.

The Connecticut State Toxicology Laboratory

Friend Lee Mickle, SC.D., and
Abraham Stolman, PH.D., Hartford

Friend Lee Mickle Toxicologist and
Director, Bureau of Laboratories,
Connecticut State Department of
Health

The Toxicology Laboratory in the State Department of Health was established by Public Act No. 4 of the November, 1949 Special Session of the General Assembly which has become Section 843b of the 1951 Supplement of the General Statutes of Connecticut. The Toxicology Laboratory has been functioning since September, 1950 as a Division of Toxicology of the Bureau of Laboratories of the Department and has supplied to the coroners, to the medical examiners, to the certified pathologists, to the Department of State Police and to the local police departments--the "duly constituted prosecuting, police and investigating agencies of the state"--such examinations as (1) analyses of poisons in body fluids and tissues, (2) typings of blood, (3) examinations and typings of suspected blood stains, (4) examinations of suspected semen stains, (5) hair and fiber comparisons, (6) identification of the nature of the contents of pills, powders and fluids, and (7) tests on blood and urine for alcohol content in cases of suspected drunkenness.

Services of the above types have been rendered in increasing numbers to all coroners and to a great many medical examiners in connection with sudden deaths, to pathologists in connection with autopsy cases, and for a variety of purposes to the Department of State Police and to many of the departments of police throughout the State.

After the law was passed establishing the Toxicology Laboratory, Dr. Stanley H. Osborn, State Commissioner of Health, approached the various interests that might be concerned in the operation of the laboratory requesting that each appoint a representative to an Advisory Committee for the Toxicology Laboratory

which has functioned to advise the State Department of Health on matters of policy respecting the operation of the laboratory, the examinations to be undertaken, the types of samples to be examined and the reporting of findings. This committee has been very active in representing the views of those most affected by the work of the laboratory. It is hoped that the continuing advice of this group will keep the laboratory functioning in such a way that it will best serve the interests of all persons concerned with the use of scientific methods for the suppression of crime. The organizations represented on the Advisory Committee for the Toxicology Laboratory, with current members of that committee are as follows:

Assoc. of Medical Examiners of Conn.
Brae Rafferty, M.D., medical examiner,
807 Main Street, Willimantic

Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station
Harry J. Fisher, PH.D., chemist-in-charge,
Department of Analytical Chemistry,
P. O. Box 1106, New Haven

Conn. Assoc. of Coroners
Mr. James J. Corrigan, coroner for
New Haven County, County Court House,
New Haven

Conn. Assoc. of Pathologists
Perry T. Hough, M.D., pathologist, 85
Jefferson Street, Hartford

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

Superior Courts of Conn.
Mr. Roger F. Gleason, prosecuting attorney,
Court of Common Pleas, Hartford

State's Attorneys
Mr. Abraham S. Ullman, State's attorney

ney for New Haven County, 205 Church Street, New Haven

Yale University School of Medicine

*William Salter, M.D., professor of pharmacology, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven

Containers for specimens are supplied to pathologists for the collection of body organs and fluids from autopsies. The Toxicology Laboratory furnishes upon request to medical examiners and to State and local police departments in Connecticut outfits for the collection of urine and blood specimens to be examined for alcohol content. Upon request these outfits will be furnished to any authorized agency which has not received them. Such sampling outfits are automatically replaced for each one returned to the laboratory. Samples of blood and urine in the approved containers properly sealed with the seals which are provided can be mailed, preferably by registered mail or special delivery, to the laboratory. Mailing saves the time of a messenger and the continuity of possession of the sample will still be maintained. Reports on the laboratory examination of the sample submitted by members of a police department are forwarded to the chief of that department. Reports on coroners' cases are reported not only to the coroner concerned, but to the medical examiner and certified pathologist working on the case.

The Toxicology Laboratory does not furnish any apparatus or instruments, such as those now commercially available for the collection of samples of breath for alcohol determination. However, when samples have been collected in this manner the Toxicology Laboratory will make tests for the amount of alcohol in the samples.

Assistance has been given by the Division of Toxicology in establishing the presence, or absence, of marihuana, narcotics, and barbiturates in powders and pills and in plant matter. Numerous identifications of blood stains and seminal stains have been made. Blood and blood stains can be identified as of human or of animal origin and blood or blood stains from the blood of all the

common domestic animals, as well as that of deer, can be identified with the aid of the laboratory's collection of specific anti-animal sera. The identification and comparison of hairs and fibers and identification of miscellaneous materials have been of help on a great many occasions to the police, the medical examiners and the coroners.

The Toxicology Laboratory appears now to be considered by the coroners, medical examiners, certified pathologists and departments of police as a valuable adjunct to their organizations. All laboratory problems are handled with the cooperation of the agency concerned, and in confidence. Information on results is made available only to those investigating the case, in the manner approved by the Advisory Committee. All pieces of evidence submitted to the laboratory are safeguarded until authority for proper disposal is received from the person or agency submitting the sample. Because of their perishable nature such specimens as, for example, blood or urine for alcohol determination cannot be kept as evidence.

The Toxicology Laboratory in the Bureau of Laboratories maintains the same hours as do other bureaus and divisions of the State Department of Health, the hours generally observed by the departments of the State Government. The laboratory hours are from 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., Monday through Friday. The Toxicology Laboratory at the present time is not staffed with sufficient personnel to maintain a night service or service over weekends and holidays. In connection with specimens that will arrive after hours, it is the best practice first to telephone to the laboratory. Under such circumstances arrangements can be made for proper safekeeping of the specimens until the tests can be started. The telephone number of the Toxicology Laboratory is Hartford 7-6341, Extension 2654.

The services of the Toxicology Laboratory are offered without charge to all persons and agencies authorized by law to receive them. Questions concerning the service and information about the best uses the laboratory can render are always welcome. Requests should be ad-

dressed to the Director of the Bureau of Laboratories.

* Deceased

---Conn. State Medical Journal

DREAM COMES TRUE FOR
INSP. THOMAS A. DWYER

"This is one of the dreams that a fingerprint man never expects to come true."

That's how IAI Past President Thomas A. Dwyer, Supt. of the Detroit Police Identification Bureau, described one of his recent post mortem identifications.

It seems that the Detroit Police fished a floater out of the Detroit River last June 18, which later proved to have been in the water for six months. Insp. Dwyer identified the body as that of Otho Matthews who had been arrested in the Motor City ten years previously. In telling about the case, Insp. Dwyer said:

"The fingers were in very bad condition, but by skinning them and placing the impressions of these fingers in their proper positions on the fingerprint card, I was able to identify this subject under the second classification I had given the prints. The first classification was 17 over 9; the second 17 over 1. The entire search took approximately one-half hour.

Insp. Dwyer has had remarkable success with difficult post mortem identifications during his career. Among his most prized possessions in the identification bureau he heads is a collection of fingers in bottles representing some of the unfortunate dead he has been able to name through fingerprints.

Incidentally, in the case described above, the Inspector was able to get prints from only the right index, ring and little fingers and the left middle finger legible enough to determine the pattern types. On a fifth digit, the right middle finger, he was able to record a portion of the core area which confirmed the identification. The skin on none of the other five digits could be recorded.

---Identification News

FIRE ARMS AND THE CRIMINAL

The Importance of Ballistic Experts
In Criminal Investigations

By Colonel Roy D. Jones
(Smith & Wesson Ballistic Expert)

The delicate twins of evidence who are most susceptible of ruination at the hands of a careless, though honest, investigator, are named finger prints and ballistics. A very little careless musing by a zealous, but untrained, officer can destroy the entire story which might be read like an open book by the two experts of the above named departments. How many cases have we had, where a murder with firearms was involved, that the officers who first investigated differed as to just where the weapon lay, or how the shells were scattered around? Any case which is not absolutely dead open and shut should be left severely alone until the homicide officer, together with the finger print expert, has an opportunity to go over the field.

Not long since in the case of a murder at long range, the weapon was abandoned by the assailant, who shot from ambush, but was handled promiscuously by seven or eight people before it arrived where it could be properly examined under the microscope. Result, the one direct connection between the murderer and his work was invalidated. This condition throws the entire burden of establishing a direct line of evidence onto the ballistic expert, his being the only remaining source from which the bullet in the body can be positively linked with the weapon from which it is claimed it was fired, and here is where difficulty is generally found.

There is in every community someone who considers himself an expert, maybe from the fact that he can shoot a squirrel from the topmost branch of a tree, and it is to him that the authorities generally look for their best source of technical information. The next class of experts consist of a group who have made more or less study of ballistic tables, but who have none of the real inside knowledge.

As a matter of fact, all of the real experts of the country can be counted upon the fingers of two hands, and with one or two exceptions they are the men whose business it is to know these things, and who are in the employ of the various arms and ammunition companies. These men are properly equipped with instruments sufficiently fine to measure one tenth of a thousandth of an inch and microscopic lenses so fine as to show inequalities so magnified that a surface which looks perfectly smooth to the naked eye is like a relief map of the Rocky Mountains.

The variation caused by the cutters in rifling a revolver or rifle are thereby brought out clearly, and the corresponding depressions will be found in the bullet which has been forced past them. The mere location of the impression of the firing pin upon the primer is many times sufficiently distinctive to identify absolutely the parent arm from which the cartridge was fired and, to go farther with this same impression, the back pressure of the charge drives the primer with sufficient force against the end of the firing pan to make a permanent photograph which, properly magnified, will show every individual tool mark upon the end of the exploding member.

When it comes to the effect of the bullets upon human tissue it is impossible for any man who has been without a very considerable experience to judge exactly what depth and area of destruction is caused under slightly varying conditions. It is only the man thoroughly trained to this branch of criminology who can properly understand the variation between the depth of penetration of two bullets fired from the same weapon at the same time into apparently similar resisting bodies, yet with a very considerable difference in effect, depth and area. It also requires a not inconsiderable knowledge of anatomy to make proper deduction as to cause and effect. This is where the medical expert with a considerable experience in gunshot wounds is of inestimable value to the prosecution.

The writer is in constant receipt of letters from various district attorneys,

medical examiners and prosecuting officers requesting information as to the possibility of certain described wounds being made by certain described weapons. In the absence of very minute measurements these requests can merely be answered by a general statement that the wound described could or could not be made by the weapon in question.

In view of my service, association and employment with small arms manufacturing I have been retained by the management of this magazine for the purpose of assisting in every means possible the criminal officers of the country with such information as it is possible to give by mail without having an intimate acquaintance with the individual case. Through over 25 years association with police departments together with both naval and army service this line of work has become more or less of a vocation and in the interest of law enforcement we are very glad to offer you assistance upon a request to the editor.

It is our purpose in a later issue to write a description of not only an entire police school course, but also one especially designed to cover the development of expert shots throughout any and all departments. With the present trend of the underworld it has become absolutely necessary that the police must develop into a better gunman than the ones employed in breaking down law and order. As the devil uses fire, then we must fight him with a hotter and surer fire. The recent epidemic of shooting down policemen while on duty must be stopped, and at once, and the time is rapidly approaching when the injunction to an officer, "you must not draw your gun until your life is in danger," must be withdrawn and the officer allowed to anticipate violence and be trained to defend himself even at the expense of a few worthless characters.

---Criminal Identification

RISE AND SHINE

There's no better exercise for strengthening the heart than reaching down and lifting people up. ---Anon

**TRAFFIC COURSE CONDUCTED
IN NEW ENGLAND**

Staff members of the IACP Traffic Division and the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University participated in the presentation of regional traffic training opportunities in Boston, Mass. March 23 to April 3 at Northeastern; April 6 to 17 at Alabama. A basic course in accident prevention and the principles and techniques of police traffic supervision. It also acquainted police officers with other elements of traffic supervision, such as public education and traffic engineering, and their relation to police activity.

Officers from CSP attending the 1953 Session were William Matthews, Station I; William Braithwaite, Station H; and Wilfred Bellefleur, Station E.

**ARSON INVESTIGATORS' SEMINAR
AT PURDUE UNIVERSITY IN APRIL**

The ninth annual seminar and training course in the detection and investigation of arson will be conducted April 27-May 1, at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Since 1945, when the first training course for persons interested in the detection and investigation of arson was held, the Purdue seminar has achieved international recognition as the center for this type of specialized training. Over 2,000 investigators and others interested in the control and prevention of arson have attended the annual courses.

The effective detection and investigation of suspicious fires is today recognized as an important and vital phase of public safety. It is also recognized as a highly specialized field requiring first-hand knowledge of modern techniques and methods. Present trends indicate an increase in the number of fires set by pyromaniacs and juveniles and the use of even more ingenious methods by the arsonist to escape detection. These factors place a greater responsibility for effective action on all of

the agencies dealing with the problem of suspicious fires.

The Purdue seminar is designed to deal with these problems and to present methods for their solutions. Outstanding specialists from the United States and other countries serve as lecturers and discussion leaders for the course. Practical demonstrations, case histories, and visual aids are utilized freely during the program.

Connecticut State Police representatives attending this seminar are Officers Thomas V. Dunn, William J. McNamara, and Philip Massicotte--all attached to the Fire Marshal's Division. Officer Walter W. Foley of Station G, Westport, is also a member of the 1953 class.

STATE POLICE SEMINAR AT HARVARD

The spring seminar for State Police (1953)---homicide investigation under the guidance of Harvard School of Legal Medicine will be held from May 3 to 9 inclusive. An interesting and instructive course is scheduled.

Officers Thomas J. Duma, Station I, and Victor J. Keilty, Station B, will attend the seminar as representatives of the Connecticut State Police.

FINGERPRINT STUDIES

The following members of the Connecticut State Police are enrolled as fingerprint classification students with the Institute of Applied Science, Chicago, Ill.: George Turrell, Thomas O'Brien, and Edward Tierney. These officers are giving plenty of their off-duty hours to home study and will later be engaged in special courses pertaining to photography.

IN-SERVICE COURSES

With these special courses we plan to have short refresher courses for all in-

terested in promoting better police services. Lieutenant Williams will be pleased to enroll any interested member of the force in the forthcoming refresher courses which will be conducted on a district basis. In designing these one-day in-service training courses we aim to provide a maximum of instruction on police problems including traffic control measures and criminal investigation without dislocation of regular police duties.

Enrollments limited to regular force.

RECRUITS IN TRAINING April-July 1953

The spring 1953 recruit class started April 16 and terminates July 16 to fill existing vacancies caused by retirements and a few transfers to other agencies. The following recruits have been selected: Timothy G. Kelly; Seymour Albert; George A. Raiselis; Austin Ford, Jr.; Edward P. Leonard, Jr.; Edward T. Healey; Palmer H. Jacques; Donald J. Sullivan; Lawrence I. Secor; Kenneth W. Hayden; Edward P. Beattie; Robert T. MacDonald; William B. Pelzer; John D. Semosky; George Cirishioli; Mario A. Bruno; Wendell J. Hayden; Ronald H. Jacobsen; and Robert L. Kyde.

Also attending the recruit training course are the following members of local police departments: William R. C. Milne; Alfred W. Dunn; George J. Hannah, Jr.; Anthony P. Bredice; and John J. Wargo--Stratford Police Department. Nicholas J. DeNoia--Groton Police Department.

SHERIFF LIABLE TO FUGITIVE FOR AUTO NEGLIGENCE

The sheriff of an Illinois county voluntarily went to Arizona to return one accused of crime in Illinois. The accused had signed an instrument waiving all formalities of extradition and no extradition proceedings were ever instituted. On the return trip and while in Oklahoma the sheriff's automobile col-

lided with a truck, due to the negligence of the sheriff's driver, and the accused died of the injuries sustained.

In the action against the sheriff to recover for the death of the accused, the sheriff alleged immunity from liability on the ground that he was acting as an agent of the State of Illinois. The Supreme Court of Oklahoma, Gibson, J., held that the claim of immunity was ill-founded, since the sheriff was not acting by any written authority of the governor of either state. It is only when there is a compliance with the Federal Constitution and statutory provisions aided by any state laws that one becomes an "agent" within the terms and meaning of extradition laws, the court said.

Boston v. Causey, Okl., 242 P.2d 712.

THE ROAD WAS SLIPPERY

Recently in a press report of an automobile accident, involving a fatality, there was a statement that the road was slippery. You could read into the report the implication that the slipperiness of the road was what had caused the accident and death.

Actually, of course, the road had no responsibility. The people who were using the road had sense and could have done something to offset the condition of the road over which they were operating. If a man wants a cup of tea, he doesn't blame the water because it comes out of his tap cold. He draws what water he wants, puts it on to boil, and when it boils, makes his tea. Blaming the water wouldn't make it boil. The man has to take some action himself to get results.

---Industrial Accident Prevention Assn.

DUTY

Duty then is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less.

---Robert E. Lee

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

Vox-Cop

March - April, 1953



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

James Buckley, Hartford
Capt. Ralph J. Buckley, Headquarters
Earl Elliott, Litchfield
Off. C. Taylor Hart, Hartford
Off. Joseph M. Hart, Danielson
Donald L. Tracy, Stafford

STATION "A", RIDGEFIELD

PLANE CRASH

On the twenty-seventh of March we certainly had our share of misfortune. Just after Officer McMahon's incident occurred a plane crashed on Lake Candlewood in New Fairfield taking the lives of two men. Dragging operations were immediately begun and after long hours the first body was recovered on March 28, at 4:01 p.m. The second body, that of E. Roy Benskin was found at 3:50 p.m. on April 6. A large crane was employed at the scene for the salvaging of the plane which was then inspected by the C. A. P.

NEW ENGLAND CRIME RATE RISING

It seems within the past few months that the police have suffered an awful setback at the hands of the criminal element, especially in the New England states. Our own department has suffered tremendously by these twisted minds. What is the answer? Is it the lack of co-operation by our courts, who are prone to criticize the police in practi-

cally every arrest that is made? It goes without saying that these men with twisted minds are invariably put on probation and the law enforcement agencies become the laughing stock in the eyes of many. People reading this publicity feel that the police are wrong and it gives encouragement to others to have disrespect for law enforcement agents.

It seems in the handling of certain types of cases here in the east our courts are too lenient with these offenders. Law enforcement officers spend endless hours in making investigations over a period of days, weeks, months and sometimes even years, only to have the culprit taken before some court and released on some legal technicality on what the court calls law. Common sense is never injected into any court case as that is not the law. My experience has been that most police act on both the law and common sense, while the courts disregard the latter and say that has no place in the court of law.

It goes without saying, it is discouraging to all law enforcement officers to see their tireless efforts put to no avail. On the other hand it is a victory for the criminal element, which

we law enforcement officers are paying for very dearly--and the public as well.

I have cited the New England states as an example. Now let us look at our southern and midwestern states where one sees stricter types of enforcement, in fact, there is more crime in one New England state than there is in five southern states. The answer is that the law enforcement officers are backed up by the courts and when one of the criminal element violates the law, the law is followed and the person is put into a penitentiary and not put on probation; the law and enforcement officers are respected. It seems to be open season on police in the New England states. I am confident that if the courts would be more strict and use common sense and sentenced these criminals where they belong, there would be less crime than there is today.

"NEVER LOSE CONTROL OF SITUATION"

The tragedies the department has suffered within the past year and the misfortunes that have been caused makes one wonder with considerable thought as one looks over the situations that our officers have been involved in. Have we lost sight of the cardinal rule that officers should know; that is, as soon as they appear on the scene of a crime, they are the master of the situation and are responsible for the conduct of those at the scene in order to preserve the scene of the crime and cause a complete and comprehensive investigation. However, if they once lose sight of the fact that they are not the master and the situation gets out of hand they are lost and drastic results may occur. Many officers appear at the scene of an incident and are either bossed or swayed by individuals who trespass--not only upon the scene of the crime but upon the officer. These people have to be dealt with sternly and fairly. We have noted many a case where officers have been involved in minor incidents which became serious ones all because they did not know how to be master of the situation; the incident got out of hand and control and they were lost from that point on. It goes without saying that if an officer is master of the situation and in

control of that same situation he will never be lost. If the situation gets out of hand he is lost. It is well to exercise authority and play your part as it should be played and they as officers should above all else keep the cardinal rule in mind--never let a situation get out of control. If this fact is remembered, a more complete investigation can be made and the public, as well as the executive officers of any department, will look up to that officer as one who knows his business.

Control of a situation should be part of a training program and part of an examination for officers who wish to attain a higher rank in any department. Many officers were promoted after taking and passing an examination even though they did not have the slightest ability to control a situation. Executive officers, above all, should have this trait. Some of these officers are the wishy-washy type and look for the easiest way out of an incident only after they have lost control of that same situation; whereas, in the beginning if they had control nothing would be lost and all would be gained.

The cardinal rule is never lose control of a situation, if you do you are lost.

I don't know how to say it,

Or even make a start.

But please believe this thank-you

Is coming from my heart!

Officer Edward F. McMahon

In Baltimore, Md., Joseph G. Lenoir's troubles began last August when thieves stole his metal prefabricated building from its foundation.

Later the thieves returned and stole the foundation.

Recently Lenoir was fined \$100 for failing to fill the hole where the building once stood.

STATION 'B', CANAAN

"THE PERFECT SQUELCH"

There can be bits of humor in even the most lonely patrol, as witness the following:

Officer Richard Chapman was driving through Hartland and came upon a little "first grader" lazily sauntering over a seldom used road kicking stones as she went.

Suspecting that she was lost, Dick stopped and this conversation took place:

He: Hello

She: Hello

He: Lost?

She: Nope

He: Live nearby?

She: Yep

She again: (looking at the First Aid emblem on his blouse sleeve) Hey, Mister, are you collecting for the Red Cross?

He: (Hastily entering his car) Nope. Bye

She: Bye

End.

CO-OPERATION

Mutual co-operation between enforcement branches was well exemplified in the tedious investigation dealing with forgery which was successfully concluded by Detective Russell Starks and Litchfield County Detective Edwin Pequignot.

With the arrest of Samuel Door, Detective Starks completed a search which began with uncertainty but progressed because of shrewd procedure. This, coupled with Detective Pequignot's effort, brought to justice a man whose actions had caused concern and loss to numerous businessmen.

VOLUNTEERS AID SEARCH

Many times it takes an unpleasant incident to reaffirm faith in the charitable instinct of neighbors. One such happening was the disappearance of an elderly lady whose habit of walking through the wooded area near her home brought a call for police assistance when she failed to return.

Immediately upon notification, members of our auxiliary, the Cornwall Fire Department, and our own personnel together with Officers Wilbur Calkins and John Wilcox from Station L took up the search.

Our thanks go out to all and especially to Officers Wilcox and Calkins whose dogged determination, knowledge of wooded areas, and willingness to help brought home an elderly lady who might otherwise have perished not far from those she loved.

It is reassuring to know that charity and effort are more than mere words.

PERSISTANCE PAYS OFF

The value of prints when combined with trained memory and analytical ability was well depicted in a Salisbury investigation concerning numerous breaks in the homes of summer residents.

Evidence in this case, as with many others, was meager; in fact, a lone print on a bottle was the sole reward for effort expended by Officers Keilty, Chapman, Buffa and Turcotte. Its development, however, paid off with an arrest, confession, and solution to numerous other depredations.

Once again the pooling of information has brought results and the officers involved have added to their investigative stature.

STORK RETURNS

Mrs. John Foley presented Off. Foley with another daughter recently. That makes three daughters and one boy. The baby's father is doing fine.

NEW HOME

Det. Sgt. Russell Starks is building a new home in Colebrook. Off. Sedar is supplying the professional and technical advise for free.

TO OFF. MCMAHON

All our personnel extend their best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery.

28TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Det. Sgt. and Mrs. Menser celebrated their 28th wedding anniversary on Easter Sunday, April 5. Jeanmarie Pozzeta, one

of three daughters, presented them with their fifth grandchild on March 22.

DIRECTOR GREENE IS
"TREADING ON THIN ICE"

Are cruiser policemen sometimes inclined to be heavy-footed on the gas pedal when there's no need for it?

William M. Greene, director of the State Safety commission, suggests that there are instances when hot pursuits ranging up to 100-miles-an-hour aren't necessary and are dangerous to policemen, other motorists, pedestrians and property.

With an apologetic admission that he is treading on very thin ice and assuming considerable temerity even to broach the subject, Mr. Greene outlined his personal views in "Traffic Trends," a periodic traffic safety newsletter for editors published by the commission.

"It is a matter of record that many 'hot pursuits' have taken place under traffic conditions with high accident potentials," he wrote. "There have been cases of several police cars converging on a speeding car, sirens screaming, speedometer needles up near the 100-mile mark and traffic, generally, aghast at hurtling vehicles roaring in and out of traffic lines, around corners, etc.

"In these days of immediate contacts between patrolling officers and headquarters, teletype coverage of area, immediate road blocks, barricades at bridges and other channels of escape for fleeing motorists, it hardly seems worthwhile to the lay observer for police to take such chances with their own lives, lives of people on the street and highway (even on sidewalks) and property."

Pointing out that the press and others have sometimes commented on high speed chases by policemen roaring after some "speed-happy" adolescent who frequently piles up and demolishes the car, a fate sometimes shared by the pursuing officer, Mr. Greene asks:

"Is the price worth the gamble?"

"The obvious question," he observed, "is whether or not police serve the citizenry best by taking such personal risk

with their own lives, lives of others on the highway or street, police cars, etc., to apprehend an individual not, generally, a dangerous malefactor or particularly violent enemy of society.

Looking at it from the policeman's point of view, however, Mr. Greene added:

"Consideration, of course, arises as to how a police officer can determine safest procedure to follow in varying cases. He cannot tell whether the driver of a fleeing vehicle is a much-wanted character or comparative inoffensive youth who just happens to be 'car-happy' and, with heavy foot and extremely light head, proceeds to lead a minion of the law a merry and dangerous chase."

Mr. Greene, whose work brings him in intimate contact with police officials throughout the state, indicated that it was a delicate subject for him to discuss in the first place and felt that in the final analysis the whole matter should be "left entirely to police executives. No lay person should intrude on such a serious matter.

"But," he added, "There is reason to believe that useful purpose would be served in bringing the subject to the attention of police executives. More thought might be given by individual police officers as to chances, they feel should be taken under certain conditions regarding cases which appear to be high speeding only."

NO PRESIDENTIAL ESCORTS?

In passing, Mr. Greene sides with a large body of police opinion as to the necessity of fast-moving VIP (Very Important Person) escorts in, through and out of the state.

He labeled them "a constant headache for state and municipal police" and observed that "traffic safety authorities have viewed with considerable alarm rapid travel of such parades through congested areas and wondered if the pace was necessary."

Americans in 1952 drove a half-trillion vehicle miles, or more than double the volume of a decade ago.

TOLLAND COUNTY TALES

VACATIONISTS

Bob Lutz and family have just returned from a vacation spent in the sunny south, Florida. He is sporting a fine coat of sun tan, and says that Florida is the place for him when he retires.

Rain and more rain every day since she started her vacation has been the weather for Marjorie Yoskovich, our dispatcher. However, we are sure that before the three weeks are up she will have some beautiful sunny spring days.

25 YEARS A POLICEMAN

To Captain Peter Dowgiewicz of the Rockville Police Department we extend congratulations. He recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment to the department.

WISH GRANTED -- CONGRATULATIONS!

Ted and Tina Sheiber are the proud parents of a daughter, Gloriajean Elizabeth, born to them on February 15, 1953. We are so happy that the baby was a girl and not a boy because we don't know what would have happened to Ted if it had been a boy, he had his heart set on having a daughter.

WALT GETS HIS MAN

Walt Smiegel, once on the trail, never gives up until he captures his man. As he started to enter the main road from a driveway, a car sped by him at a fast rate of speed. He immediately took out after the car and after a chase of over five miles on the main road and on winding, hilly backroads he overtook the car. The operator stated that he had thought that some young fellow in a souped-up Ford was trying to pass or race him and he had never even thought that an officer was right behind him. The operator was rewarded with a summons for reckless driving.

DISREGARDS WARNING SIGN

A few weeks ago, the coroner, one morning, upon hearing that a double fatal had taken place in his town the

night before and he had not been notified, was very much disturbed. However, he became greatly relieved when he heard that the victims were of the equine family. The fatal had taken place at a low railroad underpass on a side road. Without thinking about the low underpass and not reading the warning signs, the operator of a rack body truck with two horses on it drove through the underpass and as he did heard a thud. Examination revealed that both horses had been killed instantly.

HIT AND RUN SPECIALIST

Mario Palumbo has been very successful of late with his hit and run cases. With evidence left at the scene and information from witnesses and others he has successfully solved three of these cases.

AN OLD EXCUSE

A woman in Vernon, who owns and operates a service station and variety store, paid a fine of \$60 in the Rockville City Court for keeping a slot machine for gambling. The children of the neighborhood were spending their pennies on the machine and were being paid off with packs of cigarettes. This woman thought that the machine was only a toy and the children were having fun playing with it. The court changed her mind.

LIKE TO START AN ANIMAL FARM?

If you want a kitten, puppy, or some other animal or bird, just call on Bill Tomlin. The other day he came in with a beautiful cock pheasant that had apparently been struck by a car and left by the road side. A few hours later--the same day--it was an injured puppy that had been abandoned by the roadside. From day to day, we wonder what next.

HAT CARE: Here's the proper procedure for restoration if your new (or old) felt hat gets caught in the rain: Push all the dents out of the crown. Turn up the brim and turn down the leather sweatband. Shake off all the water, stand the hat on the sweatband. When it has dried naturally, brush it off.

STATION "D", DANIELSON

THE MAN OF THE MONTH

On April 6, approximately 200 persons turned out for a surprise testimonial dinner in honor of State Policeman John T. Murphy who is about to retire, following 25 years of service with the Connecticut state police. The event was held at the Snake Meadow Club, Danielson.

On May 15 Murphy's name will officially be scratched from the active duty list. He will, however, take his accumulated leave effective the 15th of this month.

The silver-haired trooper, who served under three commissioners, has seen a lot of officers come and go during his long term of duty. He is the first man in the history of the Danielson barracks to be retired at the conclusion of 25 years' service.

Murphy joined the state police April 30, 1928, at the department training school in Ridgefield and then spent six months at the Westport barracks. He came to the Danielson station Jan. 10, 1929, and has remained here ever since.

The 48-year-old trooper was born in Pomfret June 24, 1904, and moved to Putnam 16 years ago when he was married. He has two daughters, Ruth, 15, and Elaine, 9. He has been a member of the Putnam lodge of Elks for 22 years and is also affiliated with the Irish-American club there.

Murphy has worked on several murder cases which gained nation-wide attention. He has investigated an untold number of fatal accidents and been subjected to virtually every phase of police work during his long career in law enforcement.

After a few weeks' vacation Murphy will put this wealth of experience to use in private life. He will join the security detachment at the American Optical plant in Southbridge, Mass.

Murphy was lured to his testimonial dinner believing that it was in honor of a Rhode Island state police delegation celebrating recent promotions.



Off. John T. Murphy

Master of Ceremonies Sidney P. Marland characterized the guest of honor as a man who acquired his gray hair in the role of "barracks peacemaker", and related a series of humorous events which occurred in and about Station D during the past years. Lieut. Albert E. Rivers, commander of the Danielson barracks, introduced guests at the head table and the Rev. Omer Mandler of Pomfret pronounced grace.

Capt. Paul Lavin, commander of the eastern division, spoke in behalf of Commissioner Edward J. Hickey who was absent from the state on leave. He described Murphy as "an intelligent and courageous policeman who has been a credit to the organization and is considered one of the best in the outfit."

"Since the day he put his badge on 25 years ago," Lavin said, "John T. Murphy has never once been called to the carpet for official reprimand."

In extending the department's best wishes for the future Lavin remarked: "We admire you as a police officer and as a friend and we hate to see you go."

Lavin then read a letter of personal commendation from Commissioner Hickey and in accordance with the text Lavin presented Murphy with the badge he has worn for the past 25 years.

Elton T. Nolan of Canaan, formerly commanding officer at Station D, pre-

sented Murphy with a purse of money, Sheriff Lionel Poirier of Brooklyn, a former trooper for 14 years, formally authorized the guest of honor as a special deputy sheriff. Congressman Horace Seely-Brown observed: "A whole lot of people have been introduced here tonight by their various titles but there is one title that all of us are most proud of and that is to be counted as a friend of John T. Murphy."

OFFICER GUILBEAULT TRANSFERRED

State Police Officer Joseph G. Guilbeault, who has been at this station for the past ten years was transferred to the Groton Barracks April 1st. He plans to maintain his residence in Danielson, and commute back and forth. Best of luck Joe, from the staff at Sta. D.

MODERN ROBIN HOOD BAND APPREHENDED

Since last Christmas cottages have been broken into around Quadic Lake at Thompson where much plunder and vandalism took place. Through the clever detective work of Officers Vincent McSweeney and Mahlon Farrow these cases were solved. Juveniles from Worcester, Mass. were responsible for these acts. Part of their equipment consisted of bows and arrows that were used in the woods at Thompson, reminding us of Robin Hood's days and his band of robbers.

OFFICER MARIKLE CONVALESCING

Officer Marikle has been on the sick list and we all hope he will be back with us soon.

DRIVING IN TRAFFIC IS HARDLY SERAPHIC

I start, I stop.
 I barely crawl.
 I spurt ten feet.
 And then I stall.
 I'm tooted at, stared at,
 Hooted at, blared at,
 Sideswiped, glared at,
 Gestured at, swore at!
 It's more than mortal
 Flesh should bear
 Merely to get
 From Here to There.

ETHEL JACOBSON

STATION "E", GROTON

**MACKENZIE HONORED
 AT TESTIMONIAL BY LIONS**



Lieut. William E. Mackenzie

Lieut. William E. Mackenzie, who retires May 1 after 25 years with the state police department, was described last week as an officer "who has both guts and brains and used them freely."

Major Leo F. Carroll of state police headquarters, Hartford, made the comment at a testimonial dinner for Mackenzie which was given by the Groton Lions club on the Mohican hotel roof garden in New London.

About 125 persons heard Major Carroll pay tribute to the man who in 1941 carried out "the most dangerous mission that has ever been assigned in the history of the department."

Recalls Mob-Buster Exploit

This was a reference to Mackenzie's role in blocking an \$84,000 robbery at the Cargill Trust Co. in Putnam.

Mackenzie was introduced to the mob as "Jack Phillips," expert safe cracker. He spent considerable time in planning the robbery with the gang, keeping police informed of every move.

When the time came to pull the job, every available state policeman was

waiting at the bank.

Carroll said a policeman's true title is that of "peace officer." He added: "A policeman is your friend always, never your enemy."

The major reviewed Mackenzie's early career in a light vein, pointing out that of the 24 men who entered the department with him in 1928, only four are left.

"Mackenzie must have been a mighty man," said Carroll.

Mackenzie, whose state police career ends today when a period of accumulated leave begins, told the audience he was "a little confused by this whole thing."

"I'm just an ordinary cop," the lieutenant said.

Mackenzie, who is 53, has been commanding officer of Groton barracks since Oct. 1, 1945.

Soon after being assigned here he was invited to speak at a meeting of the Groton Lions club. Some months later, he joined the group.

He rose through the ranks of the Groton club to become district governor.

Toastmaster Nelson Brown read a telegram from State's Atty. Robert P. Anderson of New London county in which he lauded Mackenzie for "long and distinguished service."

Others paying tribute to Mackenzie were Mayor Fred Benvenuti of New London and First Selectman Roy S. Haggard of Groton, who brought greetings from their respective towns.

Among those introduced by Brown were Capt. Paul Lavin, commander of the department's Eastern division which includes Groton barracks; Lieut. Francis J. Mangan, commanding officer of Westbrook barracks; Lieut. Harry Taylor, commanding officer of Stafford Springs barracks; and Lieut. Albert Rivers, commanding officer of Danielson barracks.

Also presented to the group was Sgt. James L. Dygert, who has been named acting commanding officer of Groton barracks.

Sergeant Dygert, a Norwich native, has been a member of the state police department since October 2, 1928, and has been assigned to the Groton station throughout, except for a short tour of duty at the Westbrook barracks. He has

been in charge of the special services division of Station "E" for the last year.

**STATION "E" BOYS
HONOR LT. MACKENZIE**

Personnel attached to Station "E" early in March tendered Lt. Mackenzie a testimonial dinner and presented him with a gift. The Auxiliary of the station gave him a transoceanic portable radio. Captain Lavin, Rev. McTeague, Groton, and Commissioner Hickey praised Lt. Mackenzie's State service record.

**SUB FORCE OFFICIALS
HONOR LIEUT. MACKENZIE**

Submarine Force officials honored retiring State Police Lieutenant William E. Mackenzie at a special luncheon at the Officers' club on the submarine base last week.

An engraved miniature submarine in recognition of Mackenzie's "friendship and assistance" to the base, was presented by Rear Admiral George C. Crawford, USN, Atlantic Submarine Force commander.

Other distinguished guests attending the ceremony included Captain William B. Sieglaff, base commanding officer; city managers of both New London and Norwich.

FAREWELL

At least once in every lifetime good friends part. Circumstances alter cases. The walks of our chosen professions become divergent. One departs while the other remains behind. We say goodbye to each other with smiles on our faces and an indefinable something in our hearts. And we secretly wish that it didn't have to be this way.

Because we're what we are, goodbyes are very hard to say. It may well be that we have never been at a loss for the right words to fit any occasion. It was easy because the lack of personal involvement allowed us to be objective. But when it is oneself who is concerned,

the picture is entirely changed. This, then, is the predicament your lieutenant finds himself in. And the only thing he can think of to say is:

"Thank you - each and every one of you - for your Loyalty and Sincerity. May the Good Lord Bless you and Keep you - always."

Lt. W. E. Mackenzie
Commanding Officer
Station "E"

THE RECENT BULLETIN ISSUED BY STATION "E" GROTON MERITS REPRINT:

"It is easier to be wise for others than for oneself."

After a great deal of observation and consideration, your editor has decided to ask you to ask yourself a question.

"How much do you appreciate your Auxiliary?"

Before you answer that question, review in your own mind just how much you know about these boys. To begin with, when the call went out, things looked pretty black for our country and our Department. The picture today is no lighter shade than it was then. The response was instantaneous. True, in some instances, the volunteers just wanted to play cops and robbers, or were looking for some individual gain. But time, trial and tribulation have removed these names from the roster. After preliminary organization work was completed they went to school, giving their own time and paying their own expenses. We wonder just how many of you line officers would have done likewise. And finally they waited patiently for some type of uniform identification that would, in a small measure, enable them to be recognized and proud of the organization they represented. Again we wonder what your reaction would have been. Now they serve! To the best of their ability, they serve - not only the taxpayers - but you. All this without any monetary consideration whatsoever, except the mere pittance of an occasional meal on duty.

Have you any idea how many extra hours these men have saved you?

Do you realize that there are men in this Department now who were formerly

Auxies - and that these men are really worth their salt?

Do you remember that they are fellow Americans, citizens interested enough to give - not money - but themselves in the service of their fellow Americans?

Let us start '53 off right - by giving our S. P. Auxies every consideration possible. Make them feel that they are indeed a part of the greatest organization of its kind in the world.

"Humility is the easiest way to dignity."

STATION NEWS

Lieut. Williams attended Sports Night at Saint Peter and Paul in Norwich.

Off. Bellefleur attended a course at traffic school at Northeastern in Boston.

Lieut. Mackenzie attended a dinner at the Sub-base at which "Mel Allen" was the featured guest.

"Pop" Williams our kitchen man is still absent from our barracks because of complications in the legs. Mr. Francis McMahon is substituting during his absence.

Sgt. Dygert and Officers Fitzgerald, Kathe and Greenberg were the delegates from our barracks at Officer Ernest J. Morse's funeral at New Haven.

Officers Fitzgerald, LaFramboise, Cable and Larizzo were bearers at the funeral of Officer Paul Hickey's father. Lieut. Williams and Officer Kathe attended representing the barracks. We all extend our sympathy.

TRANSFERS

On April 1, 1953 Off. Kenneth Hall left Station E for F. Officer Stanley Elton went to E from F. Both transfers were requested to bring the boys nearer home.

The family of

John Stephen Hickey, Sr.

acknowledges with grateful

appreciation your kind expression

of sympathy

STATION "H", HARTFORD

NEW ARRIVALS

Congrats to Off. & Mrs. Arthur Johnson. Their family was increased on February 26 by the addition of a 7 lb. baby girl.

While we are on the subject, it would not be amiss to offer some of the same to our good friend Det. Sgt. "Squire" Hadfield. We understand he and Mrs. Hadfield also became proud new parents again very recently, according to rumors emanating from the Southington Hospital.

SAFE JOBS

Apparently a crew of safe lifters idle in this area for a spell and undoubtedly chafing at the bit a trifle, as well as being bored, decided to cut loose again and plague us with their nocturnal activities. Within the past week, Balch Motors, a large Pontiac agency in East Windsor, had the dubious distinction of a visit during the wee hours from the husky prowlers. An office safe weighing nearly 1,000 lbs. was taken from the building. To add insult to injury the visitors also took with them on their departure a lovely, new, maroon, 1953 Pontiac hard-top convertible. The Miner Lumber Co. in Collinsville also was visited a few nights ago with similar results. An office safe, lighter now by some \$700 in cash and \$300 in checks, was tapped successfully, possibly by the same crew. Undoubtedly the smiles occasioned by the bank-robbery solution will soon be fading if a series of safes are visited with any degree of regularity.

STUDENT

Officer William Braithwaite of this station, one of three chosen for their unflinching and unflinching ability to track down those MV violators to attend the 10-day concentrated course at Northwestern Traffic Institute, has returned after successfully wending his way through the 10-day stint. According to Bill the course was no snap. In the 10-day period there were enough facts and figures tossed at the class to last them

for a long time.

PLANE CRASH

The peaceful quiet of the midnight shift was rudely disturbed early on the morning of March 4th when reports of a large plane exploding in mid air and crashing, reached the barracks from the East Granby area a short distance from Bradley Field, the large commercial field serving Hartford, Conn. and Springfield, Mass. With visions of victims spread all over the country-side a large crew of men was immediately dispatched to the scene together with all sorts of emergency equipment, ambulances, fire fighters, etc. As usual "Ole Bulldog" Palin, our Ace, West Patrol Representative, was first on the scene. The extent of the tragedy was lessened considerably when it was ascertained that the ship was not a passenger plane but a C-46 two-engined, cargo ship owned and operated by the Slick Airways of Chicago. Complement of the ship consisted of two men; pilot, John Bialek, 37, of Elmhurst, Illinois and co-pilot, Jefferson Elliot, 32, of Des Plaines, Illinois, both instantly killed. It appeared from the evidence that the ship was coming in on what was to have been a routine instrument landing and for some unknown reason was about a mile to the east of the course laid out for it, as well as some 300 to 400 feet lower than it should have been. Net result--tip of a tall tree was hit with the resulting explosion and crash. Last reports indicate that experts from the C. A. A., State Aeronautics Department, and United Aircraft, as well as officials from the Slick Airways and our own department were attempting to ferret out the actual reason for the mishap.

BISHOP EXTENDS THANKS

Most Rev. John F. Hackett, Auxiliary Bishop of Hartford, extends sincere thanks to all members of the detail assigned March 19, 1953 to the Cathedral during the Bishop's consecration. One member of the detail, Vernon Gedney, attended high school in New Haven with Bishop Hackett. Both met at the luncheon following the ceremonies and had a brief chat about the "Golden Rule Days."

STATION "I", BETHANY

PERSONNEL NOTES

Sergeant Dooling is back on the job after having been confined in St. Mary's Hospital and at home as a result of an infection. He tells us he feels like a pin cushion now--must have been the penicillin needles.

We likewise welcome Ray Piascik back on the job--his return will be helpful.

Officer Anthony LaBonina transferred from Station "H" to Station "I" and he seems much happier being closer to home.

Officer Wayne "Odds" Bishop will be missed at Station "I" when he moves to Special Service. Good Luck Fella.

Officer William Mathews was selected to attend a course in traffic law enforcement at Northeastern University in Boston, Mass., and we are looking for his assistance come summer on the Wilbur Cross.

Officer Joseph Roberts expects to be back on the job after his second confinement at the Meriden Hospital and at home as a result of a broken leg. Joe will be welcomed by the Executive Officer on midnight--crutches, cast and all.

Our congratulations to Off. Thomas Duma who was selected to attend the course of legal medicine at Harvard University in May. Every little bit of police education helps in law enforcement.

ATTENTION ALL AUXILIARIES

Auxiliary Police personnel officers assigned to the various stations are herewith served notice that Off. Tom Duma is selecting a pistol team from the group of auxiliaries at Station "I" through means of competitive shooting. We expect Tom is coming up with some crack shots and that he will soon challenge any and all other auxiliary teams to a match. LET THE BEST MEN WIN!

"MOMENTS OF COMFORT"

The Rev. Mr. O. H. Bertram, Pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Naugatuck, the creator of the "Moments of Comfort" program on Channel 6, TV is to be commended for his activity in this field.

During one of his very recent pro-

grams he requested his viewers to send "Moments of Comfort" to Mrs. Ernest Morse in the form of cards. As a result of his appeal she received several hundred cards, notes, prayers, and a basket of fruit with a bible in it.

The Rev. Mr. Bertram is an outstanding churchman and a distinguished citizen who has contributed much to his community. We are sure Mrs. Morse feels grateful for his thoughtfulness and the response which it brought.

STATION "K", COLCHESTER

STATION BRIEFS

Officer Andreoli has moved into his new home on Quaker Hill in Waterford.

Officer Bob Donohue was out bright and early on Easter Sunday, resplendent in a new suit, doing his part to make the Easter parade in Montville a success.

Dan McKenzie made another pilgrimage to Florida for several weeks and reported the weather fine.

Cliff Bombard is busy answering to two nicknames "Rusty" and "Bootsie". Apparently a story behind each name.

Lois Miller, back on the job, is busy showing pictures of the new offspring to all.

Sgt. Joseph McAuliffe, apparently spoiled by riding in a Cadillac, is making the best of his new Ford.

Det. Ralph Boyington is polishing up his trophies now that spring is here again.

Officer Bill Hickey was busy fending off Lt. Rundle's suggestions that he patrol the banks of the Connecticut River on foot looking for "two alleged drowning victims. A spring flood finished that detail.

Lt. Rundle was polishing up his batting eye prior to instructing his son "Billy" in the fine points of the national pastime.

Clayton Gaiser is still celebrating "Lyman Hall's" sensational win over "East Haven".

Joe Sikorski has been gazing lovingly

at a "hot dog" smothered in relish trying to decide if his stomach can take it.

Dick Powers is tangled up in a Bolton dog case which has everyone stumped.

Bill Anderson checked in with his weekly "fatal" at a fire in Colchester.

Vince Brescia was seen puffing contentedly on a "Continental" while gazing at his auxiliary police list.

That far-away expression in Johnny Fersch's eyes when the "Brook Club" is mentioned.

A 16-year-old jail escapee kept Officer Fersch on the move earlier in the month, but eventually he was apprehended and the "champ" racked up another victory.

RIVER CLAIMS VICTIMS

Apparently the Connecticut River claimed its first two victims of the season when two men, George Roberts and Richard Wolcott, left in a homemade boat from a ferry slip in South Glastonbury and never returned. A continuous search is being made, but flood waters in the river have handicapped attempts to recover the bodies.

SPRING SPLURGE CURTAILED

Vincent Laffey of New York City stole a car in that city and picked up three of his buddies telling them the car belonged to his uncle. Proceeding into Connecticut on a "joy ride" Laffey was apprehended and locked up in the Westport jail. His three pals, their faith in Laffey destroyed, were taken home to New York.

Laffey broke out of the Westport jail the next day and stole a car which he "ditched" in Andover. Then stealing another car in that town he went to Central Falls, R. I. where he changed cars again and went on to Boston, Mass. He was picked up by police there and at the present time is lodged in the Tolland County jail.

Officer Frank Pisch made the trip to Boston to bring Laffey back and stated he was always glad to assist the "champ".

COURTESY can be contagious--Remember this when on the highway.

STATION "L", LITCHFIELD

SHOP LIFTER CAUGHT WITH LIVE MERCHANDISE

On Nov. 21, 1952, Miss Helen Hunt of Roxbury Rd., Washington, who operates a kennel, called and reported the theft of a one-year-old Cairn terrier named Killy valued at \$175.00. Off. Cleveland B. Fuessenich was assigned and learned that about 4:30 or 5:00 p.m. two women, operating a light grey Sedan, possibly a 1950 Plymouth, had been seen in the neighborhood and asked directions to "the woman who sells dogs". A check was made for several days in search of this car and the women, but no luck. In due time case closed "unsolved".

Late in February "Killy" was seen on Main St., Torrington, by Mr. Case, the proprietor of a kennel shop in Torrington. Mr. Case recognized "Killy" as he was familiar with the dog and had shown it on several occasions at local dog shows. The dog was following a woman who had another dog on a leash and from description she was found to be a well known "Shop Lifter" in Torrington. With this information the case was reopened and Off. Fuessenich and SPW Butler after tracking down several characters came up with two women who went for a ride in the country on Nov. 21, 1952. On arriving at the Kennel these two women "just happened" to be sitting in the car with the doors open when a "goat" climbed in the car, but not being in the market for a goat they promptly put it out. After waiting a short time, their patience was rewarded. "Killy" jumped in the car and having accomplished their mission they drove back home to Torrington.

OFF. KENNY JR. TRACKS DOWN HIS MAN

On Mar. 19th, 1953 a complaint was received from Mr. Joyce of Bantam, reporting the theft of a 50 gallon oil drum and drum stand from his front porch sometime during the night. Off. John J. Kenny Jr. was assigned to investigate and in viewing the scene observed tracks which appeared to have been made by a metal wheel of some sort. Checking in the neighborhood found that

one of the neighbors had been wakened in the early morning hours by the sound of a wheel barrow being wheeled down the street. With this in mind Off. Kenny continued his investigation and checking in Bantam noticed a tall man in a tan jacket pushing a metal rimmed wheel barrow on Bantam Terrace. Needless to say, this subject was questioned and at first denied any knowledge of the drum and stand, but when confronted with the evidence at the scene he readily admitted his guilt:

His reason for taking Mr. Joyce's property was that about two years ago he lost \$20.00 in Joyce's Market and therefore, he was taking the drum and stand in exchange for his loss.

SCHOLARS ALL

The personnel at this station has become very studious - could the pending promotional examination have anything to do with it?

VACATION TIME

As of this writing Off. Calkins is getting ready for a little trip to Zeke Hawley's Long Island residence - Don't forget the KEY boys! P. S. Officer Swicklas is not going.

AUX. OFF. KILSON JOINS STAFF

As of Feb. 16th, 1953, Aux. Off. Earl Kilson assumed the duties of janitor at "L". He is doing a fine job and is a very welcome addition to the personnel.

AUX. WALTER CABLE'S ON THE JOB

On Feb. 24, 1953, Aux. Off. Walter Cable was on duty with Sgt. Ritchie enroute to the South Kent School in regard to information received as to one of the students missing. While riding along on the South Kent Rd., old eagle-eyed Cable spotted the boy in question. He was returned to the South Kent School and all is well now. Good work Walt!

JUVENILE REASONING

Comment by a young desperado of the neighborhood: "Aw, my gun is better than yours. Mine sharpens pencils."

---Coronet

Auxiliary Eugene F. Bull of Kent sent us an early edition of "The Weekly Times" (Hartford) August 14, 1905 which contains the following news item:

STATE POLICE SCORE AGAIN

Chief Egan and Officers Capture Two Burglars in Southington--One of Them a Hartford Man

John Johnson of Hartford and Wilbert A. Carey of Danbury were before Deputy Judge Thomas F. Welch in the town court, to-day, charged with burglary. The men were arrested shortly before midnight last night by Superintendent Thomas F. Egan, head of the state police department, and Deputy Sheriff McCabe and Officer Dutton, the latter being connected with the state police force. The men were bound over on the charge and will be taken to the Hartford county jail to-day.

Superintendent Egan learned to-day that one of the burglars, who gave his name as Harry Brown, is Wilbert A. Carey of Danbury, a fugitive from justice, who escaped from the Bridgeport jail four months ago. Carey was wanted by the state police for another job.

The officers were notified by Herbert Neale, who was returning to his boarding house late Sunday night that two men were around the Williams store, acting suspiciously. Chief Egan immediately got the other two officers and the three went to the store. The place is located in Mildale, and has been broken into several times. The officers arrived at the store just as one of the men was emerging from a window. He had probably heard them approach. He was "covered" by the officers' revolvers, and he submitted to arrest. He proved to be Carey, and a loaded revolver was found in his pocket. He had \$2.51 in pennies, which he had taken from the till. A watchdog in the store had kept obligingly quiet.

Johnson was the "lookout," and while standing guard under a tree near the store he was arrested by the officers. He was at one time an inmate of the county house.

HEADQUARTERS MIRROR

COMMISSIONER WM. H. STRINGER

William H. Stringer, Esq., O. B. E., Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, died in his 66th year at his residence in Toronto, Ontario, January 29.

Born in County Dublin, Ireland, Commissioner Stringer came to Canada in 1903. He joined the Toronto municipal police force in 1909, and the following year joined the Ontario Provincial Police. Appointed head of the Criminal Investigation Branch of that department in 1933, he was selected to succeed the late Major General Victor Williams as head of the Ontario provincial police force in 1939.

In that post Commissioner Stringer executed the duties of office in a kindly and judicious manner which endeared him to police officers throughout the province and the Dominion. The quiet-spoken Commissioner was methodical in everything, an attribute which his colleagues said accounted for his enviable record in solving crimes. A man of great tact and firmness as well as vision, he was highly respected by the men under his command and the public had high confidence in his ability. During his administration the Ontario Provincial Police was expanded and its responsibilities greatly increased.

For his services during wartime he was awarded the Order of the British Empire in November, 1943.

Commissioner Stringer was an active, ardent member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and has not only contributed generously and effectively his services to general committee and conference activities but was in large measure responsible for growth of the IACP State and Provincial Section, of which he was regional chairman for many years.

---RCMP Quarterly

EDITORS NOTE: Commissioner Stringer attended all meetings of the State and Provincial Section IACP held at Hart-

ford. Many of us knew him for his sterling character and integrity.

THE NEW YEAR

A new year has dawned on civilization once more--1953--a year which marks the 80th Anniversary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Although the ranks of those gallant "old-timers" of the force are gradually getting thinner, there are still old "soldiers" living in various parts of the globe who swell inwardly with pride when they read of the exploits of the Mounted Police.

Since the days of the horse and pill-box hat, the force has changed considerably in keeping "up with the times" together with the vast country it represents, but one thing is certain--the tradition of the force has always and will always remain "Maintiens Le Droit".

And so, on this, the eve of the 80th birthday of the force, the staff of The Quarterly takes great pleasure in extending to the "old-timers", ex-members, present members, subscribers, advertisers and contributors to this magazine, the compliments of the season, and every success in the year 1953.

---RCMP Quarterly

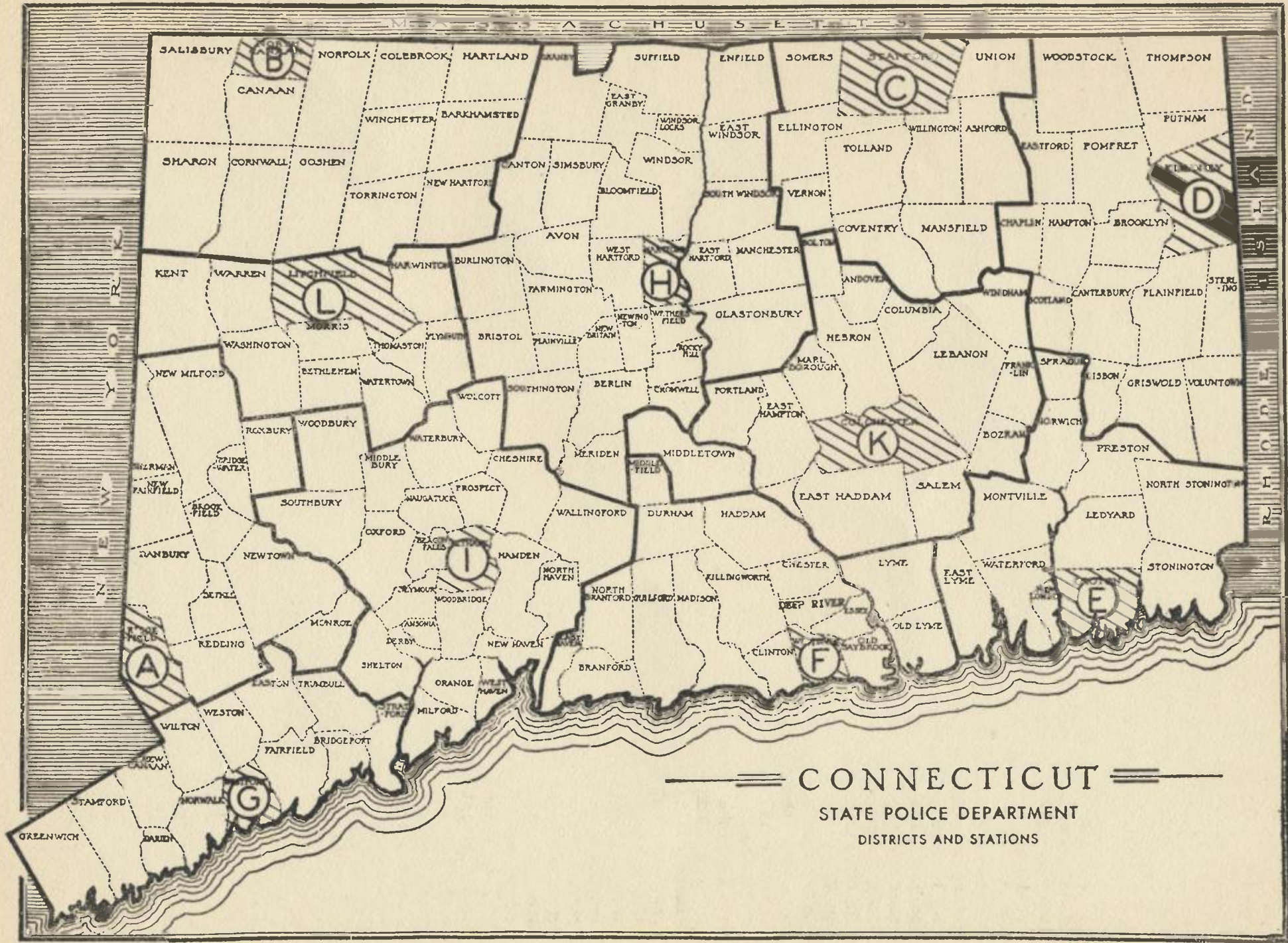
DEPARTMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS
TO CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS

This year department members, on a voluntary basis, have contributed to three drives for funds: \$438 to the Mile O' Dimes; \$429.50 to the Heart Fund; and \$428 to the Red Cross Fund. The 1953 Cancer drive is now under way.

IN-SERVICE COURSES COMPLETED

On April 3 ceremonies were held at the State Library at which certificates were presented to State Employees successfully completing In-Service Training courses.

Miss Stella Kulagowski of the Quartermaster division was presented a certificate by Governor John Lodge for completing the Business English course.



CONNECTICUT
STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT
DISTRICTS AND STATIONS