

Vox-Cop

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CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT



JOHN C. KELLY
Commissioner

MAY - JUNE, 1954

Code of Honor
of the
Connecticut State Police

* * *

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

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

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

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

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

BY THE *Yankee* *Clipper*

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1954

SUPT. WILLIAM P. ROACH ELECTED PRESIDENT OF C.S.P.A.



Commissioner John C. Kelly, left, and Waterbury Police Superintendent William P. Roach, appear on the front cover of the last issue of *The Police Chief*, publication of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Commissioner Kelly extended congratulations to Supt. Roach on his being elected president of the Connecticut State Police Association in February. The photo was taken by Sgt. Edward P. Tierney in Comm. Kelly's office. Photo on the wall is of the late State Police Comm. Edward J. Hickey. Supt. Roach is treasurer of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Connecticut State Police Department Is One Major Reason For Low Crime Wave In State

Eleven Stations Located At Strategic Areas Doing Fine Job

By THOMAS F. RADY

Have you ever stopped to consider why the State of Connecticut has one of the lowest crime rates in the Nation? Why criminal masterminds hesitate to tarry here for more than a very short time, or why the would-be speeder drives with one eye glued to the road in front of him and the other eye on the rear view mirror? The answer, my friends, is the Connecticut State Police Department. Comprised of eleven stations--or barracks, whichever name you prefer--located at strategic points throughout the state and manned by some three hundred officers and men, this department maintains a 24-hour a day vigil in order to protect the lives and interests of the people of this state--and considering the amount of territory it has to cover and the numerous tasks it is called upon to perform, one wonders how it is all accomplished.

The answer to all this, of course, can be covered in two words--Efficiency and Teamwork. From the very first day the raw rookie arrives at the State Police School at Bethany until the day he retires from the department those are two important words that must never be forgotten. On those two words has been built, to a large extent, the successful operation of the department.

Add to this the fact that this department has been blessed with such able leaders as the late Commissioner Edward Hickey, Commissioner Sunderland and the present Commissioner John C. Kelly and you have the reason why it is second to none in the country.

Some years ago this writer spent a day at Station C, Stafford Springs, gathering material for a story to be written about the activities of the State Police Department. In those days the two main methods of communication were telephone and teletype. The heart of the teletype system was then located

in the Motor Vehicle Department. Here messages were received and then relayed to the various stations. It didn't take too long to get messages from the Motor Vehicle Department to the different stations, but the big problem was to pass on these messages to the men on patrol after they had been received at the stations. One method of accomplishing the latter was to have each patrolman call his particular station at certain intervals at which time he would be given any messages or orders. This system, of course, had many weaknesses, but it was surprising just how well it worked out taking everything into consideration.

In 1939 the late Edward Hickey was appointed Commissioner of State Police succeeding Commissioner Sunderland and one of the first things he did was to get the teletype system transferred from the Motor Vehicle Department to the State Police Department. This move, while it improved certain conditions, wasn't the real answer and Commissioner Hickey realized it. Therefore early in 1940 with the help of Governor Raymond E. Baldwin he got the General Assembly to appropriate \$100,000 and a three-way FM radio system was set up with each of the 10 barracks being able to instantly get in touch with one another. Receivers and transmitters were installed in the State Police cars so that each station would have instant contact with its men out on patrol.

The value of this method of communication has been proven time and time again. No longer can would-be bank robbers, holdup men and their ilk figure on anywhere from one to three hours head start on the police. It is now narrowed down to seconds and minutes. Take the case of what happened one night last month in Manchester. One of the local officers of that town sought to flag down a motorist whom he thought was

driving a bit erratic. The motorist instead of stopping, suddenly stepped on the gas as he neared the officer and sped off into the night. The officer immediately called his headquarters, who, in turn, notified Station C at Stafford. According to the information given by the Manchester Police the motorist had taken off in the direction of Tolland and was being pursued by one of their cruisers. Station C called their man who was patrolling that particular area and asked him to give the Manchester police assistance. The State Policeman radioed Station C a few minutes later that he had spotted the Manchester cruiser and the other car and was joining in the chase. When it became apparent from the reports of the officers that more help was going to be needed other calls to other cars were sent out. When the driver in the fleeing car decided that he was not going to be able to shake his pursuers he turned up a side road, ditched his car and took off on foot into the woods. Word of this was immediately relayed by radio to all cars (which probably numbered a dozen or more by this time) with instructions to close in on that particular area from all sides. A few minutes later the man was captured and the chase was over. Just one more example of efficient teamwork.

But chasing badmen isn't all that a State Policeman has to do. He has to be ready to give first aid at the scene of an accident, comfort some distraught parent whose son or daughter is missing, take on any duty assigned to him at the scene of a disaster such as occurred in Ellington recently . . . in fact there are very few things imaginable that a State Policeman doesn't meet up with in his chosen profession, at one time or another.

Although the Connecticut State Police Department has grown from a mere handful of men to a sizeable force which now includes State Policewomen and civilian clerks, radio dispatchers, etc., it is still too small to cope with the many duties it is called upon to perform. Take for instance Station C. It is comprised of 24 officers and men. Lieutenant Harry Taylor is its commanding officer. Two sergeants, Walter Perkins and



LIEUT. HARRY TAYLOR

Edward O'Connor, are also assigned to this barracks along with Policewoman Margaret Jacobson. Miss Marjorie Yuskovich is radio dispatcher (although all officers and men are licensed and could be used in case of emergency) and Mabel Ward is clerk. This station has to cover nine towns in Tolland County and one (Ashford) in Windham County. In all of this area there are only two organized Police Departments. The Borough of Stafford (which takes in a very small area has one of these departments and the City of Rockville the other. The rest of the towns including that portion of the Town of Vernon outside of the city limits depends upon Station C for police protection. Add to this the fact that Route 15 from the Vernon-Manchester line to the Mass. line at Union is one of the main arteries of traffic between Boston and New York and one begins to get some idea of the terrific responsibility that rests with Station C. And what is true with Station C is true of other barracks as well.

It is nothing short of amazing how the State Police Department manages to get so much done. Last Saturday this writer paid a visit to Station C and had an opportunity to once again observe things at close range. I don't know how

many different calls came in while I was there but each one was carefully logged according to time, nature of complaint or request, etc. In this manner an accurate and up to the minute record is kept and filed away for future use. Likewise, each message that comes in over the teletype is carefully logged and filed away, even if such a message contains nothing more than a series of dots or dashes. All of this constitutes a permanent record that can be referred to whenever the necessity arises.

In former years whenever it became necessary to take photographs of some accident or crime it was necessary to obtain the services of some outside photographer. This is not the case today. Lieut. Taylor explained that besides Miss Jacobson there are four other officers qualified to take pictures and turn out prints in the station's well equipped darkroom. Likewise, in former years there was no emergency truck ready and waiting for action. This truck carries portable lights, generators, ropes, crowbars, first aid equipment, inhalator and just about everything else that would be needed in an emergency. Right behind the truck was a large boat attached to a trailer and equipped with an outboard motor ready for action in the event of a drowning and in another corner of the garage was a State Police jeep.

Another item which was of interest to this writer was the pile of signs stored in one corner of the garage. Up until last week we assumed that the placing of such signs as "Warning, Radar Zone" and those of an associated nature calling the attention of motorists to other safety precautions were placed along the highways by the State Highway Department. This doesn't happen to be the case at all. These signs are set up by the State Police on busy holiday weekends and are removed when the rush of traffic has subsided. From his own personal observation Lieut. Taylor stated that he believes that these signs do much to help keep traffic under control. Radio towers are also located at busy intersections and are manned on busy holidays and weekends. Another function the State Police are called upon to perform is the

weighing of trucks that travel our highways. One such scale house is located in Union on the Wilbur Cross Highway. Trucks drive off the highway onto an electrically operated scale and are weighed. If the weight is within the limits prescribed by law for that particular type of truck it is allowed to continue. If it is overweight the driver or owner is summoned to court. Little time is lost weighing in these trucks because the operator of the scale can tell at a glance just how much weight the truck is carrying since the exact weight is electrically computed. At the present time there is only one scale house at Union, but another (which is to be located directly opposite the present one) is to be built within the near future so that no matter which way a truck may be traveling it can be stopped and weighed.

As we stated before, it is amazing just how this department can accomplish so much with so small a personnel. Part of the answer can be found in the fact that a State Policeman often works long hours. Every effort is made to have each man work only a certain number of hours a day. However, in time of an emergency or in making an investigation an officer may be on the job for 12 hours or more, depending on circumstances. But whatever the hours, the hardships or other obstacles that have to be overcome our State Police manage to do the job and do it well . . . So well in fact that this Department is the envy of many others and a sturdy bulwark against the wholesale invasion of this state by those who work outside the law.

---The Rockville Leader

STATE POLICE GIVE VALUABLE AID

The State Police, to most people, constitute a group of men and women engaged in the enforcement of laws. This includes, of course, investigation and arrests, but also rescues and highway patrol. In this latter capacity they give needed highway service, and are often called upon to get in touch with motorists where there has been some trage-

dy in the family which makes contact with home necessary. What is often overlooked is the fact that the State Police are always ready to assist in emergencies which have little connection with the enforcement of laws, but which are very important to communities and individuals.

Such a case was the tornado which shattered completely the home of Bruno Rothe, Jr., on Windsorville Road last month and did other damage in the neighborhood. The State Police were probably the first agency to be notified by Fred Luge. He called the Stafford Barracks from the Rockville Woodworking Shop. When the report was received at the barracks it sounded fantastic. Immediately, however, the police were on the job, with troopers being called in from other business, including the court session at Rockville.

A large group from the Stafford Springs Barracks, under the direction of Lt. Harry Taylor, went to Windsorville, accompanied by Captain Rundle of the Colchester Barracks who was at Stafford when the call came in. They were joined by other members of the department. They then proceeded to aid in establishing order, and give every assistance possible in cooperation with other agencies which had responded to the call for help. Not the least of their duties was to keep traffic moving, not only immediately following the tornado, but for some time to come, since the area had many visitors who were curious to see what damage was done.

They helped in checking where damage had been done to see if there were others who had been injured and needed attention. They also were cooperative with the reporters and news photographers who arrived as soon as word of the disaster had reached them to get information.

Their services in this case as in other emergencies when their assistance is asked contributed greatly to bringing order out of confusion and to making rescue and salvaging operations possible.

---The Rockville Leader

SIGNAL GIVING PROLONGS LIVING

THEY'RE NOT TOYS

Guns are not toys. They are weapons, built with one purpose - to kill or maim the living objects against which they are directed. To accomplish this purpose they are built with delicacy and precision. They are balanced and triggered so that a slight pressure, a single quick movement will release the bullet.

In the hands of trained people guns are of benefit. Officers of the law have guns which they know how to use accurately for the purpose of protecting the community against wrong-doers. Hunters in appropriate areas use their guns to rid the countryside of too numerous or destructive animals. Men banded together in clubs for target shooting combine safe, legitimate sport with training which may serve their country or their community in good stead if the need arises.

In the hands of untrained people guns spell trouble sooner or later every time. They go off accidentally as they are handled or dropped. Their bullets, fired inexpertly where there are others around, stray or ricochet and hit innocent bystanders. Bravado, curiosity, or just plain I didn't-know-it-was-loaded stupidity bring death or injury.

That's why there are laws governing the use of firearms. One of these laws forbids the discharge of firearms within the city limits. Another requires all persons carrying firearms to get permits for them. These permits are generally granted during the hunting season for rifles and hunting or target pistols only. Permits are issued to youngsters under sixteen only during the hunting season and only if they are to be accompanied by an adult.

During the last week we have seen three accidents involving guns, three accidents which would not have happened if the law had been observed. Luckily none of them was serious. To prevent more, Chief Carroll is warning that parents must not allow children to have guns and that the law must be observed in regards to firearms. We've had ample demonstration of what happens when we ignore the rules.

---The Meriden Record

30 YEARS WITH FBI

THE J. EDGAR HOOVER STORY

BY DON WHITEHEAD

J. Edgar Hoover's greatest pride on his 30th anniversary as FBI director, was this:

"I'm proudest of the fact that we've made law enforcement an honorable profession. In all my career that achievement has made me happiest.

"By observing civil rights, by eliminating the third degree and the evil practices that once existed, we have achieved a standing in the country of which I'm proud. And it's largely due to the character of our personnel."

Hoover said he is hopeful the FBI will be divorced for all time from partisan politics and that his own successor will come from FBI ranks.

Looking back over the stormy years of FBI development, Hoover said in one of his rare interviews:

"I'm heartily in favor of promotion from within the bureau.

"When I took over the directorship in 1924, FBI agents held their jobs because of political appointees -- and the only requirement was 'do you have the endorsement of your committeeman?'

PROMOTIONS FROM RANKS

"I stopped that. All my assistants and associates have come through the ranks. My feeling is that my successor, when the time comes, should be designated from the ranks. Not on any basis of seniority -- but of ability.

"It isn't easy to develop good executives. Good executives are hard to find. It's not pleasant to censure and to fire men from their jobs. If you got any pleasure out of such a thing, you'd only be sadistic. But those things must be done and they are hard things to do.

"We have developed some fine executives within the FBI. You can't buy the kind of energy and devotion they've given to the bureau."

The general impression has grown through the years that the FBI is a one-man show, largely because the name J. Edgar Hoover has become linked inex-

tricably with the name FBI. Hoover does have the final decisions -- but in the background is a 10-man brain trust through which Hoover works in directing his fight against crime espionage and subversion.

Just what kind of a bureau did Hoover want to develop when he took over the directorship in 1924? What was his concept of FBI responsibilities?

"When I was a special assistant to the attorney general in the early '20's" he said, "I saw the defects in the evidence with which attorneys had to work. There was a need in the department for persons trained in the gathering of evidence.

"In our law schools we study subjects such as equity, evidence, procedures and codes. But I marvel at the lack of instruction on how to go out and build a case that will stand up in court.

"What I saw in 1919-20 was that cases were not built. Evidence was gathered haphazardly and with no continuity -- although evidence is the basis for proving innocence or guilt.

"In the FBI, I tried to build on the basis of what you find in a large law office where one section deals with the trial, another with briefs another with evidence, etc. After all, the Department of Justice is just a large law office for the American people and in the FBI we have the agency that gathers the facts.

DON'T TRY CASES

"We don't try the case. We don't evaluate the evidence. We merely act as the service agency.

"I thought our agents should have legal training or be experienced in accounting -- and that is our standard.

"There's still a crying need today in our law schools in teaching the gathering of evidence. There is a large gap in the legal training. We have requests from law schools for agents to lecture classes on FBI methods of gathering evidence.

"This lack in our law schools is a glaring deficiency and we see it plainly when young lawyers come into the FBI. They must learn this phase of the law in our training school."

Hoover recalled the first months of his career with the FBI. "There were some marvelous fights inside the bureau," he said. "Some of the old timers complained we were getting 'Boy Scouts' to do the work that could be entrusted only to the two-gummen."

Those first years were ones of re-organization, building up a corps of agents trained in law and accounting, and establishing uniform rules of conduct and procedure.

GANGSTER ERA

Then came the gangster era -- the wild rampage of gang rule, gang murders, kidnaping, bank robberies, and reigns of terror by underworld mobs working with crooked politicians, crooked courts, crooked police officers.

In the breakdown of local law enforcement, enraged citizens demanded action from the Federal Government. Congress in 1934 passed a series of crime bills which almost overnight changed the FBI from an unarmed force with no authority into a crime-fighting organization.

FBI men were authorized to carry arms and make arrests. It became a federal crime to kill a government agent. Laws were passed giving the FBI authority to go into action against kidnapers, extortionists, bank robbers, racketeers, and criminals fleeing across state lines to avoid prosecution.

POLICE ACADEMY STARTED

Hoover built up a giant master file of fingerprints, established a national crime laboratory for scientific analysis of crime clues. He started the National Police Academy where police from all over the nation come to study FBI crime detection methods and the scientific means of gathering evidence. The facilities of the FBI were opened to all local law enforcement agencies.

By 1939, he reported that not a single organized crime gang was operating.

Looking back on these days, Hoover said: "Praise came to the FBI after the pendulum of public opinion had swung from the early days of disrespect. But I know the pendulum of public opinion

can swing just as rapidly back the other way unless we conduct ourselves properly.

"The only sound growth is to build on proper ground, The FBI had a great record in the kidnap era. It was a hard era. Our men at the time were not equipped by training or by law. Some of our men were killed in gun battles.

"You can't go through gunfire without a deep sense of humility and without knowing there is a supreme being watching over you."

RESPECTED PROFESSION

And then he said: "My goal has been to make law enforcement a profession -- a respected profession like the medical and legal professions. You can't be proud of your profession unless you have a standard of conduct and action that demand respect.

"I don't put much faith in statements about what somebody is going to do. It's better to wait and talk about your accomplishments. That's why we don't announce in advance our plans. Let's have constant, consecutive pressure on crime in the American way -- without framing, without the third degree, and without a whitewash.

"I'm happy to say we've made progress in the country in divorcing law enforcement from political influence. Where there is political influence in enforcement, -- it is reflected in graft, corruption and incompetency."

---Condensed from Meriden Journal

THIRTY YEARS A G-MAN

Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation completed 30 years of service in that post on May 10.

Appointed as FBI Director by President Coolidge in 1924, Hoover has served 10 years under Republican presidents and 20 years under Democratic presidents. In his 30 years in office he has achieved, for a civil servant, almost unparalleled popularity on Capitol Hill, but he is not a political figure. Hoover's name has been brought into political contro-

versies, but never as a partisan. He is the nation's top law-enforcement official, but he has publicly fought against a national police force. Other paradoxes clutter about his life and his career.

Hoover eschews personal publicity, but his name is a household word. He has been called--by the late Sen. Norris (Ind., Neb.)--"the greatest advertiser since Barnum," but the Bureau and not its Director has been the beneficiary of his talents for public relations. No other agency head has so long been so successful as Hoover in getting congressional approval of mounting requests for funds.

Hoover is one of a handful of Federal executives receiving an annual salary of \$20,000, only \$2,500 less than that of cabinet members. The pay is by no means out of line with his responsibilities.

The investigative unit which ultimately became the FBI was set up in the Department of Justice by Attorney General Bonaparte in 1908. At first it handled investigations incident to business of the Federal courts. Passage of the White Slave Traffic (Mann) Act in 1910 gave the Bureau increased responsibilities. As more offenses were made Federal crimes, the Bureau shouldered ever heavier burdens of law enforcement. In World War I and World War II the Bureau investigated espionage and draft dodging; it since has been most active in the war on subversion.

But until 1934 FBI special agents, to quote Hoover, did not have the power of arrest within the full meaning of the law, nor "the right to carry arms to protect themselves."

Hoover is the sixth man to hold office of director of the investigative bureau; his years in office almost double the total of all years served by his predecessors. Prior to 1924 he had for seven years been employed in various capacities by the Justice Department.

A lifetime resident of the District of Columbia, Hoover is, of course, voteless. He is a member of the bars of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, the US Court of Claims, and the US Supreme Court. He is the author of a book--Persons in Hiding (1938)--and numerous articles.

A resolution introduced at the present session of Congress would authorize coinage of a medal commemorating Hoover's 30 years as head of the FBI. In 1949 Vice-President Nixon, then a member of the House, introduced a resolution commending Hoover on 25 years in office.

---New Haven Journal-Courier

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU FILES QUARTERLY REPORT

Some 500,000 sets of criminal fingerprints, covering a total of 112,204 individuals, are now on file in the State Identification Bureau at State Police Headquarters.

The number of prints exceeds the number of individuals, it was explained by Lt. Frank V. Chameroy, bureau head, because frequently sets are received from several sources for the same individual.

Lieutenant Chameroy stated in his report to the Commissioner John C. Kelly for the first quarter of 1954, ending Mar. 31, that a total of 7,269 prints were received in this period.

Of this number, 450 came from State Police stations about the state, 580 from Hartford police, 172 from New Haven police, 66 from Bridgeport police, and the rest from other sources.

During the first quarter, the bureau received 538 requests for identification data by telephone, 450 by teletype, 1,058 by mail and 1,158 by personal visits and handled the typing of 3,419 records.

Bureau information is available only to accredited law enforcement officials.

---The Hartford Times

The commissioners of the District of Columbia agreed that only men with good teeth can join the police force. Two applicants had been rejected because they had partial dentures.

Former commissioner F. Joseph Donohue protested:

"We don't expect them to go out and bite somebody."



the Spotlight

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1954

CLASS GRADUATES FROM STATE POLICE ACADEMY



Twenty-nine Students were graduated from the State Police Academy at exercises held at Wethersfield High School on June 4th.

Shown in photo left to right, first row, are: Raymond E. Lilley, William F. Sullivan, Eugene B. Griffin, David B. Smith, William J. Doyle, Jerome Nepiarsky, Thomas E. Gauthier, Robert J. Hetherman, and James L. Hunter.

Second row: William E. Doyle, Jr., Robert L. Gay, Robert Rasmussen, Jr., Arthur R. Harvey, John C. McLaughlin, Sidney W. Toomey, George L. Potter, Robert Krysiak, Charles N. Rust, and Herbert J. Haberstroh.

Third row: John G. Fagerholm, Elmer E. Neal, Carl J. Niedzialkowski, John T. Prior, Jr., Arthur W. Blomberg, Glenn Meeker, Everett J. Anderson, Peter Lawson, Frederick Keller, Jr., and William E. Douglas.

They assumed their new duties as State Policemen on June 7th.

PROMOTIONS

Effective May 19 Officer Robert W. Bohman, Stafford Springs station was promoted to the rank of Detective Sergeant. He remains at the Stafford station.

Officer Guy M. Bonuomo was promoted to the rank of Detective and remains assigned to the Special Services Division.

NEW OFFICERS RECEIVE ASSIGNMENTS

On June 7 following their graduation from the State Police Academy the Trainee Officers reported to their assignments as follows.

Station B, Canaan: Off. Sidney W. Toomey, and Off. Charles N. Rust.

Station C, Stafford Springs: Off. Arthur W. Blomberg, Off. William E. Doyle, Jr., Off. Herbert J. Haberstroh, Off. Robert J. Hetherman, and Off. John T. Prior, Jr.

Station D, Danielson: Off. William E. Douglas.

Station E, Groton: Off. James L. Hunter.

Station F, Westbrook: Off. George L. Potter.

Station G, Westport: Off. Robert Krysiak, Off. Raymond E. Lilley, Off. Jerome Nepiarsky, Off. Carl J. Niedzialkowski, Off. David B. Smith, and Off. William F. Sullivan.

Station H, Hartford: Off. Everett J. Anderson, Off. Robert L. Gay, Off. Eugene B. Griffin, Off. Peter Lawson, Off. John C. McLaughlin, and Off. Elmer E. Neal.

Station I, Bethany: Off. John G. Fagerholm, Off. Frederick Keller, Jr., Off. Glenn Meeker, and Off. Robert Rasmussen, Jr.

Station K, Colchester: Off. William J. Doyle, Off. Thomas E. Gauthier, and Off. Arthur R. Harvey.

TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

On May 22 Lieut. Anton Nelson transferred from Night Executive Officer to

the Colchester station as Commanding Officer.

On June 7 the following transfers went into effect:

Off. Paul R. Harrington from Station G, Westport to Station H, Hartford; Off. Thomas G. Smith from Station C, Stafford Springs to Station G, Westport; Off. Walter Grischuk from Station K, Colchester to Station G, Westport; Off. Theodore Haxton from Station G, Westport to Station F, Westbrook; Off. John Lombardo from Station B, Canaan to Station I, Bethany; Off. Jack Croce from Station G, Westport to Station A, Ridgefield; Off. Francis E. Muldowney from Station G, Westport to Station B, Canaan; and Off. Charles L. Wilkerson from Station G, Westport to Station K, Colchester.

Off. Donald F. Waite from Station G, Westport, Off. John F. Kozma from Station I, Bethany, Off. Clayton Gaiser from Station K, Colchester, Off. Frank Cassello from Station F, Westbrook, and Off. Walter T. Swaun from Station I, Bethany were all transferred to Station H, Hartford.

ALERT POLICEWOMAN HURT AS SHE SAVES PEDESTRIAN

Hartford Policewoman Vera A. Conroy escaped serious injury recently when, while off duty, she went to the rescue of a woman who was being carried on the side of a moving bus on Main Street.

Miss Conroy said she heard several women screaming when she reached Main Street from Temple Street and saw the woman in danger of being pinned by the bus against a utility pole and of falling under the rear wheels.

Running between screaming women and men who stood gaping at the situation, Miss Conroy reached the bus just a few feet from the curb, and pushed the woman to safety. In doing so, she bumped her head against the side of the bus and fell to the pavement.

By this time, other persons attracted the attention of the bus driver. Miss Conroy was assisted to her feet and the police were notified.

Miss Conroy was treated for injuries.

IN MEMORIAM

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1954

Detective Ralph Palma Loses Fight For Life



DETECTIVE RALPH PALMA

Death came June 13 to New Haven city detective Ralph Palma, 31, whose life doctors had fought to save since May 12 when a bandit shot him.

Palma, who for several weeks seemed to have a chance for survival, died with two pistol bullets still in his abdomen. Surgeons had withheld operating because of his precarious condition.

The detective was wounded in a blazing gun battle in the Paramount Theater in downtown New Haven as he, with several other detectives, closed in on two robbers who they had been tipped were in a rear row of the movie house.

James Pollard, 26, of Stonington, and his companion, Clarence Rydstrom, 21, of Waterbury, eased their way out of a the-

ater exit after Pollard shot Palma. Police, fearful of injuring theater patrons, withheld fire as the two men temporarily escaped.

But within a few minutes Pollard, having sought refuge in a nearby house, shot himself to death as Police Chief Howard Young closed in on him in a blind attic.

Not long afterward, Rydstrom also committed suicide with a pistol while police were chasing a taxicab he had commandeered.

Both men had been sought for a Middlebury holdup which they and others, who have been arrested, were accused of committing two days before the shooting took place.

**TWO HOLDUP MEN SHOOT POLICEMAN
THEN KILL SELVES IN NEW HAVEN**

Two desperate gunmen committed suicide May 12 when they were cornered by New Haven and State Police who sought them after they had critically wounded a New Haven detective in a movie theater at New Haven while about to be questioned about a robbery in Middlebury.

One of the fugitives, James Pollard, 26, of Stonington shot himself in the head as police closed in on him in an apartment house attic. The other gunman, Clarence Rydstrom, 21, of Waterbury shot himself to death in a taxicab an hour later as state and local police surrounded him with drawn guns.

Shot in a downtown movie, Det. Ralph Palma, 31 of New Haven, remained in critical condition and on the critical list for a month before succumbing to his wounds.

Pollard and Rydstrom had been hunted all over the city's center in connection with a holdup in Middlebury where two bandits tied two women and escaped with \$1,400 in cash, jewelry and bonds.

About 3:30 P. M., Wednesday, May 12, the manager of the Paramount Theater on Temple St. reported that two men fitting the description of Pollard and Rydstrom had entered and were sitting in the last row on the main floor.

Nearest to the theater at that time were Detectives Frank Longo, Fred Gettner, Palma and Sgt. John Doyle of the state police. They were sent to the theater.

When the police arrived, the fugitives were pointed out sitting in the last row against the rail separating the seats from the lobby.

Doyle and Longo reached over the rail and seized the men but they broke free and began shooting. Palma entered the row of seats to approach the fugitives from the left, where no one was sitting, and was struck by two bullets, one in the abdomen and one in the chest.

Gettner managed to get off one shot which missed. Police did not fire again for fear of hitting other theater patrons. About 200 were in the theater at the time. All dove for cover.

The two gunmen escaped through the



CHIEF HOWARD O. YOUNG

front entrance with police in chase. When the officers emerged, Rydstrom had disappeared but Pollard's line of escape was seen by Sergeant Doyle.

Pollard ran down Temple to George St. and up to Factory St. There he dashed into a doorway at No. 270 and ran up the stairs. He burst into the apartment of Mrs. Ella Altieri and her two small children.

"You can't come in here," screamed Mrs. Altieri. "Get back down, get back down."

Pollard, after running from one end of the apartment to the other, turned on her with his gun and said "Shut up or there'll be trouble," according to her statement to police. She then ran out of the building with her children.

Chief Young was the first officer to reach this area, with Sgt. Doyle second. Others followed. When the building was surrounded, tear gas was fired into the apartment. Police shouted to Pollard over loudspeakers to come out.

There was only silence from the inside.

Chief Young stripped off his jacket, put on a gas mask and went in, gun drawn.

In the front room of the Altieri apartment he opened a closet door and

found a small stairway leading to a false attic which had but a three-foot clearance. His view obstructed by the mask, Young saw no one and returned to the street. When the gas cleared, he went back in without a mask.

When the chief reached the top of the stairs the second time, he saw in the attic several wooden rib-type supports at the point where the roof's eaves met the attic floor. By crawling half way into the restricted space Young was able to see under the ribs.

Pollard was lying stretched out on his stomach with his small revolver in his hand, pointed at the top of the ladder. Young fired two shots the second he spotted the fugitive.

Young said at the time that he did not know whether his shots killed Pollard or whether the man had already shot himself to death before he was first seen in the attic. Young said he heard no shots previous to the ones he fired himself. An autopsy was ordered.

An hour later, this was 4:40 p.m., a taxicab company dispatcher telephoned police and said "Cab 23" appeared to be in trouble.

The cabbie, John Casapullo, 28, said that after riding about the city for a time, he and his passenger, Rydstrom, arrived at Temple and Grove Streets.

Rydstrom saw a squad car coming toward the cab from the front and another from behind.

"Step on the gas," ordered the fugitive. "I shot it out in a theater back there."

Casapullo said nothing.

He gunned the car for a short distance, slammed on the brakes and leaped from the moving vehicle, which crashed into a parked car. The squad cars came to a stop.

As the officers ran toward the cab, they heard a shot inside the cab. They opened the door and found Rydstrom dead from a bullet wound in the right temple.

Pollard and Rydstrom were part of a five-member gang since convicted.

Pollard and Rydstrom were in New Haven to peddle their loot in the Middlebury holdup to their "fence". He was identified by police as Anthony Onorato, 29, of New Haven. He was book-

ed on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

The hunt in New Haven started, when James N. Molnar, 22, of Naugatuck, a member of the gang, was arrested in Waterbury. Molnar admitted being the driver of the gang's getaway car in all their alleged burglaries.

It was information from Molnar that led to the hunt for Follard and Rydstrom.

The fifth member of the gang, which included the "fence," was Richard Bryall, 24, of Waterbury. Bryall admitted being an accomplice in the Middlebury holdup.

A POLICE DUTY THAT WAS WELL MET

The furor into which the center of the city of New Haven was thrown yesterday afternoon demonstrates once again the sudden perils of police duty. The critical wounding of Detective Ralph Palma and the dramatic foray made by Chief Howard O. Young into one bandit's hideout both emphasize the responsibilities which may fall at any moment upon the men who wear the badge of law and order. Yesterday's swift-breaking and tragically irrational developments are testimony to the effectiveness and the spirit of New Haven's Police Department.

The circumstances of the whole criminal interlude are distorted by the heavy stake in human life--and death--which grew out of a relatively petty holdup. There was little in the \$1,400 loot of the original Middlebury robbery to warrant the desperate resistance of the robbers once the police closed in. Detective Palma, fell a victim to this twisted ruthlessness. Police Chief Young, in turn, recognized it when he armed himself with gas mask and gun and went in alone to find one trapped criminal. The strange double suicide which ended the two-hour drama gave final definition to the stark illogic of it all.

The excitement of the incident was shared by many thousands of New Haveners caught in the downtown area during the height of the afternoon rush. All had a chance to see at first hand the dangers

and the difficulties of police work, the demands such duty makes in proper caution and in proper courage when public safety is involved. In retrospect today the whole city salutes Detective Palma, Chief Young and his department, the State Police, the firemen, and the many other agencies which contributed to a vigorous, coordinated and successful move against suddenly gun-mad criminals.

---New Haven Register

GOOD RIDDANCE

Not only New Haven but the Associated Press and radio constituency were given a thrill this week by the discovery in a midtown theatre of two young bandits who had robbed a Middlebury home only a few days before, the prompt and effective action of this City's police force, backed up by State Police, and the resulting double killing, at their own hands, of the youthful thugs. Admiration of the skillful and heroic action of our Chief Howard Young and his men, has been mixed with sincere sympathy for Detective Ralph Palma, terribly wounded in the encounter.

In the back of every one's mind, we believe, must be the feeling that the State is well rid of two young bandits.

In this connection, it may be in order to refer to a letter intended for our People's Forum column, which we cannot publish because it is unsigned but which, in referring to our recent editorial, "Increasing Crime Problem", quotes from the Bridgeport Post this statement: "The buckets of tears which have been shed in police stations by parents dismayed over their delinquent children would compare favorably in quantity with the Mississippi River. But they haven't solved a single child delinquency case."

Our unidentified correspondent adds this thought: "If begun in time the correction in many of these cases is simple, only requiring the parents to re-establish a life at home that is more attractive to the children than the corner gang, clean the gun-toting and

shooting Westerners out of the movies and television, and the old reliable rattan switch handy, not for ornamental purposes, but for proper application when needed and with firmness."

We believe a commission on juvenile delinquency appointed by the Mayor is now at work. Its report will be awaited with interest. It is too late for the parents of the dead bandits to re-establish a life at home that is more attractive to the children than the corner gang." But it is not too late for thousands of other parents and for the community as a whole to learn better ways to steer our youngsters into the "straight and narrow path" that leads to life.

---New Haven Journal Courier

POLICE AND PEOPLE

A news photograph appearing on the front page of THE REGISTER yesterday tells a significant story. A valued moral should be drawn from it. Also drawn should be a better pattern for the future.

The photograph shows a group of policemen, with drawn guns, crouching behind a parked automobile. They are so positioned in seeking shelter from possible gun fire from a murderous criminal driven to hiding in a George Street home.

Behind them stand many spectators, most of them in possible line of fire and none of them making any apparent effort to safeguard themselves.

Here is offered a contrast in the reactions of the trained and the untrained to situations such as this.

The police at the scene realized the danger of their position. They know what just one bullet, well aimed or wild can do to a human body. They knew full well that what had happened to Detective Ralph Palma, bravely carrying out his duty, might well happen to them.

Quite apparently the assembled curious did not. That they escaped death or serious injury was a matter of good fortune. Clearly, it was not due to good management or good judgment.

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Quite apparently the assembled curious did not. That they escaped death or serious injury was a matter of good fortune. Clearly, it was not due to good management or good judgment.

Certainly these assembled crowds had no official business at the scene. With but few exceptions, unless they were crowd-trapped in a release hour pedestrian jam, they were drawn to the area by idle curiosity or a thirst for excitement.

Their presence did not help the police. It hindered them in their work. Police who were no doubt needed, for cordon duty around the home where one of the gunmen was entrapped to prevent him from slipping through the police ring, or in running down his gun-slinging companion who had attempted to dash to freedom in a taxi, were thus deterred from this work.

Some of them were sidetracked to endeavor to perform crowd-control operations. And, under the circumstances, what was really needed were police-line barriers to keep back and restrain the merely curious.

Perhaps nothing exactly like this will ever happen in New Haven again. We hope that it never does. But it might happen again, tomorrow, or next week, or next month or at any unspecified time in an uncertain future. If it does, we hope people will learn from what was, and what might have been, on this fatal Wednesday, May 12, 1954.

If it does not, we hope people will learn a lesson in avoiding other unnecessary dangers and hazards. Crowds endeavoring to press close to the scene of a major fire, where their packed presence hinders the work of fire fighters, too can be flirting, all unaware, with sudden death or with dreadful injury.

---New Haven Register

LARGE CROWD PAYS RESPECTS TO DETECTIVE

A crowd estimated in excess of 5,000, filed past the body of Detective Ralph Palma June 15 at the M. F. Walker Funeral Home.

The throngs started during the afternoon and increased in the late evening hours. Several observers said they could not remember such a large turnout.

Police handled traffic in front of

the parlors and a steady stream of automobiles filed into the parking lot at the rear of the funeral home.

The crowds included policemen, firemen, state and local leaders, civic and other organizations, and sympathetic citizens.

Uniformed policemen, a guard of honor, were stationed at Palma's casket.

Palma's death Sunday marked the end of a courageous 32-day fight for his life after he was shot twice by thugs in the Paramount Theater May 12.

---New Haven Journal-Courier

HERO'S TRIBUTE

A hero's funeral was given Ralph Palma. Hundreds of law enforcement officers and community leaders attended the final services for the 31-year-old detective, who died of wounds received when a fugitive shot him in the Paramount Theater May 12.

A member of the police force for more than seven and one-half years, Palma had shown heroism a number of times before the Paramount tragedy. He had been commended five times during his career.

A native of New Haven, Palma attended local schools and served in World War II. He was appointed a supernumerary patrolman November 12, 1946, and became a regular January 22, 1947. His ability was recognized with promotion to the Special Services Division December 31, 1951. A year later, on Dec. 1, 1952, he was transferred from that plainclothes unit to the Detective Bureau.

Palma received his first commendation from the Board of Police Commissioners, March 3, 1947, for aiding in evacuating occupants of a burning building February 15 of that year. On July 12, 1948, he was again commended, for the arrest of two youths in a burglary. Other commendations came October 2, 1950 for the arrest of a man wanted for two counts of robbery while armed; December 3, 1951, for assisting persons who had been overcome by gas, and February 2, 1953, for taking part in the arrest of three men who had committed two armed robberies.

IN MEMORIAM

Palma's courageous battle for life won the deep admiration of the public. St. Raphael's received thousands of calls inquiring about his condition.

Mayor Richard C. Lee, Chief Howard O. Young, Assistant Chief Raymond J. Eagan and fellow detectives were frequent visitors at the hospital. Nearly 100 members of the Police Department appeared at the hospital to donate blood. Palma received many transfusions, and transfusions in excess of his needs were applied to the blood bank.

The bullet wounds tore holes in Palma's liver, intestines and abdominal veins. At times, his condition was such that he had to be given oxygen through a nasal mask and fed intravenously.

New Haven Police started an intensive search after learning that Pollard and Rydstrom were hiding in this city. The fugitives were traced to a Meadow Street hotel, and then to the Paramount.

WOUNDED TWICE

The gunmen were seated in the last row on the orchestra floor when Palma, State Police Sergeant John Doyle and New Haven Detectives Frank Longo and Frederick Gettner closed in on them. Unknown to police however, the pair had their guns in their laps.

Pollard leaped onto his seat and started firing. He aimed at Longo and Gettner, but missed both. Then he shot point-blank at Palma, hitting him in the abdomen twice.

In the resulting confusion, Pollard and Rydstrom were able to flee from the theater--only to die at their own hands within a few hours.

Mayor Richard C. Lee, informed of Palma's death before 7 a.m. said "Ralph Palma died in action in his role as a law enforcement officer of the City of New Haven. He gave his life for his community and its people; no man can make greater sacrifice.

"For all the people of our community, I extend to his wife, to his mother and other members of his family, the official sympathies of every single resident of our city, and my own, as well.

"The prayers of our people these past four weeks have been offered for Detective Palma's recovery, they will now be

offered for his soul. I salute his memory. He died a hero. May he rest in peace."

Chief Howard O. Young, who went after one of Palma's slayers himself, said "Detective Palma has set an example of devotion to duty for members of law enforcement everywhere.

"His bravery in the face of extreme danger when critically wounded and his subsequent struggle against great odds in his courageous fight for life, has exemplified the highest ideals of the service he represented.

"To all the members of his family, members of my command join me in extending our deepest sympathy. The community has lost a devoted, loyal and efficient servant; members of the Department of Police Service a trusted colleague, and I a personal friend. May God have mercy on his soul."

EAGAN ISSUES STATEMENT

Assistant Chief Raymond J. Eagan, under whose command in the Detective Division Palma had served for over a year, said "The passing of Ralph Palma is a great personal loss to me. The department has lost one of its best men and the public a loyal servant who truly gave his life to serve it faithfully.

"He was under my command since December 31, 1952, and in that time showed me he was a very industrious worker, never too busy to take on one more job to help out in emergencies. He loved his home and his family, and was noted for his extreme courtesy in dealing with the public.

"He loved his fellow-workers. He was a police hero and a God-fearing man. After he was shot, he asked for an ambulance and found time to say a prayer for those who had injured him.

"Ralph proved himself a great man who served his fellow man faithfully. Our prayers go to his wonderful wife and his family."

Assistant Chief Simon Reising, who commanded Palma when the young officer was given his first plainclothes assignment with the Special Service Squad in December 1951, said:

"Ralph was a hard and conscientious worker. Not only was he under my com-

mand for a year as a detective, but he was a neighbor and good friend of mine.

"He will be missed in the daily work in Police Headquarters, but his devotion to duty will long be remembered by his brother officers. I offer his wife and family deepest sympathy."

---New Haven Evening Register

CHURCH FILLED AT SERVICES FOR DETECTIVE

Throngs Pay Last Tribute to Ralph Palma at St. Joseph's

Hundreds of policemen, firemen, state and local leaders from civic and other organizations as well as sympathetic citizens attended the final services in St. Joseph's Church June 16 for Ralph Palma.

Palma, 31-year-old New Haven detective died June 13 as a result of wounds he received when a fugitive shot him at the Paramount Theater, May 12.

A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Joseph G. Murphy in St. Joseph's. The Rev. John J. Bowler was deacon and the Rev. Thomas C. O'Neill, of St. Rose's Church was sub-deacon. Seated in the sanctuary were the Very Rev. Vincent R. Burnell, O.P., P.G. and the Very Rev. R. L. Rumaggi, O. P. P.G. of St. Mary's Priory; the Rev. Robert G. Keating, chaplain of the Cheshire Reformatory and the Meriden School for Boys; and the Rev. James C. Carroll, chaplain, U.S. Army. Burial was in St. Lawrence Cemetery.

At about 9:30 crowds of people began to line the sidewalks on Edwards Street under a dull, gray sky that threatened rain.

A motorcycle escort led the funeral procession which left the funeral parlors at 9:30 a.m. Traffic on State and Orange Streets was stopped by police to allow the procession to pass.

Shortly before 10 a.m. more than 200 policemen in full uniform lined up in the street in double ranks. Groups representing the state police, Women's School Guards, the Pinkerton Agency, the Fire Department, auxiliary and Hamden

police and other organizations stood in the ranks also.

At 10:10 a.m. the floral draped casket of Detective Palma was carried into the church by members of the Detective Bureau.

People lined the steps of the church as the double rank of uniformed policemen presented arms in a hero's tribute to Palma. The casket was followed by Palma's immediate family. Inside, the church was filled to capacity.

Palma leaves his widow Caroline Furi-ga; two sons, Ralph and Edward; his mother, Mrs. Anna Pranno Palma; two sisters, Mrs. Stanley Bredenberg and Mrs. Louis Celone; three brothers, Frederick, Phillip and Edward Palma.

The active bearers were Detectives Lawrence Ruggiero, Frank A. Longo, John Widmann, Raymond J. Egan Jr., Biagio Di-Lieto and James H. Heinz.

Mayor Richard C. Lee headed a large group of civic leaders who attended. Law enforcement representatives from throughout the state, including State Police Comsr. John C. Kelly and Connecticut FBI chief Joseph Casper also attended.

Honorary bearers were Mayor Lee, Chief Young, Fire Chief Thomas J. Collins, Corporation Counsel George W. Crawford, William T. O'Connell, president of the Board of Aldermen, David J. Leach, president of the Board of Police Commissioners, Police Commissioners Daniel J. Adely, Francis L. McCartin, James R. Kavanaugh, Charles J. Gill and Samuel M. Finer, Assistant Police Chiefs Simon Reising and Raymond J. Eagan, John N. Reynolds, majority leader of the Board of Aldermen, Henry J. DeVita Jr., minority leader of the Board of Aldermen, City Court Judges Harold E. Alprovis, Dominic W. Celotto and Raymond J. Doyle, City Attorney Bernard P. Kopkind, Assistant City Attorneys George J. Grady and Philip Mancini; Joseph Casper, special agent in charge of the Connecticut office of the FBI; State Police Comsr. John Kelly, State Attorney Abraham S. Ullman, Assistant State Attorney Arthur T. Gorman and County Detectives John Holtz and Edmund Flanagan.

---New Haven Evening Register

Between



Ourselves

New Police Recruiting Plan Shows Foresight and Promise

A Revolutionary and novel recruiting plan for hiring personnel for the Detroit Police Department to release regular policemen from clerical duties has been introduced by Commissioner Donald S. Leonard.

The program calls for the hiring of cadets--high school graduates between the ages of 17 and 21--to take over certain specific duties in the department and thus relieve trained manpower for more important police work.

Some of the duties the cadets will take over include clerical work and the operation of telephone switchboards and teletype machines and other inside non-hazardous duties. These jobs are now filled by veteran police officers who will be able to return to police duties and thus be in line for advancement.

The cadet program was authorized by the Detroit City Council last December after Commissioner Leonard urged the plan's adoption as a means of making available regular policemen assigned to clerical work.

Decision to use the recruiting plan for cadets was decided upon following a survey conducted by Personnel Director James M. Lupton which showed that 212 positions--although essential to the efficient operation of the department--were being handled by regular police officers.

These duties could best be described as quasi-police functions. It was then that the cadet program was considered to replace the patrolmen.

Since Police Commissioner Leonard took over as head of the department the problem of obtaining new personnel for the regular force has been acute. The police jobs have been unfilled for many months. It is felt that this new plan will eventually take care of much of the

future recruiting problems for new policemen.

The cadet will learn the over-all, day to day operation of the department under the direction of active police personnel.

The Commissioner also feels that this work experience--alongside of competent, fearless officers--will aid the cadets in more rapid advancement following their appointment as regular patrolmen. The cadets will see, first hand, the splendid opportunities provided by a law enforcement career of steady, honorable, interesting and healthful employment.

Cadets will not carry firearms or be in jeopardy in their work. The starting pay is \$3,000 annually and will be raised every six months until it reaches \$3,700. At 21 the cadet can be appointed as a regular patrolman.

Selection of cadet applications is being done by the Civil Service Commission. Just recently, a group of 12 cadets were selected and approved by the Commission from among 48 applicants who took written examinations for the jobs.

The plan is to hire 212 cadets and the Commission is processing applicants each day and written examinations are given weekly.

The cadets wear navy blue slacks and light blue shirts with police cadet lettering on the shirt. Before starting their duties, the cadets are given a training course to prepare them for their work.

Cadet recruits are carefully screened and the specifications and standards closely approximates those for regular police personnel. The cadets must pass rigid physical and character tests and investigation before being accepted.

---Michigan Police Journal

**FRANCIS J. MCCABE JOINS
IACP TRAFFIC DIVISION**

Francis J. McCabe, 45, retired chief of the Maine State Police, has joined the field staff of the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Evanston, Ill.

Franklin M. Kreml, director of the IACP Traffic Division, said that Mr. McCabe will serve as liaison officer with the police association's State and Provincial Section. Specifically, he will work with the general chairman and regional chairman of the IACP State and Provincial Section in developing programs for the annual and regional meetings of the Section; maintain a file of information on state police and highway patrol activities, and serve as a field consultant to Section members. He will work under the director of field service for the IACP Traffic Division, George C. Bowers.

A native of Dover, New Hampshire, Mr. McCabe was graduated from the University of Maine in 1932 and joined the Maine State Police in 1934. He attended the first police administration course at the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University in 1936-37 on a fellowship provided by the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Safety.

He was director of the Division of Traffic and Safety of the Maine State Police from July, 1937, until he entered the Army in November, 1940. He served as provost marshal and did public safety work in this country, Canada, and in the European theater of operations. He was released from active duty as a lieutenant colonel in October, 1945, and returned to the Maine State Police.

In April, 1946, he was granted a leave of absence to become warden of the Maine State Prison. He served in this capacity until October, 1948, when he returned to the State Police as chief.

Active in the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Mr. McCabe has served as regional and general chairman of the IACP State and Provincial Section and as a member of the Association's International Relations Committee.

He is a graduate of the Harvard Medico-Legal School of Police Science.

**POLICE TRAINING AND COOPERATION
CITED BY U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY**

The prevention and control of crime is the full time responsibility of every U.S. citizen as well as authorized law enforcement officials, it was stated at Danielson recently by the U.S. district attorney for Connecticut, Simon J. Cohen of Ellington, who addressed more than 200 persons at the annual dinner meeting of the Windham County Sheriff's association at the Snake Meadow club.

He cited training as the key to efficiency in the individual officer and cooperation among various police agencies as the key to effectiveness in law enforcement. These factors must be coupled with public assistance in curbing an estimated annual crime bill of \$20 billion in the U.S., Cohen said.

The former state representative from Ellington noted that his office received complaints "every other day" concerning suspected communist activity in Connecticut schools and factories. All these cases have been or are subject to investigation, he said.

In relating some of the activities of his staff, Cohen told of cracking an extensive dope peddling ring in Connecticut after a four-month probe. This case resulted in convictions, with other accused men now awaiting trial.

Young Criminal Problems

Pointing to the problems of young criminals, Cohen stated that half of the arrests concerning crimes against property in the United States last year involved persons under 21. He also claimed that the former pattern of the experienced, methodical criminal is giving way to the "young man with iron nerve, who is willing to take a chance." The U. S. district attorney also "deplored any tendency to eliminate local law enforcement agencies in deference to regional, state or federal control; maintained that law enforcement is becoming more and more a profession instead of a "tool of politics"; urged higher pay for officers to deter the temptation of corruption and attract qualified men; and said of the Windham County jail in Brooklyn, "I have never seen a cleaner or finer

jail in my life."

The guest speaker was introduced by a law school classmate, Windham County State Attorney Searls Dearington of Danielson. Sheriff Lionel Poirier presided at the dinner and introduced the following guests at the head table: County Coroner Louis A. Woisard, Ambrose Goyette, exalted ruler of the Danielson Lodge of Elks; William Sledjeski, past president of the Willimantic chamber of commerce; Chief Deputy Frank Stanton, Chief Desrosiers of the Southbridge police; County Detective Rowe H. Wheeler; State Police Lt. Albert E. Rivers; State Police Lt. Edward Formeister, and Paul B. Sweeney, president of the Tolland County Sheriff's association.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE PLAN ADDITIONAL HIGHWAY TROOPS

Fifty additional State Police officers will be patrolling Michigan highways this fall in an effort to hold down the rising traffic toll.

A special legislative appropriation of \$261,300 will pay for the additions.

"We'd like to get them on the highways by Labor Day," said Commissioner Joseph A. Childs, "but I'm afraid it won't be possible. The new men should be on duty, though, by some time in September."

The Civil Service Commission is taking applications.

"We'll start a training school as soon as we get enough men," Childs said. "We'll have to start out with about 65 or 70 trainees so we'll be sure to get 50 men."

The men will go through a 10-week training period and then a probationary period before they are assigned.

All of them will go on patrol, Childs said, but because of vacations and days off only about 40 of the 50 new men will be on patrol at a time.

The men will not be called from patrol work except in the event of some emergency, such as a prison break, kidnapping or other major crime.

The new officers will patrol mostly in marked cars, although there will be a

few plain ones. The cars will have one officer during the day and two at night.

At present, Childs said, the State Police have a total of slightly more than 700 men.

Of the 425 troopers assigned to patrol, about 325 are on duty at a time.

Ideally, Childs said, the state should have about 1,000 troopers available for road work.

---Michigan Police Journal

NEW CHEMICAL TEST BILL APPROVED

On March 31, Governor Dewey of New York approved the new bill which removed constitutional questions which had been raised concerning the statute enacted last year requiring the revocation of the license of a motorist who refused to submit to a chemical test when there was reasonable basis for the belief that he had been driving while intoxicated.

In approving the new legislation, Governor Dewey said, "with this bill local law enforcement authorities will have the tools with which to rid our highways of the drinking driver. It should be implemented by vigorous action in every community of the State as an indispensable part of our highway safety program."

From the AMERICAN magazine comes this re-written from memory. An impatient and discourteous driver was in the habit of taking his very young daughter for a pleasure drive every Sunday afternoon. One day he was indisposed so his wife took over the job.

Upon her return, the little girl rushed to her father and said: "Daddy, we had a wonderful time. We saw cows, horses, pretty flowers and even a little rabbit. But you know Daddy, we didn't see a single #&#&* and not one *&#&#!"

Every man has a right to his own opinion, but no man has a right to be wrong in his facts. ---Bernard Baruch

STYLES IN CRIME

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1954

No Crime Like The Present

Crime, like other trades, is marching on. Recent reports show that although cosh merchants and juvenile breakers seem depressingly alike in technique there are bright boys with new ideas and ingenious twists to old tricks.

One of them is the Los Angeles gentleman--who with love and money affairs equally tangled--decided the cure was a variation of the insurance racket. He placed a suit case containing a home-made time bomb and a can of petrol in the plane by which his wife and two children were traveling, after insuring them for 25,000 dollars.

Fortunately, panic or conscience prevailed, and just before the plane took off he shouted a warning to an attendant who dropped the bag on the ground--where it exploded immediately.

Another enterprising American introduced a new terror into bank "stick-ups" recently by producing a hand grenade which he held between his teeth while he scooped up the hastily delivered loot!

Three other youngsters took over a New York hotel during the night. They locked up the manager, ransacked the office and then systematically held up arriving and departing guests until 8 a.m., when they loaded a car at the front door and drove into the unknown.

But the really disturbing stunts come from the scientifically-minded law breakers, such as the three ex-service radio mechanics armed with home-made walkie-talkie sets. Their "m.o." was for one to cruise around in the car whilst the others operated inside.

Wireless contact with the driver ensured a quick-get-away in the event of an alarm, but this was not always necessary, because they knew how to dismantle most burglar alarms. Another innovation was deliberately to operate the alarm, lie low until the police were satisfied that it was a "false alarm," and then get to work in earnest. When

finally arrested--through the usual mistake of throwing their money about--a workshop crammed with electronic devices showed that they had been experimenting with the object of detecting electric alarms and infra-red beams.

And although police experience discounts the yarn about finding the safe combination by listening to the lock tumblers, it is interesting to note that these electronic experts had been trying out possibilities in this field.

Walkie-talkie was also used by two office breakers in Illinois. Operating on the one-inside and one-out system they managed several very successful jobs before being caught.

Home-made tommy guns have appeared in several countries, but an infra-red mounting--such as was used against Japanese snipers--was a particularly unpleasant explanation why two Chicago policemen were shot by bandits in pitch darkness.

Then there were the two youths with home-made flame throwers who surprised an Oregon shopkeeper with a specimen jet on to his shop floor. When the flames died down they didn't have to ask twice if he would prefer a shot on his person or the loss of his till contents.

In the Mediterranean a large ship was recently boarded by six men armed with Sten guns and grenades. After imprisoning the officers in the hold for a fortnight until they had sold the cargo of American cigarettes, they went off with the ship's lifeboat, and the cash and personal belongings of the crew.

An even more enterprising exploit recently discovered in France was the building of a free brandy supply line from a distillery to adjoining premises.

A pump at the end of the pipe enabled bottles to be filled freely. They were then labelled, loaded on to lorries and smuggled across the Belgian border.

From Greece there is a report of a

"school for burglary," complete with workshop and laboratory, and specialized courses for safe-crackers, hotel thieves, etc.

And a Belgian contribution to the "march of crime" is that of a convict employed as prison electrician, who gleaned enough parts to build a telephone under his bed. He then connected it to the outside line and enjoyed free calls to friends outside until other prisoners complained they were being kept awake at night!

Criminals in Britain are not doing so badly.

Recent highlights include use of a tipper-lorry to ram a pay car; the bomb demonstrations against the use of the E.R.II inscription in Scotland and the showing of the Coronation films in Ireland; some highly skilled safe blowings; and the sending of a trinket box which fired a bullet at the unlucky recipient.

And the London Insurance Institute's crime study group recently reported growing concern at the "most ingenious ways of defeating security systems... e.g., the use of pneumatic drills to break down walls; power-operated grabs to wrench grilles from concrete settings; and vehicle-operated rams against gates and doors." All of which adds up to the conclusion that collectively these developments are what a Trans-Atlantic commentator calls "The teething capers of a criminal program victualled by the atomic age!"

We may not follow him into such lyrical rhapsodies but we must agree that they are pointers to the fact that the ever increasing amount of training in electronics, scientific instruments and explosives which is the price of "peace," is providing law-breakers with new weapons and ideas.

---The RCMP Shoulder Strap

NEW YORK BANDITS FLEE IN RADIO CAR

Three bandits surprised during a Brooklyn, New York, robbery made a sudden dash for freedom and escaped in a police car.

They abandoned it later, but kept \$8 they got in the robbery.

CROP FAILURE

By Victor Beck
Detective Sergeant
Michigan State Police

Police work was farthest from my mind in the latter part of January 1953, when a friend of mine in the South Haven vicinity finished telling about his recent and unsuccessful pheasant hunting expedition in the Allegan area. I kidded him about going so far for table meat when there was plenty good hunting right in his own neighborhood.

"Well," he said with a grin, "at least around Allegan they don't take a pop at me with a .22 and order me off the place."

"What else do you expect when you place your shots too close to the farmer's prize livestock?"

"That's the odd thing about it, Vic. This guy who shot at me has no livestock and he hasn't much of anything on his little farm. He does keep a couple of 1953 Chrysler Imperial cars, and they cost around \$4700. If you ask me, I think he's in the marihuana business."

I gave him a sharp look and he said, "I mean it. He had a small patch of field corn this last year, about three and one-half or four acres. It wasn't all corn, however; every other hill was some unfamiliar plant, with a thick stalk. And not a pumpkin vine."

I asked, "What makes you think it's marihuana? Ever see the weed growing?"

"No, but there have been rumors of reefer smoking near Covert, so I just jumped to conclusions."

I don't know how many times we investigated these same rumors, but never found any basis for them. However, it's a good rule to never overlook any tip, so I suggested that my friend get one of these unfamiliar plants and we would have it analyzed at the State Police Laboratory in Lansing.

On February 13 the 5th District Headquarters at Paw Paw received a phone call from Don Hardy, South Haven Chief of Police, advising that a stalk of what he believed to be marihuana had been brought in. It had been pulled out of this small corn field on a farm in

Geneva Township, Van Buren County. This was the farm my friend had mentioned; it was on Route 1, Grand Junction.

Detective William J. Menzies had some investigations scheduled for the South Haven area, so with Federal Narcotics Agent Donald Howard, he stopped in at the South Haven police station, got the dry plant stalk and sent it up to C. W. Muehlberger, Toxicologist, at the Michigan State Police laboratory.

Menzies quietly checked around the vicinity of the suspected farm and learned that it was owned by Elkin T. Daniels and that he had lived there with his wife for the past nine years. His uncle, Joseph H. Fletcher, was now living with them. They were quiet, minded their own business and did not mix with the neighbors.

It was a forty acre farm with a dwelling and two outbuildings. A new house was under construction just north of the dwelling, on a piece of ground enclosed with a woven wire fence. An unusually tall steel TV antenna stood in the yard of the occupied house.

Menzies inquired around South Haven stores and found that Daniels was practically unknown. But he was spending a lot of money and had expensive taste in cars for a man farming a little forty acre lot. And unlike a farmer, he was frequently away on two-or three-day trips.

Having received a report that the dried plant stalk submitted to the laboratory was found after chemical and microscopic tests to be canabis sativa (marihuana), on February 25 Menzies and Howard walked through fields of a farm adjoining the Daniels place and made observations of the suspected farm. They saw a corn patch of about one acre in a low spot near a woods on the Daniels farm. No one was around on the Daniels place, so they strolled over and examined the stubble of corn and marihuana plants. It was a dark and rainy day and the officers did not attempt to take any photographs of the field, but they did pull some of the marihuana stubble for evidence.

Detective Menzies conferred with his superior officers and Van Buren County Prosecutor Horace Adams, and it was de-

ecided to keep the farm under observation during the coming season and move in on the subjects around harvest time.

Spring and summer came, and Menzies persevered in trying to discover Daniels' outlet for the marihuana, but he was unsuccessful. He regularly visited the neighborhood and observed the farm from a short distance and took photographs, and to his surprise he saw that the farm operator had become bold and was raising a solid field of marihuana. Evidently, the corn had been dropped as an unprofitable crop.

On August 19, three photographs were taken that plainly showed two patches of marihuana under cultivation. It was noted that the tops of stalks had been removed from each plant, and it was apparent that the harvesting had occurred within the past few days.

Again on August 21, Menzies and Agent Howard were back at the farm obtaining photographs to be used in evidence later. They took some shots and then moved to another position in a clearing. A man wearing heavy leather gloves was seen in one of the marihuana patches thinning out plants with a sharp hoe. And he looked up at the moment and saw them.

The officers waved a friendly hand and then walked up to the man with the hoe, and he straightened up and leaned on the tool.

"Kind of a hot job on a day like this, isn't it?" Menzies asked. "What kind of a crop is that, anyway?"

He shrugged and said, "I don't know what that stuff is."

"Then why do you cultivate it?" Menzies asked quickly, and when the fellow shrugged and clammed up, Menzies told him what it was and that he was under arrest for violation of the State Narcotics Law--MSA 18:1060, Section 20.

It was then 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The subject was questioned at Paw Paw. He gave his name as Joseph H. Fletcher, 57 years old. He claimed to be part owner of the farm.

Fletcher was lodged in the County Jail at Paw Paw, and Menzies contacted Lewis Williams, Sr., acting Prosecutor in the absence of Horace Adams, gave him a resume of his investigation in the case and the officials went to the of-

office of Justice Glenn Huey in Paw Paw and asked for a search warrant. The warrant was made out and given to Menzies.

Menzies and the federal agent and officers from the Paw Paw State Police post went out to the Daniels farm where Elkin T. Daniels was taken into custody on a narcotics charge. The search warrant was read to him and a search of the place was launched.

In the basement of the house, the officers found three 50-lb. lard cans of marihuana which had been processed; two cans were full and the third was almost full. They found two more full 50-lb. lard cans in the barn. A supply of empty lard cans was found in a small concrete outbuilding. Other evidence was a screen with wooden sides believed to be used in processing marihuana leaves, and three galvanized laundry tubs, one of which contained hulls of marihuana seed. Wires stretched just below ceiling rafters in the barn were believed to have been used in drying the weed. A number of empty plastic bags were seized; these had been used as liners for weed-packed lard cans. The hoe and the leather gloves used by Fletcher were taken as evidence, and motion pictures of the place and almost everything on it were taken on color film by Menzies. Photos were taken from the air by The Owen Marks Flying Service, Lawton, Mich.

A fresh stalk of the suspected plant and a pound size can of processed weed were sent in to the laboratory for analysis. The toxicologist pronounced both samples to be marihuana.

During the next few days, officers used the farm tractors and tools to mow the marihuana patches, rake them into piles which were then set on fire. It was estimated that the two patches of marihuana would have been worth a quarter of a million dollars had it reached the market.

Each of the suspects was charged with two counts; one count of manufacturing a narcotic, and the second, a count of possession of narcotics. The penalty under the Michigan law which was enacted in 1952, is not less than 20 years to life.

On arraignment, both men waived examination. They were bound over to Cir-

cuit Court in bonds of \$25,000 each, which were not furnished.

When the subjects were arraigned in Circuit Court, they were referred back to Justice Court for examination, which was had on November 12. After examination, they were again bound over to Circuit Court. They went on trial December 2, 1953, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The defendants were ably represented by a lawyer from Chicago. They testified that while they admitted growing the weed, they were ignorant of its narcotic properties. They claimed to be using it in experiments toward perfecting a new insecticide.

Under the 1952 Michigan Narcotics Law, anyone growing or processing marihuana is required to be registered with the State Director of Drugs and Drug Stores. Evidence was presented by State Director O. K. Grettenberger that the defendants were not so licensed, nor had such a license ever been granted in the State of Michigan.

The pictorial evidence taken by the Michigan State Police at the scene, plus the confiscated weed and processing equipment, was ably presented by Prosecutor Horace Adams. In late afternoon of the third day, the jury found the defendants guilty as charged after forty-five minutes deliberation. On December 30, 1953, Circuit Judge Earl C. Pugsley sentenced Daniels and then Fletcher to 20 to 25 years in State Prison of Southern Michigan on the first count, and from 5 to 10 years on the second count, sentences to run concurrently.

A week after Menzies and other officers mowed the marihuana patches and burned them, the roots were sending up new growth. The State Police asked the highway department to spray the fields with a potent weed killer, which was promptly done. And the potential quarter-million dollar crop must be chalked up to crop failure.

---Michigan Police Journal

It is not helps, but obstacles, not facilities but difficulties, that make men.

---W. Mathews

Safety mind S

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1954

Luminous Signs Designate State Police Cars



All state police patrol cars were recently equipped with new red luminous "State Police" signs. The signs, which can be seen by light from a car's headlights at distances up to half a mile, are expected to act as a deterrent to speeders and as an additional safety factor in routine patrol.

Lieut. Albert E. Rivers, commanding officer of the Westport Barracks, is shown standing at the left beside Officer Donald Hurst who has just affixed the new signs on his cruiser. At right is Officer Stanley Sobolewski, who holds the old sign just removed from the auto. Note how the new sign picked up the light from the camera flash.

---Norwalk Hour photo, Bart Fay

New Era Wins Public Interest Award

Vox-Cop extends congratulations to the Deep River New Era for winning its fifth consecutive public interest citation from the National Safety Council for its efforts to help reduce highway accidents. This particular problem is one that can be solved only by eliciting the complete cooperation of the public in developing and using safe driving practices. It is best accomplished through such mediums as the New Era which presents a graphic picture of the consequences of poor driving attitudes and practices and the benefits of safe and sane driving directly to its readers in a continuing program.

We reprint in full the New Era Editorial of May 13th announcing the winning of the award. ---Ed.

PROUD OF AWARD

OUR EFFORTS FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY WILL CONTINUE

The fifth consecutive Public Interest award given us by the National Safety Council only makes determination to continue to crusade for highway safety the stronger. Help from C. D. Batchelor, the Connecticut State Police and from Bill Greene of the Connecticut Safety Commission is gratefully acknowledged.

We are proud indeed to be numbered as one of eight weekly newspapers in the nation to receive a public interest citation from the National Safety Council for our efforts to help reduce highway accidents during the past year. As we have stated in announcing the award, this is the fifth consecutive citation given The New Era by the Council.

The crusade to do all we could to bring about a greater degree of highway safety is one that we shall pursue in the years to come as strenuously as we have in the five years in which our efforts have been recognized by the National Safety Council, because the need for a greater realization of the dangers of careless operation of motor vehicles is increasing year by year, as more and more men, women and children (and we say children advisedly) become drivers of motor vehicles.

Our efforts in behalf of greater safety are, and must be, continuing efforts, and as has been our publishing policy in the past, no other effort, except the recitation of the news events in the town we cover, will receive so much attention from us as the subject of highway safety. During last year, as we have pointed out before, 38,500 Ameri-

cans were slaughtered in motor crashes on our highways, and more than 2,140,000 men, women and children were injured, many of them maimed and crippled for life.

With this record staring us in the face, how can we be blind to the need for an all-out effort to bring drivers to their senses--because all accidents ARE preventable; most of them are due to negligence or carelessness.

We fully realize that our voice is a terribly small one but small or no it will continue to be raised in behalf of greater safety every week of the year--in every issue we publish...and, thank goodness, we are not alone. There is, we are delighted to say, a growing realization that more and more must be done to prevent this carnage on the highway--the end results of which are more devastating to life and limb than even the worst of wars.

In connection with this need for continuing education toward greater highway safety we want to go on record once again in praise of the great work done by a fellow townsman, C. D. Batchelor of the New York News. There is no one, we're sure, in our area not familiar with his wonderful and continuing series

"Inviting The Undertaker", which appears regularly in The New York News (and which the News and Mr. Batchelor allow us to reprint every so often). In this dynamic series of cartoons, Mr. Batchelor points out the common faults and foibles of those who drive--and does it so dramatically and so realistically that no one but can help to get the point. We believe that the work of this outstanding editorial cartoonist has been a great life-saver--how many lives it has saved, how many injuries it has prevented it is, of course, impossible to say, but the stories so graphically told by Mr. Batchelor through this series have certainly brought folks up with a start--with the thought, "There but for the grace of God go I".

In accepting our fifth award, we want to acknowledge the great help that we have received in our efforts from several sources--first, of course from Mr. Batchelor, whose "Inviting the Undertaker" cartoons we have reprinted. We have also received the greatest help from the fine Connecticut State Police, especially from the men at the Westbrook Barracks under the command of Lt. Frank Mangan. No officer is more conscious of the menace of the drunken driver or the careless driver than the lieutenant, and he and his men have been doing an outstanding job in accident prevention, through strict control and excellent enforcement. Last, but by no means least, we want to acknowledge the help from William Greene, the human dynamo who heads the Connecticut Safety Commission. Bill Greene is tops in his field. He never lets an opportunity pass that can be built into an effective vehicle to bring home the facts in accident prevention. We just can't imagine Connecticut whose safety record is one of the nation's best, getting along without him.

We want, too, to thank our readers, some of whom have taken to heart the things we have tried to say about highway safety. At least we hope they have, and there's evidence they have, too, for the highway accident record in the towns we cover, while not good by any means, is at least, by comparison, better than

it was. For instance last year there were six fatal accidents in the area, but only two of them involved local residents. The fatality record of 1952-1953 showed a total of ten people killed on our local highways, while in 1950-1951 there were 17 people killed on highways in the area. The record is all the better when consideration is made of the fact that traffic increased in the 1952-1953 period over that of 1950-1951 by an appreciable degree.

We will continue to do everything in our power to bring about a realization of need of greater care in the operation of a motor vehicle--we hope this time next year to be acknowledging the receipt of our sixth award from the National Safety Council--but whether we are deemed worthy to receive it then or not, we plan to continue to tell the safety story as often and as fully as we can in every issue of The New Era.

---The New Era

THREE CONNECTICUT PAPERS HONORED

The New Era this week received notification from the National Safety Council at Chicago that it had won, for the fifth consecutive year, the Council's 1953 Public Interest Award "for exceptional service to safety."

This year, the award went to but eight weekly newspapers (out of more than 8,000) and 28 daily newspapers in the United States and parts of Canada.

The seven other weekly newspapers honored by the National Safety Council were: Audobon(Ia.) News-Guide, Bellflower (Calif.) Herald-American, Bismarck (N.D.) Capitol, Brownfield (Tex.) News, Denison (Ia.) Bulletin, Des Plaines (Ill.) Journal, and Starkville (Miss.) News.

TWO STATE DAILIES ON LIST

Of the 23 daily newspapers honored, two were Connecticut dailies, the Bridgeport Post and Telegram and the Winsted Citizen. The awards for the Bridgeport and Winsted dailies marked a "first" over the last five year period. From 1949 through 1952, The New Era was

the only state newspaper, daily or weekly, to receive the NSF award.

Connecticut and California were the only states in the union to place as many as three newspapers on the honor list.

The awards, in the form of plaques, will be presented at a dinner meeting of the Connecticut Safety Commission to be held in Hartford in June.

CLINTON COURT STARTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST IMPROPERLY LOADED TRUCKS

For a long time now, the Clinton Police as well as many citizens who travel or live on Route 1 have been deeply concerned about the manner in which trucks with or without trailers using Route 1 and transporting bales of waste paper, have been ignoring the ordinary safeguards in the methods employed in loading. Constant reports have been received of bales dropping off or of motorists alarmed by the precarious teetering of loose bales observed in either following or passing the trucks. So far no report has been made of any actual accident or damage done to a car or other property or to an individual but since the belief of Carl F. Weisse, Clinton's Chief of Police, is that safety lies in preventing accidents, rather than waiting for them to happen, he has been making an intensive effort to see on what charges, if any, the drivers of these improperly loaded trucks could be called into court.

The statute books do not contain any specific laws governing such a circumstance. The entire connotation of the reckless driving provisions pertain to the method of operating a motor vehicle and except for the stipulation that any protruding object at the rear, such as pipes or boards, must have some manner of a red flag hung on the outmost, there is no definite outlining of such matters as improper loading in relation to traffic hazards.

As part of his study on the subject, Chief Weisse wrote a letter to the Connecticut State Attorney General, William L. Beers, copies of which he sent to

State Police Commissioner John C. Kelly and Highway Commissioner G. Albert Hill, as well as to Clinton's First Selectman, Henry H. Pierce, Jr. Mr. Beers replied but gave no opinion, saying that criminal law enforcement did not come under his jurisdiction. Commissioner Kelly's reply stated that under the law as he understood it, his officers had been instructed to stop such trucks and issue a warning.

Whereupon Chief Weisse conferred with the Town's Prosecutor, Ernest C. Burhnam Jr., and it was decided that it would be a proper legal procedure to charge any such driver with "reckless driving" on the grounds of possible danger to property, pedestrians or other drivers, which is clearly the intent of the law, as well as charging them with driving through the town with improperly covered trash on a local ordinance, passed at last March 2's Town Meeting.

The first case to come under this ruling was that of Herve Lapierre of Franklin, Mass., driving a trailer truck owned by Suvail and Sons of North Attleboro, Mass., who was charged on April 22. In Town Court, Mr. Lapierre's case was heard. In his own defense he said that he had been driving bale-loaded trucks for some time, this was the first occasion on which he had been charged with such negligence and that he was unaware of the Town Ordinance. Justice R. J. Herrmann, after hearing evidence from Chief Weisse as to the condition of the loading as the truck passed through Main Street, fined Mr. Lapierre \$40 on the reckless driving count and \$10 on the violation of the Town Ordinance count.

This is the first case on the records in which Connecticut's "reckless driving charge" has been so invoked and the case successfully prosecuted so far as this paper has been able to ascertain. There are two more cases of this nature now on the docket. ---Clinton Recorder

"An athlete ceases to be a sportsman when he bribes the referee -- would you fix a traffic ticket?"

---Traffic News and Views

**"SLOW DOWN, LIVE" CAMPAIGN
BACKED BY 24 GOVERNORS**

Governors of 24 states from Maine to Texas joined recently in a "slow down and live" campaign to reduce traffic accidents during the vacation season.

The campaign, will run from Memorial Day to Labor Day. The governors signed a joint declaration of war against speeders and careless drivers.

The drive grew out of a joint effort in 1953 by 11 northeastern states which showed that traffic accidents dropped as arrests for speeding increased. The original 11 were Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

They were joined in the 1954 drive by 13 Southern states, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina.

They said that traffic accidents, which killed 38,500 and injured more than 2,000,000 persons last year, have become a major national tragedy.

**POLICE STRESS FOLLY OF
SPEED ON THE PARKWAY**

The Merritt parkway claimed its 74th victim in five years recently. In the wake of the terrific smash-up, Lt. Albert E. Rivers, Westport Barracks commandant, issued a plea to motorists who drive on the parkway to consider the fact that the super-highway was created not only for fast traveling but for safety and comfort, "To speed is folly," declared Lt. Rivers, "and little time is gained." To prove his point he had Trooper Donald Hurst conduct a speed-time trial on the parkway.

Trooper Hurst traveled the 38 miles of the roadway from the state line to the Milford toll station at a speed of 55 miles per hour. It took him 45 minutes. He then drove the route again from Milford to the state line at a speed of 50 miles per hour. It took 49 and one-half minutes.

"We are not experts in conducting speed trials," Lt. Rivers said, "but this should serve to show motorists that very little time is gained by pressing the foot on the accelerator. The difference between 50 and 55 miles per hour seems of little consequence but when a motorist is traveling around 50 miles per hour the five miles might determine whether he lives or dies if he rams another auto or strikes a highway fence."

Trooper Hurst said the word parkway has become synonymous with speed. "It shouldn't be," he declared. "It does facilitate faster travel but that is because it offers the motorist a highway clear of clogged main streets and traffic lights. It offers a thoroughfare free of pedestrians and a much more enjoyable relaxing ride."

"Strict enforcement of the speed laws will continue," declared the lieutenant.

In February State Police made 286 arrests on the parkway and handed out 321 warnings. Thirty-seven accidents occurred.

According to police statistics the most dangerous times to travel the parkway are between 9 and 11 a.m. and 2 to 9 p.m. During these hours most accidents occur.

Cardinal rules motorists using the parkway should observe were listed as follows: Don't exceed the speed limit; never stop on the travel portion of the highway always being sure to pull off onto a shoulder when changing flats; if it is night time be sure and leave car lights on, when parked, including the interior light of the auto (more than one motorist traveling at high speed has followed the tail lights of another car right up onto the shoulder) and report any auto which is seen parked in the travel portion of the road.

In 1949 15 persons died violent deaths on the parkway because **someone** didn't observe the above rules; in 1950, 10 died; in 1951, 15; in 1952, 17; in 1953, 15 and two so far this year.

"Most all accidents could have been averted if some one had not been speeding," said Lt. Rivers. "More than one person has traded his life for five minutes of time."

---The Norwalk Hour

"As long as most speedometers show a top speed marking of 100 to 120 miles per hour, some will be tempted to verify the car's ability to travel fast."

SPEED-COMPLEX HAMPERS TRAFFIC SAFETY EFFORTS

You've heard it before and you'll hear it again--"The American driver has developed a craving for speed and horsepower". Regardless of the reasons why this dangerous craving has come about, too many drivers have carried the speed-complex to such an extreme that they have convinced themselves that speed and horsepower are actually safety features of the automobile. Such drivers evidently think that because automotive engineers have been successful in eliminating the squeaks and rattles that previously accompanied speeds of 50 m.p.h. and above, they have also eliminated the dangers or increased hazards which accompany those speeds. This line of thinking is absurd!

The policeman of today is cognizant of the "speed-complex" possessed by the motorist. Traffic patrolmen realize that many drivers consider the "cop" an "old-maid" or "out-of-date" because he reprimands the operator for speeding under conditions which the amateur considers safe. The power-plus auto operated by a speed-conscious driver multiplies the problems faced by traffic law enforcement officials.

Because of misuse of speed, the traffic engineer's job of moving people with safety and efficiency is becoming increasingly difficult. For example, the traffic engineer may improve the design and operational control of an existing traffic facility, using scientific techniques, only to find it has produced a rash of new-type accidents. While traffic engineers can design a

highway on which relatively high speeds can be used with a degree of safety, congestion often prohibits such use. The hurry-attitude on the part of the driver is a handicap to the traffic engineer and his efforts to develop maximum safety and efficiency on streets and highways.

Driver educators constantly face this speed-complex in working with students as well as experienced drivers. They see that one of the major problems encountered by education for traffic safety is to develop a common-sense attitude toward speed and power. It is a difficult task to destroy the "speed for speed's sake" attitude which the driver has developed because of a firmly established feeling of confidence concerning the driver's ability to control power and speed in present-day traffic. Yet, the job must be done!

Every user of the motor vehicle transportation system should become familiar with the truth that the automobile, the road, and the driver are becoming more and more incompatible each year. Power and speed are not one and the same things although power has been interpreted as speed by the driver. This misconception is the base for many of our traffic ills. Education, using many approaches, will bring about more intelligent use of the power under the hood and a reduction in practiced speeds. An eventual reduction in engine horsepower may well be the result.

---Traffic News and Views

Crime rates are not lowered by poor Police work. An investment in the right kind of Police force returns dividends that can be measured not only in reduced tax rates, but in terms of safety and protection of life and property. But a modern Police Department is an expensive institution to maintain. Since its funds are provided by the tax-paying public, a Police Department which is constantly at odds with the tax-payers cannot hope to receive a satisfactory budgetary appropriation.

---Mass. Chiefs of Police Association

TRAFFIC SPEED TRENDS

The following is a comparison of Connecticut average with ten eastern seaboard states' average for the calendar year 1953 in reporting speeds and percentages of vehicles traveling in excess of stated limits.

	All vehicles	Pass. Cars	Trucks	Busses
Connecticut:	46.9	47.9	43.8	47.3
Ten State Average:	46.3	47.2	43.0	46.8

The competing states are Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

In column #1 Connecticut 46.9 average was exceeded by New York 48.9 - Georgia 47.5 - South Carolina 49.2.

In column #2 Connecticut 47.9 average was exceeded by New York 49.1 - Georgia 49.0 - South Carolina 50.8.

In column #3 Connecticut 43.8 average was exceeded by New York 46.9 - South Carolina 45.2.

In column #4 Connecticut 47.3 average was exceeded by Maine 49.5 - New York 49.9 - Georgia 50.6 - South Carolina 50.2.

Comparison with 1952 figures disclose no appreciable increase or decrease.

THE HIGHWAY DEATHS

After a study of the traffic accidents in that state the state police force of Maryland has come to the conclusion that most accidents do not just "happen." The opinion is that they are outright result of a disregard for the safety laws and common sense.

That goes to confirm what so many others have declared as they have considered the many cases where cars have crashed head on, where others have plunged off the road, into trees, poles, rocks and fences and where the severity of the crash has indicated that speed had made it difficult for the operator to maintain control.

Last year a study of fatal accidents in Maryland revealed that in 88 per cent of the cases the drivers were inviting accidents to occur by speeding, by failing to yield the right of way, by drinking or by the reckless operation of their automobiles.

What stands out conspicuously as the result of such a study is the conviction of the police that an overwhelming majority of the accidents could have been avoided if there had been the right thought given to the protection of self

and others, through observance of the rights of others and the rules of the road.

It doesn't mean that all those who are involved in such accidents are responsible for recklessness. Many of them are killed or injured because of the willful disregard of others and the insistence upon taking all kinds of wild chances where others are concerned.

Maryland isn't the only state that is confronted with the problem of doing something effective that will put a check on this large number of deaths on the highway. States are being made aware of the fact that greater restraint needs to be placed upon those who are a menace to the lives of others on the highway as well as elsewhere. It seems quite evident that present measures in many instances fail to accomplish what is needed. The mild penalties in so many instances neither impress those at fault that they are a menace to safety nor warn others that they should mend their ways and strive to prevent rather than take chances which cause accidents.

It is grossly unfortunate that there are those who carry the idea that they

should command the highways by their conduct and do it to the extent of causing so many deaths. It is getting to the point where more thought should be given to removing the licenses of those who drive to endanger and thereby eliminate them from the highways before they have the chance to kill. Those who drive with safety in mind, those who give heed to regulations and rules of the road should not be subjected to the reckless conduct of those who do not, but who are determined to drive as they please regardless of what may happen because of their willfulness.

The accidents, deaths and injuries are mounting to a point where new methods need to be employed if the trend is to be turned downward instead of skyward. ---Norwich Bulletin

ACCIDENT ATTITUDES

How great a part do individual attitudes play in causing traffic accidents? What are some of the most important attitudes which are responsible for such destruction? Can anything be done to change these attitudes as they affect the problem of safe driving? We have been thinking a little lately about this question and have come to the conclusion that here is an area of study which can be of great use in preventing automobile accidents.

We believe that the whole problem is one of great magnitude which should be undertaken by professional social scientists as well as those involved in traffic safety. However, in an effort to start the ball rolling in that direction and throw a little light on the problem, we have developed a list of attitudes which we believe may cause persons to have traffic accidents. We realize, of course, that we have probably omitted some important ones, and we may have listed some erroneous ones, but we're tossing them out with the hope that they will start some better-trained minds thinking about the matter.

Our list is as follows:

SELFISHNESS--The "me first" attitude responsible for lack of care of consid-

eration for others, commonly referred to as discourtesy.

SELF-IMPORTANCE--The idea that "I'm too big for rules--they apply only to the other guy."

OVER-CONFIDENCE--"I'm good--I don't have to be careful--I know it all."

CHANCE-TAKING--The "live dangerously" concept, sometimes involving great faith in luck. "It can't happen to me."

FATALISTIC ATTITUDE--You go when your number is up and what you do doesn't make any difference.

HOSTILITY--A constant, unfocused feeling of anger toward others, resulting in an attitude of aggression.

ATTITUDE OF INFERIORITY--"I won't be pushed around."

COMPETITIVENESS--Trying to get ahead --to beat the other fellow.

UNCONSCIOUS SELF-DESTRUCTION--An attitude frequently noted by psychologists --a need to injure oneself.

EXHIBITIONISM--Showing off.

PLEASURE IN DESTRUCTION--A personality maladjustment in which pleasure is derived from destroying things.

TRANSFER OF GUILT--Creating situations in which blame can be placed on others, thus relieving feelings of guilt on the part of the instigator.

We are anxious for your comments on this list, as we feel much more should be done along these lines if we are to make any real advances toward cutting down the traffic accident rate. When we begin to understand the reasons why people have accidents then we are in a position to mobilize our energies for the purpose of discovering methods of changing those attitudes which draw people into accidents.

If it were possible to completely and accurately list the attitudes responsible for accidents--traffic and others, for they probably are the same--wouldn't we have a good outline of the needed approaches to be made by safety?

What ideas do you have?

---National Safety Council

The secret of success in life is for man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes. ---Benjamin Disraeli

SAVE HUMAN LIFE

Not many people realize that 167 children were killed in the streets and highways of this state in the past six years and yet that is the record which is revealed by the safety commission of Connecticut. Whether all those deaths were due to carelessness, it is evident that there are families which realize what has happened, and there are the best of reasons why extra efforts should be made to see that the average of better than two such deaths a month is not maintained.

Every endeavor should be made at all times to prevent highway fatalities through the observance of the commonly recognized safety measures, but it is recognized that where children are involved additional precautions should be observed.

Understanding has to be used where children are involved. Children do many things to jeopardize their lives. They take all kinds of chances. They act without thinking. They are often inconsiderate of their own welfare. They blunder into trouble. But there are so many instances where other users of the highways can and should give consideration to the unpredictable youngsters and so control their handling of motor vehicles that accidents will be prevented. It may call for slowing down, applying the brakes more often than desired, but those are minor acts in order to save lives and to prevent some child being crippled for life.

Sight cannot be lost of the fact that the children should be impressed with the necessity of doing their playing otherwise than in the streets, that they should use the highways in ways for their own protection, that they should not run between machines, dodge in front of cars or act in a manner which indicates they are daring drivers to hit them. Safety is a subject which should be driven home by the parents. The warning to be careful should be constantly proclaimed. In the schools there are fine opportunities for urging safe conduct and with motorists appreciating the part they should play in behalf of safety there should be a combination of ef-

fort that will keep down the accidents and deaths.

Certainly it is a worthwhile goal, one in which there should be a united and general participation. Stop this killing of this average of 28 children a year.

The safety commission likewise calls attention to the fact that there were 580 boys and girls who were involved in reportable accidents while riding bicycles in the past two years. There are a number of laws covering those riding bicycles but whether children are on wheels or afoot there is the same need of giving heed to self preservation. The obligation of the motorist is the same in each instance, but there are times when their nerves are run ragged by conditions they have to face when others are giving little or no heed to safety.

Safety is something which each and every one should strive to increase. Responsibility is personal. Chance taking and recklessness, whether employed by a child, a motorist or pedestrian should encounter all possible resistance. There is so much of the danger these days that fails to get the proper respect that there is justification for all the pleas and efforts for greater participation in safer conditions.

Thus far this year there has been but one fatality involving a bicyclist where there were two last year. In traffic fatalities there has also been an appreciable reduction in the number killed, even though there have been some glaring cases where death followed recklessness. But traffic deaths thus far have totaled 65 against 91 for the same period last year.

Saving life should have a common appeal. Keep it in mind at all times and it will become the habit that will produce desired results.

---Norwich Bulletin

Traffic on Connecticut highways increased about 8.8 per cent last year over the preceding year, according to sample counts made at various check points in the state by automatic recorders.

ARE YOU A MENTAL MENACE?

Were you ever so emotionally upset that you were a menace to other motorists? Think back a little before you answer this question.

Remember the time you drove home from work in a bad mood because of that argument with the boss? Or the time that another car cut you off and you chased "that crazy fool?" Or any of the other times you've driven when you were too angry, worried or impatient to concentrate on driving?

At times like that, your mood could have killed you. Moods and attitudes do kill thousands of drivers every year, maim millions of others, and cost billions of dollars.

The following brief stories, based on actual accident records, show how easily "attitudes" create accidents. They originally appeared in a series of Allstate Insurance Company advertisements in the Saturday Evening Post. Reading time is only 3 minutes. And don't be too surprised if one or more of them reminds you of someone you know.

HERE'S A REAL NERVOUS WRECK!

Mike Bailey was plenty nervous when he left the office. The boss had made it plain there would be no excuses for missing this sale. Mike pressed just a little harder as he thought about it.

That's the way it was when the other car suddenly swung over on the wrong side. The split-second it took for Mike to clear his thoughts was just that much too long. And too bad...

ADD THIS TO THE GROCERY BILL!

Mrs. Lane was upset about prices when she left the store. Seventy-nine cents for eggs...nearly three dollars for that small roast! "Why, we'll have to stop eating if this keeps up," she told herself angrily as she swung from the curb.

The other driver never had a chance. By the time he realized she wasn't going to stop, their cars, the eggs, and the roast were all part of one big omelet. Badly scrambled, and much too expensive for Mrs. Lane's budget. . .

UPSET. . .BY A COLD CUP OF COFFEE!

Bill Turner's day got off to a bad start at breakfast. His coffee had been cold. It left him hot under the collar.

He was still peeved when the traffic light changed. Too bad, too, for otherwise he might have seen the other car sooner and been able to stop in time. As it was, the split-second it took for Bill to pull his thoughts back to driving was just that much too long...

WHAT CAUSES ACCIDENTS?

All of us have our own ideas about what causes accidents. Some people say the cause is disregard for traffic laws, many blame young drivers, one group says roads are inadequate for today's heavy traffic, others insist there is just too much speed. Because all of these people are partly right, the stories you've just read may seem unusual. Unfortunately, they're not.

Studies of thousands of accidents, made possible by the Allstate Grant for Driving Research at Iowa State College, indicate that emotional disturbances and improper attitudes of drivers are a major cause of accidents.

GET A GOOD SAFE GRIP ON LIFE

CHECK yourself every time you drive. If you're worried, impatient, angry, in a hurry, or upset; think twice before driving. That second thought may save YOUR life.

---Accident Prevention Division
of the Allstate Insurance Co.

A highway patrolman flagged down a speeder near the junction of Highways 70 and 101 at Beaufort, N. C.

"Don't you know the speed limit?"

"Sure," the driver replied, "it's 70 miles an hour. It says so on that sign."

The cop looked at the marker for highway No. 70.

"Good thing I caught you before you reached Highway 101," he muttered, making out a ticket.

SEVEN STEPS TO SAFETY**TOP SAFETY SPOT CONSISTENTLY
WON BY CONNECTICUT**

In the interest of highway safety, The Baltimore News-Post presents herewith the fifth of a series of articles prepared by outstanding traffic experts of the U. S. The series is being published in the Sunday American and The News-Post in co-operation with the National White House "Crusade for Safety," sponsored by President Eisenhower.

By GERALD J. BARRY

The State of Connecticut is to traffic safety what the New York Yankees has been to baseball--the best in the field.

And like the perennial baseball champions, the Nutmeg State consistently wins top safety honors by teamwork, hard work, planning and a minimum of ballyhoo.

Responsibility for co-ordinating the state's well-planned assault on reckless drivers and careless walkers lies with the Connecticut Safety Commission.

The commission is composed of 21 citizens appointed by the governor. It works through a small staff of workers.

* * *

Director William W. Greene, is an energetic diplomat who keeps the state commissioners of highways, motor vehicles, education and police, and their municipal counterparts, striving harmoniously to promote highway safety.

When the commission was organized in 1937, the state's traffic fatality rate of 18.7 per 100 million vehicle miles was only slightly below the national average.

For the past 10 years Connecticut's traffic fatality rate has been less than half of the national average.

* * *

Connecticut's success with safety is summed up by Greene as "Good teamwork among officials on state and municipal levels and keeping everlastingly at the job of selling safety."

Greene has another axiom: "A state's

progress in safety equals the sum total of what is done in each community."

So in Connecticut safety begins at the grass roots.

* * *

The state has 169 towns and every town has an active safety committee composed of leading citizens. Business firms, farm and labor organizations, civic and social groups are enlisted.

Some groups are given specific jobs such as the junior chambers of commerce which are presently sponsoring traffic safety record signs in each town.

Year after year newspapers in Connecticut have been at the top in the number of column inches of safety features and news carried. Radio and television stations carried some 60,000 spot safety announcements last year.

* * *

One thing noticeably missing in Connecticut's year-long safety program is the "gimmick." Greene and his associates say experience has shown that the best results are achieved when safety is presented factually and straightforwardly.

Ingredients in a first class safety program include:

Modern traffic engineering--Connecticut was one of the first States to replace the yellow in stop signs with red; no other State has as many miles of white lines on the right hand side of highways.

Efficient police patrolling and cooperation between the police and the courts--traffic violation convictions increased more than 8,000 last year to an all-time high of 67,869 a development hailed by the safety commission as proof that police officers are presenting their cases carefully to sympathetic traffic courts.

* * *

A good licensing program--all of the State's 940,000 motorists passed stiff examinations for their operator licenses which must be renewed annually at a \$3 fee.

Education program--90 per cent of the high schools offer driver training courses and within five years the figure is expected to be 100 per cent.

Engineers and traffic officials can devise fine roads, safe automobiles and

good laws, but they cannot save lives if the public refuses to make use of these aids to safety. And, as Greene points out, people in a democratic country do not easily take to obedience.

* * *

But Americans will buy a good product and safety is a product that, Greene says, must be "sold" to the public in the same way that merchandisers sell refrigerators.

He added that safety selling demands ingenuity, publicity, hard work and a continuing program aimed at the potential customer, the person behind the car wheel and the one crossing the street.

---(INS)

**WATCH THE LIGHTS
LOOK BOTH WAYS
BEFORE YOU CROSS THE STREET**

When small tots try to cross a busy street.....In traffic it is dreadful. Parents should teach their children to look before they leap.....and they may then be careful.....I saw a child run across the street.....another child ran after....Only by the grace of God...Did they avoid disaster.

I really like those little tykes..... They are so full of laughter. They give no thought to trailer trucks, or speeding cars, or dumb cluck drivers.....Who speed by standing busses. I'm not a saint.....and they'd know I ain't.....if they heard my muttered curses....

They try to make their get away..... Like cheap degraded gangsters. No pity should be given.....To those who hit and run away...Although I am an old guy.... I mean the words I say.

I've lived to more than three score ten....In memory I go back to when,..... this modern age was new.....I know the Cops do the best they can.....Still men should ever strive...To learn something new each day.....So that we'll lead a happy life...With the right to work and play and live. ---by Daniel J. Greer

Two well known finishes for automobiles--lacquer and liquor.

AUTOIST LAUDS HIS OWN ARREST

In a letter to Trumbull town court, presented during hearings recently by Aaron A. Levine, town prosecutor, a New York autoist commended State Policeman Roy Carlberg for his arrest. The autoist's \$21 bond for speeding was ordered forfeit by the court.

The letter penned by Joseph A. Pollak, of Hartsdale, N.Y., said in part:

"On April 24 at 6:30 I was traveling at speed in excess of that provided by the law. Although I was desirous of joining my family in Bristol, Rhode Island for the weekend, it was not of sufficient importance to endanger my life and possibly that of others.

"I consider my apprehension more of a blessing than an act of injustice.

"Let me take this opportunity to commend the men on wheels who risk their lives at break-neck speed to make traveling the highways safer for those who observe the law. The courteous, considerate manner in which the arresting officers performed their duty was a direct reflection on the good training and fine calibre of the patrol."

---Bridgeport Post

STIFF PENALTIES FOR DRUNK DRIVERS

From time to time, we hear arguments and discussions on the merits and disadvantages of severe penalties for the offense of driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor. In a recent issue of Automotive News, we came across an article that told of the penalties assessed in Helsinki, Finland.

The article stated that it was extremely difficult to obtain a driver's license and equally as easy to lose it. We would like to quote one paragraph from the article.

"Three times drunk in 12 months (not driving a car)--and the driver is disqualified for a year. Driving while 'under the influence' means two months in jail and a driving ban for at least four years. Where a drunken driver causes a serious accident, the usual penalty is seven years of hard labor!"

IN-SERVICE STUDIES

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1954

CSP Team Wins Class 3 Competition In NEPRL Shoot



First place in Class 3 competition went to the Headquarters pistol team for the second consecutive time when the results of the fourth series of New England Pistol and Revolver League Matches were announced recently.

Headquarters Team No. 12 is composed of the following shooters: First row, left to right, Officers Walter Stecko and Loren Larson; second row, Lt. Anthony Zemetis, Lt. Michael Smith, team captain, and Sgt. Henry Kaliss.

The team score for the fourth series, which concluded the matches, was 4493. Maine State Police Team B was second with 4466. Team 12 was the only C.S.P. team to place in the last match.

"THAT IS ONLY AN OPINION"?

By Wilmer Souder, Washington, D.C.
Committee Member

Frequently the expert witness is requested to sum up his direct testimony in the form of a statement of his opinion. On cross examination he may be requested to repeat the opinion. Usually this is in preparation for quibbling as the next stock question is: "This is only an opinion, is it not?" To agree that it is only an opinion may weaken the testimony tremendously with some jurors.

The definitions of opinions range from (a) an inference or surmise by a witness to (b) a statement of the reasons for the judgment which the court pronounces. The expert witness must not stray into the field of the first definition if he wishes to maintain the dignity of his profession or to command the confidence of the court.

Let it be noted that the second definition, as related to the court, is very definitely identified as the reasons. Therefore, opinions without reasons may be given little weight. Jurors with keen analytical minds have undoubtedly done so for centuries.

Decision of a superior court without opinions (reasons) would be decried, no end.

Attorneys make frequent use of citations to previous decisions. These are sometimes accepted as binding without much thought being given to the reasons for or correctness of the decision. Consequently, courts are occasionally reversed in their position on questions of law. More careful and complete reasoning in the original decision could have prevented the reversal.

The expert witness has the opportunity and obligation to support his opinion with facts, findings, data and conclusions pointing specifically to the question at issue. Failure to do so is inexcusable.

Scientific techniques, equipment and data have produced great changes in our national economy. Properly documented reports (opinions) are today accepted as a sufficient guarantee for the invest-

ment of millions of dollars with little or no anxiety about the outcome. The engineer and the prudent investor accept no surmise or opinion until it is verified by unquestioned evidence.

Such techniques are now expected by our courts and they have supplied material for greater accuracy in their decision. The X-ray shows definite defects in a structural part, the camera lamp and filter show differences in the writing inks used to change a document, the enlarging lens shows discrepancies in the minutia of handwriting which plainly indicate the author and the scratch pattern on a bullet, door or safe identify the gun or wrecking bar which produced the pattern.

Findings so discovered and displayed take the emphasis from the individual and place it upon the evidence from whence all testimony should originate. Attempts to weaken or discredit such testimony by attacking the witness can be more tedious than effective.

The answer to "That is only an opinion, is it not?" is "No, it is not only an opinion, it is an opinion abundantly supported by the reasons and evidence which have been disclosed."

The message of this communication is to urge our younger experts to recognize the competence of documented conclusions so ably set forth in the Gordon case more than 60 years ago (26 Atl. 268, 1892):

".....the absence of demonstration must be attributed either to deficiency in the expert or lack of merit in his conclusion. It follows that the expert who can most clearly point out will be the most highly regarded and successful."

TIME MARCHES ON

Although Hartford has been the largest city in Connecticut since 1930, the first census of the State, taken in 1774 indicated that there were seven towns which had a larger population at that time. They were Farmington, New Haven, New London, Norwich, Stonington, Stratford and Woodbury.

**CIVIL DEFENSE PLANNING
FOR POLICE COMMUNICATIONS**

By Lieutenant Walter J. Boas

This guide is offered to the police service to assist them in their planning, to increase the capacity of their radio system so that a greater amount of message traffic may be handled over existing facilities, to provide greater protection against breakdown and damage, and to coordinate the police radio systems with other communications systems so that the whole may be fitted into the over-all civil defense communications plan.

It is not intended that this guide should suggest or recommend in any way that the police should establish or parallel Civil Defense Command functions, but rather that the police should establish well protected points for their own systems so as to better coordinate their systems with the Civil Defense Control Centers.

Communications are so vital to every phase of civil defense that the police as well as the public safety services should take immediate steps to improve the services they have and expand these services to the utmost. The following objectives are offered as a guide for the coordination of the police radio services in Civil Defense planning.

OBJECTIVES

Our first basic objective, that of expanding our present police radio systems to the fullest extent and providing protection against damage by bombing or sabotage may be summarized as follows:

1. Proper supervision.
2. Efficient operating personnel and techniques.
3. Auxiliary power plants.
4. Providing operating facilities at remote controlled transmitters with alternate facilities for communication with these new operating points.
5. Expert maintenance and additional facilities for maintenance both as to personnel and material.
6. Auxiliary or duplicate base stations.
7. Decentralization and dispersal.

8. Mobile base stations.

1 - SUPERVISION

To maintain the highest degree of day-to-day efficiency, a communication system must be constantly supervised by experienced personnel possessing an over-all knowledge of all types of communications. Where several stations are operated as part of a coordinated system covering several municipalities or state or county agencies, it would seem desirable in the interest of unity and efficiency to appoint one supervisor, authorized to exercise complete supervision of the operational personnel of the entire coordinated system.

2 - OPERATING PERSONNEL

Radio stations, especially in the police service, should be operated by a person possessing extreme calmness when confronted with an emergency, thoroughly familiar with the geography and roads of his area and who may give orders and directions with authority. He cannot be hampered during disaster operation by any other duties such as answering or making telephone calls. He should have an assistant to make the necessary written notes and messages. Messages must be short, concise and without unnecessary wordage. A simple code system might be desirable so as to cut transmission time to the minimum as well as for security reasons. As far as possible, only experienced operators should be used.

3 - AUXILIARY POWER PLANTS

During peace time, we are apt to depend entirely upon Commercial Electric Power and many of our radio systems are without any emergency power source. Commercial power lines and generating plants are most vulnerable to damage; therefore, an emergency radio system loses its value unless a means of emergency power is available. The emergency power system should be sized so as to be able to carry the radio loads plus any required lights, continuously.

**4 - OPERATING REMOTE
CONTROLLED TRANSMITTERS**

Some police radio stations are remotely controlled by means of leased

telephone lines. Such circuits, often passing through telephone central offices and strung on overhead pole lines are extremely vulnerable to all sorts of damage. Some means of **operating such** remotely controlled transmitters directly from the transmitter point should be established. Experienced personnel at the operating point and a means of linking the transmitter location with headquarters, or alternate headquarters and civil defense control centers, other than by wire, should be provided.

5 - MAINTENANCE

Most public safety radio systems are maintained by full time technicians well equipped with suitable testing equipment and tools. However, there are a **great** many smaller systems where maintenance is provided under contract with a radio shop sometimes located in a distant city. Failure of a radio system so maintained, during a serious disaster, may pose a very serious problem. Those in charge of such radio systems should determine how quickly repairs could be made to their system. Some improvement might be indicated in the interest of civil defense. Perhaps an auxiliary base station transmitter or several spare mobile units, as well as spare tubes, vibrators, etc., for quick replacement in radio cars would provide the added safety factor in maintaining uninterrupted radio service.

6 - AUXILIARY RADIO EQUIPMENT

Duplicate or auxiliary base station transmitters and receivers are most important, especially in the larger departments. Serious consideration should be given to establishing such duplicate base stations at a decentralized point. Auxiliary equipment should include everything necessary to establish an auxiliary base station. Transmitters and receivers are only a part of the equipment necessary. Portable antennas, power generators, spare parts, etc., are all necessary. Such auxiliary and spare equipment should, of course, be decentralized.

7 - DECENTRALIZATION

The importance of dispersal and de-

centralization of emergency communications equipment cannot be emphasized too strongly; especially in the more congested areas. In view of the present world crises, it is absolutely essential that such emergency equipment be dispersed to points outside of any possible bombing target area. All large cities which might be even remotely considered as target areas should establish a well protected, completely self-sustaining decentralized police communications center. Such central point should be a place where administrative officials may secure complete information as to the status of the emergency and give top level directions. Factors to be considered in establishing a decentralized communications center may be divided into several categories:

- a. A good radio location.
- b. Well outside the possible target area.
- c. Sufficient room to handle the estimated number of persons who may report there.
- d. Emergency power units including spare units.
- e. Proper heating, sleeping, and kitchen facilities with a good stock of food, blankets and fuel for both heating and emergency power units.
- f. Sufficient radio equipment to handle police, fire, and auxiliary radio systems in the area.
- g. Spare parts for all the equipment should be stocked and one or more radio technicians on duty.

A sufficient number of telephone and teletype circuits should be provided, served from two telephone exchange areas if possible. Such a place should be capable of complete radio operation, should commercial power to telephone facilities be destroyed.

8 - MOBILE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS UNITS

Mobile radio trucks operating as base stations should be equipped with some telephone facilities so that temporary lines can be connected when possible. In some cases, facilities for a small switchboard may be desirable. Desk space for commanding officer should be considered.

Mobile Amateur Radio Units are espe-

cially valuable to the auxiliary police function. The very large number of police auxiliaries presently being recruited and trained will greatly increase police activities in an emergency and thereby require additional police radio facilities. Radio amateurs within the ranks of auxiliary police are capable of furnishing many such mobile units thereby providing an efficient radio system for civil defense participation paralleling present police systems.

CONNECTICUT FIREWORKS LAW

The 1953 Connecticut Legislature enacted a law which prohibits the discharge of fireworks in Connecticut except that permits for public displays may be granted to municipalities, fair associations, amusement parks, and other organizations or groups of individuals as provided for therein and in strict compliance with the regulations promulgated by the State Fire Marshal.

The term "fireworks" shall not include toy pistols, toy canes, toy guns or other devices in which paper caps containing not ~~more~~ than twenty-five-hundredths (0.25) of a grain of explosive are used. Should a larger amount of explosive be used they are defined as "fireworks".

Section 1519C makes provision for the use of signal flares; the use of blank cartridges for ceremonial, theatrical or athletic events or for training of dogs; etc.

We reprint the Act Concerning the Sale And Use of Fireworks in full:

Chapter 172 of the 1953 Supplement to the General Statutes

1516C. The term "fireworks" shall mean and include any combustible or explosive composition, or any substance or combination of substances or article prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration or detonation, and shall include blank cartridges, toy pistols, toy cannons, toy canes or toy guns in which explosives

are used, the type of balloons which require fire underneath to propel the same, firecrackers, torpedoes, skyrocketes, roman candles, daygo bombs, sparklers or other fireworks of like construction and any fireworks containing any explosive or flammable compound, or any tablets or other device containing any explosive substance, except that the term "fireworks" shall not include toy pistols, toy canes, toy guns or other devices in which paper caps manufactured in accordance with the United States interstate commerce commission regulations for packing and shipping of toy paper caps are used and toy pistol paper caps manufactured as provided therein.

1517C. Except as hereinafter provided, no person, firm or corporation shall offer for sale, expose for sale, sell at retail or use or explode any fireworks, provided the state fire marshal shall have power to adopt reasonable regulations for the granting of permits for supervised public displays of fireworks by municipalities, fair associations, amusement parks and other organizations or groups of individuals upon application to said state fire marshal and after approval of the chiefs of the police and fire departments, or, if there is no police or fire department, of the first selectman, of the municipality wherein the display is to be held as is provided in this section and the filing of a bond by the applicant as provided in section 1518C of this act. Each such display shall be handled by a competent operator to be approved by the chiefs of the police and fire departments, or the first selectman, as the case may be, of the municipality in which the display is to be held and shall be of such a character, and so located, discharged or fired as in the opinion of the chief of the fire department or such selectman, after proper inspection, shall not be hazardous to property or endanger any person or persons. Application for permits shall be made in writing at least fifteen days in advance of the date of the display. After such permit has been granted, sales, possession, use and distribution of fireworks for such display shall be lawful for that purpose only. No permit

granted hereunder shall be transferable.

1518C. The chief executive authority of the municipality shall require a bond deemed adequate by such authority from the applicant for such permit in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars conditioned for the payment of all damages which may be caused either to a person or persons or to property by reason of the licensed display, and arising from any acts of the licensee, his agents, employees or subcontractors, provided no municipality shall be required to file a bond.

1519C. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the sale by any resident wholesaler, dealer or jobber, at wholesale, of such fireworks as are not herein prohibited, or the sale of any kind of fireworks provided the same are to be shipped directly out of state; or the possession, sale or use of signals necessary for the safe operation of railroads or other classes of public or private transportation, or of illuminating devices for photographic use, or of illuminating torches for parades or ceremonial events, nor shall the provisions of this act apply to the military or naval forces of the United States or of this state, or to peace officers, nor prohibit the sale or use of blank cartridges for ceremonial, theatrical or athletic events or for training dogs.

1520C. The state fire marshal shall seize, take, remove or cause to be removed at the expense of the owner all stocks of fireworks or combustibles offered or exposed for sale, stored or held in violation of this act.

1521C. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than ninety days or be both fined and imprisoned.

The heights by great men reached and kept

Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

---Longfellow

THE ART OF GETTING ALONG

Sooner or later, a man, if he is wise, discovers that business life is a mixture of good days and bad, victory and defeat, give and take.

He learns that it doesn't pay to be a sensitive soul--that he should let some things go over his head like water off a duck's back.

He learns that he who loses his temper usually loses.

He learns that all men have burnt toast for breakfast now and then and that he shouldn't take the other fellow's grouch too seriously.

He learns that carrying a chip on his shoulder is the easiest way to get into a fight.

He learns that the quickest way to become unpopular is to carry tales and gossip about others.

He learns that it doesn't matter so much who gets the credit so long as the business shows a profit.

He comes to realize that the business could run along perfectly well without him.

He learns that most of the other fellows are as ambitious as he is, that they have brains that are as good or better and that hard work and not cleverness is the secret of success.

He learns to sympathize with the learner coming into the business, because he remembers how bewildered he was when he first started out.

He learns not to worry when things go wrong because experience has shown that if he always gives the best his average will break pretty well.

He learns that no man ever gets to first base alone and that it is only through co-operative effort that we move on to better things.

He learns that bosses are not monsters trying to get the last ounce of work out of him for the least amount of pay, but that they are usually fine men who have succeeded through hard work and who want to do the right thing.

He learns that the folks are not any harder to get along with in one place than another and that "getting along" depends about 98 per cent on his own behavior.

---Among Ourselves

TODAY'S CHILDREN

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1954

STATE POLICE VISIT SCHOOL



STATE POLICE VISITED MITCHELL SCHOOL, WOODBURY, MAY 11 WITH PERSONAL REPLIES FROM COMMISSIONER JOHN C. KELLY TO 29 PUPILS WHO WROTE LETTERS COMMENDING A RECENT ARTICLE IN THIS WEEK. THE ARTICLE WAS "WHY I'M A TOUGH COP" BY OFFICER JOHN CARLSON AS TOLD TO A. E. HOTCHNER.

TAKING PART IN THE SURPRISE CEREMONY, AS OTHER PUPILS LOOKED ON WERE (LEFT TO RIGHT): DR. WILLIAM J. NOLAN, RURAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS; SGT. HENRY P. KALISS, JUDITH ABBOTT, JANE TANNER, ROBERT TAYLOR, PATTY DELUCA, NANCY ANDERSON, OFFICER CARLSON AND MRS. JOHN D. COOMBS, TEACHER.

---Waterbury American Photo by Goodman

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY?

By J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Juvenile delinquency in America has grown to alarming proportions in comparison with the adult crime rate. Only last year 8 per cent of all those arrested had not reached 18 while 13 per cent were under 21.

Of no small concern is the magnitude of the offenses of the juveniles as well as the number of juvenile offenders. The crimes of youth have been by no means petty. Witness the fact that while 8 per cent of all persons arrested were 17 years of age or less, this group accounted for 19 per cent of the arrests for robbery, 37 per cent of the arrests for larceny, 48 per cent of the arrests for burglary and 53 per cent of all auto theft arrests.

These are not the offenses of the pranksters or practical jokers; they are not the offenses of an occasional pilfering of an apple or orange from the neighborhood fruit store. The crimes of youth indicate an aping of not only the derelictions of the hardened criminal but also the viciousness and seriousness of his nefarious deeds.

The lamentable record of juvenile delinquents in the past is reflected today in the increasing crime rate among adults. This is only a logical aftermath, for today's criminal was yesterday's delinquent. As you sow, so shall you reap. The full meaning of these Biblical words is exemplified in the case of Kenneth Allen Kitts who was recently apprehended by the FBI as a notorious bank robber and burglar. Kitts first came into the custody of prison authorities in July, 1929, when he was placed in the South Dakota Training School for Boys as an "unmanageable and incorrigible" youth. Here, he spent four quiet years studying and being observed by persons who hoped to correct the quirks in his youthful personality which threatened to make him a menace to society.

At the time he was placed in this in-

stitution, Kitts was 12 years old. By the time he was 18 he had made two attempted escapes from this school. On being released, he set out on a series of burglaries and automobile thefts. Intermittent penitentiary sentences followed; his periods of freedom were devoted to more serious crimes. He soon began to hold up banks. It was then that the FBI sought the apprehension of Kitts. In 1952, Agents surrounded a tavern in which Kitts was supposed to be employed. As Agents entered the front door, Kitts raced through the back door --into the arms of waiting Agents who were stationed at the rear of the building. His career of crime ended as he shouted, "Don't shoot--you got me."

The picture of juvenile crime is not a pleasant one. No doubt all of you reading this article have had your attention called to the juvenile problem on many occasions. The important question, however, is whether you did anything or are doing anything to alleviate this deplorable condition. Only when every civic-minded adult begins to take action will the nation's crime rate among these delinquents decrease. All too often the youth of our nation have been pawns in the "buck-passing" tactics of those adult citizens who shirk their responsibilities to the country's youth.

What is needed to combat the rising tide of delinquency is a positive program of action by those responsible citizens who want to be a part of the crusade for youth; a crusade dedicated to moulding youth into respectable God-fearing adult citizens. Any such program must have as its foundation the home, school, church, civic and social agencies, law enforcement authorities and recreational facilities.

During my 29 years as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I have found the basic cause of the high rate of juvenile crime to be a lack of moral responsibility among youth. A youth

trained in moral responsibility recognizes his duty to God, his country and his fellow man. He learns that the natural and moral law is the basis for a peaceful and well-ordered society. He develops respect for the laws.

Instilling moral responsibility in a youth must begin at home. It is the parent who is the child's first teacher. The parent must **teach** the child the lessons of moral responsibility. He must be taught that his desires should be guided by the laws of God and the laws of society. He must realize that many times his desires must be subjugated to the common good. It is the "selfish I" that has been the downfall of our youth. Failure to respect the rights of others--both personal and property rights--has led to notorious crimes. The commission by juveniles of over 50 per cent of the auto thefts in 1952 shows a total disregard of the property rights of others. It **shows** a selfish desire, satiated only by stealing.

In all too many cases the parents have utterly failed to carry out their responsibilities. They have failed by neglect, bad example, excessive drinking, quarreling and bickering in front of the children. It is little wonder that a child raised in such an environment loses all respect for law and decency. The natural result is too often a serious emotional **disturbance** in the child reflecting itself in delinquent behavior. The parent who does not take a sincere interest in his child's welfare is surely nudging him into the road leading to delinquency.

The church has a dual purpose to perform in fighting delinquency. It must supplement the training of the youth who is receiving proper parental guidance. In addition, it may be the only source of guidance for the youth who is the victim of neglectful parents. Religious training teaches a child his primary duty in life, namely, obedience to the moral and natural law of God. The teachings are found in the Ten Commandments, familiar to children who receive religious training. No crime of burglary or larceny could be committed by a child who practices the Lord's command, "Thou shalt not steal."

Religious training also points out the home as a source of inspiration for the youth to honor his father and mother. Great is the crime of the parents whose conduct prevents a child from honoring them.

The files of the FBI show that many delinquents have had no religious training whatsoever. They have never learned the value of prayer to solicit Divine help. In time of temptation they succumb, for they have never learned to rely upon God and to obey His teachings.

Your own great organization, the Boy Scouts of America, has been a leader in combating juvenile delinquency. It has translated a boy's idle time into constructive channels. Boy Scouts cannot but be model citizens as they follow the ideals of the Scout Oath, to be good citizens, good men, and to fulfill their duty to God and their country. The Boy Scouts of America are taught respect for the laws of God and our country. They are taught devotion to their fellow men.

Only recently I was present when the President of the United States awarded to a Boy Scout the Young American Medal for Bravery, a medal given annually by our government to youth selected for deserving acts of bravery. In September, 1952, this Boy Scout, age fourteen, rescued two brothers from their burning home in Valsetz, Oregon, and then re-entered the house endeavoring to rescue others. Amid smoke and fire in their second-floor bedroom, he carried a twelve-year-old brother to the window and pushed him to safety. He then saved another brother before jumping to safety himself. Badly burned, and overcome from heat and smoke, he dashed back into the holocaust in an unsuccessful effort to save other members of his family. His father and two small brothers lost their lives in the fire and four others were seriously burned.

Many FBI Agents were members of the Boy Scouts of America. The ingrained ideals of love of God and country which they learned from their Boy Scout training are reflected in their work as Special Agents of the FBI. I am proud to be a member-at-large of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Youngsters learn the practical les-

sons of life in properly directed group activities. They are taught the value of team play, of cooperation, of clean living. They are taught to accept defeat in the spirit of true sportsmanship. They learn that training and hard work are the secret of success in life as well as in play.

There is a job for all of us. Are our responsible citizens taking an adequate interest in juvenile activities? Are the parents of American youth raising their own children to be model American citizens? Are they aiding other boys to be just what they want their own children to be? Are the leaders of civic and social agencies making every effort to do good for all the youth of their communities? Have the leaders of recreational activities a planned program to direct the idle moments of the boys and girls of the community? Is there a community of interest in this, a community problem?

It is only when all Americans answer the challenge of delinquency that our nation will see a spiritual and moral resurgence among our youth, a resurgence that will bring untold blessings for the future.

---Windham County Transcript

THE COURTS ACT ON HOODLUMS

New Haven and New Haven area courts have rendered decisions dealing with some in a series of hoodlum and teen-age gang cases pending before them. The penalties thus far imposed are of a nature meriting full public approval and commendation. There should be more of the same.

This disposition to deal with all severity that the law permits in such cases must be continued without ~~case~~ or relaxation if the expressed determination to crack down on and eliminate this sort of thing in New Haven is to be crowned with ultimate success.

Jail sentences--and stiff ones--or the heaviest fines allowed under the law --are the only thing characters of this ilk will understand--or respect. Warnings, suspended sentences or light fines

are worse than useless, offering nothing more than encouragement to go back to the commission of more serious offenses in the future.

New Haven and area community police have displayed commendable zeal in their reaction to this situation. Frankly, developments of recent weeks call for nothing short of all-out "nightstick diplomacy" where warranted. And where youths armed with switch-blades, clubs, rocks, brass knuckles or with chain-wrapped fists engage in gang-assaults on those who do not strike their fancy, no "slap-on-the-wrist" enforcement is called for from those engaged to protect the individual or his person or property.

But, as has been emphasized before, police, no matter how effective their enforcement efforts, cannot do the job alone. They must get backing, full and complete, from the courts where those they bring in are found guilty as charged.

That the courts are showing an initial recognition of the necessity for such backing is encouraging. The public should be swift to make known its approval and to make it apparent they expect continuance of this trend, without fear or without favor, until the ultimate desired results are achieved.

---New Haven Register

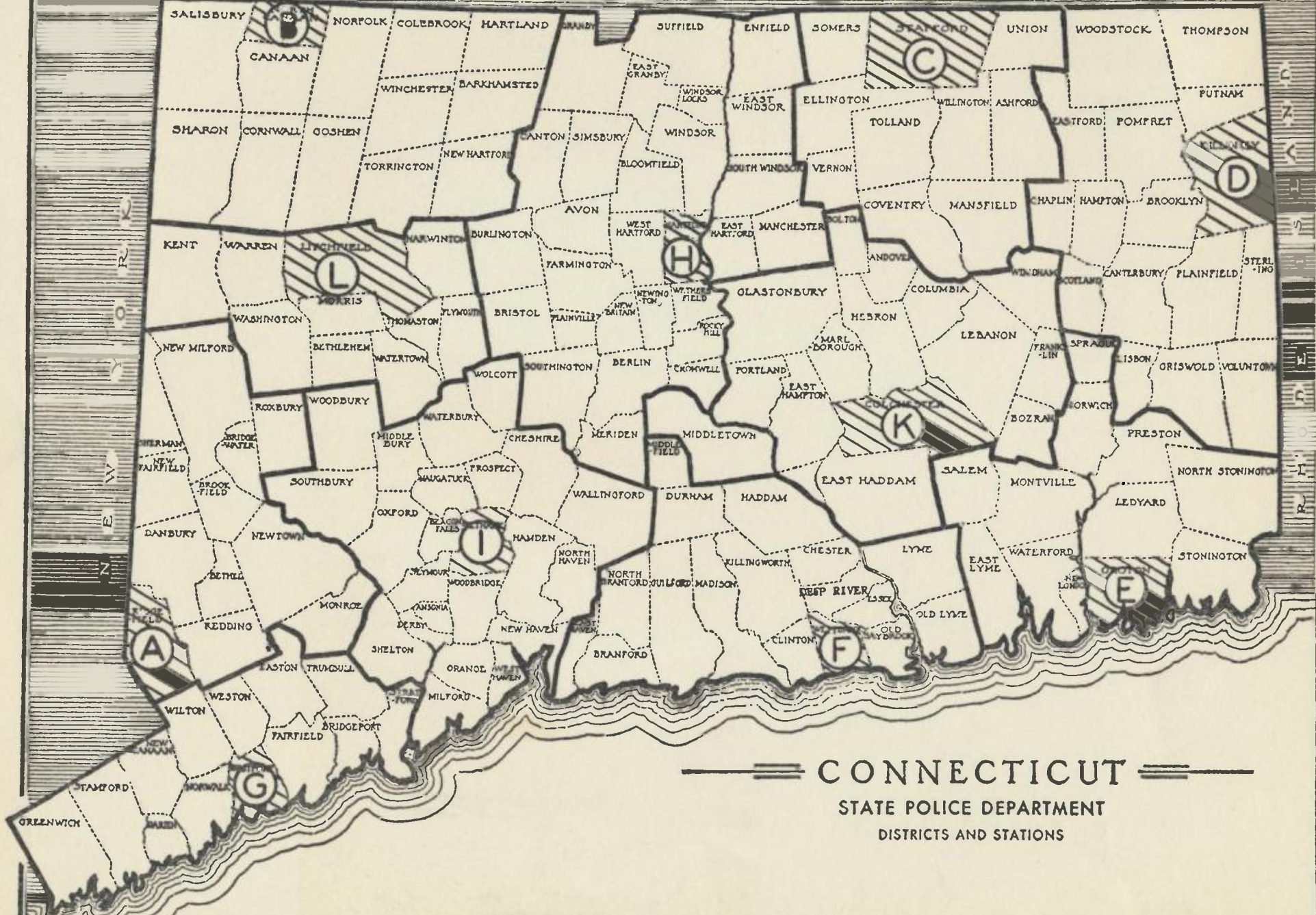
MAKE PARENTS LIABLE FOR VANDALISM, STATE URGED

A proposal to make parents responsible, financially and otherwise, for damage done by their children was strongly urged on the State Legislative Council recently as a curb to mounting instances of juvenile delinquency.

At present there is no state law which does this, although owners of dogs are financially responsible under the law for damage done by their pets. The present law makes parents responsible for acts of their children only when it can be proved that the children acted on the direction of their parent.

State Rep. Pauline Tyler of Coventry urged that some law be passed to make parents responsible. She said that it

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DISTRICTS AND STATIONS

should help ease the juvenile delinquency situation by increasing parental supervision and control.

L. M. Sweet of Newington said that it is "high time" parents are made responsible for the vandalistic acts of their children. He said that among the worst influences on children now are some of the grown-ups.

Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport cited many examples of damage done by minor children against whom there is little recourse.

McLevy said he favors "self-expression" by children, but urged that it be curbed when damage is threatened. A spokesman for the state Parent-Teachers Association urged the council to pass a law and said that all "responsible parents" should also favor it.

While the proposal to make parents responsible for damage done by children was unanimously supported, another proposal affecting minors - one which would lower the voting age from 21 to 18 years - ran into unanimous opposition.

Miss Margaret Gray, retired Hartford school teacher, led the opposition to this. She told the council that 18-year-olds do not have enough training or experience to cast votes intelligently and that too many of them are too susceptible to propaganda influences. She noted that much Communist propaganda is directed towards people at those age levels.

Opposition to the lower voting age also came from Rep. Sherwood W. Bowers of Manchester who said he does not believe 18-year-olds are matured enough mentally to have the voting privilege.

No one spoke in favor of the proposal which has been defeated several times in the State Legislature, but which was recently proposed on a nationwide basis by President Eisenhower.

A thief was sorry he broke into the Northeast Health Center in Detroit and ate eggs and doughnuts. He left a note:

I'm sorry for the way I messed up your kitchen. I was hungry and had no place to go. I hope you don't get mad at me. I am 9 years old."

TEENAGERS

The Problem of Teenagers, is probably one of the most popular and perplexing topics of the day, particularly among adults. The best authorities in the field, teenagers themselves, are rarely heard from on this subject.

A New York teacher in the high school has gone to the original source to determine not only what the problems of adolescents are but also what they themselves consider of the greatest importance.

The top problem among the 479 pupils questioned, is that of choosing their life work. Second was a related problem, how can I be a success in life? A close third was the choice of school subjects, followed by the choice of a course, the selection of a college, how to assure oneself of a good job after high school, what to do if I have trouble learning a subject, and what should I do or not do when out on a date?

The students answering the questionnaire were asked to mark the problems that might be of great or moderate importance to them as well as those which never were.

It was interesting to note that the first nine concerns most students designated as being of great importance to them were all vocational and educational problems. It might be unwise however, to draw the conclusion that the remaining problems which are in the main personal or emotional problems are therefore of lesser importance to the students.

A considerable number of students designated each of these problems as of great importance to them, and in many instances a far greater number indicated that such problems were at least of moderate importance.

In order of declining importance, they added their own questions; how to better get along with mother, brother or sister, with father or guardian; how to be more popular, how to budget an allowance, how to be on better terms with a teacher, whether to go steady, what to do if you feel blue? Whether to smoke or drink, whether to work after school and what they should do if they often have the jitters? ---The Stafford Press

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1954

STATION "A", RIDGEFIELD

PERSONNEL WELCOME NEW SERGEANTS

The personnel of Station A welcome our two new sergeants, Sgt. George H. Ferris and Sgt. Walter W. Foley who were recently transferred from Station G. Both are interested in Criminal Investigation and have already had an opportunity to participate in some of the investigations at "A". Sergeant Foley is currently learning office routine and receiving instructions in photography.

DET. SGT. MURPHY TRANSFERRED

The personnel of Station A miss Det. Sgt. Bob Murphy, who was with us for a good many years, and we hope he will find his new assignment pleasant and wish him the best of luck with his new duties.

CONGRATULATIONS!

We wish to congratulate Sgt. Walter J. Abel and Det. Robert John Murphy on their recent promotions to the above ranks. We know they will be successful as their work at Station A was above par.

OFF. BRUNO MARRIES

Officer Mario Bruno pulled a "cutie" by taking one week's vacation in May, at which time he took unto himself a wife, without our knowledge, until after the ceremony was over. And after many of the married men here had heart to heart talks with Mario telling him of the many pitfalls of married life, too! The record speaks for itself. It did no good. Congratulations!

AUXILIARY SCHOOL UNDER WAY

Officer Joseph Pirri is holding two classes weekly in Traffic Control and First Aid for Auxiliaries. Many comments have been passed about the efficient manner in which he conducts his classes.

It seems that the officer has a unique way of presenting his subjects and the classes are interesting and to the point.

TULIPS DRAW CROWDS

There has been a parade of cars to the barracks during the past two weeks of residents of Ridgefield and nearby towns to view the tulips displayed here. Many a colored film was used as we were congratulated for the display.

STATION "B", CANAAN

CLOSE SCRUTINY REWARDING

The apprehension of Albert DiNardo and John Carey, both of Bridgeport, in possession of a stolen car, serves to emphasize the fact that close scrutiny is often rewarding to the alert officer.

Bob Anderson's effort in this particular case has eliminated two young hoodlums whose continued freedom could only result in trouble for all concerned.

POLICE WORK AS A CAREER

Each year graduating classes at our Regional High School are treated to discussions of the advantages of various careers by individuals who are specialists in their particular professions.

We are proud of the fact that Sgt. Russell Starks was selected to discourse on the requirements and rewards in the field of police work.

PEDAL FATIGUE HALTS ADVENTUROUS SPIRIT

Give a boy a bike in the springtime and you can easily cut new school construction costs in half.

Joel was one of those who owned a bike but never found time to ride. Parked outside his classroom window, it was often a source of mental escape from the monotony of educational problems,

for when multiplication and subtraction became especially vexing, Joel would glide off (in imagination) to quiet places where school was just another meaningless word and books were filled with pictures.

Well, springtime came to Joel just as it has come to boys for ages past: the symptoms were quite evident - an urge to wander off toward lush green banks of a quiet brook where a dog and his master might always enjoy the adventure of one, two or four feet in the water, chasing a stray tadpole whose troubles were just beginning.

Temptation peeked through the school-room window on May 24, and beckoned to Joel: without hesitation he was off on his bike.

Now it may just be that the Cornwall Garage looked inviting or possibly bicycling became less an adventure and more a task, however that may be, Joel stopped in and told the owner that he had run away from school and would like to return provided he didn't have to pedal the distance.

Officer Chapman returned our adventurer but we'll bet that when spring comes again, the open road will look mighty inviting and little guys from everywhere will be off chasing tadpoles along with their dogs and even cats.

INVESTIGATIONS OFFER CHALLENGE

No doubt, to the casual observer, investigations in themselves offer little other than a challenge which at times may prove discouraging even to the assigned officer.

We have in mind two cases which are presently in the process of development. The determination and logical procedures being followed by Officers Chapman and Turcotte might well be an inspiration to the man who loses heart. We know their efforts will be rewarded with both success and that feeling of accomplishment which always results from honest effort.

PERSISTENCE PREVAILS

When Herman Moore, houseman at the Wake Robin Inn, Salisbury, absconded with a quantity of his employer's personal effects in October of 1953, perhaps he felt that he had seen the last

of Connecticut but persistent effort on the part of Sam Holden has now brought him within a few days of return to face the consequences.

CONGRATULATIONS ALL!

Our congratulations to Gerald Anthony Lombardo who arrived in Waterbury on May 12. We know he'll be happy in the house on Woodtick Road where hospitality and a friendly atmosphere are always present.

Naturally, we're proud that two among our number here at Canaan, Angelo Buffa and Russell Starks, are now sergeants. It's good to have them remain with us in their new positions.

Best wishes to Sergeant and Mrs. Buffa who celebrated their 20th anniversary on April 24. It's certain that they'll enjoy many happy years ahead.

TOLLAND COUNTY TALES

CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations are in order for Robert Bohman who was recently promoted to the rank of Detective Sergeant.

WELCOME!

We welcome Detective Sergeants Walter Perkins and Edward O'Connor to our station.

Back to good old Station "C" has come "Jackie Horner" Yaskulka, who was transferred from Headquarters. Glad to have you back with us, Jack.

EX-MARINES RENEW FRIENDSHIP VIA VOX-COP

Just the other day Stanley Nasiatka received a letter from a former fellow Marine, now a New York State Trooper, from whom he has had no word for about five years. It was in Vox-Cop that the New York Trooper saw Stanley's name and he immediately wrote to him.

MAN ATTRIBUTES SUCCESS TO STATE POLICE

Marjorie Yuskovich, our dispatcher, has returned from a trip to the southland. While dining at a large restaurant in Georgia, she was approached by the proprietor, who had noticed the Con-

necticut car. This man told Marjorie of the influence the State troopers from the Stafford barracks had on his life.

When a youth, living in Massachusetts he had run away from home and had been picked up by an officer from the Stafford barracks. He had spent the night at the station awaiting the arrival of his parents to return him to his home. During his stay he had time to meditate and reflect upon what he had done. After telling his story, he remarked, "Probably I wouldn't be where I am today if it hadn't been for those troopers." Marjorie then informed him that she is employed at the station.

Little do we know how many lives have been changed for the good by some little thing said to or done for one of these youngsters with whom we come in contact.

MABEL WARD SERVES ON COMMITTEE

A reception, followed by a tea, was given in honor of Most Rev. Bernard J. Flanagan, JCD Bishop of Norwich, Sunday afternoon, May 16, at the Norwich Inn, by members of the Catholic Daughters of America. Our clerk, Mabel Ward, participated in making this such a successful affair, being co-chairman of the committee in charge.

NATURE STUDY ON PATROL

Everyday opportunities arise where one may study some phase of nature while out patrolling about the area. Just the other day, Jackie Yaskulka stopped his car to allow a large duck, carrying an egg in his bill, to cross the road. This duck was observed to continue on to a pond where he ducked the egg into the water, having first broken the shell open. Jack learned that the egg had been stolen from the nest of a female and that it is not uncommon for male ducks to rob the nests and drown the unhatched ducklings.

NEIGHBORS AID STRICKEN FAMILY

Monday morning, May 10, brought a tornado to Ellington, where the Bruno Rothe home was completely destroyed, with parts of the building and contents strewn about the area. One letter was found in Springfield. Mrs. Rothe and

her son, who were in the house at the time the tornado struck, were hospitalized for a few days. A new home is now under construction, thanks to many gifts of money and man-power given by local citizens.

STATION "D", DANIELSON

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS

Congratulations are in order at this barracks again and it makes us extremely happy to announce Henry Marikle's promotion to Sergeant. He worked hard and diligently for this new promotion. Please accept the best wishes of this barracks, Henry.

As bouquets are flying, we also congratulate John B. Murphy, who was at this station for the past sixteen years. He was promoted to detective and transferred to Groton where he will be in the Special Service Division. Webster's definition of a gentleman is "A well-bred man of fine feelings, good education, and social position!" This is what the people of Danielson think of our John and we wish him the best of luck in his new assignment.

We are also pleased to announce that Sgt. Thomas O'Brien is on our roster. We lost one Irish gentleman and gained another. Hope he will be with us for many years.

NEW DAUGHTER AND HOME FOR THE WEIGELS

Gloria Jean Weigel was born on May 4, 1954. The proud parents are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weigel. Fred is our mechanic and passed out the customary cigars to all the personnel. The event was highlighted when they moved into their new ranch-type home for the christening.

LT. RIVERS HONORED AT KILLINGLY DINNER

About 200 Windham County friends of State Police Lt. Albert E. Rivers gave the former Danielson Barracks commander a testimonial dinner at the Snake Meadow Club in South Killingly.

Lt. Rivers, who recently was transferred to the Westport Barracks, was

presented a purse of money during the program. The main speaker was Paul Lavin, retired State Police captain and Rivers' brother-in-law.

Lt. Rivers, a native of Willimantic, was a football star at Windham High School.

STATION "F", WESTBROOK

RESPONSIBLE FOR APPREHENSION

Dispatcher Clifford E. Langley, en-route home at mid-night having completed his tour of duty, observed a Florida Registered '53 Buick parked off the road in Clinton. Having a retentive mind, "Cliff" remembered that during the course of the previous evening, he had broadcast a stolen car out of New Bedford, Mass. bearing unknown Florida registration. Noting that the driver's description fitted the person believed to have stolen the car, "Cliff" continued a short distance down the road, and called the barracks from a public telephone. He informed Off. Nichol of the circumstances, and gave him the registration number of the car. Off. Kenneth Hall was immediately dispatched to the scene. However, when Disp. Langley emerged from the booth, he observed the car proceeding west toward New Haven on Rte. #1. Following the car, "Cliff" overtook it and passed it in Madison, and began looking for a police car along his route to apprehend the car. On the East Haven Cut-off "Cliff" alerted the East Haven Police Cruiser. They radioed the Branford Police, and blockades were set up, resulting in the car being apprehended in Branford.

At the Branford P.D., "Cliff" obliged the Lieutenant on duty by teletyping the New Bedford Police of the apprehension, and then continued on home, dismissing the incident as all in a day's work.

ROUND UP TIME!

State Police Officers must be ready for any kind of duty, as was proved recently when Off. Hall had to play the role of a cowboy on the Blue Star High-

way in Old Lyme.

It all started when the barracks received a call from a passing motorist that cattle were roaming loose on the Blue Star Highway. Off. Hall was sent out to capture the animals. The two cows, however, did not recognize him as a police officer and led him a long chase before they submitted to an arrest. After the cows were returned to the owner, Off. Hall placed no charge against them for resisting arrest.

While "Ken" is apparently at home on the range, he is no stranger on a golf course, either. Evidence of this is the stellar performance he turned in recently by carding a 39 for 9 holes at a local course.

OFF. BALDWIN, BRAUNY EXPONENT OF DANCE

If you should observe Off. George Baldwin flipping a silver dollar, do him the favor of asking him where he got it. Despite his modesty, this will afford him the opportunity to inform you that he won it by copping first prize in a waltz contest.

SPW Haggerty, Patroness at P.T.A. Dances in North Branford, is giving serious consideration to booking George for an exhibition at one of their affairs.

George's two-hundred pounds of brawn are certainly no asset to him on the dance floor, but they served him in good stead at a gaming raid recently. The frequenters who tried to rush out a door blocked by George were very much dismayed.

OFFICERS IN RETIREMENT

Off. Arthur E. Mayer, retired, can be observed almost every day in lower Middlesex County, making his rounds as a route salesman for a laundry. "Art" has lost a little weight, and looks hale and hearty.

Off. William H. Connolly, also retired, has accepted a new position in an Old Saybrook Toggery Shop.

COMMANDER ATTENDS AUXIE SCHOOL

Officers Maroney and Moran, who both served in the past as Radar men in the U. S. Navy, are getting considerable satisfaction instructing a retired Com-

mander at the Auxiliary police School at Essex. Despite his handicap, the officers admit that they think the Commander will "squeak" by in the final examination.

"WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?" ASKS CHECK PASSER

When making an arrest on a fraudulent check case recently, Off. John F. O'Brien was asked by ~~the~~ inebriated perpetrator where the police had been, as he had asked to be arrested four days ago. When the accused further complained that he was seeing spiders with human heads cavorting on the walls, a doctor was called, and the subject was sent to a State Hospital for treatment.

FISH STORY! FREEZER OVERFLOWING

Off. Joseph Suchanek has just returned from his annual fishing junket up in Maine. He reports his freezer overflowing with the results of his good luck.

TOM EGAN CONVALESCING

Tom Egan has returned home from Grace Memorial Hospital at New Haven, where he underwent successful surgery.

STATION "G", WESTPORT

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS

On April 15, 1954 Sgt. Robert Murphy of Ridgefield Barracks was added to our personnel, replacing Sgt. Ferris who was transferred to Ridgefield. Good luck to both of you!

The "new" Sergeant Walter Abel, "new" because he has just received his promotion to this rank, and was assigned to this station on April 26. Congratulations and lots of good luck "Sarge"!!

THE SICK BAY

We are happy to report that Officer Keller who was hospitalized as a result of an accident is now at home and doing nicely.

Officer Harrington has returned after being on the sick list for some time. He's looking rather well these days.

Officer Raiselis has gone to the hos-

pital hoping that an operation will mean better days.

We regret to report that Harry Britto, our houseman, has gone to the Newington Hospital for a while. Here's hoping, Harry, that your stay will be short and you'll be among us again before too many more days.

MA SPEER HAS NEW ASSISTANT AND GRANDSON

Ma Speer now has a new assistant, Floyd Aubrey, who joined our staff on May 1, and that isn't all--~~there's something~~ else new in Ma Speer's life. She now has a new grandson, who is the pride and joy of his two sisters.

CONDOLENCES

Our sympathies to Officer Stanley Sobolewski on the recent death of his father.

"FLOATING" VACATION STILL FLOATING

We heard about that "floating vacation" Officer Kosloffsky requested. Is it still "floating"? We hear the symptoms are strange; in fact, Officer Kosloffsky found it necessary to be off duty on sick leave. What's happening, Al?

WHAT'S THE STORY??

We hear whisperings that sound something like this,--"Don't call me Sergeant." What's the meaning??

LIEUT. RIVERS HOST AT LUNCHEON

Recently Lieut. Rivers played host at a luncheon for various police chiefs in our neighboring towns, and judging from the amount of laughter, they all enjoyed each other's company.

SPW PETRINI ELECTED TO OFFICE

Our State Policewoman, Theresa Petriani, was elected to the office of vice-president at a recent meeting of the Connecticut Policewomen's Association.

STEVE GREGOR ACQUIRES NICKNAME

What's this we hear about Steve Gregor now being called "Hot Rod" Steve. Are you really driving one, Steve?

In the mountains of truth you never climb in vain.

STATION "E", GROTON

STATION C.O. RETURNS

Lieutenant Avery is back at his desk again after taking his annual vacation.

TRANSFERS

We welcome Detective Sergeant Goodale and Sergeant Leighton who have joined the roster at our station. Det. Sgt. Goodale was transferred from resident officer of Niantic and has been replaced by Officer Cable. Sgt. Leighton transfers from Hartford barracks.

Detective John Murphy is now stationed at our barracks. Welcome John.

Officer Wayne Bishop has been transferred from "E" to "HQ".

POLICE CHIEF TAGGED

Chief Gendron of the Norwich PD was recently tagged in that city. "How come a police chief to be tagged," you ask? Well, you see, he wasn't tagged for a violation but for the cancer fund which this year was in memory of our late Commissioner, Edward J. Hickey.

CAPTAIN COURTNEY BACK TO WORK

Capt. Courtney of New London PD has returned to duty after an absence of three weeks. The Captain underwent an operation in the local hospital and is reported doing well.

LIVE WIRE SPECIALIST

Niantic Resident Officer Cable, it seems, has a phobia for rescuing drivers that become involved in accidents in which their car tangles with electric wires. Cutting off power was necessary in two such cases recently resulting in no power in certain locations.

SPEEDOMETERS CALIBRATED

Captain Buckley was a visitor at our barracks recently at which time he checked the speedometer calibration of our cars with radar.

TELEPHONE LOTHARIO APPREHENDED

A woman had been receiving many calls in which male voices were asking for dates. Desperate and disgusted she

decided to terminate this annoyance. She accepted the next invitation and met the man at the appointed street corner. Prior to keeping the date she advised our barracks of the "goings on" and of her plans to keep the rendezvous. Det. Sgt. Goodale and Officer Bishop also kept the date with the woman and arrested the would-be-lover for breach of peace. Intestinal fortitude was necessary for the part played by the heroine in this role.

PERSONNEL JOIN IN LOCAL ACTIVITIES

Officers Skelly and Elton did the honors at the local Motor Vehicle Department offices during the annual rush for operator's licenses.

Lieutenant Williams gave a lecture on "Laws of Arrest" at the New London police school.

SPW Nancy Williams attended the spring meeting of the Conn., Police-women Association in Middletown.

Officer Wayne Bishop gave a talk on the serious problem of stolen cars at the Automotive Trades Association meeting.

Lieutenants Avery and Williams and Officer Bellefleur have been active in this area talking on various topics.

OFFICER KEARNEY SOLVES SEVERAL CASES

Officer Kearney did a very good job in solving a series of cases in which several teenagers were involved in taking three cars without permission of the owners. A breaking and entering case was also solved at the same time. Another group was involved in stealing parts from a junk yard.

SHADES OF RED RIDING HOOD

Once upon a time there was a state policewoman who lived in Branford. As our story opens she was seen way up in the wooded section of North Woodstock, trudging through the woods, up an old dirt road to a remodeled farm house. We knew from her work that she had experience, with "wolves" but -- was there a grandmother in the house? Where was Miss Williams' red hood? Was she incognito? Perplexed with the many questions that raced through our minds, investigation revealed she was looking

for a residence for her and her new hubby to be. She is getting married in June and we wish her all the luck and happiness possible.

Poetry in this column is very rare, however, having run across the following we pass it along.

If everyone who drives a car
 Could lie a month in bed,
 With broken bones and ugly wounds
 Or fractures of the head.
 And then endure the agonies
 That many people do,
 They'd never need preach safety
 Any more to me or you.

If everyone could stand beside
 The bed of some close friend,
 And hear the Doctor say "No hope"
 Before that fatal end,
 And see him there unconscious,
 Never knowing what took place,
 The laws and rules of traffic
 I am sure we'd soon embrace.

If everyone could meet the wife
 And children with Dad gone,
 And step into the darkened home
 Where once happy faces shone,
 And look upon the "vacant chair"
 Where Dad was wont to sit,
 I am sure each reckless driver
 Would be forced to think a bit.

If everyone who takes the wheel
 Would say a little prayer,
 And keep in mind those in the car
 Depending on his care,
 And make a vow and pledge himself
 Never to take a chance,
 The great crusade for safety
 Would suddenly advance.

THE DEFENSIVE DRIVER -- readily concedes the right-of-way to others when encountering them at narrow bridges, intersections, converging traffic lanes, and rotary traffic circles.

---makes all allowances for poor weather conditions -- reduced visibility and slippery roads.

---Fleet Supervisor

HEADQUARTERS MIRROR

MRS. "MAC" CELEBRATES 25th.

On April 29th Esther McManus celebrated her 25th anniversary in the State Police Accounting Department. She was given a beautiful bouquet of flowers, cake and a bow-knot pin from her associates. Her many cards and well-wishers were very gratifying to her.

On April 29, 1929 she reported for work in the accounting division of the State Police department which was then located in the former Morgan Bulkeley Mansion at 100 Washington Street and later at 555 Asylum Street and the State Capitol while our present offices were under construction. At that time there were only two persons in the Accounting division while the staff now consists of six.

WEDDINGS

"Ed" McNamara of the Quartermaster Division was wed to Jean Murphy on May 8, at St. Paul's Church in Glastonbury. "Ed" and his bride spent their honeymoon in Washington and are now residing in East Hartford.

A departmental romance culminated in matrimony on June 19th when Barbara Payne of the Accounting Division and "Herb" Elmers of the Radio division, were wed in the First Congregational Church at Portland. "Bobbi" and "Herb" went to Cape Cod on their honeymoon. They will reside in Higganum in a home which they have completely remodeled during the past year.

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

The Identification Bureau staff in the course of a year makes many speeches and lectures throughout the state. The news outlet of the West Hartford Rotary Club, "The Spotlight", had this to say of a recent program:

"Those who walked out early, and those who found it impossible to attend last week's meeting, missed one of the finest programs we have yet had. Some of the slides pictured scenes a bit on the gruesome side, but the sequence of pictures together with the excellent

running commentary by Lt. Frank V. Chameroy, added up to an educational half-hour that did not allow for any lagging of interest on the part of the audience. It was "Dragnet" brought to life, giving us "the facts" about scientific police detection as actually practiced in the identification bureau of the Conn. State Police. We thank you, Lt. Chameroy, for taking the time from your busy schedule to visit with us, and we are grateful, too, to your colleague, Frank Virelli, for his assistance in operating the projector."

MRS. BRIGGS RESIGNS



One of Connecticut's first two state policewomen turned in her pistol and badge recently in order to devote a little more time to family life.

Mrs. Evelyn Briggs served on the State Police force since Nov. 1, 1942.

As she settles down to some serious housekeeping at the old Colonial home which she and her husband, Ernest, own in Higganum, she'll be able to look back on more than a decade of hard and often violent police work, shoulder-to-shoulder with the state's "finest."

Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Kathryn Haggerty of North Branford were the successful applicants when the State Police Depart-

ment first sought women members in the early days of World War II. Mrs. Haggerty is presently stationed at Westbrook Barracks. The two women learned all phases of police work, including judo and marksmanship, at the New York Police Academy.

Most of Mrs. Briggs's police duties involved work with wayward boys and girls, but she also took part in the investigation of some of the "toughest" cases in the State Police records. Included were the break-up of an infamous New Haven abortion ring; solution of the robbery-killing of store manager James A. Leach in Meriden, and the 1944 Christmas murder of Old Lyme Inn Caretaker James Streeto.

She held her own on the firing line, too. By her own admission "scared to death of guns" before she joined the force, Mrs. Briggs learned the firearms art well enough to help State Police teams to smashing victories in New England competition.

She'll spend a little more of her time now polishing up her pistol, marksmanship trophies, dusting off the antique furniture she loves to collect, and cooking for her husband.

FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

JANET SARTORI WEDS

ON May 1, Miss Janet Sartori of Stafford became the bride of Mr. Andrew Maciolek of Thompsonville at St. Edward's Church in Stafford. The newly-weds went to Quebec, Canada for a honeymoon and now are living in Stafford. Best wishes to you both from the Fire Marshal Division.

MOTION PICTURE ENGINEERS CONVENTION

Insp. Thomas Wilson attended the 75th semi-annual Society of Motion Picture Engineers Convention which was held at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 3 through May 7. This convention pertained to new types of motion picture film and other new developments in the motion picture industry.

BUILDING OFFICIALS CONFERENCE

Another traveler from the Fire Marshal Division is Insp. James Reardon, who attended the Building Officials Conference of America at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania May 9 through May 13. This conference was devoted to the requirements of the building codes and the classifications of building materials.

N.F.P.A. CONVENTION HELD AT WASHINGTON

Jim also attended the National Fire Protection Association convention at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C. from May 16 through May 21. He attended the Fire Marshals' session on the Fire Safety Code and fire safety for life, oil regulations, dry cleaning regula-

tions, and other related subjects.

HARVARD ASSOCIATES MEET AT RICHMOND

Capt. Carroll Shaw attended the convention of the Harvard Associates in Police Science at Richmond, Virginia on June 6.

3 ARSON CASES SOLVED

Due credit should be given to Officers Frank Whelan and Arthur Andreoli for solving three arson cases in one month. Off. Whelan broke two cases - one an automobile fire in East Hartford, and the other the firing of a \$4,000 barn in Glastonbury.

Officer Andreoli brought to justice an arsonist who set a series of fires in Groton.

ARSON SEMINAR HELD AT PURDUE UNIVERSITY



The Arson Seminar held at Purdue University in Lafayette Indiana, May 2 through May 7, was attended by several Connecticut men. Shown left to right in photo are: Fire Marshal Joseph McCarthy, Torrington; Special Agent William Keegan, Automobile Theft Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, Hartford; Officer Arthur Andreoli, C.S.P., Hartford; Deputy State Fire Marshal Adolph Pastore, Hartford; Thomas Ritchie, Turn-of-River Fire Dept., Stamford; Fire Marshal George Carroll, Waterbury; and Fire Marshal Eugene Mulligan, New Haven. Fire Marshal Leonard Botsford of Milford is not shown in the photo. From all reports, it was an excellent course in arson investigation and will be most helpful in the future.

It has been reported that a chorus comprised of Andreoli, George Carroll, Joe McCarthy, Leonard Botsford and led by Gene Mulligan was heard serenading on the banks of the Wabash River with the tune of "Wabash Moon". It seems that Pastore was a member of that group, but our informant failed to say whether he was a singer or conductor....