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CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT



JULY - AUGUST, 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."



JOHN C. KELLY
Commissioner

Yankee BY THE Clipper



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July - August, 1954

Mules On Parkway Aren't Too Stubborn For State Police

By Ann V. Masters

Ask a group of people living in Connecticut what the State Police means to them and you'll get a variety of answers. Most people, especially those who dwell in large towns or cities, will know them only as the uniformed guardians of the law with the distinctive campaign hats, who patrol the highways and give a warning or a ticket unless a good reason for speeding is forthcoming.

Rural dwellers will tell you they're the men who come when your house is broken into, when a crime is committed in the community, when a juvenile gets into trouble, when violence of any sort occurs within a home or outside it.

There's a Whacky Side

Get a group of state patrolmen together and ask them to tell what their duties are and the above will be undoubtedly included, but what brings a twinkle to their eyes and laughter to their lips are the stories they tell of duties outside the conventional pattern of police work.

The men who patrol the highways have their own particular brand of stories. Chief among them and always good for a laugh are the reasons motorists give for speeding. "I'm burning the carbon out of the car," "I'm trying to reach a gas station before I run out of gas," "I want to get home before I fall asleep," are fairly common ones. But not so common was the excuse given by a motorist with a flair for real originality who explained, "My wife sent my shoes to the shoemaker and he made the soles so thick I can't feel the gas pedal." Equally original was the man going 70 to 80 miles an hour who gave as his reason, "I'm showing my daughter the state." To this the officer is reputed to have

replied, "I'm pretty proud of my state, too. I think you're doing it too rapidly. It should be done more slowly."

One young woman won the interest of an officer when she told him she was speeding because she was "depressed." Thinking she had had some domestic trouble, he casually asked her if she was married. "No," she answered, "maybe that's what's wrong with me."

Animal Nifties

These incidents deal with traffic problems concerning human beings. Westport Barracks has a few nifties dealing with animals.

There was the time when two mules found greener pastures right in the center esplanade of the Merritt Parkway and a husky State patrolman tried to cope with the emergency while tooting cars, brought to a standstill, joyously cheered his efforts.

"I yanked and tugged at their heads," recalls the stalwart six-foot, 180 lb. sergeant. Then I took a rear guard action, braced myself backward, and pushed against their hindquarters. They just sat down and braced themselves against me. Believe me, I was sweating. With the help of additional men we finally got them off although I thought we'd have to call the tow truck."

Another animal that gave them a

bad half hour was a horse who decided to try his hoofs out on the hard pavement. Scared and jittery, he tore back and forth between a road block of cars, permitting no one to come near him. The attempts of a patrolman, slightly out of practice as a cowboy, to lasso him provided spectators with considerable merriment. But his moment of triumph came as a beautiful swing landed the rope around the horse's head and several minutes later he led the animal to softer ground.

An unconscious deer, is the subject of another story. Hit by a car and believed dead, he was dragged to the center esplanade. Several minutes later just as traffic was once more proceeding, the stunned deer recovered. The patrolman grabbed him by the horns, and was practically lifted off his feet as he struggled to pull the deer across the road. The last he saw of him was his antlered friend sailing over a fence into the woods.

Skunk Knocks at Door

It was in Stafford Falls that an animal followed the rural custom of calling the State Police when in trouble. He came knocking at the barracks' door with a bottle over his head. It was a skunk which, following its nosey nature, frequently gets its head into milk bot-

ties and tin cans. The sharp-shooter in the outfit managed to relieve the animal of its headgear with a well-placed shot from a safe distance and the skunk scampered away thoughtfully not leaving his calling card.

Every barracks has its quota of cat stories. A cat is up a tree or down a well or having kittens and the State Police is called in for help. One woman phoned in to get the police to retrieve her wandering cat. She didn't want it to become a mother, she explained.

Aid to those in distress is a cardinal principle of the policemen's code and they frequently go to great lengths to set a person's mind at ease regardless of the eccentricity of the appeal, or the appealer.

"Nice Talking to You"

Speaking to someone in authority is often sufficient reassurance. One woman—a rather constant caller—expressed the peace of mind this gives people. "It's so nice just to speak to you," she'd say.

Patience is required in dealing with people from all walks of life and all levels of education. No matter how curious the story, the police realize it is important to the person concerned. Sometimes just listening is not enough and action is called for. Handling these problems has involved them in some curious episodes.

The war brought many an anxiety to individuals. One woman frantically reported seeing the periscope of a submarine coming up the Naugatuck River. The police reassured her with the information that the Naugatuck is not deep enough for any submarine.

Patience, Ingenuity Required

A man insisted that each evening an aeroplane took off. It could be seen rising on the horizon behind his barn at a definite hour each night. A State trooper stationed himself at a vantage point and watched. Investigation revealed it was a star which did rise over the barn and disappear into the sky. The slant of the dying sun's rays created an optical illusion.

The Morse code was being transmitted to the enemy, one excited woman reported. She had even seen the dots and dashes and there was no question about it. The radio set of the spy was in a tree. Dispatched to the scene, a trooper discovered copper wires running through

the tree placed there by a utility company. Wind rubbed the wires against each other and a short resulted in flashes each time a good breeze blew.

Other incidents demand greater ingenuity in settling a disturbed person's mind.

Aeroplanes Fly Through Windows

Aeroplanes had followed her to Read's department store and back home again, one woman reported. Subsequently, she called several times saying the planes were now flying through her dining room. One of the sergeants had an idea as he spoke to her. "Well, you know madam," he said, "the airport is right next to us," — which it was. "Hold on a minute and I'll investigate." He returned after a few minutes and said, "Did you see that one?" "I certainly did," she replied. "It just missed me!" "Well, that's one of our men," the sergeant said. "He just took off." "Oh," commented the lady in a relieved voice, "in that case, it's all right." And the phone calls stopped.

Atomic rays were driving another woman frantic. According to her, a man, her neighbor, was responsible. She had moved her bed downstairs into the cellar where they could not penetrate but, unfortunately, her bathroom was upstairs. The lieutenant at Ridgefield Barracks brought the woman to his office and then called in one of his officers. "Do you know anything about atomic rays?" he asked the patrolman, who had been primed beforehand on the situation. "Certainly," said the patrolman, "I worked at Oak Ridge." "Is there anything that can be done about them?" queried the lieutenant. "Well, you can kill them," replied the man. "Can you do it?" asked the lieutenant. "Why, yes," said the man, "I have a machine for it."

Atomic Rays Destroyed

Taking a battery charger, the patrolman accompanied the woman and encircled the grounds around her house. "Hear that," he'd say at intervals, "we've got one here." "Oh, I know, I know," said the woman. A buzz and the atomic ray was extinguished to the lady's satisfaction and in short order the entire property was immunized against atomic rays.

A little old lady in her 70's or 80's demonstrated she was no fool. Men were peering in her windows,

she reported on the telephone and Ridgefield Barracks dispatched a polite and gentlemanly young officer to look things over.

"When I got there," he said, "she asked me to put bulbs in the ceiling light sockets which she could not reach.

"What did you do?," he was asked. "I fixed them," he replied with a smile.

Practical Psychologists

Crank letters make up a sturdy file in the State Police barracks. Although most of the writers fall into the category of chronic complainers, the police cannot overlook this source of information, for it may furnish a lead. Often the letter writer is indulging in a flight of fancy in which he or she sees dope peddling, wild orgies, gambling, white slavery taking over the country with its headquarters in the house next door, or in a vicinity as uncomfortably close.

Telegrams to the Governor are not unusual and these also come back to the police desk for investigation. "You have to be patient," commented one of the chief officers at the State Police headquarters at Hartford, "Sometimes their complaints are founded in fact." Police work, he revealed, demands that a man be a good practical psychologist. "It's an education in itself," this officer declared.

On occasion, it is necessary to "hit a man between the eyes" with the truth. This requires judgment and depends on the person's ability to face facts. Where no apparent benefit can be derived, the situation may call for tact or different handling.

Concerning a Noise

One man had the state in uproar. A person of some prominence, for two years he had been disturbed by noises, caused by the public utility wires leading into his home, he insisted. The telephone company, called in, had wrestled vainly with the difficulty, changing wires, transformers, even resetting poles. The electric light company was summoned and did its part in checking and rechecking. The noises continued. In a rage, the man climaxed his campaign by wiring three governors and an assortment of officials.

The police stepped in to investigate, the chief officer in the barracks requesting the man to call

the next time the noises occurred. Generally, he stated, they were at night. The call came and the lieutenant went to the home accompanied by a patrolman. The three sat down in the living room playing cards while they awaited developments. An hour later, the man said suddenly, "Did you hear that?" "No," replied the lieutenant, looking questioningly at the third member of the party who shook his head negatively. "I hear your Frigidaire running—that's all."

The three continued to play cards. A half hour later the man said, "There it is again." The two policemen again confessed to hearing nothing. "There's something wrong with your ears," snapped the man.

Two Solutions

The lieutenant, shortly thereafter excused himself, saying he would make an outside investigation and come back the following morning. At ten, the next morning he returned.

"There was no question in my mind," said the Lieutenant recalling the incident, "that he was hearing noises. I told him so but added, 'Look, I have two solutions to this problem. One, we call in an electronics engineer and the other, we call in a psychiatrist.'" "What do you mean?" he asked indignantly. "Well," I explained, "you're hearing noises and I'm not. There's something wrong with one of us and I don't think it's me. Frankly, I suggest the psychiatrist."

"A psychiatrist!" he said, absolutely stunned. "I'm a psychiatrist."

How the man handled this problem, the lieutenant does not know, but there have been no more complaints from that quarter.

Every Barracks Its 'Character'

Every barracks has its 'character' and stories of their exploits have become almost legendary. Some of the people involved find their way eventually to protective institutions but many are either highly eccentric or do 'no harm to themselves or anyone else.' There was a woman in one Connecticut town who was furious because it had no meat during the war—as was true of many another town.

Determined to do something about it, she spent several days and nights on the phone. Washington, D. C. was her first port of call. The granddaughter of a famous man, and a former newspaper woman, she

somehow managed to speak to Franklin Roosevelt, to the Secretary of Agriculture, and to a half dozen other top political figures.

Then her efforts still unproductive, she gave orders to the telephone operators, who were engaged in handling her far-reaching calls during this hectic period, "Get me the King Ranch in Texas!" The largest meat-producing ranch in the United States, the lady somehow cajoled, threatened, or pressured it into sending meat to her town.

Her phone bill for her self-appointed task, which ran into three figures, she refused to pay. It belonged to the town, she insisted.

Lady On a Soapbox

In the course of her career in which the State Police were constantly embroiled, she made a number of impromptu political speeches on a soap box which she carried for such occasions. They attracted so much attention the police were forced to interfere. With a quick whip-lash of a tongue and an exceedingly ingenious mind, the lady was something to reckon with. One day, the State police were summoned to find her pet rooster and when action was not immediately forthcoming, she threatened to call the governor.

Although her public career was eventually cut short, stories of her "shenanigans" still linger. During her period of bedeviling the State Police of the barracks, often to their discomfort, that stalwart group took her in their stride. Every barracks has "one" and this lady nobly filled their quota.

Philosophical Approach a Must

The police seldom, if ever, complain of the unusual demands made upon them in the course of their "serving the public." Theirs must be a philosophical approach for in protecting society they frequently rouse the ire of some of its members. A recent gambling raid serves to illustrate the point at which a police officer's sense of humor begins to desert him.

The police raided a crap game which, like many another gathering of professional gamblers in the state sought to masquerade itself as a charitable affair. It's an old con game with a simple formula. A leukemia victim, a man dying of TB, is selected and the proceeds are announced as going to the desperately ill man.

Cloaked in this disguise, the gambling session, hopes to draw sym-

pathy and evade the law. A field for the professional gambler is provided. A hundred dollars goes to the sick man and thousands go into the pockets of the "pros."

In this particular case the affair was billed 'for a cancer patient.' Skeptical police, wise in the ways of the under-world, raided the crap game and collected a score of "pros."

"Do you think we got any credit for it?" asked the lieutenant in charge. "No one called in to praise us but we were deluged with indignant phone calls. We were the hard-hearted, unsympathetic police and they were the nice warm-hearted gamblers. Some of the language was quite strong."

He really had to shake himself, he confessed when one woman, appalled at this example of police unfeelingness, wound up her condemnation with this accusing remark, "The poor man went into a coma!"

---The Bridgeport Sunday Post

WHICH ARE YOU?

I watched them tearing a building down,

*A gang of men in a busy town;
With a ho-heave-ho and lusty yell,*

They swung a beam and the sidewall fell.

I asked the foreman: "Are these men skilled,

As the men you'd hire if you had to build?"

He gave a laugh and said, "No indeed!

Just common labor is all I need.

I can easily wreck in a day or two,

What builders have taken a year to do!"

And I thought to myself as I went my way,

Which of these roles have I tried to play?

Am I a builder who works with care,

Measuring life by the rule and square?

Am I shaping my deeds to well-made plans,

Patiently doing the best I can?

Or am I a wrecker, who walks the town,

Content with the labor of tearing down?

WHAT IF EVERYBODY DID IT?

A woman driver deep in thought ran through a red light and on to a crossway of heavy traffic. The traffic officer stopped her and said, "Lady, what would happen if everybody did what you just did?"

She replied, with what she hoped was a disarming smile, "Why, officer, we'd all be dead!"

It was the soft answer which turned away the official wrath. It was also the correct answer.

The simple right and wrong of many an action may be determined by the law of universal benefit or universal detriment. In philosophy this law bears a ponderous name: The Categorical Imperative. Immanuel Kant defined the law as follows: "Act only after that rule of conduct whereby thou canst at the same time will that it should become a universal law."

Translated into everyday speech this means: Ask yourself what would follow if everybody were to do what you are doing.

Make your own test, using your own acts of commission or omission as samples. If you would be perfectly content to know that everybody else was doing what you are doing, or propose to do, then in all likelihood your course of action is right.

But if it would fill you with uneasiness to know that your course of action was becoming a general pattern of behavior, then it is pretty certain what you are doing is wrong.

If the terms "universal benefit" or "categorical imperative" need further simplification, then think of the matter in terms of sportsmanship.

The sportsman plays the game according to the agreed-upon rules, asking no special favors not granted to all. How many of our troubles go back to the want of this spirit in everyday transactions!

---The Bridgeport Post

A determined soul will do more with a rusty monkey wrench than a loafer will accomplish with all the tools in a machine shop.

---Rupert Hughes

TWO TV RACKET SUSPECTS TRAPPED BY A RIGGED SET

A new and tested television set rigged with one defective tube led to the arrest in Astoria, Queens, New York, of two men on charges of conspiracy, petty larceny, and false advertising.

The suspects, arrested on a warrant, were Reuben Weinstein, operator of a repair shop at Astoria, and Ivan Rubloff, of Astoria, a radio technician.

According to Francis X. Smith, Assistant District Attorney, Detective Edward Murtagh posed as Harry Hearn, occupant of an apartment at 48-07 47th St., Woodside, Queens, and called the Weinstein shop and asked for service on a television set out of order.

Rubloff answered the call, inspected the set, and said he would have to take it to the shop for repairs. Detective Murtagh paid a \$6 service and transportation fee in advance.

Later Mr. Smith said, the set was returned with a bill for \$24.50 for repairs. Eventually, Detective Murtagh, as Harry Hearn, succeeded in getting an itemized bill listing a new vertical transformer, a new vertical oscillating circuit, and repair of the scanning coil.

The same expert who had pretested the set, re-examined it, Mr. Smith said, and reported that the only thing that had been done to it was to replace the faulty tube--and that wasn't listed on the itemized bill.

---New York Herald Tribune

CRUSTY COPS PINCH PIE-EYING GAMERS

San Francisco: It was one of those "floating" dice games--known to the cops but harder to stop than the income tax collector.

So, recently, Police Inspector Frank Ahern and his vice squad borrowed a pie delivery truck. They drove to the vacant lot where the dice were in action and piled out of the pie wagon before the game's lookouts could holler "such crust."

Seventeen men were arrested and \$1,100 seized.

EXECUTIONS FOR CRIMES IN U. S. SEEN FOLLOWING DOWNWARD TREND

By Maurren Gothlin

Is the death penalty on the wane in the United States?

So far in the 1950's executions each year are averaging only half of what they were in the 1930's. And Government officials who have studied the situation believe there is enough evidence to warrant the conclusion that use of the extreme penalty will continue a gradual downward trend in the future.

The number of convicted criminals put to their death under civil authority each year since 1930 has fluctuated up and down and will continue to do so, according to Federal Bureau of Prisons officials who collect the only nationwide statistics on the subject.

But the annual average has declined from 166.6 executions in the '30's to 128.3 in the 1940's to 83 so far in the 1950's.

One bureau expert on the subject predicts that the average will decline to between 40 and 50 a year within the next decade.

Since 1930 the greatest number of persons executed in any one year was 199 in 1935. The fewest was 62 last year. For 1954, bureau experts predict 100 or more convicted persons will pay the extreme penalty. There were 131 prisoners with death sentences hanging over them at the turn of the year.

There are no nationwide statistics to show the relationship between the number of executions and the number of death sentences imposed, convictions for crimes permitting the death penalty, or commission of crimes permitting the death penalty.

But compared to the decline in executions, there has been a far smaller decline in all murder offenses and a sharp rise in rape offenses, as estimated by the FBI.

There were 3,281 executions from 1930 through 1953. Of these, 3,227, or more than 98 per cent, were for murder and rape. Murder alone accounted for 2,854, or 87 per cent.

FBI estimates of all murder and rape

offenses from 1935 through 1953 include all degrees of murder, non-negligent manslaughter, statutory rape, and other categories that do not carry the death penalty.

They show the average annual number of all such offenses has gone up from 15,848 in the last half of the '30's to 24,172 so far in the '50's. Murder offenses alone have declined but only by eight per cent. Rape offenses have almost doubled.

In contrast, the decline in annual average executions was 23 per cent between the '30's and the '40's and 35 per cent between the '40's and the '50's.

Fifteen states have abolished the death penalty, either literally or practically, from time to time, but none since pre-World War I days. All but six of these states have restored it. The last was South Dakota in 1939.

The six which have not restored the death penalty are Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Maine, Minnesota and North Dakota. The remainder of the 42 states, the District of Columbia and the Federal Government carry the death penalty on their books for crimes ranging from one in New Hampshire to 14 in Georgia.

Bureau of Prisons experts say enactment of laws making the death penalty permissive rather than mandatory for murder and rape have contributed to the decline in executions.

First degree murder is the only crime which carries the death penalty in all 42 capital punishment states, the District of Columbia and in the federal jurisdiction. Since 1951, only Vermont and the District of Columbia have kept a mandatory death sentence for first degree murder.

Rape carries the death penalty in 20 jurisdictions but is mandatory only in Louisiana.

Other laws cited as reasons for the decline are those spelling out degrees of murder which provide for less than the death penalty; providing for suspension of the death sentence against insane persons, enacted in 27 jurisdictions, and banning the death sentence for minors under 18 years of age, enacted in three states.

Recent actions of the Federal Government might be viewed as going against the decline in executions.

The execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, last year set a precedent. They were the first persons put to death for espionage in this country after trial in the federal civil courts.

The death sentence is permissible for wartime espionage but not for peacetime espionage except in atomic energy matters. However, the Administration has asked Congress to allow the use of capital punishment for peacetime espionage.

---U.P.

WOMAN DETECTIVE CORNERS QUARRY IN POLICE REFUGE

By Robert Ramaker

The man looked about 40, and when he disappeared behind a display of shower curtains in the basement of a downtown department store recently, the woman store detective eased over toward him. She'd been watching him move about the store. In fact, she had kept her eye on him for the past four years whenever he came in the store. She was sure he was a shoplifter. He just hadn't been caught with the goods.

In a moment the man brushed out past the curtains with two boxes under his arm. Each contained a shower curtain. She watched him put the boxes down, wander about the basement, pick up two empty bags and return to the boxes. He slipped the boxes into the bags, tucked them under his arm and walked swiftly toward the Temple Street exit.

The woman detective moved in quickly behind him. He caught sight of her and broke into a rapid walk, half running.

Across one street he went, then through a doorway of another department store, into the basement dress department. The woman followed, a few feet behind. There was no shouting, no commotion. Just two people hurrying dreadfully for very different reasons.

The man headed across the store to an other street exit. The woman saw her

chance and cut him off.

"I've got you!" And she grabbed him by the coat.

A second of struggle. The boxes clattered to the floor, and the man wriggled free, leaving the woman holding his sport jacket.

The shoplifter burst into the street, then ran east. The woman hadn't given up, and caught a glimpse of him just as he ducked back into another entrance to the store.

She ran and followed. But the shoplifter had discovered a perfect sanctuary. The men's room. The woman went for help in the store. When she returned, the shoplifter had gone.

She was breathless and exasperated when she entered the Kinsley Street entrance to the police station. She stepped into the lobby and stopped cold. The shoplifter was standing idly there in the lobby. When he saw her, he bolted for Temple Street.

"Stop that man!" the woman commanded.

The shoplifter was about to bound into Temple Street when Sergeant James W. Helsin solidly gathered him in. The sergeant happened to be entering the building.

Detectives later identified the accused shoplifter as Walter J. Topolski, 39, of 32 Clement Road, East Hartford. Police say he has a record of convictions for shoplifting.

---The Hartford Courant

SONG PLUGGER WHO BECAME CRIME EXPERT GIVES A BIT OF ADVICE

By Kirk G. Hatsian

An internationally-known crime expert who swapped ballads for bullets says it takes more than a pipe and cap to be a Sherlock Holmes.

"You need a lot of good old-fashioned horse sense," said State Police Lt. Frank V. Chameroy who organized and heads the identification bureau at headquarters.

The former New York song plugger, with more than 20 years in police work, is a one-time president of the Interna-

tional Association for Identification and chairman of its board of directors.

Chameroy does his work behind the scenes, and the results of his painstaking examinations have sent many criminals to prison, some to the electric chair.

"If you're going to make a success of this business," said Chameroy, "you've got to keep an open mind. Bear no prejudice. And above all, get at all the facts."

The longest case ever worked on involved the hunt for a woman who abandoned a six-week-old infant in a truck. It took seven years to find her.

"We took a footprint of the baby and checked it with the footprints of recently-born infants in all Connecticut hospitals," Chameroy said. "It's standard procedure for hospitals to take the thumbprints of mothers and footprints of babies right after birth."

Chameroy discovered that the child had been born in a hospital at Hartford. For seven years, he checked the thumbprints of every woman who was arrested in Connecticut and finally got the one that matched the infants' mother's. She was unwed.

"You can't afford to overlook anything in identification work," Chameroy emphasized. "We learned the identity of a man found dead in an attic through the print of his decomposed finger."

Recalling a few of the hundreds of cases he worked on, he said a laundry mark led to the identification of a murder victim. In other cases, a fingerprint on a wine bottle placed a murder suspect at the scene of the crime--a scrap of dirt, a piece of hair, a bullet and other items also led to confessions and convictions.

"If you're going into detective work," advised Chameroy "you've got to have something under that Sherlock Holmes hat--horse sense." ---U.P.

If asked for information, be sure you have it before you give it. Do not assume that the location or fact is so now because you once knew it so.

---Elbert Hubbard

TEXAS RANGERS STILL CARRY ON

"All shot to pieces but nothing serious."

Times have changed since the day in 1909 when a Texas Ranger sent that cryptic report to headquarters after a gun battle.

But the Texas Rangers are still living, fighting--and sometimes dying--in the belief that "no man in the wrong can stand up against a fellow that's in the right and keeps on a-comin'."

Some Rangers still travel the cactus-studded borderlands on horseback. But they also use scientific crime detection walky-talky radios and airplanes in pursuit of murderers, robbers and those old standbys of western melodrama, cattle rustlers.

High-heeled cowboy boots, broad-brimmed hats and a gun slung low on the hip are still the costume of most Rangers. Those stationed in the larger cities such as Houston or Dallas are an exception. They wear business suits and a gun against their chests.

The goal of the Rangers, keeping law and order, is unchanged from the time in 1835 when 150 frontiersmen were recruited for a year's voluntary service. They were given food and clothing and "\$1.25 per day for themselves and the services of their horses."

Today the new Texas Ranger, who must have seven years experience as a law officer before he joins, gets \$320 a month. Thirty senior Rangers earn \$330 a month and the six captains draw \$380.

Rangers must furnish their own horses. But the state provides a metal horse-trailer which allows a Ranger to follow his quarry in a radio-equipped patrol car and then take to the hills by horseback if necessary. ---U.P.

Connecticut may move up one or more places in population rank among the states if present trends continue. Between-census estimates made by the U. S. Bureau of the Census place Connecticut ahead of Mississippi, which led this state by more than 100,000 in the 1950 Census.

**TWO MILLION DOLLAR TRAIN HOLD-UP
REVOLUTIONIZED POSTAL INSPECTION**

By Michael MacDougall

June 13th is a memorable day in the annals of the United States postal service, for on the night of June 13, 1924, something happened that resulted in changing the type of postal inspectors from inefficient political appointees into trained, skillful career men.

Up until that fateful night postal inspectors were regarded with contempt by both lawmakers and lawbreakers, lower even than the scorned prohibition, agents. Many were corrupt, most were inept. One contemporary critic, writing about a mail sleuth, described him as a "defective detective."

'Tis no longer so. Today the men responsible for the security of our mails do their job well. Feared by the underworld, respected by all others, they are proud of the title "postal inspector."

The man who, unwillingly caused this welcome about-face was himself a postal inspector--William Fahy. The event that started it all was a train holdup.

Just before midnight on June 13, 1924 an express train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul was nearing Rondout, Illinois. The engineer was squinting at the stretch of rails, and the fireman, having temporarily satisfied the hungry furnace, was tapping a splintered shovel handle. Suddenly a menacing voice hissed: "Drop that shovel and get up beside your buddy."

The fireman glanced back. A masked man, gun in hand, repeated the order, added another to the engineer: "Flash the headlight three times and stop at the next crossing. Try any tricks and you're both dead."

Four men, all masked, were waiting. When the train ground to a stop the bandits raced to the mail car, demanded that the guards inside open the door or be shot. Evidently they expected a refusal for almost immediately two tear gas bombs were tossed through the ventilators. Minutes later the mail clerks, blinded by the gas and choking for breath, came tumbling out of the sealed car.

Two minutes later the quartet ran back to their waiting car. The fifth man jumped from the cab and joined his confederates. The heavy Cadillac roared away carrying \$2,000,000 in currency, jewels, and negotiable securities.

"A million dollars a minute!" That's what the headlines said. Never, even during the heyday of Jesse James, had so much been stolen so quickly.

One of the best known men in the U.S. postal service--Inspector William Fahy--was put in charge of the investigation. The sensational story continued getting banner headlines as Fahy jumped from city to city following a mass of clues.

If Fahy went to St. Louis, the local gazettes blared that the authorities had evidence the holdup gang had fled there and were in hiding, waiting for the hullabaloo to die down. In Detroit and St. Paul the story was the same. If the culprits really were in any of those cities they had plenty of notice that they had better move on.

Never was a man hunt so well advertised, never was the quarry so ill-described. When questioned as to the identities of the wanted men Fahy refused to give details. He was vague, too, about where he had gotten his information.

"Underworld tipsters," was all he'd say. Everything else was shrouded in official secrecy.

As time passed it became evident that Fahy was running up a series of blind alleys, pursuing nothing but false clues. The bandits were phantoms who had vanished into thin air, taking the loot with them. Not one identifiable piece of jewelry, not one bank note that could be traced, had turned up. The holdup, said the papers, bore all the earmarks of a perfect crime.

Eventually Inspector Fahy himself admitted that the investigation had gotten nowhere. He had run out of suspects, had lost all hope of solving the case.

Thus matters stood when a small-time hoodlum walked into a Chicago police station. He had participated, he said, in the holdup, and had lost his share of the take to other members of the mob in a card game. Disgruntled at having nothing to show for the chance he had

taken, dead set against his gang for their refusal to kick back part of his gambling losses, he decided to get even by squealing. He would even name the leader of the mob, the man who had planned everything and who had gotten the lion's share of the proceeds.

WHO WAS THE GANG'S LEADER?

And who was the mastermind of crime? None other than William Fahy--the postal inspector in charge of the investigation into his own robbery!

The informant's story stood up in court. Fahy and his aides were found guilty. Press and public clamored for reform in the postal administration, and the call was heeded. There can never be another William Fahy.

---Waterbury Sunday Republican

MAUD LYNCH DIES BROKE AND ALONE

PICKPOCKET DELUXE IN PROHIBITION DAYS SUCCUMBS IN DALLAS, TEXAS

Maud Lynch, queen of the Dallas underworld and pickpocket deluxe back in prohibition days, is dead.

Maud died recently just 15 minutes after she reached a hospital after she had been found ill and half-paralyzed in a cheap walkup hotel. She was 56, broke and alone. Doctors said she apparently had suffered a stroke.

A petite young woman with dark chestnut hair, her trademarks were swank black limousines and white furs back in Texas' roaring twenties and early thirties. She amassed a fortune, police and newspapermen said, as a shoplifter and pickpocket.

She wore diamonds worth thousands of dollars--and often pawned them if she needed a quick dollar for a down-and-out-pal, man or woman.

Veteran policemen remember her in the twenties as a nimble-fingered pickpocket who stole from many a wealthy customer, lured into her big car by her apparent affluence and genuine beauty.

She had a horror of riding to jail in a patrol wagon. Maud dodged it hundreds of times by simply surrendering at head-

quarters to inquire if her male victim had complained. Her scandal-shy victims rarely appeared against her in court.

Once Maud discovered \$400 she'd stolen from a West Texas minister was his congregation's cash. She rushed to the police station to return the money.

"But not a dime of it goes back to a preacher like you, coming to Dallas to cavort with women like me!" she boiled. She gave the roll to detectives and warned them the red-faced clergyman was not to be trusted with church funds.

When times got hard, and men with playing money became fewer during the depression, Maud turned back to shoplifting, with which she started her crime career in 1917. More and more she turned to narcotics.

Despite almost daily arrests during the thirties. Maud stoutly proclaimed she liked policemen. She proved it one night when a patrolman was attacked on a dark street by two hoodlums he tried to arrest.

Maud happened by in her big car and came out fighting. Together, she and the officer took two thugs to jail, one badly marked by Maud's finger nails and high-heeled shoes.

Police say she never had an enemy. She died without a friend, hundreds of arrests, thousands of parties, and thousands of victims after that first arrest in 1917--for shoplifting some pretty lingerie.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

Very few judges have any sympathy for drunken drivers.

A prominent magistrate in one of the Midwestern states was hearing a case which involved a collision where both drivers were plastered when the mishap occurred.

Said the Judge, "I wish to commend you two drinking drivers for running into each other instead of some innocent person. If this sort of thing can be encouraged, I think we may have hit upon the solution of one of our most serious problems."

---R. I. Traffic Safety Reporter

CONNECTICUT POLICE CHIEFS

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1954

Sandstrom Heads Connecticut Police Chiefs



Walter A. Sandstrom, chief of the West Hartford police department, is the new president of the Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association.

POLICE CHIEF E. F. GEARY RESIGNS SERGT. ROBERT TRIANO APPOINTED

Southington's Police Chief Edward F. Geary submitted his resignation to the Board of Police Commissioners recently.

Chief Geary has served as chief since the Southington Police Department was organized 27 years ago, and is one of the four original members of the department.

Chief Geary's resignation was accompanied by a letter from his physician explaining that his resignation was due to ill health. The resignation was accepted with regret by the Board of Police Commissioners.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board

of police Commissioners Sergeant Robert Triano was elevated to the position left vacant by the resignation of Chief Geary.

J. W. KINSELLA STAMFORD CHIEF SUCCEEDS THE LATE CHIEF BRENNAN

Joseph W. Kinsella, former postmaster at Stamford, was confirmed as police chief during a recent meeting of the Stamford Board of Representatives. Kinsella was Mayor Thomas F. Quigley's choice for the post which was left vacant by the death of the late Chief John B. Brennan.



the Spotlight

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1954

Norfolk Prison Colony Escapees Captured

On August 12, at 11 p.m., five convicts escaped from the Norfolk Prison Colony, Norfolk, Massachusetts. They were James Schworm, age 37, sentenced six to eight years for robbery; William Couture, age 40, sentenced for assault with intent to murder; Richard Lavoie, age 40, sentenced six to 10 years for breaking, entering and larceny; Martin Feeney, age 38 sentenced for armed robbery; and the instigator of the escape Russell T. Halliday, age 26, sentenced twelve to fifteen years for the shooting of a policeman in the back during a holdup of a drug store. They escaped in a car belonging to a prison guard taking him with them as a hostage.

The following day the escapees were sighted near the Lincoln Woods Area around Cobble Hill, Rhode Island. Two men were apprehended there, one being Lavoie and the other turning out to be the prison guard. A two-tone green Ford sedan was stolen in the area and the information was broadcast by Rhode Island Police.

In the meantime Connecticut State Police, of the Danielson barracks, bordering the Rhode Island area, augmented by troopers from other areas and auxiliary police were on the alert for the escapees. At 6 p.m. Off. William Douglas radioed that he was chasing the stolen car west on Route 44. Officer Douglas was ordered not to try to stop the vehicle until reinforcements joined the chase or blocked the road, but to maintain close contact. The chase continued at speeds reaching 80 mph and the stolen car failing to negotiate a turn crashed. At 6:08 p.m. Officer Douglas radioed that he had captured three men, one

claiming he was a hitchhiker. Two were identified as Schworm and Halliday.

The search continued under the direction of Sergeant Henry Marikle at the Danielson Station.

By this time other cars in the area had closed in on the stolen car. Feeney and Couture had gotten away momentarily and fled into the woods. Officers Wendell Hayden and William Adint of Station D and Robert Hetherman of Station C located Feeney and Couture in the bushes near Rawson's Sand Bank, Quadic. The officers ordered the men to surrender. Feeney surrendered but Couture ran away. Warning shots were fired by the officers.

Couture ran across Quadic Road and behind a house. He was spotted by Officers Vincent McSweeney and Marcus Johnson and Aux. William Melzer. The officers surrounded the house and the capture of Couture was effected by Officer McSweeney. All were taken to the Danielson barracks where it was learned that the fifth person in custody was Peter Cherniavski of Pawtucket, R. I. who had been held as a hostage. A revolver which had been reported to be in the possession of the convicts was located by Aux. William Melzer in the grass alongside the stolen car.

The four convicts were given into the custody of the FBI for Federal prosecution of the charges of kidnapping, unlawful flight to avoid confinement and interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles.

All concerned in this case merit commendation for a fine co-operative effort which resulted in the capture of all the escapees.

JOHN LODGE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HARTFORD

August 16, 1954

Commissioner John Kelly
State Police Department
100 Washington Street
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Commissioner Kelly,

By its prompt capture of four escaped Massachusetts convicts, our State Police Force has given another striking demonstration of the fact that Connecticut is a good State for lawbreakers to stay away from.

On behalf of the people of our State, I want to compliment your Department on this quick and incisive action. The alertness of the officers who took direct part in the capture was matched by the sound and careful planning which set the stage for the actual round-up of the criminals.

I am sure that your entire force shares my satisfaction in the particular part played in this instance by one of its newest members, Officer William Douglas, who acted so forthrightly in the finest traditions of the Connecticut State Police. His singlehanded capture of two of the convicts, including the ringleader and rescue of the hostage demonstrates not only personal resourcefulness, but is graphic testimony to the high standards which apply to the selection of all our State Police personnel, to their personal courage and to the thorough and effective training methods instituted by your Department.

I noted with especial satisfaction also the work of Sergeant Henry Marikle and of Officers Wendell Hayden, William Adint, Robert Hetherman, Marcus Johnson, Vincent MacSweeney and Auxiliary Officer William Melzer in capturing the other two convicts who attempted to find cover in our State.

Please convey my congratulations, both personal and official, to every member of your force upon the success of this highly satisfying piece of police team work.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

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

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 17, 1954

Honorable John C. Kelly
Commissioner
Connecticut State Police
100 Washington Street
Hartford, Connecticut

My dear Commissioner:

Mr. H. G. Foster, Special Agent in Charge of our Boston Office, has informed me of the splendid assistance which his office received from the Connecticut State Police in connection with the case involving Richard Lavoie et al.

Mr. Foster informed me that Mr. William E. Douglas is to be commended for his courageous and alert action which resulted in the apprehension of Russell T. Halliday and James Schworm and the safe return of Peter Cherniavski. Lieutenant Francis J. Mangan is also to be commended for his excellent organization and supervision in connection with the apprehension of William Couture and Martin Feeney.

I have been advised that the work of Sergeant Henry Marikle, Danielson Post, Connecticut State Police, and Messrs. Vincent J. McSweeney, Wendell Hayden, William Adint and Robert J. Hetherman was conducted in a very commendable manner. I do hope that you will convey our congratulations to them.

My associates and I deeply appreciate this cooperation, and certainly hope you will not hesitate to get in touch with us if we can ever be of service to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Department of Public Safety

1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15

August 24, 1954

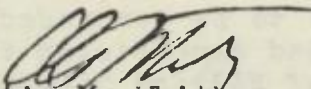
Colonel John C. Kelly
Commissioner
Department of State Police
100 Washington Street
Hartford 1, Connecticut

Dear Commissioner Kelly:

On behalf of the Massachusetts State Police, I wish to extend our sincerest thanks for the generous and effective action rendered by your officers in the apprehension of the five escapees from the Norfolk Prison Colony.

Please be assured of the cooperation and help of this Department at any time you feel we may be of service to you.

Sincerely yours,


Otis M. Whitney
Commissioner of Public Safety

OMW:pam

**MAILMAN SHOOTS TWO AT DRUG STORE
POLICE GAS HIM INTO SURRENDER****Hartford Police Act Swiftly**

Two Hartford brothers were shot and critically wounded at the corner of New Britain and Hillside Aves. about 9 a.m. August 6 by an off-duty Hartford postman who apparently went berserk.

The victims were James and Gerald Coughlin of 53 Curtis St. who were on their way to play golf when shot down. James was shot in the back and Gerald in the stomach. Both were rushed to St. Francis Hospital.

The postman was identified as Edward G. Guinan, Jr. of 45 Arlington St. who barricaded himself in a rear bathroom of the Brookside Drug Store after the shooting and had to be forced from the store by tear gas and nausea gas.

James Coughlin, 31, was the less seriously wounded of the brothers. He told newsmen at the hospital that he knew Guinan but was unable to offer any explanation for the shooting.

Gerald, 25, the most seriously injured, was shot in the stomach. He died two weeks later after a valiant fight for life.

Guinan, who is 30, was taken to police headquarters, where he was questioned by Capt. Joseph P. McDonald and other detectives.

Captain McDonald said Guinan appeared calm and was not suffering any bad effects from the tear and nauseating gas.

Guinan talked, Captain McDonald said, about the Nazis being after him. He said that when he started out that morning he intended to kill someone in particular. He said he knew the Coughlin brothers but that "they were not my enemies." Apparently Captain McDonald said, Guinan believed and still believes that everyone is his enemy.

The questioning will continue until the whole story is pieced together, Captain McDonald said.

Police reconstructed the shooting this way:

Shortly after 9 a.m. Guinan went into the Brookside Pharmacy where he daily ate breakfast and ordered his usual coffee and toast from Mrs. Harry Jaffe,

wife of the proprietor.

After placing his order he said to her: "Wait a minute I'll be right back." He then went out to his car which was parked on Hillside Ave., nearby where he apparently got the Colt Police Positive .38 calibre revolver used in the shooting.

The two Coughlins had just left the drug store.

Without any warning Guinan opened fire from the opposite side of the street, a distance of about 50 feet. He emptied the six chambers of his revolver, two of the bullets going through the Brookside store window, one through an outside phone booth and three hitting the two brothers.

James fell into the street and Gerald ran to the Brookside Restaurant, 40 feet away on New Britain Ave., where he collapsed.

Guinan returned to the pharmacy and asked Mrs. Jaffe who was then unaware of the shooting:

"Have you got my toast ready?"

Mrs. Jaffe told police she then noticed Guinan's hands moving and then heard something drop. She was about to tell Guinan he dropped something when another customer grabbed her and said:

"Get out. There's a killer here."

Mrs. Jaffe and several other customers ran out of the store and Guinan headed for a rear bathroom where he closeted himself.

Seconds after the bullets flew across Hillside Ave., Llewelyn Leppard, an off-duty Hartford policeman drove by. He saw Guinan running into the drug store. Leppard stopped his car and ran into the drug store after Guinan. The policeman threw himself onto the floor as he saw Guinan reloading his revolver in the doorway of the prescription department. Leppard fired one shot and Guinan disappeared. Leppard and another policeman who had joined him then withdrew as police reinforcements arrived.

A crowd attracted by the shooting was assembling when police led by Chief Michael Godfrey arrived. Police cars and men equipped with machine guns and tear gas converged on the corner. The police took positions outside of the drug store prepared to shoot it out with Guinan.

They called Guinan to surrender and come out with his hands up. He did not answer. A few minutes later Patrolman Albert S. Conklin fired a single tear gas shell into the drug store. A large ventilator over the front door blew the gas back into the street. Officer John Lucas from his position behind a squad car fired six shots and put the fan out of commission. Detective William J. O'Brien shot a second gas cartridge through the glass of the front door.

Sgt. Robert Merrick finally fired a nausea gas bomb into the store through the store window just as Policeman Bertil Anderson drove up in a cruiser equipped with loudspeakers. Chief Godfrey then told Anderson to demand that Guinan "come out or else we'll go in after him."

Over the address system Anderson called:

"Edward Guinan walk out that front door with your hands up and don't attempt to use any gun or else we're going in after you." He repeated this three or four times.

Police donned tear gas masks and crouched behind new four-foot high bullet-proof shields awaiting Godfrey's order to advance. Before it could be given however Guinan appeared in the door, his figure silhouetted in a cloud of thick, heavy yellow gas. His hands were up and he was wearing a tan sportcoat and pants.

He opened the door, walked out into the street about five feet and collapsed on the sidewalk. He did not have the gun. Several policemen seized him and started to search him. They found a large Bowie knife in a scabbard hooked to Guinan's belt.

Police searched Guinan's car after the shooting. It was parked on Hillside Ave., almost directly across the street from the Coughlins' car. They found a rifle.

The revolver used in the shooting was found by police in an empty beer bottle case in the store under a cloth. The revolver was fully loaded.

On August 26th Guinan was judged to be insane and was committed to Norwich State Hospital by a Superior Court Judge. Psychiatrists testified that he

was not capable of understanding the charges against him. Should he recover his sanity he will face a murder charge.

Vox-Cop extends congratulations to Chief Godfrey and his men for a job well done.

STOP SIGN RESTS AFTER FIVE TESTS

Five times police had moved the STOP sign at the busy San Antonia Rd., Edith Ave., Altos, Calif. intersection--so:

Irked by the lag, a poetic wag
Pinned vexation rhyme,
Tacked it on the sign:

"Make up your minds where you want this sign and let the d--n thing rest. For it may take years of blood and tears to tell which place is best.

"Without your conniving, just everyday driving makes good folks risk their necks. But the floating condition of this sign's position has d--n near caused three wrecks."

Police Chief Joseph McClelland now publicly is tellin':

"We were only testing; the sign is now resting."

THE ONLY THING YOU SEE

The typographical error is
A slippery thing and sly;
You can hunt it till you're dizzy,
But somehow it gets by.
Till the forms come off the press
It is strange how still it keeps.
It shrinks down in a corner,
And it never stirs or peeps.
That typographical error,
Too small for human eyes,
Till the ink is on the paper,
When it grows to mountain size.
The editor stares with horror,
Then he grabs his hair and groans;
The copy reader drops his head
Upon his hand and moans.
The remainder of the issue
May be as clean as clean can be
But the typographical error
Is the only thing you see!

TODAY'S CHILDREN

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1954

Crime On Increase Among Youth

By George E. Sokolsky

The object of punishing criminals is to reduce crime, to make crime unpalatable and not worth while. Crime is on the increase in the United States, but what is frightening is that the increase is among our youth. J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI reports:

"...Nearly one-half of the persons arrested for crimes against property involved people who were under 21 years of age."

This figure is too high for the nation's good. It is an index to the debasement of private morals, to a loss of parental respect and influence, and to a failure of church and school. The government of a free people is never a responsible agency for private morals. Every effort of government to legislate private morals ends in failure because the people resent it and resist it. When schools are largely government-financed and controlled, they are regarded as an institution apart and are often governed by separate boards chosen directly by the citizens.

It is in the home, the church and the school that the morals of the young are nurtured or abandoned. In the United States, with its unusual incidence of broken homes and with the large number of mothers working for a living, the home, under such circumstances, does not present a satisfactory environment for the child. Divorce is particularly tough on children, when the separated parents, especially if they remarry, compete in bribing the child for its affection. The child can become so psychotic, under such circumstances, as to be a problem.

In large cities in which parents are often unrelated to the child's life for many hours of the day, the child loses respect for the parent because direct influences practically cease to exist during the important formative years. While teachers are important, they never

can take the place of the parent, no matter how diligent the teacher may be. Mother-love is a quality all its own and no substitute for that quality can be generated by objective sociology.

The teacher these days is only too often a harried person, underpaid, bogged down by administrative work, disturbed by the lack of discipline and respect on the part of many pupils, particularly such older ones as hate the schools, only attending because the law requires them to. The teacher used to be a highly respected member of the community, and is today in smaller towns. In a big city, the teacher is lost in the population, a worker among workers, a subway rider hidden in the mob. The compensation for teaching is only a living and what satisfaction may come from producing a good student occasionally. Many of them leave a chosen vocation because it is so ungratifying.

When one speaks of the church in this free country, the term implies a large number of sects holding differing views of the nature of God and man and even of morals. While church attendance in general is on the increase, it is difficult to determine whether the influence of religious teaching upon the formation of character is as great today as it was half a century ago. For instance, Sunday schools devote themselves, in the younger years, to activities rather than to precepts, to making and doing things rather than to absorbing the moral teachings of the great religions. I like, as I travel about the country, to talk to young people about the Bible and I must say that I discover an appalling ignorance of the moral character of that document. What is the foundation of our particular civilization, if it is not in the Bible?

J. Edgar Hoover, in his testimony to the House Subcommittee on Appropria-

tions, adds this to the problem:

"There is one factor which may be the cause of the increase of crime, in my estimation. That is the abuse of parole, probation, and other forms of clemency which, to my mind, almost makes justice a mockery. I am strongly in favor of proper parole and probation and any form of clemency that tends to rehabilitate men, but I am vigorously opposed to the type of clemency which turns confirmed criminals loose upon society. I feel very strongly about that."

And well he might, for the confirmed criminal not only commits crimes but he breeds criminals. ---Waterbury American

ARE OUR CHILDREN SOFT?

Editorial Article in
The Cleveland Plain Dealer

CHORES

Once upon a time in the history of this country a youngster was expected to help with the work around home. The farm boy had chores which left him too little time to play; even small town and city boys had jobs to do.

There was kindling to be cut, ashes to be carted out of the basement, lawns to be mown, windows to be washed, rugs to be beaten, gardens to be dug, dishes to be wiped, leaves to be raked, roofs to be painted, eves to be cleaned. Muscles, perforce, developed and backs grew strong, and if he managed to have time enough to make a high school football team, such a kid expected to play the entire game.

Times have changed. Rarely does an urban dweller cut wood. He buys it. Most kids don't know the difference between a buck saw and a sawbuck! There are no ashes to be carried out of the basement where the furnace operates with gas, and even if there were, pop would probably do it while junior watched TV.

CHANGES

There is no need for a kid to worry about the lawn when a yardman cuts it, or the windows, when professional clean-

ers appear once a month. There is no need to use the legs for walking, for transportation is provided by parents or can be procured readily by standing on a corner and using the thumb.

As an American parent you will probably resent an article in U. S. News & World Report which sets out to prove that American youths, though larger and stuffed with vitamins, are less strong than European youths.

It is known, whether we like to admit it or not, that 3,600,000 American men under 26 were examined by the armed forces for the draft and that 1,700,000 were rejected as unfit for various reasons, physical and psychiatric.

U. S. News, discussing a study by a United States research team, shows that of 4,458 United States children who were given muscular fitness tests, 56.5 per cent failed to meet a minimum standard required for health and that of 1,987 European children who were given the fitness tests only eight per cent failed to meet the same standards.

INDULGENCE

The fact of the matter is that our kids are growing soft in body because we, their parents, are growing soft in the head. We don't start them out as little fellows, learning to like to work. We don't encourage them to play strenuously, to get proper sleep, to eat correctly. We are weakening their bodies with misplaced kindness, taking them to school instead of making them walk, doing jobs for them which they should be doing themselves.

The men of tomorrow are the youngsters of today. If the future turns out to be as tough as it appears it might, we had better get wise--and fast!

Character is a by-product; it is produced in the great manufacture of daily duty.

---Woodrow Wilson

The two basic processes of education are knowing and valuing.

---Robert J. Havighurst

CHILDREN MUST BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR ACTS, EXPERTS DECLARE

In Washington a group of experts on juvenile delinquency took sharp issue recently with demands that parents be fined or jailed for the unlawful acts of their children.

The group, composed of psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists and social workers, declared:

"Putting an absolute liability on parents for the delinquency of their children would be unfair and ineffectual and might even make matters worse."

Children, the experts said, should be held accountable for their acts, and to treat them otherwise would do them a disservice. They pointed out that marriage, job and family all will require that children be accountable for their acts, and to "permit the indulgence of every whim is merely building the child up for a setback in the future."

Among those who prepared the report was Dr. H. B. Moyle, until recently director of the Hartley-Salmon Child Guidance Clinic at Hartford, Conn., and now psychiatric consultant to the Connecticut State School for Girls, and Connecticut Junior Republic and a private school for boys

While noting that the laws of most states provide that parents can be held criminally liable if they contribute to the delinquency of their children, the discussion group strongly opposed laws that inflict automatic penalties on parents of delinquent children.

Helping parents to be more effective parents, the experts felt, is a more constructive way of dealing with delinquency.

The report advised parents to be "clear and consistent" in their discipline of their children, and to hold children accountable until they have demonstrated their right to increasing freedom.

"We cannot, however," the report states, "hold parents wholly responsible for delinquency as long as there are wars, or fathers are in the armed services or on night shifts and therefore are token fathers, or when divorce is so frequent.

"Parents are also caught in the cross-currents when courts are delayed in hearing cases, when truancy is not considered a violation of probation, when social workers' case loads are so high that no effective follow-up is possible, when intake of guidance clinics is shut off, when admission to institutions for defective delinquents is delayed unduly, when resident centers for psychiatric care are practically nonexistent."

Among measures proposed for counteracting delinquency through the parents were:

Group discussions and group therapy with parents of problem children, led by persons trained in child development and child psychology.

Opportunities for parents in blighted areas to take a creative part in improving neighborhood conditions.

Building better relations between parents and schools, between psychologists and judges and better attitudes on the part of professional workers toward delinquents and their parents.

---Hartford Times

CRIME PREVENTION BEGINS AT HOME

The old saying that "there's a little larceny in the best of us" was underscored by Edwin J. Lukas, former executive director of the National Society for the Prevention of Crime, in a speech at Philadelphia.

Lukas said that our children are savages, the majority of parents are not fit to be parents when their children are born and "unconsciously, we don't want to prevent crime."

"Actually", he added, "we are titillated by it."

The crime expert said, "man began life as a criminal" and pointed out that a baby will refuse to give back most things that are handed to him.

"That is larceny, pure and simple," he said.

He claimed that the child does not become law-abiding until exposed to civilized society, but sometimes the ex-

posure is insufficient because the "vast majority of parents are emotionally unfit to have children."

Lucas claimed the home is the source of the crime problem and the solution is providing a feeling of "being wanted" in children. --U.P.

THREE-YEAR-OLD NETTLES POLICE

Braintree, Massachusetts police wished they never had picked up three-year-old William Kellaway in the belief he was lost.

Brought to headquarters, the youngster promptly disrupted the place by emptying file drawers, disconnecting the teleprinter and jamming the telephone switch board.

He greedily drank a bottle of soda pop before climaxing the two-hour melee by thumping Lt. Francis Maguire on the head with a flashlight.

William finally was taken in a squad car while officers searched until they found his home rather than wait for a missing report.

TEEN-AGER LECTURES POLICE!

"Trouble Is You Cops
Are Too Easy On Us"

In New York a 16-year-old auto theft suspect gave Bronx police a lecture on crime prevention recently and suggested in essence "spare the night stick and spoil the child."

The youth, Fred Schonborn, and two other boys were charged with joy-riding in a stolen car which had been abandoned on a street.

Patrolman Leonard Kolberg told Schonborn in a police station: "You ought to be glad you were caught. One thing leads to another and you could have gotten into deeper trouble."

Replied Schonborn:

"I guess you're right. But you know the trouble is you cops are too easy on us.

"That (night) stick of yours could

teach us a lot of discipline which we need."

On several other occasions when he had been questioned by police, the youth went on, he was "treated with kid gloves."

"Maybe if you smacked us on the rear once in a while it might teach us a lesson," he said.

Schonborn said youths do not fear being arrested because acquiring a police record makes them "big shots," and he added:

"The kids learn nothing in jail. As a matter of fact, when they come out they're a big hero to the rest of the gang."

GOV. LODGE AND POLICE AGENCIES ACT TO PREVENT RECURRENCE OF ICE BOX DEATHS

Gov. Lodge on June 2, directed police to exercise the "strictest possible" vigilance to detect and make harmless abandoned ice-boxes or refrigerators. The governor's request was prompted directly by the suffocation deaths of two New London children who had climbed into an old refrigerator and could not get out.

State Police Commissioner John C. Kelly immediately issued orders to all state police officers to be on the lookout for such abandoned ice-boxes or refrigerators particularly in such places as dumps and back yards.

Commissioner Kelly also conferred with Bristol Police Chief Edmund S. Crowley, president of the Connecticut Chiefs of Police association who urged similar increased vigilance by local police officers.

Gov. Lodge said that such ice-boxes and refrigerators have become "death traps" for small children all too frequently recently. He also urged all citizens who may have occasion to abandon an icebox or refrigerator to make it harmless by removing the door so that no child could possibly be trapped inside.

Legislative leaders started to make plans to pass a state law re: ice-boxes, and refrigerators.

Between



Ourselves

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1954

Kelly Tells How Police Cooperate

While many states are wasting manpower and money on duplication of police services by state and local governments, Connecticut continues to knit closer cooperation among its law enforcement agencies.

That's what State Police Commissioner John C. Kelly said June 24th as he addressed a convention of the International Police Chiefs Association at Montpelier, Vermont.

In defining the duties of his department, Commissioner Kelly said:

"It is not our policy to usurp the authority of any local organized police department."

The State Police move in on crime in towns and cities only at the request of local police chiefs, mayors or the state's attorney's office.

"It is up to local administrators and police departments to decide what use they may make of the facilities made available by the state."

Kelly then listed the type of service offered Connecticut communities by the State Police. He spoke of the state bureau of identification, established in 1941 which examines evidence found at scenes of crime such as fingerprints, stains, dust and soil, bullets and chemicals. This service is rendered local police departments without charge.

Kelly said the statewide police teletype system, installed in 1934, now incorporates modern features that make possible the transmission of some 1,000 point-to-point messages daily.

Reminding that the automobile is "closely associated with contemporary crime," the commissioner said the State Police communications division has an ingenious, highly-effective file that indexes stolen car registrations and engine numbers.

"Daily reference to this file results in numerous recoveries," Kelly said.

The Commissioner also spoke of the State Police streamlined recruit training system which features pre-duty training of new troopers, also, he added, State Police instructors have been made available to local departments throughout the state.

Kelly also referred to the emergency services of his organization, describing how emergency equipment consisting of trucks, boats, power plants, sound cars, mobile kitchens and trained dogs are moved into local jurisdictions during times of emergency and disaster.

---Hartford Courant

STATE OFFERS LAW PROTECTION TO COP-LESS RURAL TOWNS

Anyone want to rent a police department?

You can, providing you're a resident of a cop-less town and meet certain other requirements. It's all because of an unusual system set up by the State Legislature six years ago to give better police protection to rural communities.

To rent a police force (of one man), citizens of one town get together with those of another, usually one adjoining. Once official agreement is reached, the voters of both communities ask the State Police commissioner to assign them a resident State Police officer.

And so they've actually rented a police department.

Generally, the trooper lives in one of the towns he will serve. If not, he moves in. From then on, he's still a state policeman under supervision of the commissioner, but his sole duty is serv-

ing the towns to which he's assigned.

COST SPLIT THREE WAYS

The state and towns involved pay one-third of the cost each. This usually amounts to about \$6,800 yearly. It includes the officer's pay and maintenance.

Connecticut has two resident policemen. Officer William Ackerman serves Portland and Cromwell and Off. Leland Cable's territory is East Lyme and Old Lyme.

Officer James L. Parrott, resident officer at New Hartford and Canton for several years recently retired from the department and is being replaced.

How is the system working out? Good, according to State Police Comsr. John C. Kelly.

"So far this system has worked out satisfactorily to the towns having resident state policemen," Kelly said. "It improves their protection ... it also is advantageous by reason that the officer gets to know the people in the towns involved and the element living therein who might commit various infractions."

---United Press

22 START COURSE AT POLICE SCHOOL

Twenty-two state police patrolman trainees reported to the State Police Training School at Bethany July 19 to begin a three month course.

Commissioner John C. Kelly, addressing the students at the opening session, described their selection under the merit system, announced that the minimum number of curriculum hours at the school would be 750 and declared that successful completion of the course and graduation would be followed by a nine months' probationary period before permanent appointments would be made.

The commissioner declared the training period would be a test in itself, one that would require every ounce of the individual student's effort. He said personal success or failure would depend on the student's own attitude, initiative and ambition:

The Academy Staff includes Lieut. L.

Williams, director of training, and Sgt. Vernon C. Gedney and Officer Walter P. Stecko, assistant instructors.

The class includes the following: Lawrence J. Ahearn Jr., Norwich; Joseph A. Bohan, West Haven; William P. Carroll, Plainville; Edward F. Collins, Bridgeport; Robert W. Connor, Bridgeport; Edward J. Courtney, Waterbury; Leonard M. Cusson, Danielson; Maurice C. Fitzgerald, Waterbury; William R. Goddu, Bridgeport; Jesse G. Haymes Jr., Norwalk; Nelson G. Hurlburt, Shelton.

Also, James M. Jacob, Milford; Francis M. Jepson, Bridgeport; Donald F. Kelley, Meriden; Louis S. Leitkowski Jr., Stratford; Frederick P. Lewis, 24 Oakland Ter., Hartford; William B. Mahoney, Hamden; William E. Prindle, Riverton; Paul E. Seaman, 71 Nahum Dr., Hartford; Randel Schmidt, Harwinton; Paul Stensland Jr., Bridgeport and Stanley P. Szczesiul, Naugatuck.

Four representatives of local police departments also are attending the session. They are Det. Sgt. Joseph J. Ciccalone, East Hartford; Patrolmen Vincent A. D'Orso, Norwalk; Robert R. McCue, West Hartford, and Paul R. Koistinien, West Hartford.

THE VALUE OF POLICE TRAINING

Those who were within eyesight of the Hartford police when they were flushing out a demented man last week commented on the orderly manner in which the dangerous operation was carried out. The fact is, that precise situation had been rehearsed thoroughly just a few days before. The key officers at police school had only recently put down on paper the various steps that were to be taken in an identical situation.

As a result of this when the incident occurred there was none of the disorderly milling around that so often characterizes such crises. Intelligence is the magic ingredient in police work, and trained intelligence is the difference between a good or an indifferent police force. But too often local police are trained on a hit or miss basis.

It has often been sadly noted by

criminologists that while training and examinations are prerequisites for almost everyone from barbers to accountants, the policeman, the man charged with maintaining law and order, is often handed a gun and badge and put to work. The situation is improving all the time but there is still a great room for further progress.

The late Edward J. Hickey, while he was State Police Commissioner often dreamed of a real police academy for the state, from which every local policeman would be required to graduate before assuming his duties as an officer of the law. If every law enforcement officer had such a background of training this state would be preeminent. Some local police departments have used the State Police training school on a voluntary basis. Is it not time to establish a uniform standard of police training for every community in the state?

---Hartford Courant

POLICE SPECIALIZATION

It is an accepted fact that the law enforcement officer of any profession usually wants to "specialize." Take the medical profession for example: the day of the general practitioner is being overshadowed by the specialist. If you have a pain in your big toe, you visit a big toe specialist, not the man who specializes in the little toe.

We recognize the fact that the specialist has an important part in the general pattern of society. If one wants to make his will he does not select a criminal lawyer to do the job. This analogy could be carried to all professions.

The police profession has its specialists too. Specialization is more likely in a large city where the need for it is great. A man on the traffic detail would not be assigned to a homicide case or vice versa. If a man knew the business of classifying fingerprints his talents would be wasted if he were assigned to the juvenile bureau.

As the country doctor is a general practitioner and handles all kinds of

ailments, so the police officer in a small town is called upon to deal with the many different problems concerned with maintaining law and order. Whether it be to quiet a husband and wife in a domestic spat or to assist the Board of Health in seeing that every dog in town has a new license, he is on the job keeping peace in his community.

Throughout the country there are thousands of towns with small police departments. Some have only one or two men. There is no need for specialization here for these men are in a profession where they have but to request assistance on a problem and aid will come from the State Police or the FBI.

The profession of police is a brotherhood where assistance and knowledge is freely given and there is no fee-splitting or "stealing" of customers. Specialization is available to even the smallest town chief because the facilities and the knowledge of many are at his service.

---Law and Order

TESTS SERVE IMPORTANT FUNCTION IN NON-TRAFFIC CASES

From time to time, we attempt to remind enforcement officials that chemical tests can serve a useful purpose outside the field of traffic law enforcement. We were recently informed of another instance where a chemical test performed such a function.

A particular police agency had the occasion to apprehend a man in a stolen car. At the time of his apprehension, the man pretended to be highly intoxicated and stated that he did not remember how he happened to be in the stolen vehicle. A breath test was run on this individual and showed a blood alcohol reading of .06%. After the results of the tests were explained to the man, he readily admitted that the drunk act was feigned in an attempt to use it as an alibi in court.

This is just one such case that has been called to our attention that deals with a non-traffic offense. Many such cases have been called to our attention from time to time. It is quite common

for sex offenders to claim intoxication as an alibi for their actions. If chemical tests are performed on all sex offenders at the time of their apprehension, it will eliminate the possibility of using drunkenness as an alibi in order to get the sympathy of the courts.

Whenever there is a possibility that intoxication may be claimed, we suggest that a chemical test be run regardless of the nature of the offense so that the court can be advised of the defendant's condition at the time of the arrest.

---Test Talk

WHAT MAKES MEN STRONG?

By J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding."

---Proverbs 3:5

Through many years of active life, and the observation of many kinds of people, I have found that the strongest, wisest, most competent and reliable man is also the first to admit his inadequacy.

Contradictory though it may sound, he is strong because he is humble--and remembers always that man is the creation of God. No rule of life is more basic.

When a man "leans on his own understanding"...when he lives by his own strength...when he boasts of probing the mysteries of the atom, the depths of the sea or the secrets of outer space--he forgets God and claims he is his own master. The result is untold suffering.

Even though one's position is maintained, even though material wealth increases, success quickly turns to failure when God has been forgotten. There is no peace of mind, no personal satisfaction, no personal experience of inward joy.

To "trust in the Lord with all thine heart" is a mark of strength. And it is the only path to happiness, success and true fulfillment.

---N. Y. Herald Tribune

LITTLE SON TELLS TRUTH

Officers, seeking to serve six traffic warrants on Theodore Martin, Sr., went to his home in San Francisco.

They said Mrs. Martin assured Officer Jeremiah Taylor that Martin, an auto mechanic, was not at home.

But 3-year-old Theodore Martin, Jr. knew differently. "Daddy's in the front room," he proudly told the policeman.

Taylor went into the living room. There were empty chairs, a rug on the floor, an unoccupied sofa--but no Martin, Sr.

"Look in the sofa," little Ted shouted gleefully.

And there was Papa Martin underneath. He was booked at city prison and held in lieu of \$35 bail.

Said Martin, "that's all right. I've always told Ted to tell the truth."

ETERNITY AND TIME

I'd like to see the world at peace...
And idols cast away...
So that the folks in future years...
Would worship GOD each day.

God represents THE GREAT IDEAL...
Perfection, THE DIVINE...
Creator of the Universe...
Eternity and TIME.

Without such Faith--Belief in GOD...
The soul of man may die...
And devils take the place of GOD.
Damnation reign on HIGH.

O' Would that I could write a verse...
To stir the hearts of men...
So they would then discard the sword...
And once more use the PEN.

---Daniel J. Greer

CONSIDERATE

Wife: "Don't drive so fast, George."
George: "Why not?"
Wife: "That policeman on a motorcycle behind us can't get by."

CAPTAIN BUCKLEY RETIRES

Captain Ralph J. Buckley, a native of Meriden and now a resident of Portland, has retired from the State Police after 25 years' service. He was head of the Traffic Safety Division.

Ralph, or "Buck" as he was known, was graduated from Meriden High School and Fordham University. A member of the football team at both schools, he played an outstanding game in the backfield and gained recognition as a great broken field runner and long distance kicker.

Upon leaving college, he played with Stapleton, S.I., in the National Professional Football league and also with the Meriden Insilcos.

In 1937 - 38, he took courses in police work, traffic control, accident prevention and highway safety at Northwestern University and also took a summer course in traffic control at Harvard University. He was stationed at the Westport Barracks for four years and at the Hartford Barracks for five years.

While attending the Northwestern University Traffic Safety Institute, he wrote a thesis on "Crowd Control by the State Police." He was graduated with honors from the institute on May 23, 1938.

A year later, Trooper Buckley was appointed to head the Traffic Division.

In 1942 while lieutenant in charge of the Hartford Barracks, he was commissioned a captain in the U. S. Army and served with the Military Police during World War II. He was later promoted to major while serving in North Africa and the close of the war found him a lieutenant colonel serving as provost marshal in Cannes, France.

OFF. FRED VIRELLI RETIRES

Off. Virelli retired August 3rd after 25 years of service with the department. Appointed May 6, 1929 he was assigned to the Ridgefield Barracks after graduating from Training School. He served there until 1938 when he was assigned to the Westport Barracks. In 1949 he was as-

signed to the Special Service Division operating out of Westport. An outstanding criminal investigator he was detailed to investigate cases for the prosecutor's office of the Bridgeport Court of Common Pleas for a time. Later he returned to the Westport Special Service Division.

Fred served the force with distinction throughout his years of service. Well liked, he will be missed by his colleagues. We haven't heard of Fred's plans for the future but we wish him well and hope he enjoys many contented years.

OFF. JAMES L. PARROTT RETIRES

Off. Parrott retired August 16 after 29 years with the State Police Department. A native of Pine Meadow, New Hartford Jim had served as Resident Policeman for New Hartford and Canton since April, 1944. Thoroughly acquainted with the area and its residents Jim served them well. Off. Harry Myers has been appointed Resident Officer to replace Off. Parrott.

Appointed to the department March 10, 1925 Off. Parrott served at several barracks and headquarters. On August 1, 1939 he was assigned to assist the Deputy State Fire Marshal. With his diversified experience he filled this post ably. It is well known that Arson cases are among the most difficult for a policeman to investigate and obtain convictions for often most if not all of the evidence has been destroyed in the fire. He ably fulfilled his duties in this respect as well as all others.

In 1944 the idea of a Resident State Policeman being appointed to serve two adjoining towns was conceived. It was first tried in the towns of Canton and New Hartford and Jim was a natural for the job. Bringing with him a wealth of experience Jim fulfilled the post to the complete satisfaction of his fellow residents and superiors. Jim's success led to other Resident State Policemen posts being established. We wish him good health and many happy years in retirement.

**AUXILIARY MOTORCYCLE BRIGADE
AIDS STATE POLICE**

Eighteen young men on motorcycles, dressed in light gray shirts and blue, gold-striped trousers, are lending a hand to Connecticut State Police this summer.

They are members of the Auxiliary State Police Motorcycle Brigade. Over the July 4 week end the brigade members assisted regular state troopers in keeping traffic moving on Route 9 between Haddam and Saybrook, Route 2 between Hartford and Colchester and New London.

They own their own motorcycles and volunteer their services. They do not carry arms, but wear Auxiliary State Police badges.

Capt. Rundle, field captain of the Eastern Division of the State Police, is in charge of the brigade which represents the Danielson, Stafford Springs, Colchester, Westbrook and Groton Barracks.

The brigade is inactive in winter because bad weather makes riding motorcycles hazardous. But this is the third summer it has been on the highways since it was organized in the summer of 1952.

Over the holiday week end, brigade members directed traffic at intersections on Routes 2, 9 and 85 where traffic was so heavy the traffic lights had to be turned off. At other points on the roads they reported tie-ups to regular troopers.

Capt. Rundle also uses the brigade members as messengers in civil defense exercises and as parade escorts. They participated in the Armed Forces Day parade in Willimantic this year and several parades last year.

The brigade members have the same training as other auxiliary state policemen. They take first-aid courses, attend sessions for auxiliary policemen conducted by the State Police Department and ride with regular troopers to get experience.

All but three of the motorcycle-borne auxiliaries are members of Burt's Riders a motorcycle club headed by Burt Ives, a Willimantic motorcycle dealer. The three are former members of the club who continued in the Auxiliary Police.

HIGHWAY MESSAGES

Roadside signs in series have been planted along the 180 miles of U. S. 1 in North Carolina by the State Highway Commission.

Motorists on the north-south route read 190 messages like:

"If you are over 55, you're lucky to be alive."

"It's a short hill; don't be impatient."

Safe speed 55; social security 65."

"The late Ben Smith tried to pass here."

Motor Vehicles Commissioner Ed Scheidt said similar signs may be put on U. S. 301 and 17 if motorists take kindly to those on 1.

**TURNPIKE CREWS REJECT
8,500 DEFECTIVE VEHICLES**

Pennsylvania Turnpike commissioners know that their "327 Magic Miles," and the vehicles which use them were designed for safety--but misuse of either one can lead to disaster.

The commissioners, who believe they have "The world's greatest highway," want to make it the safest as well. So, more than a year ago, they ordered a vehicle inspection campaign that has kept some 8,500 cars and trucks off the Turnpike.

All vehicles, whether private or commercial, must halt for inspection before passing through the entrance gates.

Inspectors found faulty or dirty headlamps, tail lights or stop lights, improperly secured loads, faulty brakes and drivers incapable of handling their vehicles. Turnpike Commission Chairman Thomas J. Evans says:

"The Commission's problem in safeguarding the millions of men, women and children who annually travel the Turnpike is not only dealing with the operator who sometimes overdrives his sight distance, but the operators of unsafe vehicles--unsafe because of improper lighting, improperly secured loads, improperly adjusted brakes, or similar faults." ---Automobile Facts

IN-SERVICE STUDIES

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1954

NOTES ON HOMICIDE

Judging from the quantity of murder mystery books published for reading "entertainment" it can be granted that there is money to be made in the homicide field--at least for the writers and publishers. Although the private "eye" who takes a beating every sixth page is a constant thorn to the true law enforcement official, the books and their characters have done much to educate the public concerning the proper procedure at the scene of a crime. Familiar to almost everyone is the first rule, "Do not touch anything until the police arrive," because any attempt at re-arrangement will surely cast a suspicious light.

Last summer Deputy Chief Paul Weston (NYCPD) delivered a lecture on the subject of homicide; the notes taken at that lecture form the basis of this article.

The initial reporting by a patrolman, who is usually first on the scene, has much to do with the direction an investigation takes. His first duty is to notify his superiors. This can be done without leaving the scene if the officer enlists the aid of a civilian. He must see that nothing is touched or moved, and while waiting for the experts, he can interrogate witnesses.

Deaths that take place without a physician's presence or recent attendance are usually investigated by the Medical Examiner. He must answer two questions, "What caused the death?" and "What means were used?" An autopsy can determine the answer to the first question; the second one refers to the method used to cause death, i.e. a blunt instrument, poison given orally, etc.

The investigator has two other questions to answer, "Who did it?" and "Who is the dead person?"

The circumstances determine which of these questions must be answered first. If the murder takes place in a brawl,

"Who did it?" comes first because frequently the criminal is right there and the identity of the deceased can wait until the arrest is made.

The identification of the deceased may be a simple matter of checking fingerprints, the missing persons bureau, or the papers found on the body.

After the body has been identified (and sometimes before) back-tracking on the dead person's activities prior to death begins. By interviewing friends, relatives, landlords, business associates, and so forth, a picture of the murdered person's life is drawn and the possible motives for his death are established. The next step is to determine "who had the opportunity" and from this may develop the prime suspect.

Homicide (coming from "homo" meaning man plus "cida" meaning killer) can be classified in four categories: mistaken identity (wrong person killed) psychopathic, gang killers, and felony murders.

Only a year ago, the New York police had a murder case which seemed without rhyme or reason. A young secretary for a scientific group at Columbia University was fatally shot while sitting at her desk in the office. She died instantly. Investigation established that she led a normal life, had no enemies, no love affair complications.

The murder was not for profit because there was no robbery or insurance to be gained; this eliminated the felony angle. A gang killing was out of the question and circumstances belied a mistake killing. The remaining reason was "the psyc." By quick detective work the killer was caught. The murderer fit the psychopathic pattern; because the professional group had refused to publish a technical paper he had prepared, he had come into the office prepared to shoot the first person he saw. Unfortunately the young secretary was present.

There are six basic motives for murder.

1. Murder for profit (insurance, robbery, etc.).
2. Elimination (husband-lover triangle, business competition).
3. "American Tragedy" (unwanted, unwed mother-to-be).
4. Infant abortion (a vicious, difficult case to get convictions).
5. Revenge and Convictions (The first part, revenge, is taking the law into one's own hands to bring about what is believed to be justice. An example of the conviction motive is the case of the Puerto Rican Nationalists who shot several Congressmen believing they would thus publicize their cause and further their goal).
6. Sadism and Sex (sometimes involving children as well.)

Experience has shown that there are certain types of people who are "murder prone." These include homosexuals and bar-fly pick-ups; this situation grows more serious each year. Closely akin to these are the "alcoholic rage" murders. When the criminal is caught and sober, he usually doesn't remember anything except that he was drinking with the murdered person.

In spite of all the neat categories of homicide there is occasionally an oddity murder which defies classification. For example, not too long ago a young rabbinical student was strolling through the park coming from school when he was shot dead. When the case was solved, it developed that two youngsters with a .22 rifle were waiting in the park for the next person to come along to shoot him. One youngster wanted to prove to his friend that he wasn't "chicken."

Homicide appears in many forms. Sometimes it is obvious while at other times it is carefully disguised as an accidental or natural death. An alert investigator has frequently discovered what appeared to be natural death to be murder.

At the last conference of the New England Chiefs of Police, Dr. Richard Ford, of the Harvard Medical School and Medical Examiner for Middlesex County, Mass., spoke on the subject of profes-

sional abortions. He endeavored, with the use of slides, to explain what happens when women go to these "professional butchers." If a death results, an attempt is made to pass it off as a natural occurrence. As an illustration Dr. Ford cited the following case.

The police received a call notifying them of the death of a young girl in her late twenties. Apparently she had walked up four flights of stairs and this was too much for her heart. It was established that she had visited a hospital several months ago. However, since the establishment was under suspicion for illegal abortions, the investigator did not accept the explanation of natural death.

A search of the suspected premises revealed a wire coat hanger. The man and woman who ran the place admitted that it had been used for the operation BUT insisted the girl had done it herself. The police had to prove otherwise. They reasonably presumed that a person intending to perform such an operation herself would not go to a "hospital" to perform the act. The case was still pending last summer; it was doubtful if a conviction could be obtained.

"Murder will out" is an old adage; but those in the law enforcement field know that thousands of murders are committed which are so carefully executed that they pass for accidental or natural deaths. It is the alert officer who must detect that appearances are not always what they seem. ---Law and Order

If a police chief gets so steamed up over a subordinate's failings that he later suffers a heart attack, that's no valid ground for collecting workmen's compensation, a State board ruled at Harrisburg, Pa.

Herbert Woodshick, chief of Hanover township, Luzerne county, had asked the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Board to overrule a referee's decision against him. But the board said, "We find no evidence whatsoever that the claimant suffered an occupation disease." ---Boston Sunday Post

RABIES**(Hydrophobia)**

Rabies, or hydrophobia, is an acute infectious disease WHICH IS 100-PER CENT FATAL BOTH FOR MAN AND BEAST. It is caused by a virus which attacks the brain and spinal cord. Man and warm-blooded animals are susceptible to it. It is spread to man and healthy animals by the saliva of a rabid animal which contains the virus. The saliva enters the body through a break in the skin, usually through a dog-bite, but it may occur from the bite or scratch of a cat, or from exposing the broken skin to the saliva of any rabid animal, for example, cows, squirrels, coyotes, foxes.

Rabies virus may be present in the saliva from eight to ten days before symptoms of the disease appear. So it is well to be suspicious of any animal bite even though the animal seems to be healthy.

Rabies does not always develop after a rabid animal bite or after wound contact with the saliva of a rabid animal. But no one who has once developed rabies has ever recovered.

It takes, on an average, two to six weeks after a bite for rabies to develop but it may develop in less than 10 days or not for several months. Since the virus reaches the brain by way of the nerves, the closer the wound is to the brain, the more quickly the symptoms of rabies appear.

Even after the virus has entered the body, rabies can usually be prevented with the Pasteur treatment, a series of injections with anti-rabies vaccine. This treatment prevents the disease in most cases if it is started soon enough and continued long enough.

In all cases of animal bite, wash the wound thoroughly with running water and soap to remove the animal's saliva. Then go to a physician at once to have the wound more thoroughly cleaned out and other needed treatment given.

This should be followed by the Pasteur treatment if the biting animal is found to be rabid, or if it cannot be

caught and observed, or if the bite is on the head or neck.

No effort should be spared to catch the offending animal. Call the health department or the police department at once for help in catching it. The animal should not be killed. Killing may make it impossible to find evidence of rabies and thus to decide whether the Pasteur treatment is needed.

After 14 days of observation, if the animal is still alive, one can be sure it did not have rabies and the Pasteur treatment may be unnecessary.

A dog afflicted with rabies may merely appear sick or it may be unnaturally restless and excited. It may hide and refuse food. As the disease progresses, it becomes vicious, snarls and growls, and bites any person in its way. Any change in the bark or the behavior of an ordinarily friendly dog may be a warning of rabies.

Some of the measures which are helpful in controlling rabies follow:

1. Health authorities agree that the first step in rabies control is to rid the community of stray dogs and to require the annual licensing of all dogs by their owners. During an outbreak it may be necessary to restrict all dogs to a leash or paddock. Some communities require muzzling or leashing routinely.

2. A vaccine which gives dogs a temporary protection to rabies has been developed. Dog owners should have their dogs vaccinated every year.

3. Dogs that are known to have been bitten by a rabid animal should be given Pasteur treatment and confined for six months or else destroyed. The best plan is to call your local health department for advice about what to do with the dog as procedures vary in different communities.

4. Extreme care should be used in handling a sick dog to avoid any possibility of infection in case it is rabid. The safest procedure is to isolate the animal and have it examined by a veterinarian.

5. All cases of rabies, or suspected cases, should be reported to the health department.

FEDERAL FIREWORKS LAW

Public Law 385 - 83d Congress
 Chapter 261 - 2d Session
 H. R. 116
 An Act

To amend title 18, United States Code, so as to prohibit the transportation of fireworks into any State in which the sale or use of such fireworks is prohibited.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that chapter 39 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section: (Fireworks transportation. 62 Stat. 738)

"Section 836. Transportation of fireworks into State prohibiting sale or use.

"Whoever, otherwise than in the course of continuous interstate transportation through any State, transports fireworks into any State, or delivers them for transportation into any State, or attempts so to do, knowing that such fireworks are to be delivered, possessed, stored, transshipped, distributed, sold, or otherwise dealt with in a manner or for a use prohibited by the laws of such State specifically prohibiting or regulating the use of fireworks, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (68 Stat. 170; 68 Stat. 171)

"This section shall not apply to a common or contract carrier or to international or domestic water carriers engaged in interstate commerce or to the transportation of fireworks into a State for the use of Federal agencies in the carrying out or the furtherance of their operations.

"In the enforcement of this section, the definitions of fireworks contained in the laws of the respective States shall be applied.

"As used in this section, the term "State" includes the several States, Territories, and possessions of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

"This section shall be effective from and after July 1, 1954".

Section 2. The analysis of chapter 39 of title 18, United States Code, immediately preceding section 831 of such title, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item?

"836. Transportation of fireworks into State prohibiting sale or use."

Section 3. This Act shall not be effective with respect to --

(1) the transportation of fireworks into any State or Territory for use solely for agricultural purposes,

(2) the delivery of fireworks for transportation into any State or Territory for use solely for agricultural purposes, or

(3) any attempt to engage in any such transportation or delivery for use solely for agricultural purposes, until sixty days have elapsed after the commencement of the next regular session of the legislature of such State or Territory which begins after the date of enactment of this Act.

Approved June 4, 1954.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINGERPRINTS

Copies of the booklet "Classification of Fingerprints" may be secured from the Government Printing Office in Washington, D.C. The price is 45 cents a copy. Requests for this booklet (which is restricted in distribution to those regularly employed in municipal, county, or State Police work, and those officers of the Federal Government engaged in law enforcement) should be addressed to Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

For your information, the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office does not send the material collect. Therefore, the necessary funds must accompany an order. Checks or money orders should be drawn payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Any person desiring the booklet should request it on stationery bearing the letterhead of his law enforcement agency.

STATISTICS AND CRIME

By R. F. Rodgers, M.A.

Did you know that statistics could help the criminal investigator? In a previous edition of this magazine, reference was made to the application of statistics (probability theory) to this problem. Here are two very different examples of how this is done:

In the one example, "Bell-a-fruit", a gambling machine, was investigated. This device is also known as a "slot machine" and "one-armed bandit." In playing this machine, the operator inserts a nickel, which starts three wheels spinning. Each wheel has ten pictures of fruit and corresponding articles, and, when each wheel is stopped, the operator sees a combination of three pictures, one on each wheel. If this combination is a winning one, the operator gets a prize of nickels, the number depending upon the combination obtained. If the combination is not a winning one (which is generally the case), the operator gets nothing. The problem facing the mathematician is that of calculating the operator's "return", i.e., if the machine should be played a very large number of times, what would be the return for every dollar put into the machine?

Experiment verified that each picture was as likely to turn up as any other one, and hence the machine was not "fixed". For this machine, then, the calculation is quite simple. Suppose, for example, we consider the combination triple cherries: triple cherries: yellow bell.

On the first wheel, we have four triple cherry pictures, so the probability of this wheel coming up with the desired picture is 4 in 10. On the second wheel, there are three such pictures, so the probability of obtaining the desired picture is 3 in 10. On the third wheel, there is one yellow bell, so the probability is 1 in 10 of obtaining this picture. Hence the chance of obtaining the combination of three is

$$\frac{4}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{12}{1000} \text{ or } 0.012$$

Now on this combination, the prize is

five nickels, or the return is $0.012 \times 5 = 0.06$, since we may take the nickel as our unit of money. This means that, on the average, the return on each dollar put into the machine is \$0.06 or six cents on this combination alone.

However, there are other winning combinations, and to obtain the expectation of the machine, we must add up the separate expectations of each winning combination. The result of such a calculation gives an expected return of 0.684 i.e., for each dollar spent playing the machine, the operator may expect a return of \$0.684, or 68.4 cents.

The more the operator plays the machine, the closer his return should be to this theoretical amount. A test run of one hundred trials (more would be necessary to conduct a careful check of the machine) supported this theoretical result. Incidentally, the calculated return of about two-thirds is actually better than one gets on most gambling machines. ---RCMP Quarterly

UNITED SERVICES OF N.E., INC.,
TOURNAMENT

More than 100 pistol marksmen from the Nutmeg State participated in the United Services of New England, Inc. Tournament held at Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield, Mass., the latter part of July, according to State Police Lt. Michael D. Smith, third vice-president of the tournament staff.

The Connecticut State Police department was represented by a team of 20 men and women in competition for the record number of trophies awarded this season.

Teams from the New Haven, Wallingford and Groton Police Departments, as well as State Police auxiliaries from Westport and Westbrook, a Civil Defense group from Wallingford and several local gun clubs were entered.

About 500 shooters from all over the United States gathered at Camp Curtis Guild for the 1954 tournament. Camp Curtis Guild is known throughout the world as the training ground for U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Guard, police and Civilian rifle,

pistol and revolver detachments. The United Services Matches (Little Camp Perry) provides final tests for the National match shooters.

Pistol trophies awarded for the first time this year were the following:

The New Haven Register Trophy, being presented by the New Haven Register Newspaper.

Commissioner John C. Kelly's Special Trophy for Policewomen, presented by the Hartford Courant, Hartford.

Sturm Memorial Expert Reentry Trophy presented by the Sturm, Ruger & Co. Inc. Southport.

Acme Trophy, presented by the Acme Auto Top Co., New Haven.

M. T. Bushnell Trophy, presented by the N. T. Bushnell Co., New Haven.

Saybrook Garage Trophy, presented by the Saybrook Garage Co., Saybrook.

Commissioner Edward J. Hickey Special Memorial Trophy for Policewomen, presented by William Savitt, Hartford.

Goldberg Trophy, presented by the J. Goldberg Glass Co., New Haven.

Also the Commissioner John C. Kelly Trophy, presented by Commissioner Kelly.

Special Trophy, presented by Lux, Bond & Green Jewelry Co., Hartford.

Marker Motor Trophy, presented by the Marker Motor Co., New Haven.

Gello Brothers' Garage Trophy, presented by the Gello Brothers Garage, Wallingford.

Connecticut State Police Memorial Trophy, presented by the Connecticut State Police Department.

The Deuse's Trophy, presented by Deuse Garage Inc., Deep River, Conn.

Akers Slow Fire Trophy, presented by Akers Motor Lines, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.

The Dunbars' Timed Fire Trophy, presented by the Dunbars Downing & Perkins Motor Carriers, Hartford.

Schuster Express Co. Rapid Fire Trophy presented by the Schuster Express Co., Colchester.

Competition was renewed this season for the Hickey Memorial Trophy, The Governor Lodge Trophy, The Hartford Times Trophy, and others.

No thoroughly occupied man was ever yet very miserable. ---L. E. Landon

IT DEPENDS ON "U"

During a recent murder trial in Pennsylvania, the answer to the question as to how many times the evidence rifle has been cleaned, became revelant. The defendant's answer to this question was that it had been cleaned many months prior and then placed in vaseline to be stored. The defendant further denied that he had ever owned or had in his possession any Remington cartridges, his preference being for Western. Upon laboratory examination, an almost perfect 'Positive print of a "U"' (Remington make ammunition) was found in the grease on the face of the bolt itself. A photograph was taken of this identifying data, proving that there had been a Remington cartridge discharged in the rifle before being brought to the laboratory for examination. The point to remember in this case is that the investigators brought the evidence to the laboratory for processing as quickly as possible and did not permit it to lie unprotected for a time. Had it lain around the station for any length of time or had someone attempted to make their own examination, this important bit of evidence ("U") might have been lost forever.

This case is one of many proving that a quick and thorough investigation has no equal in solving criminal cases.

---Identification News

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON CRIME

"...let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling-books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

---Abraham Lincoln

Safety minds

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1954

State Sets Road Safety Campaign

Officials To Increase Contacts With Drivers In 7-Week Crusade

Connecticut state and municipal traffic safety officials have instituted a "Save-A-Life-A-Week" campaign for seven weeks as a test of public cooperation to reduce the toll from traffic collisions.

Increasing traffic enforcement measures by state and municipal police have not brought expected results, the Safety Commission said. Operator contacts, according to a report filed with Governor Lodge by Chairman Robert I. Catlin of the State Safety Commission, will be greatly expanded to impress highway "scoff-laws," persons who flout traffic regulations.

FACE ARREST

The expansion of operator contacts, said Commission Director William M. Greene, will mean that traffic law violators who might ordinarily receive oral warnings will be faced with either arrest or a written warning. Written warnings are filed with the department of Motor Vehicles and debit the driving records of individuals recorded.

The following statement was issued by Chairman Catlin: "To impress the public with deplorable traffic severity experience, we are urging extended cooperation by highway users with state and municipal officers during the next seven weeks when peak traffic volume will be recorded.

"While we ardently desire no traffic deaths at all, we must be realistic. We urge motorists and pedestrians to work with traffic officials so that no more than 20 persons will be killed on streets or highways in Connecticut during the next seven weeks. Twenty-seven lives were lost in traffic crashes dur-

ing the same period last year. If the objective is realized, at least seven lives will have been saved."

Current observance of traffic regulations is not satisfactory, Catlin said. "While we are presently recording a 17 per cent decrease in traffic deaths, the cold fact remains that 200 persons have been killed so far this year. Reportable traffic collisions are up 10 per cent and personal injuries about seven per cent."

17,000 CONTACTS

Catlin said that State Police had increased operator contacts 56 per cent over last year, stopping over 17,000 drivers in five months. Municipal police increased traffic arrests alone by 16 per cent.

"Convictions are holding up well in Courts," said Catlin. "It is getting increasingly expensive in fines and jail penalties for scoff-laws of the highway. License suspensions are up 25 per cent.

"The Motor Vehicle Department issued more than 13,000 notices to drivers during the first four months of this year, warning drivers their permits were in jeopardy."

---Hartford Courant

AUTO ODDITY

So that horseless carriages wouldn't frighten horses on the road, one inventor in 1904 tried to solve the problem by attaching a dummy horse in front of an auto. The body of the horse could be used as a storage place for tools and fuel.

A NATIONALLY-KNOWN PSYCHIATRIST OFFERS ADVICE FOR MOTORISTS IN A BUSTLING WORLD

By E. E. Felix, M.D., Director
National Institute of Mental Health

Several months ago, you may have read the newspaper account of the youthful driver who was so infuriated at the failure of an oncoming motorist to dim his auto lights that he crashed head-on into the car, killing everyone in both cars except himself. He escaped with injuries.

After the accident, the young man said from his hospital bed that he had driven into the car "to teach that so-and-so to dim his lights when he sees a car coming toward him."

This is an extreme example of what emotions can do to the man or woman behind the wheel of an automobile. Recent studies have revealed, however, that many traffic accidents and a good deal of unsafe driving can be traced to emotional factors which operate, to a greater or lesser extent, in all of us.

Tests during one such study, conducted by the Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Control, revealed that more attention needs to be given to attitudes of drivers, and that a significant percentage of accident repeaters are mal-adjusted or emotionally disturbed. This does not refer to the complex psychological motivations which impel the alcoholic, the psychopath, and other obviously unsafe drivers. It refers, rather, to those emotional disturbances and personality traits which affect the driving habits of large numbers of perfectly normal and generally law-abiding people.

Some of these disturbances are what might be called "acute" or short-term occurrences. They can usually be traced to specific causes. The person who has received news of a death in the family, or who is worried about a seriously ill wife or husband or child, or who has just been unnerved by a frightening experience, may be too upset to function adequately behind the wheel of a car. The safe practice would be to avoid driving, if at all possible, until one

has calmed down.

But what about the man who has had an argument at home or at the office, slams into his car, and drives off in anger? Or the teenager who has reluctantly been allowed to use the family car, after a long "hassle," and drives off full of resentment? This kind of thing can, and often does, happen to all of us. Some of us are able to recognize that we are upset when these things happen, and therefore should take extra precautions or postpone driving for a few minutes until we regain our composure. Others are able to keep anger or resentment or other disturbing emotions from interfering with driving habits, and drive quite adequately despite being upset.

Many drivers, however, are unable to recognize or handle their emotions, or have other personality traits which lead to dangerous driving habits. These are factors which might be called "chronic" and which are more widespread.

All of us are familiar with the person who cannot tolerate being held up by a long line of traffic or by a succession of red lights. He pulls out of line and tries passing on the right or on the wrong side of the road. He runs through red lights or jumps the gun before the light has turned green. He may even try passing on a hill or in the face of closely approaching oncoming traffic. Such a person is not necessarily "feeble-minded", despite apparent evidence to the contrary. He just wants to get where he is going, and he can't stand being frustrated. Inability to tolerate frustration is a common enough phenomenon. It is expected and excused in the child, but in the adult it can be dangerous--especially if he or she is driving. Fortunately, most people learn to tolerate some frustration, but for each of us there is a level beyond which frustration upsets our emotional balance. Fatigue, hunger, sleepiness all tend to lower that level.

An example of misplaced emotions is the case of the driver who constantly feels that other drivers are trying to take advantage of him, to get ahead of him. "They think they own the road because their cars are newer or more powerful," so he reasons. As a result,

he cuts in and out, races, and gets ahead of everybody else--and woe to the driver who doesn't yield the right of way. What makes a person act this way? He may be bringing to the driving situation a long and deep-seated feeling of being discriminated against, of being "pushed around." Whether or not actual happenings in his life justify this feeling, the feeling itself is totally inappropriate once he is behind the wheel. And yet we see many drivers who every day "exploit" their cars--and endanger other drivers and pedestrians alike--out of a need to feel strong and powerful, and not to appear weak and ineffectual. Certainly there are many other ways--constructive rather than destructive--which can be used to bolster one's ego.

Additional types of poor or hazardous driving habits can be related directly to the driver's temperament. There is the tense person who "drives" himself hard at work and at play, and who is not comfortable unless he is forging ahead. Behind the wheel, he gets restless and bored unless the telegraph poles and the miles keep clicking by at a rapid pace. If other drivers hold him back, he gets angry and honks--and honks.

The man or woman who is accustomed to schedule his or her activities fairly rigidly is apt to allow too little time for travel. Frequently, this driver is not too busy to take more time, but he has convinced himself that the trip from home to office, for example, should take only 15 or 20 minutes. He objects to the traffic lights, the pedestrians, and any other interruptions that upset his schedule--and his equilibrium.

Then there is the person who likes to control other people's activities. He is all for enforcing rules and regulations, even about things that are really not his concern. You may find him holding up a long line of traffic on the open highway, deliberately driving slower than he should, because--"well, people ought to drive more slowly." Sometimes, of course, he is the person who "rides your tail," practically pushing against your rear bumper. The rationalization on those occasions? "Well, slow drivers cause more accidents than anyone else!"

The absent-minded person who becomes so preoccupied he literally forgets he's driving, the indecisive driver whose lack of experience or confidence makes it difficult for you or for him to know what he is going to do next, and the thoughtless person who doesn't help the other driver out of a tight spot, are a few additional examples of how temperament can contribute to lack of safety in driving. In each case the emotional factors which are an integral part of the individual's personality and temperament are the very factors which can make that individual a dangerous driver. People don't change character when they get behind the wheel, much as it may seem that they do. It's just that the little flaws and quirks become more manifest when the behavior of one person is magnified into the behavior of a few tons of steel moving in an irregular pattern at X miles per hour.

What, then, can be done to curb the safety hazards presented by emotional factors--sometimes loosely referred to as the "human element?" I think one of the answers is more insight into our own emotional make-up. The physically handicapped driver is usually a safe driver because he knows that he is handicapped and he takes extra precautions. So, too, if the person whose emotions interfere with his driving can recognize that he has those feelings, he can take steps to counteract their adverse effects.

"Don't drive off feeling angry," might be one precaution. Walk around the block and work off the steam in a harmless way before getting behind the wheel. If you find yourself becoming irritable and frustrated by traffic delays, pull off the road and relax for a few minutes. If you begin to feel that other drivers are trying to "take advantage," try to remember that they don't know you, they have nothing against you, and they may feel that you're trying to take advantage of them.

These sound like sensible suggestions but, unfortunately, when we are angry or feel frustrated we are not always sensible. We do drive when we are angry; we don't stop and relax when we become irritable. If, however, we can admit that we are angry or frustrated and ac-

cept these feelings, in ourselves, we may then be able to avoid acting them out. We can be angry that the car ahead is holding us up, but we don't need to crash into it.

Much has been said and written about the importance of courtesy in safe driving. This is not merely a matter of simple politeness. When we are afoot, there is a direct and human contact between us and the person to whom we are courteous or who shows us a courtesy. The direct contact--whether it is by word, expression, or gesture--provides some of the motivation for the courtesy. We feel like standing aside to let the other person go first, and we are pleased by his appreciative smile or polite "Thank you." But in the car this direct, human contact is lost. We continue to think of ourself as a person but of the other driver as a car--an inanimate, threatening juggernaut. Even on the rare occasions when the other "car" shows "us" a courtesy, we frequently fail to let the "other driver" know that "our car" appreciates the courtesy.

---The Hartford Automobiler

SPACE IT OUT

Connecticut highway users are advised in a bulletin of the Connecticut Safety Commission "to space it out" as they move along on modern turnpikes and expressways and to keep spacing it out "even further" as speed increases on arteries permitting comparatively fast vehicular movement.

The safety bulletin further advises motorists to have speedometers checked for accuracy and avoid imminent police contact through the summer months when all states along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Florida will be stressing "Slow Down And Live" with prompt police action following lack of response by motor vehicle operators.

"Safe drivers in city traffic create serious hazards on high speed expressways by not making allowance for greater distance needed to stop when traveling at high speed" comments the bulletin.

"Car-length of clear space for each ten miles an hour is an absolute minimum for safe stopping in emergency with good brakes on dry road. Under anything below ideal braking conditions safety demands even greater space between vehicles.

"Large proportion of parkway accidents result from pileups of cars which could not stop quickly enough in close formation. This proves that many motorists (safe on ordinary highways) have not yet got the safety habit of leaving sufficient extra space clear ahead when traveling on high speed expressways such as Connecticut's Route 15."

The bulletin further states that "to know your actual speed it is essential that your speedometer be checked at intervals for accuracy. Past surveys by federal authorities have shown as high as 50 per cent of cars off. Some speedometers are accurate up to 50 miles per hour and then are not dependable.

So watch your speed know how fast you are moving and ensure accident-free operation as well as freedom from embarrassing police contacts."

---The Stafford Press

NOT QUITE DRUNK

There has been a shift by the National Safety Council to emphasize the dangers of the drinking driver instead of the drunken driver.

The Safety Council has reason to become concerned. One in five fatal accidents involve either a driver or pedestrian who has been drinking.

Driving demands top judgement, vision and coordination. It has been proven that as few as two drinks can slow down these faculties. It's these two drinks that provide the hairline margin between the near miss and manslaughter.

Most states have set arbitrary figures on blood alcohol content to determine "drunker" drivers. But the "saturated" drinker is often the lesser of two evils. His car swerves and veers and people often see him coming. Police are continually on the lookout for him.

A merely "drinking" driver won't be

spotted until he causes an accident, often serious, sometimes fatal. Even then he is seldom severely punished because he hasn't been drinking enough to be legally booked as drunk.

The two-drink driver has been getting away with murder.

---Meriden Record

THE HEADLESS MOTORIST

Through the thick of Hollywood traffic recently drove a fearsome looking sight. It was a motorist who was apparently headless. Rigged with a jacket boasting an out-size neckband and a jaunty, concealing scarf, the thing was a living embodiment of the Greater Los Angeles chapter of the National Safety Council's slogan, "Don't lose your head in traffic." It was bandleader Spike Jones, doing his bit for the cause.

An effective dramatization it was, no doubt, except for the hazard that a man so attired must have been to himself and to those who saw him. It takes Hollywood to dream up a stunt like that, putting a spectacle on the streets in the name of safety which is enough to scare any sensible motorist into running his car up a tree. But the curious thing is that in Hollywood, or anywhere else in the country it should be necessary to dramatize traffic safety.

The grim, often repeated truth is that our traffic accident toll takes heads, arms, legs, quite literally along with lives. And the cause in most cases is not that motorists lose their heads but that they weren't using them in the first place.

Speed, lack of elementary caution, and alcohol are the three biggest killers on the road today, and they fall all too easily into combination. The nervous, over-cautious motorist who "loses his head" is a hazard too, but he is a small threat compared with the automotive supermen who make up the most dangerous part of our driving public.

Safe driving education, better roads and signs, slogans and drives and publicity stunts are all to a greater or less degree good and necessary in the

fight against the great killer. But we must remember that under the cleverly constructed slogans, under the warnings that have been repeated so often that they have lost their effectiveness, under the stunts and gimmicks lies the grim fact of national slaughter, something painful and ugly and personal no matter how often it happens. There is nothing funny about the headless motorist.

---Meriden Record

UNMARKED CARS NAB N. J. SPEEDERS

Unidentified black sedans driven by state troopers are making "honest" drivers out of New Jersey Turnpike motorists who think the 60-mile per hour speed limit is meant for the other fellow.

With reckless speeding a major factor in accidents on the highways, the troopers are using the black sedans in addition to the easily recognized blue and white patrol cars to curb irresponsible drivers and thus improve the Turnpike's fine safety record.

The Turnpike Authority is interested in maintaining a safe express highway for all users and not in giving out tickets, according to chairman Paul L. Troast. Revenues from summonses issued by state police on the turnpike go to the local courts handling the violations and eventually to the state.

One ticket from the supercharged black sedans, bearing regular New Jersey license plates and carrying conventional aeriels for their three-way radio sets, usually has a permanent corrective effect on the violators.

Once caught, the speeder knows that just because he doesn't see a regular blue and white patrol car doesn't mean that he isn't being watched. With the black sedans, regular patrols and radar teams, speeding is unwise.

Also, the black cars allow troopers to move unnoticed with traffic so they can apprehend tricky or careless drivers. Already this year, accidents have been cut 27 per cent and fatalities 28 per cent from the same period last year.

---Hartford Times

**REPORT ON SPEED RADAR USE
BY STATE POLICE OF NEW ENGLAND**

Only Connecticut of the New England States uses radar extensively to combat highway speeders.

Vermont State Police say they have been impressed by tests and plan to make wider use of this scientific speed trap in the future.

The other four states feel radar is not sufficiently effective to justify widespread use.

Connecticut State Police use several mobile radar units. As trouble spots develop, the units are set up alongside the highway and track approaching cars. Readings give the speed of the car.

If the car is exceeding the speed limit, policemen with the radar unit can call ahead to a waiting cruiser and give the license number of the offender.

Connecticut State Police Lt. Albert Kimball said accident rates are reduced in areas that are radar controlled.

Connecticut court convictions have been handed down on the basis of evidence obtained through the use of radar, and not one case has been appealed to the State Supreme Court.

In addition to State Police, police of several Connecticut cities and towns also use radar.

Vermont Tests

Vermont State Police first used radar to trap speeders during a two-week experimental period last summer. They were so impressed with the results that they put one unit in fulltime use this June.

However, since they are still experimenting with the equipment, they do not arrest or give tickets to offenders caught by radar. Instead they hand out written warnings, as many as 75 a day.

A Vermont State Police spokesman said he believes many drivers have become more careful since they found out about the radar speed traps.

Within two or three years, State Police expect to have several more units in operation in Vermont.

In Massachusetts, radar is used occasionally during peak traffic periods for the "psychological effect" it has

on drivers. Rudolph F. King, registrar of motor vehicles, said radar control points have been set up on busy highways once or twice during the past three summers.

He said advance warning was given to drivers in the form of newspaper, radio and television publicity. It was effective in slowing down drivers even though the radar was not used as the basis for arrests, he said.

A spokesman in King's office said he could see "very little practical value" in radar control points. He said special technicians were needed to operate the equipment, and that on certain curved roads it is practically impossible to get accurate readings.

Borrow Sets

The radar sets used by the Registry of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts were borrowed from the Department of Public Works. The department uses the sets in determining traffic volume and speeds of cars using roads. This information is used in setting the legal speed limit.

In the other three New England states. Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, the state and local police departments do not have radar equipment of their own. Like Massachusetts, they use the equipment of their respective highway departments for any experimental work they want to do.

Maine State Police have used one unit experimentally for the past three years, but the findings are used only to issue warning tags, not as the basis for prosecution.

In August, 1953, Rhode Island State Police tested radar equipment, but a spokesman said the results were "not impressive." However, he said, the machines were not entirely to blame. Such a crowd gathered to watch the tests that a normal flow of traffic was impossible.

In New Hampshire, radar is used only by the Highway Department for road surveys.

Courtesies cannot be borrowed like snow shovels; you must have some of your own. ---Wanamaker

HEAVY TRAFFIC NO ACCIDENTS

It may seem strange to some people that at a time when traffic has been at a peak on the Wilbur Cross Highway through the Town of Vernon there were no accidents and very few arrests. Actually it is further proof of the fact that when the danger is greatest drivers pay more attention to what they are doing and consequently keep out of trouble for themselves and other people.

In a good many of the findings of County Coroner Ackerman the statement may be found that the weather was clear, the road straight and in good condition. Nevertheless a fatal accident occurred. On the other hand on days when the highways are icy and slippery, or when they are shrouded by fog, and the radio is continually warning of dangers inherent in the situation, there may not be a single accident. This would seem to be a good indication that it is a human factor rather than a mechanical one which is to blame.

Much of the credit for no accidents on a week-end such as the Fourth of July or Memorial Day must be given to the State Police for their very efficient patrol of the roads. Lt. Taylor of the Stafford Springs Barracks has a large force of men on traffic duty in this area, especially on the Wilbur Cross Highway which has become the main artery of travel between Boston and New York. These men are constantly on the watch for careless driving which could cause accidents, especially speeding. Then too, the very fact that they are on the road must of itself tend to curb the desires of some drivers to speed without due regard for the consequences.

The vigilance of the State Police, added to an awareness on the part of motorists that there are great dangers at such a time, is undoubtedly the reason for the good record over this holiday. It is unfortunate that drivers do not display the same degree of commonsense and regard for motor vehicle laws on days when the State Police are not out in full force and when traffic is light. If they did, the record would be much better.

---Rockville Leader

RADAR SPEED METER
USED THROUGHOUT NATION

By Arthur Edson

All over the country, from Mississippi to Wisconsin, from Maryland to Washington State, the ominous sounding signs are going up.

"Warning: Speed checked by radar."

The American Automobile Association estimated recently that a third of the states, 100 cities and at least 100 counties use so-called radar systems to keep tabs on their drivers. And the number is increasing all the time.

This means that the time-honored American custom of driving with one eye on the road and the other on the rear view mirror is, under radar conditions, as useless as the well-known buggy whip franchise for Detroit.

This new system usually works like this:

A car, parked unobtrusively by the side of the road, has an electromagnetic speed meter--called "the whammy" by many cops--peering out the window. It not only can check on the speed of each car, but also record same, on a graph, for future evidence.

When a violator is spotted by the unseen eye, the cop shepherding the gadget usually doesn't even bother to move. He simply radios ahead to another scout car, waiting for that purpose, and gives the description and license number of the offending car.

A speeder who might be prepared to argue all vacation with a traffic cop almost always appears to be whipped completely by the mechanical evidence.

Ed. Note: The Conn. State Police pioneered in the use of the radar device for law enforcement work. The Department acquired its first unit in May, 1947.

WARNING

It takes our trains about 15 seconds to pass this crossing--whether or not your car is on it.

ACCIDENTS AND SPEED

To the N. Y. Herald Tribune:

For every accident that happens there are many near accidents that just miss happening because of the evasive action on the part of one or both parties of a potential accident. Speed radically interferes with your evasive action through the three factors of time, traction and momentum. The higher the speed the less time is available to think, to slow down, to stop, or to steer. The higher the speed the less traction available to keep your maneuvering from becoming an uncontrollable skid. The higher the speed the more momentum works against you by vastly increasing your stopping distance, greatly increasing the difficulty of turning and, of course converting a minor accident into a bloody mass of carnage and destruction.

If you've never considered the power of momentum, it is equal to mass (your weight and the weight of the car) times the square of the velocity, (speed of cars). Therefore at 60 m.p.h. you and your car "weigh" four times as much as you do at 30 m.p.h., nine times as much as you do at 20 m.p.h. and thirty-six times as much as you do at 10 m.p.h. and of course if you hit anything you hit thirty-six times as hard.

If you would like a simple formula to aid you in your daily task of avoiding accidents heading your way and to avoid being "an accident about to happen" yourself, just remember that speed is the seductive, silent partner of most accidents. Just remember that though the purists say speed doesn't cause accidents, speed most certainly does cause accidents to happen. Better get that straight before you too wind up on that cold marble slab.

Robert C. Currey
Larchmont, N.Y., June 23, 1954

SCHOOL BUS LAWS

A subcommittee of the Legislative Council, headed by Sen. Oscar Peterson, Jr., of Stratford, met recently with Motor Vehicle Department officials to go

over suggestions for strengthening the state law regulating operation of school buses.

One of the proposals would require traffic moving in both directions to halt when a school bus stops to discharge children. The present law requires that only traffic going in the same direction as the bus must stop.

The benefits would be two-fold. First, it would bring a regulation insuring more safety for the children; secondly, it would make the bus laws uniform, to conform with New York and Massachusetts.

If the motoring public is to be held responsible--and it must be--then the laws should be uniform. Not only for stopping, but so that the signal devices can be recognized. And even more important--so the school bus can be recognized. In some parts of the state they range from obvious school buses to station wagons.

The next session of the legislature will be asked to tighten the school bus regulations. It is hoped the lawmakers will tackle this problem promptly and effectively.

---Greenwich Time

PEDESTRIANS SCRAMBLE TO SAFETY

The "jumble system" of traffic control at intersections seems to be catching on. Called "scramble" in Sacramento and "Barnes dance" (after its inventor) in Denver, it provides a longer light cycle with more than half of the cycle reserved for pedestrian crossing. During this period pedestrians cross the intersection east-west, north-south, and diagonally. Though the "legalized jaywalking" has not been in use long enough to provide unquestionably valid statistics, reports indicate a significant reduction in intersection accidents, particularly those involving pedestrians.

To educate the intelligence is to enlarge the horizon of its desires and wants.

---James Russell Lowell

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1954

STATION "A", RIDGEFIELD

OFFICERS CROCE AND COSTELLO JOIN STAFF

The personnel of Station "A" welcome the arrival of Officer Jack A. Croce and Officer James Costello recently transferred from Station "G" to Station "A". Station "G's" loss is our gain. Officer Croce was transferred on June 7, however, we did not see him until July 21, as he was working with Captain Clarke on a special assignment plus a two week vacation. On the first day back to work he was given a criminal assignment in the town of Newtown. We are happy to report that he was successful in breaking seven vicious acts of vandalism and arrested the three men responsible. From the work he has been doing on these cases and the manner in which he handled them we feel that Officer Croce will make a good investigator. Officer James Costello was transferred here on July 19, but on his arrival he left on leave. On his return both he and Officer Croce will undergo a course in photography and fingerprinting.

OFFICER PIRRI APPREHENDS VANDALS

Officer Joseph Pirri, one of the outstanding investigators at Station "A", was assigned to a case of destruction of private property at Ridgewood Country Club which involved several hundred dollars worth of damage to the green. The officials of this club were very much incensed over the destruction. A lot of detective work was done by Officer Joseph Pirri, who was successful in apprehending five juveniles who admitted the acts of vandalism. The officials of the club are petitioning the juvenile court to see that these boys are penalized by having to work at the club during the remainder of the summer, as penalty for what they have done. They have the highest praise for Officer Pirri's ability in solving the case and compli-

mented him on his diligent efforts.

LIQUOR STORE BREAK SOLVED

Officer George H. Bunnell was successful, through persistent investigation, in solving a liquor break involving \$1500.00 worth of stolen liquor from the Candlewood Spirit Shoppe in the Lake Candlewood Area. Four men were arrested for this break, which led to the solution of several other cases involving breaks and thefts and the arrest of two more men, who are now serving time for other jobs.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT

Another case worthy of mention is the apprehension of two men from New Haven who broke into Cawley's Restaurant on Route #6 in the town of Danbury. Off. Robert Sautter, while on patrol, observed shadows in this building and felt there were unauthorized persons in same. He called for assistance and Off. Pirri and several Danbury Police responded and surrounded the building and apprehended the two New Haven men.

CO-OPERATION

It goes without saying that our relationship with the Danbury Police is above par as all the officers of both commands work as a unit in cases of mutual interest. This same relationship applies to all police organizations in this area and with Constable Hiram Hanlon of Newtown and Constable Bruce Nearing of New Milford. These organizations have been very helpful to the officers attached to this command in solving criminal acts which occurred in this area.

IS LIE DETECTOR INFALLIBLE?

An article appeared in the Oklahoma Papers, and through the Associated Press appeared in the Danbury News-Times on the date of June 4, concerning the lie detector when tested on full blooded Indians. Dr. H. H. Donahue, who made

the tests, states that Indians defy all theories about emotional and galvanic response on the polygraph and register no results at all. Therefore, the machine is not infallible, especially when it pertains to Indians.

MISS KAUFMAN RESIGNS

The personnel of Station "A" regret the resignation of Miss Irene Kaufman, our clerk, who has been here for the past three years. Irene is going into business for herself in the town of Wilton. Miss Kaufman has been competent and well liked and we all regret losing her and wish her the best of luck in her new venture.

STATION "B", CANAAN

SEARCH FOR CONNIE SMITH CONTINUES

Connie Smith's mysterious disappearance from Camp Sloane at Lakeville in July of 1952 was the subject of national and local attention in feature articles written for New York and Connecticut papers recently.

We especially noted the story in our own Torrington Register written by a young reporter, Howard Holcomb, who devotes much of his spare time to our auxiliary unit.

This was Howard's first venture into the realm of feature stories but it's safe to assume that his homespun style, analytical reporting and exceptional description will find itself in demand for future copy.

In reference to Connie herself, although months now have passed, her case is fresh in the mind of each officer and the search will continue in the hope that we may bring yet another youngster back home.

INHERENT DANGER

The danger of allowing children to ride unattended in automobiles was forcibly brought in focus on July 24 when Sharon Marion, a three-year-old, fell from her father's car to the highway. By some miracle usually prevailing with

puppies and children, this little one was not seriously injured and was taken to the office of a local doctor for treatment by Sergeant Buffa.

STATISTICS PROVE POINT

We have long maintained that statistics are cold affairs but we've gradually come to the conclusion that they can be interesting. Checking back over our own records (as we have done for many years now), we note with a touch of pride that protective action, diligence and a will to accomplish are showing positive results.

Cooperative effort has never been more actively demonstrated.

CASE FOR THE "LOFT SQUAD"

If a mouse should steal your knittin' girls, don't be too discouraged, just think of Mrs. S. who worked years saving scrap cloth materials for a rag rug only to have it stolen piece by piece by a miserable mouse - from a trunk in the hayloft, yet.

So, if you happen to see a mouse with a mouthful of muslin, call Officer Muldowney of the "Loft Squad" and remember, it's probably some elderly lady's 9 x 12.

NEW PERSONNEL

Officers Charlie Rust and Sid Toomey, having acclimated themselves to a new environment and job, are contributing in good measure to our station activity. Their quiet deportment, alert manner and desire to learn fundamentals proves their sincerity and bodes well for a successful future.

LATE SPRING FEVER

The vacation trail to happy memories is beckoning once again and we seem to detect a bit of "late spring fever" in those anticipating the annual leave. Who knows, perhaps these trips into the sunshine are a tonic for the snows and chill winds to come.

Noise proves nothing. Often a hen who has merely laid an egg cackles as though she had laid an asteroid. ---Mark Twain

TOLLAND COUNTY TALES

TRAINEES FIND WORK VARIED

The early part of June brought five young men, just out of training school, to our station. We welcome Arthur Blomberg, William Doyle, Jr., Herbert Haberstroh, Robert Hetherman and John J. Prior, Jr. So far, they have found that there is plenty of work to be done and they are gaining a wide experience not only along traffic lines but in criminal investigation.

CONGRATULATIONS!

The Ronald Jacobsens are the proud parents of a son, Lance Michael, born July 19th, at Hartford, Conn. They have two other sons.

THE CONSTRUCTION CORNER

Ed Beattie is being kept busy of late making necessary repairs to a house he has recently purchased prior to taking occupancy.

Lud Kolodziej is in the process of having a new home built. The last we heard, he was hoping the weather would be good so that the foundation could be completed.

No more danger of rain leaking through the roof. The barracks recently was re-roofed and the exterior of the building painted.

VACATIONS?

Several of the personnel have enjoyed their vacations, some are now enjoying them and others are looking forward to theirs. From all reports, we often wonder whether or not it has been a vacation or a period to finish up some of those odd jobs about the home that have to be done.

RAINBOW DIVISION

County Detective Arthur Koss has been assigned a new light blue Ford.

AUTO CRASH INJURY RESEARCH

Our station is co-operating with the Auto Crash Injury Research being conducted by the Medical College of Cornell University. Special forms are made out

on all accidents where there is any personal injury and photographs taken. The doctors and hospitals that serve the area are also co-operating in the research.

VERSATILE OFFICERS LOANED TO HQ

During the vacation period, we have loaned Officers Norm Tasker and Mario Palumbo to the Communications Division at Headquarters.

STATION "E", GROTON

NEW FACES

We welcome Officer Hunter to our busy activities at "E".

Civilian Don Smith, chef at "HQ", substituted in that capacity at Groton recently.

ON THE ROSTRUM

Sgt. Gedney spoke on traffic laws at a meeting of the Groton Police School.

Lt. Williams was a guest speaker at the New London Police School.

Lt. O. Avery lectured on photography and fingerprinting at a session of the Groton Borough Police School.

Capt. Mulcahy spoke on public relations at the Groton Borough PD.

Officer Bellefleur lectured at the Sub Base. Using illustrated slides he spoke on the traffic laws of the state. Prudence and common sense formed the background of his lecture.

LADY LUCK WAS SMILING

Speed alone kept an out of state car upright when it went off the road and practically flew through the air to land in a deep gully. Officers Farrow and Bellefleur investigated.

DRIVING REQUIRES FULL ATTENTION

Officer Kathe investigated an accident in which a female Florida operator went off the road, plowed through dense underbrush and over rough rocks. She had to be taken to the hospital by Off. Sullivan for treatment of face lacerations. She was musing and adjusting some pack-

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

ages in the rear seat with one hand with the other hand on the wheel and lost control of the car. Guess she couldn't wait to get home to fondle the bargains.

GOING TO A FIRE?

Officer James investigated an accident in which a fire truck and a passenger car were involved. Contrary to the old situation the question, "Where ya goin' to a fire?" was not necessary as the fire truck was in this case.

ATTEND C.D. MEETING

Lt. Avery and Off. Greenberg of our station with Chief Murphy of the Stonington PD and Fire Chief Purtil attended a civil defense meeting.

COOPERATIVE ACTION

Officer Anderson was assigned to a hit and run case and with the aid of the Rhode Island State Police caught the culprit. Sister states involved in a brotherly act.

JAILED THRU LACK OF DIME

Three Massachusetts youths with only ten cents between them were told to wait at the side of the toll house. The fare necessary was twenty cents. Instead of waiting the three youths sped off. Offs. Farrow and Jacques apprehended them shortly after the alarm was sent out. The absence of "one thin dime" resulted in the recovery of a stolen truck.

M. V. WARNINGS

Did you know--New York drivers get more warnings from Connecticut police than from any other state, with those from Mass. and R. I., following in that order.

SAILORS PREVENT SUICIDE

Sudden action by four Sub Base sailors prevented a young woman from leaping 178 feet off the crest of the Gold Star Memorial bridge. Officers Sternberg and Hickey were assigned to the case.

ANNUAL BOAT RACE

The annual boat race between Yale and Harvard proved Yale this year's champ. Capt. Rundle supervised patrols in the area. Officers on detail for this spe-

cial occasion were Off. Kathe, Skelly, Kearney, Anderson, Sullivan, Hunter, Larizzo, Sternberg, Bellefleur, Greenberg, and Hickey of this station. They were augmented by Officers Douglas and Plitt of "D", Neal and McLaughlin of "H" Haxton, Fagan and Potter of "F", Angell, Bombard and Piascik of "K", Sweeney of "I", Keller, Nepiarsky and Krysiak of "G", and Tasker and Haberstroh of "C".

SAFE AND SANE "FOURTH"

The first Fourth of July with the sale and use of fireworks illegal in this state has come and gone. The big "BANG" came on the fifth after we realized how safe and sane we celebrated the holiday. No burns and no arrests were reported in this area.

JOB WELL DONE

As we went through the long Independence day week end gripes could be heard because of the extra hours expended and needed on the job, such as ours. Congratulations are extended, to you fellows, for it was through your diligence and alertness that we were able to place "Death" on the unemployed list during this period. Such times as these our arch enemy, Death, is working overtime searching for work. Our files show no D.O.A.'s during this extra tenure of duty so we should be proud of the important role we played in this drama.

MYSTIC TERCENTENARY

Commissioner Kelly attended the Mystic Tercentennial festivities. Capt. Rundle and Lt. Avery assisted in the control of the tremendous traffic that flowed into the small village. This was the biggest day this ancient village has ever experienced. The narrow winding streets were overflowing with humanity. Officers Blomberg of "C", Guilbeault of "D", Hayden of "K", and Potter of "F", assisted our Officers Fitzgerald, Farrow and Bickford. The SP color guard consisted of Officers Seres, Carty, Carlberg and Tripp. Officer Stecko acted as drillmaster for a group of auxiliaries while Off. Greenberg was in charge of the marching unit. The special unit comprised twenty State Police Auxiliar-

ies and they made an outstanding appearance in the parade.

STATION "F", WESTBROOK

JUST ROUTINE AT START

One morning Officer Kearney checked out with Sgt. Goodale for patrol. "Anything special Sarg", he asked. "Just a minor complaint at so and so during the night, better check it", was the reply. As the officer proceeded on the first complaint, call after call came in from other complainants and "snowballed" into the arrest of four young men for breaking and entering and attempted breaks. They visited a package store, gas station, garage, and grocery store. Nothing like variety. The case was closed in two days thanks to the assistance of Officer Hickey and Keilty of Canaan with the cooperation of the Winsted police department and Chief Waldo Heath.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

Officer Sullivan reports something different. He arrested a man from Ohio and informed him, "Home made license plates are no good in Connecticut, especially if they read, Bought today - Saturday!" He was also arrested for not having an operator's license.

MAN ROUGH ON SELF

Officer Boenig of the Norwich PD, in answer to a complaint arrested a man for prowling. The prisoner explained his actions thusly: "after an argument with a girl he went out and kicked a car and hit himself on the head with a stone." He explained, this is standard procedure when he gets mad. Cheer up Ray, we all have bad days.

TODAY'S PHILOSOPHY

As you start your tour of duty, remember - Why grieve because all your beautiful dreams didn't come true? Neither have your nightmares.

Hubby: "I guess you're pretty sore because I came home with this black eye last night."

Wifey: "Oh, no, not at all. When you came home you didn't have that black eye." ---Test Talk

SUMMER

The summer rush is now on, motor vehicles bumper to bumper, lost dogs and children, boating mishaps, and more than the usual share of criminal cases. Vacations are the only reprieve until Labor Day.

STATION BREVITIES

Fred Burkhardt and Leo Konopka sporting unusual tans, which they say were acquired at Block Island... Ed Leonard occasionally gets time to fly that plane of his, and to date we are all waiting for a ride... Ted Haxton being initiated to Station F Desk Duty--and our summer visitors can certainly confuse one... We hear that George Fagan, Tom Nichol and "Tony" Maroney plan a fishing jaunt during their August vacation... Do they make boats that big?

Just learned that Sgt. Panciera likes ice cream in King Size scoops... "Tom" Egan from the Emergency Division back on duty looking better than ever... Lieut. Mike Smith with spots before his eyes with all the target shooting his team is doing in preparation for the coming matches... Bill Brink sailing with the Mrs. and cute son Bill Jr. about Clinton... Leon Phinney now a master at miniature boat making, and has to chain down his models... Butch Conlon busy on that new home in Chester and Joe Suchanek dreaming of that fishing trip to Maine... Golfer Charlie Havens really going strong.

AUXILIARIES ACTIVE

Our hats are off to Station F Auxiliaries who man traffic posts during the weekends and keep our ambulance rolling.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT

A week ago, Officer William Demlong, while on patrol, surprised a gentleman walking out of an alley with \$1500.00 worth of watches and rings he had just picked up for himself at 1:30 a.m. When he saw Officer Demlong, he fled, leaving the loot in a large potato sack, running into the darkness. Several hours, and

many miles later, Officer Kenneth Hall located this same gentleman hiding in the tall grass not too far from the scene of the crime. Congratulations to both officers for a job well done.

AUXILIARY JOHN O'ROURKE SAVES LIFE

On May 28th, Auxiliary John O'Rourke was called by a neighbor at 4:33 A.M. John was at home ill. The neighbor, Mr. Farrell, stated that his wife and young baby had been overcome by coal gas. Throwing on a robe John rushed to the Farrell home. He found that Mrs. Farrell had recovered but the baby was not breathing. At this point the father was frantic. John wrapped the baby in a blanket after first calling the barracks for a doctor. He brought the baby to the front door and started artificial respiration. As two doctors arrived at the scene John had revived the child. Artificial respiration was continued for a while longer, until Drs. Saunders and Greenberg were sure the baby had completely recovered. Were it not for the quick action of Aux. John O'Rourke, the child would have died within a very short time. The Farrell's could not express their thanks, it was so great, and we at Station F are certainly proud of John.

STATION "G", WESTPORT

COMPLAINT.....

John Palmieri, jack-of-all-trades for the Station, has but one complaint on these hot days...There's not enough Ice-Cream.

SPONSOR.....

Officer Bill Russell played the part of the "perfect host" July 22nd when he feted the recuperating Officer Bob Keller and wife at the Cobs Mill Inn. To add to the gathering Bill also invited Officer and Mrs. Walt Benz...Did he sign the check or did he pay for it?

THE BEST.....

Fred Virelli has retired from the De-

partment after some 25 years of faithful service. All of us here at "G" wish him "the best" in whatever his future endeavors may be.

SAFARI.....

That parade of trucks leaving the town limits of Danielson was nothing but Lt. Albert E. Rivers moving his gear from his old homestead to his present place of abode in Wilton.

AND THEN THERE WAS NONE.....

Word has it that the only reason the "terrible three" (Russell, Ford and Carlberg) came home early from their vacation was that they went broke in Atlantic City. Could this be true with "Junior" at the helm???

A PRAND NEW BABY.....

Al Kosloffsky's "floating vacation" was washed ashore at 1:10 a.m., June 5th with the arrival of Kathryn Mary. Little Kathy weighed 8 lbs., 5 oz. at birth. Congratulations!

WHERE WERE THE MAJOR LEAGUE SCOUTS.....

On July 13th the Station's Auxies held their annual outing at Sherwood Island and part of the program was a twilight double-header softball game. Cops versus Auxies.

All went fine until the words "fix, fix" echoed from the spectators. Now I leave it to you. Just because Commissioner Kelly and Capt. Schatzman umped the games and the "Cops" won both do you think there was a fix?

Lt. Les Williams, winning pitcher of the first game, stated, "I would have pitched a no-hitter if I had some backing."

Dig Ben Davis, winner of the night-cap, stated, "I deserved it; my arm was in shape."

Aircraft manufacture is the largest single industry in Connecticut, and employment in this field is expected to continue to grow during the next few months because of the development of new aircraft products, principally for military planes.

STATION "I", BETHANY

MODERN ODYSSEY

Our modern Odysseus, Edward O'Brien (direct descendant of Brian Boru) has just returned from a heart filling, head filling Odyssey in the Emerald Isle. He and his father, the modern Laertes, travelled extensively throughout the land of Saints and Scholars. They spent considerable time in the Golden Vale of Tipperary, then visited the Lakes of Killarney (Nature's own distillery of celestial dew), and enjoyed a trip to the West and watched the sun go down on Galway Bay.

Then Odysseus and Laertes travelled to Old Athlone on the banks of the clear green Shannon. This is the city of Enchantment surrounded with her verdurous hills, and the Imperial Valley. O'Brien is still rapt in a reverie after his sojourn in Dooling Country. Then the Wicklow Mountains in the summer with their purple crests and in the winter their white capped fangs as though up-thrust as to grasp the turquoise sky. Not even a seasoned orator with a silver tongue and golden larynx and vocal cords of platinum, nor an author writing with an Emerald Pen dipped for an ink in Rainbow Dew could ever describe the grandeur of the Land of St. Patrick. Our good brother Ed O'Brien has grasped a handful of Star Dust, right from Heaven's own tapestry.

The associate editor at Station "I" pleads guilty to plagiarism in this article on the Modern Odysseus and I am deeply grateful to my distinguished friend Senator Henry D. Ashurst, the eminent Statesman and Senator from Arizona, and also to the late Henry David Thoreau.

O'Brien who kissed all the fair maidens in Puerto Rico during the last war had no trouble at all in embracing and bussing the Blarney Stone. "Ah, sweet mystery of Rhetoric at last I've found thee."

PAUL JOHNSON APPOINTED TO COMMITTEE

Mr. Paul Johnson is now a member of the Merit Awards Committee representing

the State Police Department. Congratulations to you Senor Pablo.

TRANSFERS

Fare thee well Captain Clarke who goes to Headquarters and Welcome to you Captain Rundle.

Fare thee well also Officer Mulligan who leaves us to go to the Fire Marshal Office. S'long Smoky.

OFFICER ROBERTS CONVALESCING

Officer Joseph Roberts is again a patient at St. Mary's Hospital in Waterbury. He is under the care of Dr. Della Pietro.

AUTOGRAPH COLLECTOR

Our Officer Baylis (formerly of Manchester, England) has quite a collection of autographs from all over the world. His latest addition is Wilbur L. Cross, Jr. of the Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles. Autographs are expected from all General Motors executives soon.

BETTER THAN DIET

Officer Leonard Menard of Station "I" is perhaps without doubt the biggest competitor of the Chicago Stock Yards in reducing beef. You should look at the dogs these days - they have reduced and so has he. Prescription was written out by Captain Clarke.

100 MPH CHASE

Officer George Cirishioli of this station had the experience of clocking a motorcycle at 100 MPH over Route 34 in Orange recently. The cycle was just being overtaken when it burned up. Result --Connecticut operator locked up on bonds of \$200. on a Charge of Reckless Driving. More of these modern Jehu's should be so treated. There's one for the Traffic Experts... Get your dictionaries or Bibles out.

EVENTFUL VACATION CRUISE

Officer Raymond Piascik, Chief Investigator for the New Haven Court of Common Pleas has returned from a vacation all tanned and in the pink. We noted it was noticed that he was receiving Steamboat Tour literature through the mails before leaving for

STATION "K", COLCHESTER

vacation. We have been informed that he really did take a boat trip having spent much time on the Ferry between Lighthouse Point and Savin Rock and now is a qualified old salt. After disembarking at the Port of Savin Rock he took his family to dinner at Bishops Colonade and made a real trip out of it. Upon their return to Lighthouse Point they took in a New England League Game at Lighthouse Ball Park. On the evening before he returned from vacation he was guest at a party given in his honor at the Tontine Hotel in New Haven.

GENEALOGIST

Chef Steve Democritus of Station "I" has just returned from a Vacation which he spent looking up his forefathers. He went to the Greek library at Atlantic City (On the Board Walk) to study about his illustrious forefather who was known in Ancient Athens as the Laughing Philosopher. He always follows a very cultural pursuit in his spare time. When he visits Boston he always makes the Old Howard his headquarters. Or haven't you ever been to Scollay Square?

AUXIE FIELD DAY

Auxiliary Officer James P. Lenihan is busy at work with a committee to have an Auxiliary Police Outing and Field Day at Prospect on August 12th, 1954. Featured attraction is a Baby Carriage Parade and Doll Contest.

SEPTEMBER OUTING PLANNED

The September outing of the Auxiliary Police will be held at Old Hickory Road in Orange at the Thomas Duma Estate. Feature here will be a barefoot race on the lawn.

TOLL ROADS

Connecticut was one of the first states to collect tolls from users of limited-access express motor highways, a practice which has since been followed by many other states. Toll roads in general have a long history in Connecticut, one of the first in America having been built in eastern Connecticut, near Norwich.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Since our last writing, we have seen a number of changes about the station, first and uppermost being the addition of four new officers. They were welcomed with open arms by the personnel, who were, according to them, on the verge of collapse, under the strain of the overload of work in the territory. We welcome three new recruits from the Training School, Officer Thomas Gauthier, Officer Arthur Harvey, and Officer William Doyle, who are all doing a fine job, and Officer Charles Wilkerson, who was sent to us from Station "G". We know he finds this a far cry from the Parkway Patrol, although we have learned that he is quickly finding his way around the territory and making many new acquaintances.

Also at this time we wish to mention that in the recent transfers, Officers Grischuk and Gaiser were sent to other stations, and that their presence is missed at "K".

We want to extend a welcome to Lt. Nelson as our new Commanding Officer. In the very short time he has been here, we have noted that he has won the respect and confidence of the personnel and has taken a special interest in seeing that the Station is kept in its usual polished order. He is doing such a good job here, that we know that his new home, which he is building in Granby, will be especially nice.

On August 1st, we will once again welcome Captain Schwartz "home" to Station "K". We will, however, miss Captain Rundle, who will be transferred to the Western Division on that date. He will especially be missed around the dinner table where he has briefed and guided many of the officers and delighted them with anecdotes of his past experiences.

LOIS MILLER MOVES TO CROMWELL

Lieut. Nelson is not the only one around "K" who will be in a new home soon. Our Policewoman, Mrs. Miller, is now in the process of moving into a new

home which the Miller's have purchased in Cromwell. Most of the off-duty policemen and the "Chief of Police of Marlborough", Ben Lord, are helping with the moving today. We understand the children in the new neighborhood are all on good behavior, having learned that a policewoman is moving in next door.

JOE ZUROWSKI MARRIES

Wedding bells chimed recently when our houseman, Joe Zurowski, joined the ranks of the benedicts while he was recently on his two-weeks vacation leave. Congratulations Joe and best wishes to the Mrs.

VACATIONISTS

Speaking of vacations, cards are being received daily from "Captain" Robert Donohue, who is out with his family on a cruise. We do hope that the navigation course which he has been studying of late will have taught him enough so that he will be back on time for duty at 8:00 a.m. on July 26, 1954. We understand he may have some difficulty without the aid of his crewmen, Hickey, Fersch, Brescia and Mazer, who, on a recent deep-sea fishing trip, made an unscheduled stop-off at Plum Island. The deep-sea fish were not biting that day, and the so-called fishermen returned, it is reported, with only a few pollywogs and a Captain who claimed to be a nervous wreck from the trip.

NEW VEHICLES BEING SPORTED

Our Off. Hickey has recently been seen sporting his new "beach car"--a 1935 Chevy, which he claims has given him no trouble so far, and only uses 6 gts. of oil between here and New London.

Off. Hickey is not the only one around here with a new car to polish. Off. Mansfield was seen everyday until he left on military leave, out in the garage washing, waxing and sweeping out his new 1954 assigned Ford, a BLACK one. No one was ever more pleased with a new car. Both Off. Mansfield and Off. Angell will be on military leave this month.

Not to be out-done, Off. Fersch also is quite busy these days with the water hose, keeping the new 1954 Ford which

was recently assigned to him, all shined up.

STATION RENOVATED

Station "K" looks like a new building now from the outside, having recently received a face-lifting job by the painting crew from the Emergency Division. We would like to note here that the grounds look exceptionally well also since we noticed Off. Kenneth Hayden, who formerly was with the Landscape Div. of the State Highway Dept., out supervising and instructing in the use of the rotary mower.

IN THE DARK!

The boys are endeavoring to find out why Sgt. McAuliffe recently went down to view the Mazer estate in Lyme. Could it be that Off. Mazer was trying to high-pressure him into buying a bit of the ranch-land from him?

CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. Stork recently delivered a new resident officer to the Ackermans in Portland. Congratulations to Bill and Laura on the new addition to their family.

AUXILIES DOING FINE JOB

On recent weekends the auxiliary motorcycle unit has been seen gathering at the barracks awaiting their assignment of patrols. This unit in their snappy blue uniforms have been a great help to us in the control of traffic. They, along with all the auxiliaries, are doing a fine job.

BUILDING A REPUTATION

Off. Francis Pisch, our man Friday, the super-sleuth of Station "K", who has been operating in civilian clothes recently, has been solving a lot of breaks in Windham, Franklin, and surrounding towns. In fact, he is getting so popular that the complainants are calling and asking that he work on their case.

MRS. BOYINGTON JOINS STAFF

We have an addition to our office personnel now. Mrs. Boyington, wife of our new Sergeant, has accepted a position as typist.

OFF. HARVEY MOVES

Off. Harvey, in order to be closer to his work, has moved from his home in West Haven, into the Town of East Hampton.

WELFARE FUND DONATION

A welcome surprise was recently received in the mail at this Station--a check in the amount of \$100.00 to be added to our Welfare Fund. This was donated by Miss Josephine Fiala, owner and operator of the Chestelm Convalescent Home in Moodus, in appreciation of the many efforts put forth by the officers at this station in assisting in locating patients who have wandered away from the Home. We are indeed grateful to Miss Fiala.

STATION "L", LITCHFIELD

CONGRATULATIONS:

To Frank Duren on his recent promotion to Sergeant.

COMPETITION

For promotion in the Duren family--- Warren Duren has been promoted to Corporal. The family is anxiously awaiting an anticipated phone call from him due in August and his scheduled return from Korea in October. He has entered the tryouts for the regimental swim team.

"SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT"

On the morning of June 23rd Lieut. Casey called Sgt. Frank Duren who was on a day off, and instructed Sgt. Duren to meet him in civilian clothes at a rendezvous point for a special assignment.

The "special assignment" turned out to be a "SURPRISE" Testimonial at Phil's Restaurant in Oakville in honor of Sgt. Duren on his recent promotion, tendered by the Station "L" Auxiliaries. Aux. John Miller, who is also Prosecutor of Watertown Justice Court, was Chairman.

Among the many speakers were Capt. Victor Clarke, representing Commissioner John C. Kelly; Lieut. William Casey;

Joseph Neil, President of the Watertown Manufacturing Co.; State Representative Arthur Russell; and John Miller. Irving Gordon of Oakville was toastmaster.

Guests included Trial Justices, Prosecutors, Selectmen from 10 area towns, Chiefs of local police and detectives, County Detective from Waterbury, Motor Vehicle Inspectors, local and state police, friends, and relatives of the guest of honor.

Sgt. Duren was presented with a Detective Special, a dual fan and a purse.

SUMMER IS HERE - VACATIONS TOO

Lieut. Casey has been spending much "spare" time getting in his hay for his two horses, "Maiden" and "Billy".

While in the process of breaking in "Billy" for riding Billy tried to be master of the situation by unseating the Lieut. resulting in a number of bruises and sore spots. Now he and Billy are back on speaking terms again, we hear.

Off. Hurley is happy to get back to duty, getting away from tearing out stumps and building a stone wall at his home.

Off. Falvey was on the "spot" during his vacation - the spot being "measles" his son and daughter came down with. Both children and Off. and Mrs. Falvey have recovered fully (we hope).

Officer Waltz is back sporting a nice tan. We understand he got it while boating with his new 12' Thompson runabout at Lake Candlewood. Anyone interested in getting a 10 HP Martin Outboard Motor please contact this station, although at the rate he is changing boats and motors we can't guarantee it will still be available.

Speaking of boats rumors have been heard that "Skipper" John Kenny is getting his interest in boats back. You should see the boat and yacht books and material he has been reading.

Officer Wilcox has also returned to duty. On June 30th his son Richard entered the U. S. Air Force and is now at Samson Air Base.

Officer Thompson has just started his vacation. Heard around the station was "Maine, here I come, get those lobsters ready."

Off. Falzone's wife is confined to

the hospital, Off. Falzone is on vacation and keeping bachelor's quarters, with his wife in the hospital and his son spending the summer in Florida visiting relatives. We all hope Mrs. Falzone will be returning home soon.

Clerk Clara Toce is out touring the West and Yellowstone National Park on a 3 week vacation. Cards have been received from various interesting places indicating she is having a good time. We understand she is also checking on her "mining interest" while out that way.

Dispatcher Marge Grohs is filling in on the Clerk's duties while she is away.

Anxiously awaiting their turns for vacation and sun-tans are, Sgt. Harry Ritchie, Off. Wilbur Calkins and Dispatcher Marge Grohs.

STATION NEWS

Officer Calkins is all smiles now. Reason: Assignment of a new 1954 Ford. Of course, Off. Neville is happy that Off. Calkins got a new car because he has been assigned the 1950 Ford that was formerly assigned to Off. Calkins. If you had ever ridden in Off. Neville's old car you would know **why** he is happy with his "new" car.

Off. Cleveland Fuessenich is back working at Station "L" from his recent tour of duty with the State's Attorney's Office.

Mrs. Fuessenich just recently returned to her home after a brief stay at the hospital. We **were happy to hear** it was such a short stay.

Officer John Swicklas recently spent a few days in the Charlotte Hungerford Hospital in Torrington but has returned to work fully recovered.

Our "Chef" Sinclair Jennings, returned to duty but is now looking forward to his 2 weeks at Camp Lodge with the National Guard.

"Janitor" John Maloney has been heard around the barracks saying, "Why should I like a new Dodge" over and over. We are trying to find out what he means by that.

PORT OF MISSING PERSONS

Circle Drive (Former Government project) Bantam has become our port of mis-

sing persons. We have received several calls from frantic parents requesting assistance in locating their **small** son or daughter. They are always in fear for the Bantam river borders the project: For instance, a 3-year-old boy was reported missing. An extensive search was being made when someone walked into the bedroom and found the youngster in bed asleep. He had retired without letting his family know.

Another call was received that a 5-year-old nephew of our Dispatcher, Marge Grohs, had been missing for over an hour. His mother was frantic for fear of the river. A search was started when "Jerry" was found sleeping in a packing box behind one of the houses.

Our latest episode at Circle Drive came when a frantic mother called for assistance in locating her 4-year-old daughter. A search was started and ended shortly when the child was found asleep behind the wood pile at a next door neighbor's home.

All 3 cases were closed promptly. So far we are batting "1000" and we hope it continues, although the officers have said, Lesson #1 - check the homes first, before starting in the woods.

LAWNMOWER ACCIDENT

The other day a call was received from an "excited" boy trying to locate Officer Fuessenich. The excited boy turned out to be his son and he needed help. It seems he was mowing the lawn and got too near the edge of the swimming pond when a wheel of the lawnmower got stuck and toppled over and went into the pond, but not before young "Cleve" had a chance to jump off. The mower was pulled from the pond via tractor, taken apart and dried out. From last reports, we hear it is back working again.

AUXILIARY NEWS

Lyle Griswold, Assistant Director of the Connecticut Junior Republic school in Litchfield has resigned his position and has accepted a position as Superintendent of the Wicomico Children's home in Salisbury, Maryland. He has been a member of the Auxiliaries since 1950 and was a member of the Volunteer State Police Auxiliary.

We at Station "L" wish him the best of luck on his new undertakings.

For several weeks in advance of Memorial Day, if you happened to be driving past the barracks you might have seen "Drill Practice" going on. The reason for this was a request from the Chairman of the Memorial Day Committee in Litchfield that a group of 12 Auxiliaries participate in the local parade.

Many favorable reports have been received about them.

WELCOME

We welcome David Meeker to our family. He has taken over as dispatcher, and is doing very well. He is filling the vacancy left by John Carroll, who left us and went to work for the Motor Vehicle Dept. as an Inspector. We wish both Dave and John the best of luck.

INFORMATION WANTED

Off. Carty will welcome any and all information on "TWINS". He and Mrs. Carty are awaiting their arrival.

THE TRAINING ACADEMY

The second class of 1954 started its training at the State Police Academy on July 19. It consists of 25 men. Included in this group are four local police officers from three different departments of whom Det. Sgt. Ciccalone of East Hartford is the senior man followed by Patrolman Vin D'Orso of the Norwalk Dept. and Patrolmen Bob MacCue and Paul Koistinen of the West Hartford Dept. Two firemen, one former patrolman, two postal employees, and one reformed hold-up man--oops--I meant to say television repairman--make up part of the class. There are too many varied occupations to list separately but this gives a cross section.

Only four men have eluded the pitfalls of marriage in this class. Most of the married men have little dependents running around or like Fred Lewis of Hartford are anxiously waiting. Bill Carroll of Plainville is the undisputed

champ with four little blessings. The Bridgeport area is well represented in this class, followed by the Naugatuck Valley group, and the contingent from Hartford. Only one man to sing the praises of Riverton--the one and only Clem Prindle. The rest of boys are pretty well scattered about the state. Joe Bohan of New Haven got married just prior to entering school--poor Joe. The average age of the class is about 27 and all are in tip top shape. The double chins and bulging belt lines are the same. I can't understand it, maybe it's the country air--or the exercise.

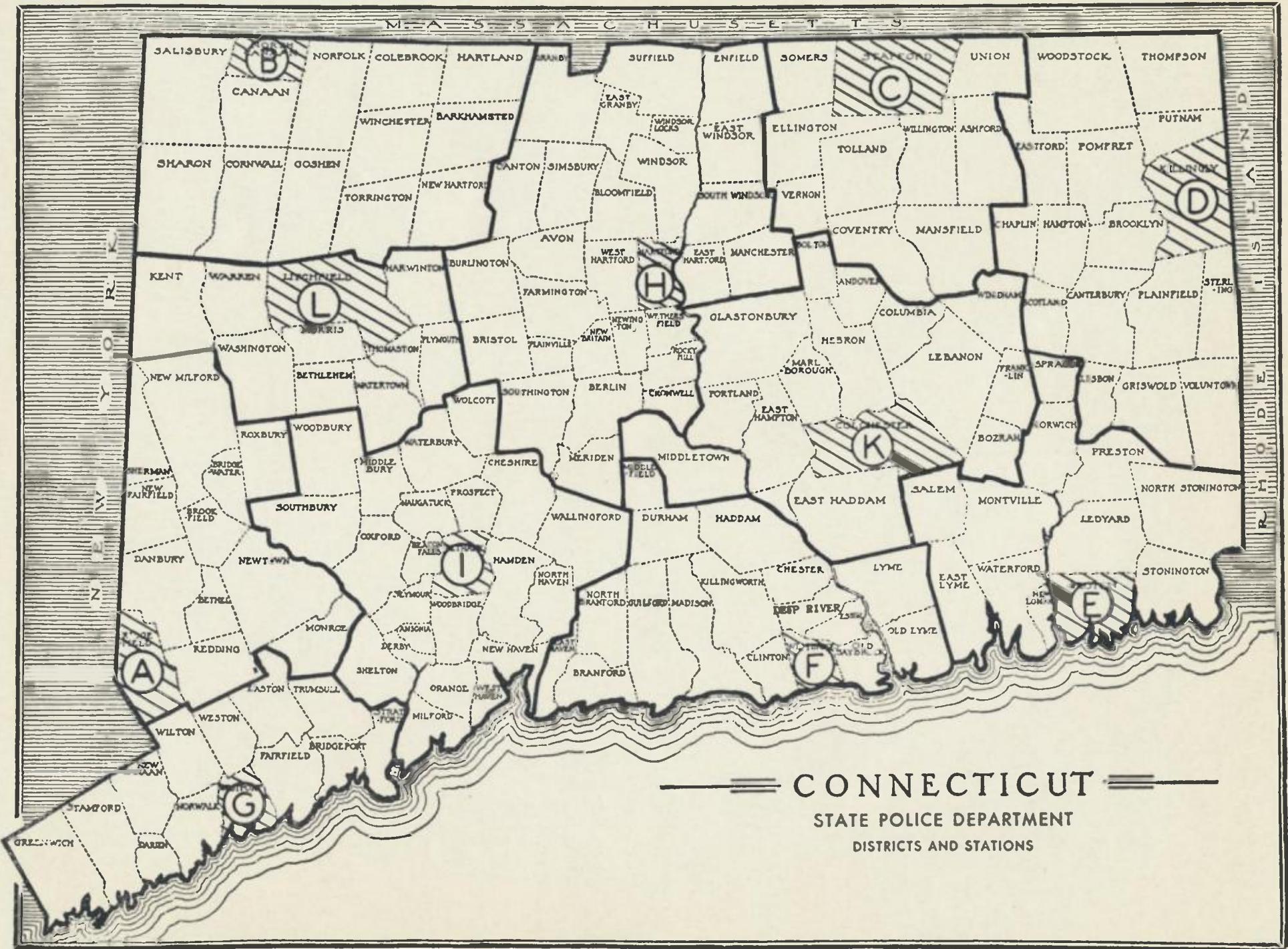
THE PEACEMAKER

Upon his will he binds
 a radiant chain,
 For Freedom's sake,
 he is no longer free,
 It is his task,
 the slave of liberty,
 With his own blood,
 to wash away a stain;
 That pain may cease,
 he yields his flesh to pain
 To banish crime,
 he must a warrior be,
 He dwells in night,
 abundant life to gain;
 What matters death,
 if Freedom be not dead,
 If by this act he,
 keeps our flag unfurled,
 He walks his beat,
 with measured, steadfast tread,
 To meet the fires of hell
 against him hurled,
 And has for Captain,
 Him Whose thorn-wreathed head
 Smiles from the Cross,
 upon a conquered world.

---From The Police Yearbook

The formation of right habits is essential to your permanent security. They diminish your chance of falling when assailed, and they augment your chance of recovery when overthrown.

---John Tyndall



CONNECTICUT
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