

# Vox-Cop

Vol 10

ISSUED BY THE

No. 10

## CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT



STATION A, RIDGEFIELD

MAY - JUNE, 1955

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

# BY THE Yankee Clipper

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1955

## Police - Press Co-operation

by William J. Huebner

Editor's Note: Mr. Huebner is a reporter for the Hartford, (Conn.) Times, a daily newspaper. A newsmen for nine years, he lives in the suburban town of Windsor Locks and is official police photographer for that town's police department.

A newspaper reporter and police officer have two things in common; they're both human and both are public servants with a job to do. With that truism, let us talk about those dual jobs.

A newsmen has a responsibility of reporting the "Who, What, When, Where and Why" of a story and reporting them accurately. Regarding crime or police news this involves securing the five "W's" from the investigating officer or his superior.

Without getting into state laws (that vary in many states) as to what is or is not a public record, reporting crime news means co-operation between the police and press. This co-operation comes from an understanding of the "People's Right to Know" and the assurance that the facts of any story will not be slanted either by the reporter or the officer.

Different departments have different systems for the dissemination of police news. In all well-organized departments, usually in the cities and large towns, the investigating officer or the desk officer is the fountainhead for official information.

In some smaller towns, getting the official (and correct) information about a crime can be a problem. Small town officers, whose main duty 364 days out of a year is traffic, face a problem of public and press relations when a big story breaks in their community. Suddenly the town and the crime hit the pages of the city papers. Reporters and cameramen flock to the one-room department

seeking the five "W's." The officers are seized with a fear that they may be misquoted or say something wrong and thus say nothing.

Such is the case in many small towns where a man is given a gun and a badge by a selectman or elected police commissioner and told he is now a "police officer." An intelligent town administration would have sent that man to available police schools for training. Such schools teach press and public relations. In cities and large towns a system of news dissemination within the departments is usually well organized even to issuing official press cards to newsmen covering that particular department.

Without going into much detail, the press and public relations system of the Connecticut State Police is of the highest calibre in the opinion of this reporter. State Police departments realize the importance of accurate reporting of police work.

Going into the responsibility angle a bit closer, a department superior can take a trusted reporter into his confidence. Reporters as well as detectives, have stooges and contacts, with the informer often servicing both the police and press at the same time.

Knowing this, and knowing that a reporter is out to get a story, and that such a story may be of advantage to a person being sought, I have been asked many times to "keep it quiet for 24 hours until we pick this guy up."

This is an example of where press and police co-operation counts in the inter-

est of the public. On one such case I "kept it quiet" for six months. The police finally got their man. On another case the police asked to have a "case is closed" statement printed. A third suspect, then in hiding, read the story and figured he was not wanted, left his hideout, went to a railroad station to buy a ticket and was picked up by waiting detectives.

Some police officers, and certainly detectives, will ask, "How about you newsmen tipping us off on a few things?"

Here again is where co-operation counts. I know many bookmakers, gamblers, petty thieves and guys out to make a fast buck. Sure, I call them my friends, but the friendship ends when the public's safety is in doubt.

Good press relations is a daily record of police guardianship of the public's safety. The people pay taxes for an efficient police department. What better way to tell the people that their police department is "on the ball" and that they are getting their money's worth than by an accurate presentation of police news?

Without a doubt there are more underpaid police officers in this country than those overpaid. Here again is where a good press relationship can come in handy. The officers of one department I cover were seeking a pay increase. This is news as it concerns the taxpayer's money.

In line with factual reporting I wrote a story outlining the pay scales of other departments as compared with this certain department. I also detailed the annual police reports that showed the underpaid department did more police work. The next step in accurate reporting was questioning the members of the community finance commission as to whether they believed the pay scale locally was adequate. The replies were printed.

The results: The finance commission agreed on a pay increase and an informed public was watching for it when the budget was submitted for public approval.

Another example: One department wanted a merit system for promotion, etc. The story was printed. The police commission passed a resolution favoring

such a system. A civic organization drew up a resolution favoring such a system for immediate town approval. Pressure? No, just an informed public expressing its opinion.

In conclusion I'd like to urge every police department throughout the country to recognize the value and need of an organized press and public relations set-up. Organize a system for the dissemination of police news. Get to know the reporters assigned to your department. Let the people know what their police department is doing and what it has done.

All these things can be accomplished in the public interest by co-operation between the press and police.

---Law and Order

\*\*\*\*\*

#### MAUDLIN SENTIMENT CALLED FACTOR IN CRIME INCREASE

An upsurge of "maudlin sentimentality" is partly responsible, in the opinion of J. Edgar Hoover, for an increase in crime, particularly among youths.

Testifying before a House Appropriations subcommittee, the FBI chief expressed concern over the number of young people involved in serious crimes.

#### Cites Figures

He cited statistics showing that of 1,791,160 persons arrested in 1953 8.4 per cent were 17 or younger and 24.9 per cent were under 25. He said the teenage group accounted for 18 per cent of all robberies in United States, 24.9 per cent of all violations involving receipt of stolen goods, 40.1 per cent of all larcenies, 49.3 per cent of all burglaries, and 53.6 per cent of all auto thefts.

Contributing factors to the upswing in juvenile crime, Hoover said include poor home conditions, immorality, lack of religious training, and "the abuse, I believe, of parole, probation and other forms of clemency which is always a factor thwarting law enforcement."

Hoover said there is "a great deal of concern about the plight of the criminal, but not so much concern about the

seriousness of the crimes which he had committed, nor the anguish which he had caused his victims."

As an example of what he called "maudlin sentimentality," Hoover said a recent Boston prison riot had brought on an "outgushing of the so-called do-gooders."

Federal Prison Director James V. Bennett told the subcommittee that more lawbreakers are being sent to U.S. prisons than ever before.

Bennett said he expects a federal prisoner average of 21,400 in the 12 months starting July--1,000 more than this fiscal year's rate which stemmed from a record number of convictions in 1954.

Furthermore, he said the ratio is going up for serious offenders such as bank robbers, racketeers, murderers, rapists and saboteurs.

\*\*\*\*\*

### CRIME INCREASE ALARMING

Nobody can read with anything but shock and dismay the annual report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It reveals a crime wave of record-breaking proportions in 1954.

All good citizens will be gravely concerned by such revelations as:

That 1954 was the seventh consecutive year in which the crime rate has increased;

That there was a serious criminal offense committed every 13.9 seconds in 1954;

That the largest increase in crime was in burglaries, up 8.4 per cent; followed by robberies, up 6.8 per cent, next by larcenies, up 5.8 per cent, and,

That since 1950, major criminal cases have increased almost four times as fast as population.

It is frightening to read that during each day of the year 34 persons were wilfully killed, 256 persons were shot, knifed or otherwise criminally assaulted and there were 49 rapes.

In addition, for every calendar day in 1954 an average of 3,674 larcenies occurred, 592 cars were stolen and more than 1,600 robberies or burglaries were

committed.

By Dec. 31, 1954, says the report, about 2,267,250 major crimes had been recorded. That is 5 per cent more than in 1953 and 26.7 per cent more than in 1950.

While Connecticut's overall crime picture showed improvement, the state was in line with the national trend in two categories, robberies and auto thefts.

In all other major classifications Connecticut showed a marked decrease. Compared to 1953's total of 14,463 major crimes, last year's total was 13,470 or about 1,000 fewer. However, no thinking person would suggest there is any room for complacency in this situation, especially in view of the recent statements by State Prison Warden Cummings and Governor Ribicoff that overcrowding has already become a serious problem at the Wethersfield prison.

There are many things that the ordinary citizen can do to discourage crime. Enforcement authorities often remind us of them.

For instance, the FBI notes that crimes committed by persons 18 and under increased almost 2 per cent. The most "popular" offense with youths in that age category was auto theft.

We frequently are reminded that the thoughtless habit of leaving ignition keys in automobiles invites theft. Here is one way in which the citizen can help. There are others, of course, where carelessness has been responsible for magnifying temptation.

The citizen need not feel helpless. There are many avenues where he can directly and indirectly be effective in combatting this alarming trend in our society.

Any law enforcement or social agency working in the preventive or allied field, will be delighted to supply that information. ---Hartford Times

\*\*\*\*\*

Undertake something that is difficult; it will do you good. Unless you try to do something beyond what you have already mastered, you will never grow.

---Ronald E. Osborn

**CRIME DOWN IN STATE.  
FBI SURVEY REVEALS**

Crime in Connecticut showed a general decrease during 1954 according to Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics.

In only two of the bureau's eight major categories did Connecticut crime increase over 1953. These two areas were robberies and auto thefts.

In all the other major categories, including murder, manslaughter, rape, aggravated assault, burglaries and breaking and entering and larceny or theft, Connecticut showed a marked decrease.

In comparison with 1953's total of 14,463 major crimes, last year's total was 13,470, or about 1,000 less.

Robberies numbered 204 in 1953 and 211 in 1954. Auto thefts went up from 1,341 in 1953 to 1,459 in 1954.

In the other categories the decrease was as follows: Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, 23 to 7; manslaughter by negligence, 62 to 38; rape, 71 to 68; aggravated assault, 376 to 312; burglaries, 3,917 to 3,614; and larceny or theft, 8,469 to 7,751.

In the six New England states, crime rose an overall 1.9 per cent, with Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont showing increases, and Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island showing declines.

---Hartford Times

\*\*\*\*\*

**ATTITUDE ON COP BEATERS**

One couldn't help but notice something in the story of the two men fined for beating up a local policeman in his home. The Herald police reporter noted: "It was a grim gallery that attended the trial. In all, 22 policemen, together with Chief Daniel J. Cosgrove, listened to the testimony by their fellow officer and the two accused men. Practically every member of Policeman Mickiewicz's shift was in the court room"

The accused were sentenced to six months in jail, and they quickly appealed the finding. They were found guilty by the local court of intentionally going to the officer's home in the

early morning and beating him up. Their story, as told in court, was substantially different. They claimed to have been at the wrong apartment, and that the policeman intimidated them when they aroused him.

We make no attempt here to comment on anybody's veracity. The local court has settled on that point, and another court will be asked to rule at a later date.

To local officers who personally know Mickiewicz, the point at issue was that one of their own fellow officers, though off duty, and possibly a "chance" victim, was subjected to attack.

But the point of unanimity of feeling amongst the police of this city sticks out. Traditionally, police are happy when a cop-beater gets the roughest treatment, the stiffest sentence. And one can't blame the police for their feelings on the subject. If a person who beats another policeman gets off lightly, then there is nothing to stop another cop-hater from venting his feelings with his fists on another policeman.

Times have changed from the days when a cop-beater got the rubber hose treatment in the back room.

---New Britain Herald

\*\*\*\*\*

**OLD CARS LEAVE MARK ON CATTLE**

The automobile age, impressive as it has been in the past fifty years, is finally leaving its imprint on Oklahoma cattle--on the left hip, to be exact.

When a recent Oklahoma law required all cattlemen to have a registered cattle brand, ranchers flocked to the few remaining blacksmiths in the state for custom-made branding irons. The smiths found, after much forging, that the best metal for the job was to be found in automobile graveyards, in the form of old car springs.

A good branding iron that will last for 15 or 20 years can be hammered out by a blacksmith in an hour for \$3 or \$4. But the price climbs when a cattleman asks for a special design--such as an outline map of Oklahoma or a profile of his mother-in-law.

---Identification News

## NEW POLICE STATION--SECURITY, DIGNITY

BY ALBERT E. COTTER



MODERN STYLE--Hartford's new \$1,500,000 Police Station and City Courts Building on Morgan Street. Building was officially dedicated April 25th with impressive ceremonies. ---Hartford Times Photo

Hartford's \$1,500,000 police headquarters and courtroom building awes the casual visitor by its vastness.

A block long and four stories high it combines maximum security with courtroom dignity, impersonal efficiency with all purpose functionalism.

The latest in modern design to meet the standards of present day crime prevention it is planned with an eye to serving the citizens of Hartford for many years keeping pace with the obvious expansion of the community and its needs.

In November of 1951 the voters of Hartford authorized a bond issue to

build the new structure and remodel a section of the Brown School on a piece of land extending from Morgan Street to Talcott Street.

By February of 1953 the planning for the building had been completed and the call went out for bids. The Southern New England Contracting Company submitted the lowest bid at \$1,489,000. In May of the same year ground was broken at the Brown School site.

Almost two years later the new police headquarters and courtroom were operational. For those who like historical exactness it was at 10:30 a.m. on April 21 that Police Chief Michael J. Godfrey

gave the order which transferred the flow of radio and telephonic communications from the old station house on Market Street. The first court session was held on April 25.

There are eight means of entering the building but the main public entrance faces on Morgan Street.

On the lobby of this floor is located an information desk which will be manned 24 hours a day by a uniformed policeman. His principal function is one of direction.

Unlike the old station setup complaints will not be taken at this desk. All queries will be referred to the proper divisions for action.

To the right as one enters the lobby are offices for the patrol captain, safety captain, maintenance captain and the press. On the left the deputy chief has his office. Next door is the court function of the first floor. Here minor parking violations and other fines may be paid.

Continuing on the left side to the rear the traffic and patrol divisions occupy a series of offices and classroom spaces. In time it is anticipated drivers will be brought to this area for discussions on safe driving and to point up what caused the accident in which they were involved.

Next is the section devoted to the locker and shower rooms for the uniformed policemen as well as a smaller combination shower and locker room for the department's superior officers. On the opposite side of the corridor the squads will form up for roll call. While waiting there is ample space for relaxation in an adjoining recreation room.

Any last minute instructions to the outgoing squads can be relayed directly from the chief, his deputy or the radio room through a loudspeaker in the squad room.

On opposite sides of the rear first floor facing on Talcott Street, are the juvenile and vice divisions. Each squad member has his own office.

Adjacent to the juvenile division is the policewomen's locker and shower room.

On the Morgan Street side to the front of the building but in a winged-

off section persons arrested will be processed and booked. A two-way drive with dual entrance doors permits the patrol wagon or cruiser to roll into the receiving room.

Once these overhanging doors are shut the person arrested is cut off from public view until such time as he is released on bond or presented in court.

Taken from the receiving room into the booking office all valuables are checked and the cell assignment made. The men's cell block is on the third floor with room for 83. There are four padded cells. In the regular cells a steel bunk is provided along with a wash basin and toilet facilities. The trip from the booking office to the cell block is made in a prisoner's elevator.

On the floor above but in the same wing is a cell block for women with 12 normal accommodations and three padded cells. Sheets, blankets and mattresses will be provided for the women. The block will be under the direction of police matrons on a three-shift basis around the clock.

Should a person require medical attention there is a four-bed hospital located on the first floor next to the booking office. Here examination will be conducted for those arrested on charges of operating while under the influence of liquor.

A number of stairways in various sections lead to the second floor which can be also reached by a self-service public elevator.

The entire second floor is devoted to court functions.

Facing out on Morgan St. are the offices for the clerks of both the traffic and police court. They are so designed to handle the flow of persons desiring to pay fines or renew bonds.

The court rooms for the traffic and police matters are opposite each other. The judges will go to the benches directly from their chambers.

The probation department with interview rooms and a large conference room is off the police court. It's designed to speed up matters when persons are referred to the probation officers. They can be taken directly to the interview area instead of waiting elsewhere.



Each prosecuting attorney will have an office and a fourth is provided for the traffic attorney. Another room has been set aside for attorneys waiting for trials with two interview rooms connected to this lounge. Two more courtrooms for small claims and the city court with rooms for their clerical help complete this floor.

The third floor holds the working heart of the police department. A good deal of this area will never be open or observed by the public except under supervised tours by members of the department.

The cell area occupies the forward section towards Morgan St. Working to the rear and behind a series of security doors are such vital installations as the radio control and telephone switchboard.

Two policemen will take complaints by phone and relay them to either the dispatcher or the proper division for action.

On most shifts now a sergeant is the dispatcher. He is the key man in the operation since all alarm controls and special signal lights, bells and horns throughout the building are under his supervision. His dual purpose microphone by the pressure of his hand can switch from mere radio transmission so he can give direction over the loudspeaker set-up throughout the building in the case of emergency or evacuation. In addition the building has its own fire alarm warning system.

The records division has two entrances. One where the public will make inquiry and another to be used by police on business.

On this floor are located the photo, fingerprint and crime laboratories along with the police library.

To the rear right of the third floor the detective division has a public entrance adjoining the detective captain's office. On-duty detectives will have desk space in a larger room with the lieutenant in charge seated facing them from a desk at the left rear of the room.

When interrogation is necessary the detectives have a series of maximum security rooms where these interviews can

be carried out. Prisoners can be brought directly to the rooms from the cell block without going into the corridor.

The same passage is possible to the lineup room. Prisoners will face out and speak into a series of six microphones spaced along the stage.

Besides the women's cell the fourth floor will house the chief's office and the various training facilities for the police academy. These include a large gymnasium, three classrooms and a locker and shower room.

A ramp off Talcott St. leads to the basement garage. The overhanging door can be operated by a series of switches from inside or out. In this garage there is space for the motorcycles, detective and vice squad cruisers. In one section radio repair will be accomplished while another has been allocated to the parking meter division.

When a car figuring in a major crime is to be impounded there is a specially designed cage for this purpose.

Heat for the building is provided by three oil fired boilers. The air throughout the building is constantly being changed through a series of ducts and vents.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### NAIVE VISITOR

An out-of-towner parked his car in Toronto under a sign stating that only 30-minute parking was allowed. Somewhat naively, but quite sincerely, he stuck a note for the traffic cop under his windshield wiper explaining: "May have to leave this car here more than 30 minutes, as I am late for a very important business deal which means a great deal of money to me."

When he came back an hour and a half later he found a traffic summons; and to his note the policeman had added: "In that case you won't mind this little fine." ---Montrealer

\*\*\*\*\*

If all the crutches were laid end to end, there still wouldn't be enough for the lame excuses.

# Auxiliary State Police

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1955

## Hams Have Barracks CD Station Prepared Now For Any Emergency

"W1-TIK, W1-TIK calling W1-TIK2. What is your report? Over."

"This is W1-TIK2 to W1-TIK. We are proceeding on Route 25. We hear you. We are passing the regional school entrance. How do you hear us. Over?"

To members of the Litchfield State Police Barracks Civil Defense communications outfit this sort of business is not only fun but purposeful. The purpose is to provide this area with an emergency communications post that is available on a 24-hour basis in case any disaster strikes this section.

This particular post has been operating for nearly four years. It serves the northwest sector of Litchfield county as an auxiliary to the state police's own broadcasting system.

Members of this post also happen to be members of the CQ Radio Club of Torrington but while most of them come from Torrington, Winsted, Bantam, Washington and New Milford are also represented.

They not only serve without pay but also supply their own mobile units in their own cars, thus providing 14 units in all. A separate room at the barracks is supplied with CD equipment. It has a 130 watt transmitter, two communicators and receivers and two other transmitters, independently operated, enabling the use of both voice and code transmission. Uniforms, modeled on the state police outfit, are supplied through the cooperation of the state police and have a CD shoulder patch.

Test sessions are held each Monday night. This is the time the cars, equipped with their long antennas and small broadcasting units, go out to check their receiving and sending equipment at various points in the area. They may go as far as Kent, Washington, Harwinton or Watertown. In fact this station has exchanged messages with a number of stations in the western states including Oklahoma and Kansas, but the

car units cannot of course send so far. At any rate what the operators want to learn from their testing is at what spots reception is weak and where it is strong so that the equipment can either be improved or allowances made.

In connection with these tests Ed Toloski, station trustee, says persons should not become alarmed when they see one of these radio cars standing in a field and apparently up to no good. The operator is merely checking his equipment for that location.

Besides spending time checking their equipment the men also share electronic problems together and collectively endeavor to work them out. They also have their home stations as well as separate call letters for their cars. In short, they are pretty well prepared for emergency work and have been used for it.

The Litchfield unit cooperated with the State Police in helping apprehend the three prisoners who escaped from the county jail last year and in the hurricanes of 1949 and 1954.

They are also prepared for problems related to radioactivity and receive training in first aid and disaster work.

All licensed operators, the men are justly proud of their station and their role in Civil Defense. Their esprit de corps is high. As they see it, they've the best unit in the state.

While W1-TIK started off four years ago with five men and three mobile units, it is now up to 15 men and 14 mobile units with three more seeking to join.

The present enrollment includes: Ed Toloski, trustee; R. Corbett, Sal Savioa, A. Cisowski, O. Williams, O. Gensch, A. Avallone, Jr., C. Avallone, G. Zuchegna, F. Short and Joe Tasker, all of Torrington; A. Sorrentino and M. Nettleton, Winsted; R. Bruens, Washington; E. Nelson, New Milford and E. Collins of Bantam.

---Litchfield Enquirer



# the Spotlight

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1955

## Governor Ribicoff Appoints Three State Officials



Governor Ribicoff shows appointment messages to three state officials, from left, Chairman Eugene S. Loughlin, Greenwich, renominated for another six-year term on Public Utilities Commission; Police Commissioner John C. Kelly, Ridgefield, who continues as head of State Police, and Capt. Leo J. Mulcahy, Lyme, new Civil Defense Director. ---Hartford Times Photo

**COMMISSIONER KELLY REAPPOINTED  
BY GOVERNOR ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF;  
CAPT. MULCAHY HEADS CIVIL DEFENSE**

Connecticut's Governor Abraham A. Ribicoff recently announced his reappointment of Commissioner John C. Kelly to head the State Police Department. At the same time the Governor sent a message of appointment as State Civil Defense Director to Capt. Leo J. Mulcahy, who had been in charge of the Special Service Division.

Commissioner Kelly's reappointment will become effective July 1 for a four-year term. He became commissioner about a year and one-half ago when the late Commissioner Edward J. Hickey died. In 1950 when former Gov. Chester Bowles reorganized the State Liquor Control Commission he put Kelly in charge of that agency. At that time the career policeman was serving as second in command of the State Police with rank of major.

Capt. Mulcahy, a member of the State Police department since 1930 took over control of the Civil Defense organization May 16. He took a leave of absence from the police force to take over his new responsibilities. He replaces Brig. Gen. William Hesketh who had been Civil Defense Director since 1951 when he received the appointment from former Gov. John Lodge.

\*\*\*\*\*

**SCHWARTZ APPOINTED HEAD  
OF STATE POLICE DIVISION**

State Police Capt. Philip Schwartz of Hartford has been appointed commander of the special service division succeeding Capt. Leo J. Mulcahy, new State Civil Defense director.

The announcement was made recently by State Police Commissioner John C. Kelly.

Capt. Schwartz will serve on a temporary basis pending a permanent appointment following competitive examinations for the position.

**Assignments and Promotions**

Commissioner Kelly further ordered Lt. Anton M. Nelson of Granby, commanding officer of the Colchester Barracks,

to replace Capt. Schwartz as night executive officer at the Hartford Barracks until further notice. Sgt. Joseph McAuliffe of Middletown has been assigned as acting commander at Colchester.

The commissioner also announced that Officer Robert L. Waltz of Kent has been promoted to detective and remains in his present assignment at the Litchfield Barracks.

Other transfers announced included Officer Joseph Guilbeault of Danielson, from Danielson to the Colchester Barracks; Officer Paul Deschenes of Danielson, from Stafford Springs to the Danielson Barracks; Officer James Ferguson of Ansonia, from Westport to the Bethany Barracks, and Officer Robert Seres of Fairfield, from Bethany to the Westport Barracks.

\*\*\*\*\*

**STATE POLICE CAPT. SHAW  
NAMED TO THIRD TOP POST**

Capt. Carroll E. Shaw has been named headquarters captain in the department, according to announcement by Commissioner John C. Kelly. This makes Capt. Shaw third ranking official after Maj. George Remer, who is second in command.

Capt. Shaw, a native of New Haven whose home now is in Essex, has been in the department 26 years. He has served in all ranks; trooper, sergeant, lieutenant, field captain and now headquarters captain and has been instructor at the State Police Training Academy. He was on the Governor's War Council in 1942 when he was head of 5,500 auxiliary policemen in the state defense program.

\*\*\*\*\*

**HOLDEN APPOINTED COUNTY DETECTIVE**

Off. Samuel J. Holden was recently appointed County Detective for Litchfield County. He joined the State Police force March 1, 1949. After completion of his training he was assigned to the State Police Barracks at Canaan where he remained until he accepted his new position. We extend our congratulations and wish Sam the best of luck in his new post.

# COMPLIMENTS

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1955

## Department of Police



JACOB F. DENK  
CHIEF OF POLICE

TOWNSHIP OF UNION



POLICE HEADQUARTERS  
TEL. UNIONVILLE 2-0700

UNION, UNION COUNTY, N. J. June 2, 1955

John C. Kelly, Commissioner  
Connecticut State Police  
100 Washington Street, P. O. Box 780  
Hartford 1, Connecticut

Dear Sir:

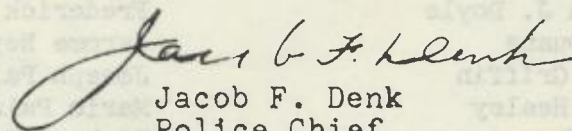
May I take this opportunity to express to you and your department my sincere appreciation for the wonderful cooperation extended to Detectives Joseph Spies and Kermit Reiss of this department during the recent investigation of an abortion case involving both states.

I would particularly like to commend Sergeant Bennett and Policewoman Ruth Wilcox for their untiring efforts in assisting our officers.

This is a continuation of the fine assistance and cooperation always extended to our department whenever it is necessary to request aid from the Connecticut State Police.

Again extending my thanks to you and your department and assuring you of my full cooperation at all times, I remain,

Very truly yours,

  
Jacob F. Denk  
Police Chief

JFD:em

C O M P L I M E N T S

Department of Police  
Meriden, Connecticut

May 31, 1955

Dear Governor Ribicoff,

April 4, 1955

Dear Commissioner:

I am taking the liberty to congratulate your department and Officers Johnson and Reimer for their fine cooperation extended to the Meriden Police Department on Friday, April 1, 1955, when they aided in the capture of two culprits, Robert Beaugard, 3 Arch Place, Meriden, and Robert Liedke, 135 $\frac{1}{2}$  Pratt Street, Meriden, who were charged with breaking and entering in the night season.

I want to commend these two officers and extend my appreciation for the fine cooperation which they displayed to assist in making the arrests possible.

I am enclosing citation cards which I ask you kindly present to the above named officers in appreciation for services rendered.

Very truly yours,

Michael B. Carroll  
Chief of Police

On Memorial Day my wife, our two year old daughter and I found it necessary to drive from Massachusetts to New Jersey by way of the Wilbur Cross Parkway. Much to our dismay our car stalled at the Wallingford toll station.

Before I had taken a dozen steps a State Police car stopped and the trooper asked if he could be of any assistance. When told of the trouble he checked the motor over and got it started again in a few minutes. In the course of doing this he was as courteous and pleasant as one could possibly expect. The fact that it was a hot day (and one of the busiest days of the year from a traffic standpoint) and the fact that he got his hands black with dirt and grease while prodding the motor to life again did not deter him one bit. I am inclined to view this as beyond the "call of duty"!!

Sincerely yours,

David E. Allan  
Irvington, N. J.

Ed. Note: Off. Kenneth Tripp was the assisting officer.

\*\*\*\*\*

Officers who were the subject of letters of commendation between the period of April 1 to June 13 were:

- |                    |                   |                    |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| William Anderson   | Francis Jepson    | Edwin Puester      |
| Arthur Andreoli    | Joseph Koss       | William Quaintance |
| George Baldwin     | Peter Lawson      | Robert Rasmussen   |
| Wilfred Bellefleur | James Lenihan     | Robert Riemer      |
| Vincent Brescia    | John Lombardo     | Charles Sanga      |
| William Carroll    | Francis Lewis     | Walter Stecko      |
| Edward Collins     | John Martin       | Paul Stensland     |
| Paul Deschenes     | James McDonald    | Joseph Sullivan    |
| Robert Donohue     | Leonard Menard    | Walter Swaun       |
| William J. Doyle   | Frederick Moran   | Norman Tasker      |
| James Duane        | Jerome Nepiarsky  | Kenneth Tripp      |
| Eugene Griffin     | Joseph Palin      | George Turrell     |
| Edward Healey      | Mario Palumbo     | Ralph Waterman     |
| Jesse Haymes       | Richard Powers    | Francis Whelan     |
| Merril Johnson     | Charles Pritchard | Samuel Wilson      |

Also the subject of commendatory letters, were State Policewomen Lucy Boland, Lois Miller, Ruth Wilcox, Det. Arthur Johnson and Dispatcher Frank O'Rourke.

Between



Ourselves

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1955

## USE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN POLICE WORK

By Chief I. B. Bruce

President IACP

Department of Police, Colorado Springs, Colorado

If I were addressing a group of laymen this subject would be regarded as a somewhat burdensome topic, replete with technical jargon, weighted down with analytical statistics and befuddling data. However, since you are as conversant with the subject as I am, there shall be no attempt to turn this address into a fiasco of scientific papers.

All of you, through your many years of experience, know that the psychological treatment by a policeman exercised in the correct manner is nothing more or less than straight thinking--straight thinking directed toward the psychological effect desired in bringing about the most efficient operation of the department.

All of you know also that policing duties now as compared to duties of enforcing agencies 40 years ago have undergone such a radical change that there is but slight resemblance between methods of operation in the named decades. Outside the realm of straight detective work, the old days called for little more than a strong back. Intelligence was a nice asset but not exactly required in performance of duty. Forty years ago straight police work entailed arrest of a second story man, the pinch of a store burglar, the taking into custody of drunks, apprehension of wife beaters, and the arrests of other persons in crimes of violence. In other words, a police officer's duties were placed in a pattern designed by circumstances which called for positive, pre-arranged action.

However, I wish to make it clear that even in the long past period those con-

cerned with the detection phases of criminal work were successful on the basis of headwork. The resourcefulness of the detectives then, as now, determined their value to the departments.

Now we turn to the modern day police officer--not a specialist in collection of evidence necessarily, but just the plain officer who is assigned a beat. The department "leg man" of today or the officer in a cruiser car has to possess, it is mandatory that he possess, as much if not more intelligence and self-reliance as that required of the best men in a department back in 1915.

Today the psychological makeup of an officer is the most closely scrutinized in determining his value to a department. The officer's mental attitude towards his job, his interest in his work, his ability to reason without requiring long thought, his effect on the people with whom he comes in contact--these are as much a part of the qualifications of a 1955 officer as are the strong backs so desirable in yesteryear.

All of you know what has brought about this change in the requirements exacted of department personnel. You know that where police work of old was concerned almost entirely with crime, today the officer's duties are concerned more with the public--people of good reputation, of such standing in the community that the bull-doing loud-voiced, bullying type of treatment will bring repercussions which would tear down the walls of the strongest cell.

You know, too, that the two-word bludgeon which has brought about a revision in the association between law

bodies and the public is Public Opinion.

Public Opinion, two words so fraught with peril to public servants that they cannot be ignored in execution of even our most minor tasks. How is public opinion controlled in a manner complimentary to a police department?

Public opinion can be directed to beneficial channels through the observation by the public of the manners and actions of those on our respective staffs. If there be a greater psychological technique than this I await information as to what the test may be.

Anyone can make an arrest or issue a summons for court appearance. Making the person receive a dictate from the law and like it is something else again.

For instance, in Colorado Springs we are constantly on the alert for ways and means of continuing our safety program. In traffic safety work we have found it necessary to revise rules and regulations covering both pedestrian and vehicle movement. Before launching any change we make certain that the program is preceded by several days of publicity in local newspapers and on radio stations. And we do not state in the advance publicity that we are going to arrest everyone committing a violation. We place the burden on a cooperative basis--make the people feel that they are cooperating.

We follow the same principle in handling crowds at large gatherings. Annually we have the famous Easter Sunrise Service in the Garden of the Gods. This ceremony entails the handling of many thousands of vehicles. Yet last year we had so constantly hammered via press and radio the routes to be followed that within 45 minutes after the closing of the services 11,000 cars had been moved. Our publicity did not state that we were ordering the manner in which traffic was to be routed. We merely stated that it would be of considerable benefit to everyone concerned if the suggested routes were followed. Make the people think they are helping each other and a large share of the traffic burden will be lifted from the shoulders of hard-working motorcycle and foot patrolmen.

Of course, published and radio transmitted directives from the police de-

partment are more or less an indirect psychological process. Of equal and perhaps more importance is the direct contact between officer and the public.

This newer association between officer and public is the result of our great concentration on traffic. In investigation of traffic accidents, enforcement of parking and driving regulations, the officer of today is so closely associated with the public that there can be no defection in conduct nor can there be defection in strict enforcement if the public is to maintain a high regard for law and order, and, most important, a high regard for the police department of any individual city.

Here, then, is the crux of the matter. If the officer's mental attitude is correct, he will be a valued reflection of the over-all good of the department. If his mental attitude is wrong, if he thinks his friends are above the law, if he thinks a five-dollar bill in his pocket is of more importance than bringing in a traffic violator, then that officer is certainly a danger to good conduct of your business, a business that can well determine the success or failure of a community's hope for a law abiding community.

What, then, are the desirable mental attributes of an officer in the daily exercise of his duties?

First, there is the cultivation of a personality which will impress but not terrorize those with whom he comes in contact. An officer who gives the "Hey You" type of approach when making an arrest or giving a caution on a traffic violation case arouses the antagonism of the offender. The officer who approaches and says, "I am Officer John Doe and wish to call your attention to such and such a violation," leaves an impression of knowing what he is talking about, that he is doing an assigned duty. The good officer knows he is not a dictator, that he is not a law unto himself, that he is working for the very people he may have occasion to arrest.

Second, there is the mental ability which must be exacted of today's officer in thinking on his own. Conditions dictate such rapidly changing emergencies that an officer at the scene of an acci-



dent must be able to adjust himself to a many-sided situation.

An officer at the scene of an accident is subjected to a very considerable stress especially if death or serious injury is involved. In such a situation an officer must think fast; and his thinking must be followed by action. All the officer's actions at an accident scene are in full view of a large audience, the natural aftermath of a collision. An over-display of excitement on the officer's part, failure to take care of the injured, failure to handle traffic, or a sudden outburst of profanity instead of simple orders to bystanders--any of these will most certainly create an effect which will be broadcast over back fences for weeks.

This is possibly an exaggerated example of the resourcefulness demanded of an officer, but it reflects what we consider an excellent test of the mental reactions of a policeman.

Why all this stress on the psychological strength of members of the department? Well if you need additional personnel, if you need several new cruisers if you want to expand your office facilities, or if you feel that new activities are going to place a burden on your department which can only be met by reorganization, where do you get the authority? Naturally from Mr. John Q. Public, who naturally will determine whether or not you are a pretty good fellow and deserving of help on the basis of past performances.

I should clarify perhaps a phase of the picture here. When I say that public opinion can be cultivated I do not mean by concession cajolery or too much time spent by patrolmen riding escort for wedding parties. No, sir, do your job as honestly as you know how. Let the public know that you are doing a job outlined in black and white in your ordinance books. Make no compromise with evil. You can't make everyone happy, but the people you do make unhappy will be violators who may hold near the high regard of the public that your department holds. I am proud to say that the Colorado Springs department holds a fine reputation for its fairness; but we also hold high respect for our lack of com-

promise with any violator, from parking tickets to drunken drivers, from petty to felons.

Here again we have repeatedly let the public know our position in regard to law violators. If that stand has made the criminal or would-be criminal fear us, that is to our advantage. Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen know they have nothing to fear; they realize that if they are haled into police court on a minor charge they are not going to be subjected to indignities nor treated as dangerous criminals.

We have so rigorously emphasized mental ability in selection of candidates for permanent ratings in our department that there has been some criticism. Of course we exact physical requirements, but the most exhaustive treatment which applicants undergo is concerned with mental tests. Written tests are the first phase in conducting our pre-selection work. Then we have interviews with candidates which include a thorough search of their entire life. By this means we can determine the officer's mental harmony with the job he is seeking.

There follows a probationary period during those first few months the rookie policeman is going to school and performing actual police work. An older officer observes the rookie's reactions to the situations in which he finds himself. The older officers sometimes stand by and let the recruit handle the situation and thus learning whether he has the resources to carry on by himself when he has been permanently appointed to the force.

The proper psychological attitude is a complex thing, encompassing as it does so many demands on the intelligence. You know that the entire matter is simply one of exercising mental powers on a common sense basis. Common sense, you also know, is not an abundant natural resource. Using common sense under the stress and strain of explosive conditions which sometimes arise in our work places a further premium on that commodity.

Our salary scale places us in the somewhat envious position of having a wide selection from which to choose new

## BETWEEN OURSELVES

---

personnel, as appointed to the department is much desired.

We let each applicant know that the requirements are rather stiff. We impress upon him that passing the initial examinations is but the threshold to an assignment. We impress upon the candidate that the 12-month probationary period requires conduct which will reflect his desire to obtain a permanent appointment; and we are proud of our department, expecting that pride to be reflected in anyone who joins the ranks. In other words, we make the department a goal which looms rather large in the hopes of the candidates. Call this a promotional scheme if you will, but I am glad to say that the individual members of our department are of high caliber and reflect considerable credit upon the city administration.

Perhaps I have approached my subject backwards, enumerating at this point the little things which can create the psychological effect. But the little things when making for departmental efficiency in the eyes of the public are big.

Take the policeman on the corner. Don't permit the man on a beat to make a daily call on Tony the fruitman for the purpose of grabbing an apple or banana. But do permit him to visit Tony every day for a few words of conversation: How's your family, Tony? Is Mary getting along all right in school? Did Angelo make the ball team? The cop on the beat will begin to look pretty big in Tony's eyes. Tony will know the man with the badge is his friend; sometime Tony might be able to repay that interest, double. He may see something that looks fishy to his law-abiding eyes. He will tell the policeman.

And the little fellows and little girls on the beat. There's a fruitful field for mental development which will lead to respect for law and order. A policeman may spend an extra five minutes, which he thinks better devoted to more important things, to chasing a ball across the street for the kids playing in a vacant lot. Or blowing the nose of a little tot, or making an extra effort to recover a bicycle stolen from a youngster.

If you get the "small fry" on your

side, 99 per cent of your labors to get the public with you are won. A child shall lead them. You will not only have the good will of citizens who will never come to your attention for being involved in crime.

If you can keep one jump ahead of the public in psychological campaigns, you can rest assured that your individual men are conducting themselves with honor to the force. If your men ever fail to come up to the required standards, the public will find it out. And once you are in general disrepute, it will be many, many months before you can return to a place of good will in the public's affection.

Don't sell the psychological approach short; it can make or break you.

Members of a department must be neat. An officer with scuffed shoes, unbuttoned blouse, unpursed pants doesn't make a hit with anyone. A police department is in some respects a military organization. Spit and polish make a department as impressive as anything else in that department. Neatness is a reflection of discipline; and discipline is the duty of the law.

Your police station is visited by many people--to pay traffic tickets, report lost or stolen items. The psychological effect on the visitor is tremendous if the office looks like it is conducted with efficiency. If the desk sergeant is planted with his feet on a desk, buried in a newspaper, the visitor is impressed all right--but not in the manner you wish.

If there are policemen loafing about in corridors or offices, the public gets the idea that perhaps there are too many men on the force. If officers are engaging in horseplay with their firearms the public begins to be a bit leery of their dependability.

From the top to the bottom in our department we practice what the dictionary says is psychology: The science which treats of the mind or any of its aspects, systematic knowledge and investigation of the phenomena of consciousness and behaviour." Our exercise of that science has paid dividends.

My words are not intended to be final dictate on the best in the mental field

of police work, but they are based on 40 years of experience in police work, starting back in years which are now regarded as old fashioned as gas lights and horse drawn street cars.

---Maryland State Police  
Highway Safety Bulletin

\*\*\*\*\*

Man to Man

### HANDICAPPED BY HYPER-SENSITIVENESS

By Arthur C. Archibald

A SMART TEENAGER put this puzzle to me a few days ago: "What is the difference between a man and an oyster?" Obviously the points of difference are very numerous and the contrasts are very striking. After a period of enjoyment at my seeming ignorance he came up with this answer--"The oyster was created with his skeleton on the outside and his nerves on the inside; man was created with his skeleton on the inside and his nerves on the outside." This, in part, may account for one of the characteristics of many people--viz., their extreme sensitiveness. Next to common colds, hurt feelings are probably man's most frequently endured affliction. They sap our strength, impair our efficiency and destroy our happiness.

THE HYPER-SENSITIVE MAN is always operating under a handicap. Little things irritate him and detract from his powers of concentration. He becomes the object of self-pity, than which there is nothing more weakening. It leads to a negative rather than a positive attitude toward life. It closes his eyes to self-examination and ever seeks to place responsibility for failure upon others. Always circumstances or some individual is to blame. The hyper-sensitive individual always refuses to be accountable for his own position. A young fellow of my acquaintance, after loafing until he was past twenty, at last, at his father's solicitation, secured a job in a mill. He cut corners and cheated on the job at every opportunity. One day he came home and announced very boastful-

ly--"I threw up my job today." And when his father asked why he replied--"That punk of an overseer had the gall to tell me,--me! that I was not big enough for the job. I sure told him where to get off." Always someone else to blame.

IS MY SELF-RESPECT wounded because the boss overlooked me in his list of promotions? Or was it unkind criticism? Tomorrow someone will criticize your work or your clothing or your mannerisms, or something you have done or said. Some of this criticism is doubtless deserved; some unjust. One we may accept and profit by; the other we may dismiss. Fritz Kreisler, the master of the violin, for example, would be very foolish to become upset if an ignorant boor were to criticize his playing. Wise business men will not allow themselves to be agitated by the criticism of those who know nothing about merchandising.

THE FACT IS THAT most people do not hurt us intentionally. The average slight is the result of preoccupation or accident. When the colossal statue of Christ of the Andes was erected on the border between Argentina and Chile, it was made from the melted bullets that symbolized the end of long and bloody strife. When certain Chileans noticed, however, that the towering Christ was facing Argentina, they took it as a deliberate insult. Christ had turned His back on them. War almost resulted until a newspaper editor pointed out that this was the greatest compliment that Christ could possibly pay to Chile. By turning His back on Chile and facing toward Argentina, He showed which nation needed watching. Soon everybody in both countries was laughing heartily. A little humor and a better perspective often help to "let go" of suspicion and resentment.

I PRESUME HURT PRIDE is a chief cause of hyper-sensitiveness. Prof. Dewey says--"The deepest urge in human nature is the desire to be important. It is a gnawing and unfaltering human hunger. Now, the strange thing is that almost everyone considers himself important. So does every nation and race. Do we consider ourselves superior to the Hindu in India? That is our privilege, but a million Hindus wouldn't befoul themselves

by touching the food our heathen shadow has fallen across. Do you feel superior to the Eskimos? Would you really like to know what the Eskimo thinks of you? There are a few native hobos among the Eskimos who refuse to work. The Eskimos call them "white men", their utmost term of contempt. Emerson said--"Every man I meet is superior to me in some way."

IT MAY SOUND POLLYANNAISH but hurt feelings can be made to serve in the building of a richer and more satisfying life. A young soap salesman was having trouble in getting orders. A certain man had insulted him as he turned him down. Since the soap was good, and the price was right, he swallowed his hurt feeling and decided the trouble was in himself. He went back to that man the next day and said--"I have not come to try and sell you soap. I have come back to get your advice and criticism. Won't you tell me what I did that was wrong?" That salesman, E. H. Little, became president of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, one of the world's largest soap makers. Little refused to let his feelings get hurt. Like Lincoln when Seward insulted him, he refused to notice it, and calmly said--"I appreciate Mr. Seward's advice." Such a refusal is a mark of maturity of spirit. Hyper-sensitiveness indicates a soul not yet grown out of Childhood.

---The Automobilst

\*\*\*\*\*

### SO YOU DON'T LIKE COPS!

Respect for traffic law enforcement--a vital ingredient in highway safety--is lacking in all too many drivers. Traffic officers are often abused by the very people whom they seek to protect. Some drivers carry this chip-on-the-shoulder attitude into traffic court. In the Court of Special Sessions, Rockville Centre, N. Y., Police Justice Maurice J. Moore handles pugnacious traffic violators with a minimum of friction.

When a violator expresses a "gripe" against the officer who issued the summons, said driver is handed a copy of "So You Don't Like Cops!" an editorial reprinted from the LONG ISLAND NEWS and

THE OWL, which reads:

"...So you don't like cops? You sort of get a kick out of outsmarting a cop, don't you?"

"The traffic officer--like any other policemen--represents you. You pay his salary and you want the protection he is hired to give. You would, in fact, make a loud complaint if he weren't around when you needed him.

"...He would like your cooperation. He would like to work with you and be of greater service. Why not give him a break? Work with him, not against him."

\*\*\*\*\*

### LEARN TO LIVE

It is human nature for a motorist to feel wronged when stopped along the highway for speeding or for some other infraction of the motor vehicle laws. The same policeman whom a passerby might regard with approval when he halts some other motorist is likely to appear entirely different in the eyes of the man he stopped.

But if these roadside incidents and the fines which sometimes follow were properly taken to heart and the laws were able to accomplish their real purposes, there would be less tragedy on the highways.

When an 18-year-old boy in California failed to appear to answer two traffic citations he had received within a span of two hours, the court got in touch with his home seeking an explanation. The youth's grandmother informed the authorities the boy had been killed at the wheel of his car two days after receiving the citations. Police said he had been speeding.

Further comment on the tragedy seems unnecessary.

---Willimantic Chronicle

\*\*\*\*\*

If I were to prescribe one process in the training of men which is fundamental to success in any direction, it would be thorough-going training in the habit of accurate observations.

---Eugene G. Grace

FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

of

HON. F. EDWARD HEBERT  
of Louisiana

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, May 2, 1955

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, here is an editorial which does not deserve the fate it is destined to receive: Printed in a community weekly and then reprinted here in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

This editorial deserves greater recognition than that.

This editorial should be printed in every newspaper in the Nation--weekly and daily.

This editorial should be reprinted in pamphlet form and distributed in every section of the country.

This editorial should be read by every individual able to read.

Here is an editorial, the like of which comes along once in a long time. It is one of those editorials which really rings the bell and sounds a call to everybody regardless of age, color or creed; regardless of position in life or rank in society. This editorial is as personal as the individual who wrote it and the individual who will read it.

Here is an editorial that lives and breathes, an editorial that is warm and human.

This editorial came from the pen of Robert Stewart, editor of the West Bank Herald, of Algiers, La., a progressive community just across the Mississippi River from New Orleans.

Bob Stewart is no stranger to readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. His editorials have been placed by me in these pages many, many times.

Bob Stewart is no stranger to the Nation's press. Only last year one of his editorials received a Freedom's Foundation Award.

Bob Stewart has merited a special place in journalistic achievements as well as a position of honor and respect in his community. This editorial is one of his finest works, because to each of us it has application.

## Police Edition

You, Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen, you're all a bunch of queer ducks; that is, the way you think and act about law enforcement.

Every neighborhood, every subdivision has a civic organization. You want playgrounds, you want sewerage, you want streets paved, you want schools, and you want traffic laws to protect the lives of your loved ones, friends, and neighbors. You mean well, you are sincere--by organizing you get the public improvements your neighborhood needs; you realize the constant, increasing danger of motor traffic, you know that day in and day out many of our citizens are maimed and killed because of the laxity of laws; the carelessness of drivers or because a motorist violated a law. You

want to protect yourselves and family, your neighbors and friends. You want to save a family the sorrow and tragedy of an accidental death. You realize that gruesome traffic deaths can be avoided if people drive sanely, obey traffic signs and laws and give consideration to others. You also realize that most people don't behave themselves unless there is a pattern of established conduct. That is when you and your civic club demand that stop signs be put up; traffic lights installed and warning signals placed at vantage points. The city and State authorities do this job to protect your life. These officials know the danger, also. They agree with you, they cooperate with you, they do what you ask. Then what happens? They send me out to

see the signs are obeyed. I'm a cop.

A man drives up to the stop sign, looks to the right and left, he doesn't spot me, he keeps on going. I pull him over to the curb. He is indignant. He is mad, he tells me so. He angrily gives his name. He denies not stopping, he says he's got friends. He doesn't like me, he doesn't like the idea of a ticket. By this time he hates me. I give him a ticket.

I'm a cop. My duty is to enforce your laws; to protect your life even if it cost me mine. Oh, yes, the man I gave the ticket belongs to the civic club that had the signs put up.

He thinks that traffic laws were made for everybody but Mr. Average Man. He thinks he can sneak across stop signs and not get caught; he thinks he can park in no parking zones; he thinks he can run a red light if no cop is around. Sometimes he gets by with it, sometimes we catch him, or he is caught in the switch of traffic and goes to a hospital or the morgue. He thinks he can get by without a brake tag, driver's license or handle an automobile under the influence of liquor. If we don't catch him sometimes we read about him next morning in the newspapers.

Yes, this fine respected citizen thinks the laws were made for everybody but Mr. Average Man. That is why hospitals maintain emergency accident rooms that are always crowded with maimed, screaming, cutup and bleeding citizens. Statistics show that some of these die from crushed skulls and smashed limbs. They thought, too, that the laws were made for the other fellow--not them.

I'm a cop, I know. I'm the guy you hate, that is when you violate the law and get caught. But its different when you hear your wife scream in the middle of the night, and you find a burglar in your home. It's different when the bank gets robbed, a teller killed--you call the cops.

Yes, when the little boy down the street drowns in an open canal; when a cat gets caught in a chimney; when little Johnny falls out of a tree; when men are needed to keep crowds back from fires, parades and other hot spots; when a stranger slugs you; when a man is

found dead in the gutter; when you are mugged, attacked, threatened, defrauded --you call a cop. I'm the guy you send for, my job is to protect you--to enforce the laws. You make those laws, I'm the guy you hire, who is on call 24 hours a day, to see that your wishes are carried out.

I'm the man who lives next door to you, with a wife and kids, living on a modest income, being a good neighbor. I'm the guy whose kids go to school and church with your kids. I'm the man you meet at neighborhood affairs, who lives no differently from any other hardworking citizen except when you need me I'm there--even though I must give my life to save yours. I'm a cop.

You like me when you need me, but when you violate the law, and don't want to see me, that is when you really need me the most. I may save your life.

There are names of other cops engraved on a bronze tablet in our courthouse. You have forgotten these names, but we haven't. They died to uphold law and order in this city. That was their job. They died so that you can live safely in your homes; walk down the street unafraid. They died so that you can live useful, happy law-abiding lives in a decent community. Some of these guys may have given you a ticket. They were cops.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### T. EMMET CLARIE VICE PRESIDENT OF LIQUOR CONTROL ADMINISTRATORS

T. Emmet Clarie of Danielson, chairman of the Connecticut Liquor Control Commission was elected second vice president of the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators during the group's 21st annual convention held recently in New York City. Commissioner Clarie previously held the office of chairman of the executive committee.

State Police Commissioner John C. Kelly, as main speaker at the convention spoke on the "Appraisal of Relationship of Law Enforcement Agencies with State Liquor Control Administration."

The conference called on Congress for reduction of federal liquor taxes, saying the taxes have fostered bootlegging.

**HUGH M. ALCORN, SR.,  
DIES; NOTED LAWYER**

Hugh M. Alcorn Sr., Connecticut prosecutor who won national acclaim by successfully pulling one of the biggest gambles in legal history, is dead. The 82-year-old lawyer, who prosecuted some 15,000 law breakers and sent 13 killers to the gallows in a 34-year-career as Hartford County's state attorney, died May 26.

In his 58 years in the legal profession, he lived by the letter of the law but had a soft heart when a case warranted it.

He bore down on hardened criminals because "I hated to see a crook get away."

That was why he took the big gamble in the famous Gerald Chapman case.

Chapman in 1921 led a gang which made American criminal history by holding up a mail truck in New York and getting away with a million and a half dollars.

Three years later, a New Britain policeman was shot down in a store holdup.

Alcorn determined Chapman was the killer and wanted to go after him.

But Chapman meantime had escaped from the Atlanta, Ga., Federal Penitentiary while serving a 25-year-term for the mail robbery. Later he was captured and returned to prison.

Then Alcorn gambled. He asked President Calvin Coolidge to commute the federal sentence so that Chapman could be brought to Connecticut to face trial. If Alcorn failed, Chapman was a free man.

But Alcorn didn't fail. He proved his case and Chapman was hanged on April 6, 1926.

Alcorn also came into the eyes of the nation during the famous Waterbury conspiracy trial--longest in Connecticut history. The case, which ran from November, 1938, to August, 1939, involved city officials who defrauded the city of Waterbury of a million dollars.

Alcorn won convictions in that trial, too.

While not a prohibitionist, Alcorn warred relentlessly against bootleggers and speakeasies during the national prohibition. In 1922 alone, he dismantled 150 barrooms in Hartford.

Alcorn led an active life. In 1903-05 he served as a State Representative from Suffield. From 1915 to 1918 he was a member of the State Civil Service Commission. In 1912 and in 1920 he was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions.

He took office as state's attorney in 1908 and retired to be succeeded by his son, H. Meade Alcorn Jr., in 1942.

During his first 20 years he sent 612 criminals to prison, but he had a gentle treatment for first offenders and youths.

Early in his career he prosecuted the Amy Gilligan case. She was the proprietor of a convalescent home in Windsor. He won a conviction on charges that she poisoned some elderly residents of the home. She was sentenced to life eventually and later was transferred to the State Hospital at Middletown.

Alcorn wanted to retire in 1928, but superior court judges of the state demanded that he stay on. He did--for 14 years more.

Alcorn "discovered" the late State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, who at the time was a former letter carrier and Justice Department agent. Alcorn made Hickey his county detective and the two became a crime-busting team.

In 1933, Alcorn received the medal of the U.S. Flag Assn. for having done the most for law enforcement that year in Connecticut. The award was made by Gov. Cross, who was to become Alcorn's political opponent the following year.

Born in Suffield, Alcorn was graduated from the Connecticut Literary Institution in 1894. He entered the law firm of Case, Bryant & Case shortly afterward and was admitted to the bar three years later.

In 1900 he married the former Cora Terry Wells.

He was elected president of the Connecticut Bar Assn. in 1934.

Besides his widow and son, H. Meade, Alcorn is survived by two other sons, Howard and Robert, both of Suffield; two sisters, Mrs. Arthur B. Easton and Mrs. William A. Pimm, both of Hartford; four granddaughters and a great-granddaughter.

Funeral services were held May 29.

# LIQUOR CONTROL - POLICE RELATIONSHIP

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1955

## Appraisal of Relationship of Law Enforcement Agencies With State Liquor Control Administration

Commissioner John C. Kelly, Connecticut State Police Department  
Speaking at the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators  
The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, May 16, 1955

Mr. Chairman and members of the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators. When I was asked to speak here today the invitation was accepted with pleasure. It was my good fortune, not very long ago, to serve as Chairman of the Connecticut State Liquor Control Commission for a period of four years, after 28 years of service with the State Police Department. Closely associated with me at that time were several members of the National Conference - The Chairman of your Executive Committee, T. Emmet Clarie, a capable and efficient member of the Connecticut bar who was recently elevated to the Chairmanship of the Connecticut Liquor Control Commission - Dr. Goodwin B. Beach and Herbert F. Fisher, Jr., both of whom are respected and able businessmen.

At the present time, Leo F. Carroll, formerly Major in the State Police Department, is a member of the Board and also served as Chairman.

It has, therefore, been part of my personal history and experience to be connected with the two agencies concerned with enforcement of liquor laws in the State of Connecticut - the Liquor Control Commission and the Police. Liquor and alcoholic beverage laws are not new to the State of Connecticut. As a matter of fact some of the oldest laws concerning alcoholic beverages in the nation were written in that state when it was in colony status.

In the first known record found in Connecticut history, the proceedings of the general court for the Colony of Connecticut held at Hartford, August 1, 1639 reveals that five men, named in the records, were censured and fined from 10 to 30 shillings each for "unseasonable

and immoderate drinking."

The first regulations concerning alcoholic beverages was attempted when the Code of Laws of 1650 was established by the Connecticut General Court. Laws were enacted providing certain penalties for excessive drinking, or tippling as it was called in those days, or drinking at unseasonable times. The penalties consisted of either being fined or placed in the public stocks and some times by whipping to a certain number of stripes.

It is apparent from this reading of old Colonial law that the problem of liquor abuse and law enforcement is nothing new.

Now we come to the present and find that enforcement of liquor laws is a two-fold operation which follows separate and distinct channels. The first phase, the criminal proceedings, follows the usual forms and procedures adopted by the states for the prosecution of crime, and the services of peace officers, prosecutors, criminal courts, juries and penal institutions are utilized in this phase. The second phase, the administrative hearing, utilizes the services of persons who are not liquor control inspectors as witnesses only in the discipline which is exercised by the Alcoholic Beverage Control administration against licenses and licensees.

Good enforcement is obtained in most states through the full use of both methods. Enforcement in both of these phases, however, depends largely upon the intelligent, active and prompt performance of duty by state and local law enforcement officers. The duty of performing the necessary field work may sometimes be delegated to ABC investigators but more often is delegated to law



## LIQUOR CONTROL - POLICE RELATIONSHIP

enforcement agencies.

Accordingly, good state ABC laws must necessarily be specific as to the assignment of the basic or ultimate responsibility for ABC enforcement. Most states, it appears, delegate responsibility to the police for law enforcement, and for prosecuting violations administratively in the matter of revoking or suspending licenses, have wisely left that phase to the ABC administrative officers.

At the risk of appearing prejudiced, I should like to say that I believe the State of Connecticut has a good Liquor Control Act.

The act is so written that the regularly constituted law enforcement officers are required to cooperate with the Liquor Control Commission in the enforcement of the provisions of the law. In our state, Liquor Control Inspectors, working under the direction of the Commission, do not have the authority of making arrests. However, they are authorized to conduct investigations concerning violations of the law and when a situation develops that makes an arrest necessary, they work with the police to effect the arrest.

I believe the Connecticut law, with its assignment of responsibilities, results in a healthy situation with regards to cooperative law enforcement as it provides definite responsibility to each agency involved. There are only about 24 liquor control inspectors in Connecticut and this small number gets ready and whole-hearted cooperation from regular police authorities since it is known the Liquor Control Commission Inspectors do not have the power of arrest. Perhaps if this power were invested in the hands of the Liquor Commission Inspectors, it would be found that a certain percentage of police authorities would be inclined to leave the responsibility for the enforcement of the liquor laws, initiation of the investigation, the field work and the arrest to the Liquor Control Inspectors. As a result of the situation which now exists in Connecticut with regard to liquor control, the vice squads in the various local police departments and the state police in the rural communities

have and accept the responsibility with respect to enforcing the liquor laws, and the relationship between Liquor Control Inspectors, local and state police is at a high level of friendship and cooperation.

In many instances, the police may assist the Liquor Control Commission with respect to investigations that may not terminate in the regular police court or require prosecution in other courts. The cases may become the sole jurisdiction of the Liquor Control Commission to decide penalties resulting in suspension or revocation of a permittee's license on an administration basis.

Shortly after my appointment as Chairman of the Liquor Control Commission in 1949, my colleagues on the Commission and I were presented with the problem of curbing violations found in the wholesale group having to do with discount sales, kick-backs, etc.

I recall at that time a group of wholesalers appeared at my office to have an audience with the Commission. They asked that we take action relative to conditions existing at that time whereby they were forced to give discounts because of competition and in violation of the law. They talked of "wheeling and dealing" new terms to me. We soon learned these terms had to do with the discount provisions of the Liquor Law which prohibited the wholesaler from giving any rebate, free goods, allowance or other inducement for the purpose of making sales.

This section of the Liquor Control Act did not provide criminal penalties for violations; therefore, it was the responsibility of the Commission, through its facilities, to obtain the necessary evidence and to summon the violator to a hearing for the purpose of determining whether or not his permit should be suspended or revoked.

Generally, the police would not have a direct interest in such an investigation. However, since it would be necessary to obtain evidence through undercover methods, the Special Service Division of the Connecticut State Police was acquainted with the problem. An investigator was assigned by that office and he was able to obtain employment with a

Connecticut wholesaler in a missionary capacity. His part in the preliminary phases of the investigation was to call on a number of different package store permittees in different sections of the state, discuss business conditions and attempt to obtain information about the so-called "wheeling and dealing".

The retail permittees, believing they were discussing their affairs with a person in the liquor business on the wholesale level, were sources of good information to the investigator.

After obtaining considerable information from numerous retail outlet managers, he then reverted to his real identity, that of a state policeman, and in company with a Liquor Control Inspector, returned to these same retail permittees and succeeded in obtaining written statements of transactions which were evidence of numerous violations of this particular section of the Liquor Control Act.

A number of wholesalers were brought before the Liquor Control Commission as a result of this cooperative investigation. They, with the exception of one, admitted the charges and accepted penalties of suspension. One of the wholesalers however, contested the case through the Common Pleas Court and to the Supreme Court of Connecticut, claiming that he, himself, failed to have knowledge of illegal transactions concerned with allowing discounts or free goods, although admitting that the free goods were given by one of his agents without his knowledge.

The disciplinary action in this case by the Liquor Control Commission involved a penalty of 45 days' suspension of the wholesalers' permit. The case was particularly interesting to the Liquor Control Commission and other law enforcement agencies because the Supreme Court, in its deliberations, considered the Rules and Regulations of the Commission in arriving at its decision, the pertinent question being whether the permittee is responsible for the act of his, or his backer's agent in making the allowance.

The permittee argued that neither he nor his company violated the statutes, inasmuch as they did not authorize and

did not have knowledge of the transactions entered into by their agent; that they themselves did not allow any discount, rebate, free goods or inducement for the purpose of making liquor sales.

The court stated that the General Statutes grants to the Liquor Control Commission the power to make all necessary rules and regulations in carrying out, enforcing and preventing violations of the Liquor Control Act; that the statutes also gives to such regulations the force of law. The particular regulation referred to is the one which provides "in disciplinary proceedings, it shall be no defense that an employee or agent of the permittee acted contrary to order or that a permittee did not participate in the violating action or actions." The case clearly established the validity of this particular regulation and in establishing that validity the court stated the regulation is not designed to be resorted to in aid of any criminal prosecution; that it applied only in disciplinary proceedings and therefore, would not be contrary to the rule that ordinarily a principal is not criminally liable for acts of his agent in which he has not participated and of which he has no knowledge. The court further stated that the regulations making the permittee responsible for the acts of his agent in allowing rebates, free goods, is, in the words of the statutes, necessary for carrying out, enforcing and preventing violations of this nature.

This appeal and its resulting decision, established without any doubt, the consideration of the difference between the prosecution in the regular courts for violations of the Liquor Control Act and the disciplinary action taken by the Liquor Control Commission.

This case demonstrated the close working relationship between the two state agencies concerned with enforcement--the Liquor Control Commission and the State Police Department.

In further explanation of the law in Connecticut with reference to a permittee of a liquor outlet being held responsible for the acts of his employees, I should like to mention another case involving a liquor law violation which

went to the Supreme Court. The case related to a criminal charge of selling liquor to a minor by a permittee, the actual sale being made by a servant or agent of the permittee.

The views of the Supreme Court are interesting because it would effect the prosecution of like cases in the regular criminal courts. Contrary to what some persons believe, the court decision did not relieve the permittee of all responsibilities in controlling the acts of his employees. The facts briefly stated are as follows:

The defendant permittee operated a restaurant in the city of New London with his six brothers and on the date of the alleged offense a minor, in company with an adult, entered the cocktail lounge of the restaurant and purchased beer from a waiter at the bar on one occasion, and later the same evening the minor and his companion were seated in a booth located in the lounge. The waiter and waitresses failed to inquire as to the minor's age because they thought he looked to be 21 or over. The defendant permittee had been at the establishment tending bar in the lounge during the day but had left about six thirty in the evening, going to his home. This is about the time the minor, with his adult companion, entered the premises. The defendant permittee returned to the restaurant again about eight o'clock in the evening to attend to financial matters and after doing so made preparations to go to a band stand at one end of the dining room where he and his brothers played in the orchestra. The interior of premises was so constructed that a view of the dance floor, dining room, lounge, etc., could be had from the band stand with the exception of a few booths located in the lounge. The evidence was to the effect that the permittee was totally unaware of the minor's presence and did not learn of it until he was advised of the criminal charge against him a couple of days later.

The particular point at issue before the Supreme Court was whether the lower court was correct in excluding, as immaterial, evidence offered by the defendant to prove that the sale of intoxicating liquor to the minor was not only

without his consent but was, in fact, contrary to his express orders. In order to establish the proof that those who sold to the minor were not, at the time, acting as his servants or agents, the claim being that the waiter and waitresses were not acting within the scope of their employment when they served beer to the minor, the defendant offered evidence that their acts were performed without either his express or implied consent; that they were contrary to bona fide instructions issued to the help by him and were a deviation from a prescribed course of conduct. The lower court excluded such proof and ruled that upon the mere showing that the waiter and waitresses were employed by the defendant permittee as such to wait upon patrons of his establishment they were acting within the scope of their employment in illegally and unlawfully selling to a minor. The Supreme Court ruled that in taking this position it explained, in citing another case, that the sale by the servant was only prima facie evidence of such sale by the master and that the sale of liquor made by the servant without the knowledge of the master and really in opposition to his will and in no way participated in, approved or countenanced by him, and this is clearly shown by the master, he ought to be acquitted. The court stated that this is but another way of saying that ordinarily a principal is not criminally liable for the acts of his agent in which he did not participate and of which he had no knowledge. The master is criminally liable for a sale by his employee to a minor, only when the employee acts within the scope of his employment. The court further stated that it had been suggested that this would lead to a nullification of the statute by permitting an owner of a liquor establishment to inform his employees not to sell to minors and, in this manner, to escape the penalty of law. This, however, is not necessarily true, as has been pointed out in the past. The court may believe that the owner did not give any instructions to his servants or that, if he did, it was done with tongue in cheek. If, on the other hand, his directions were bona fide and were in-

tended to lay out a course of conduct to be followed strictly by the employees, he ought not to be held subject to the high penalties provided by the statute, when, in fact, those employees acted beyond the scope of their employment. Again it would appear to me that the rule of law applied here in the criminal case would not necessarily follow in a disciplinary hearing before the Liquor Commission. They, I believe would be able to invoke their regulation concerning the provision that it shall be no defense that an employee or agent of a permittee acted contrary to order, or that a permittee did not participate in the violating action or actions.

It has been my observation also that law enforcement agencies are assisted greatly by the Liquor Control Commission when the control group takes disciplinary action against certain locations that are breeding spots for all types of the criminal element. In many instances, the police are unable, through the regular procedure of investigation, arrest and prosecution to eliminate certain sore spots in their particular precinct.

Take for example crimes involving immorality and having to do with indecent or lewd exhibitions. Although the police in such cases may take official action and have the persons responsible for the performance brought into court, the court may, on occasion, decide that the act or performance itself is not indecent or immoral and may release the accused without penalty.

If this particular performance took place in a restaurant having liquor permit, the police may report the matter to the Liquor Control Commission, an investigation develops and if the facts warrant, the permittee is called before the Commission and hearing is held to determine further disciplinary action concerning his permit. The Commission, operating under its own regulations with respect to the conduct of such permit premises, may, after hearing in which the facts are substantiated, suspend or revoke the permit. This may be the only way in which the police are able to regulate the type of performances allowed in night clubs or other places of entertainment.

For example, no on-premise consumption liquor outlets, such as restaurants, taverns, hotels or clubs, under the regulations of the Connecticut Liquor Control Commission, shall permit entertainment consisting of impersonations of females by males or of males by females, nor shall any permittee of such establishment advertise, give, present or participate in any obscene, indecent, immoral or impure show or entertainment.

To provide a double check for on-premise consumption liquor outlets, they may be arrested and prosecuted in the regular criminal courts and they may also be required to appear before the Liquor Control Commission to answer for violations of the regulations.

In some of the licensed premises where permittees allow gambling to an extent that a breeding spot for crime may be created, the police may, through their own investigation, obtain the necessary evidence to make arrests for gambling and bring the violators to court.

The operators may get away in some instances with a small fine in the criminal court or go scot free, but the threat of license suspension or revocation is what they fear the most and this action seems to have a lasting deterrent effect.

So in the final analysis, the requirement under the Connecticut Liquor Control Regulations that a permittee is held strictly accountable for the conduct of his permit premises is of great assistance to law enforcement agencies in checking or eliminating nuisances which may be found.

Yes, we of the State Police and all local police departments, realize that respect and obedience to liquor control provisions of the law develops respect for all sections of the law.

Our State Police Department requires its officers to familiarize themselves with the various regulations of the Liquor Control Commission since this knowledge assists them in the enforcement of the general laws, and at the same time, results in assistance to the Liquor Control Commission in maintaining good order in premises they have licensed as liquor outlets.

I have previously mentioned the Spe-

## LIQUOR CONTROL - POLICE RELATIONSHIP

---

cial Service Division of the State Police Department in Connecticut. This particular division of our Department is an investigative unit consisting of State Police Officers working in plain clothes and State Policewomen. Very frequently this division conducts investigations, at the request of the Liquor Control Commission, having to do with complaints of gambling in on-premise consumption premises such as restaurants, hotels, clubs and taverns or offenses of immorality occurring in this same type of outlet. Naturally, this type of investigation calls for undercover work and it is necessary to conceal the identity of the investigators. On occasions State Policewomen accompany the officers in visiting these premises for the purpose of obtaining evidence, particularly in those places where stags are not permitted or where two men appearing together would create a suspicion that they were police investigators.

The general duties of the Liquor Control Inspectors are such that in a short period of time, persons engaged in operating liquor outlets become acquainted with them and therefore, these inspectors are quickly identified making it difficult for them to obtain the necessary evidence of the various types of violations.

In this type of investigation it is necessary that the investigators be instructed relative to the possible defense of entrapment.

Recently in Connecticut this defense has been used on several occasions by attorneys representing persons charged with liquor law violations. This was brought about by a recent case that was decided in the Supreme Court, having to do with a gambling violation.

The State Police Officer, who was not known in a certain town in Connecticut, was assigned to obtain evidence as to who was participating in horse-race betting in this particular town. The officer, dressed in plain clothes, using an assumed name obtained a room in a hotel and made the acquaintance of a bell boy. He began requesting the bell boy to place bets for him. At first the bell boy refused stating he was not engaged

in horse race betting but eventually agreed to place the bets for the officer and proceeded to do so on several occasions over a period of a few days.

This action resulted in the arrest of the bell boy and he was convicted in the Superior Court on the charge of making, recording and registering bets on horse races. On an appeal to the Supreme Court error was found and new trial ordered because the defense was not allowed in the Superior Court to have the issue of entrapment submitted to the jury, it being claimed that when an officer induces a person who has no intention of committing crime, to violate the law, the courts will not lend their aid in the punishment of persons thus lured into committing the crime.

The Supreme Court stated that entrapment has been well defined as "the inducement of one to commit a crime not contemplated by him for the mere purpose of instituting criminal prosecution against him."

In this particular case the bell boy never conceived the idea of taking bets and never solicited any money for bets on horse racing. He turned over to a newsboy whatever money he received from the officer to be placed as bets on horse racing. The court further stated that it is a well known fact that criminals usually work in secrecy and that some unlawful practices are encouraged and protected by a large class of citizens, so that it often becomes necessary to resort to various artifices to enforce the law and punish its violation.

The court also stated that they did not want the decision in this case to be misconstrued as an undue curtailment of the activities of enforcement officers and gave the assurance that the principle referred to as entrapment places no limitation upon the right of the officers of the law to obtain evidence of any crime originating in the mind of another: That the defense of entrapment is available only to a person who is not engaged in criminal activities and who would have committed no crime had it not been for the inducement of a police officer.

Because of this decision of our Supreme Court, the investigating officers

are required to be particularly careful of being in a position to prove that the person the evidence was obtained against was actually conducting himself in violation of the law and that the idea of committing the violation was in his own mind and did not originate in the mind of the investigator.

While we are discussing the responsibilities of the police and Liquor Control Inspectors with regard to administration of the laws, let's not lose sight of the fact that in all programs of liquor law enforcement the contributions of members of the alcoholic beverage industry are important.

Permittees who are sincere in the operation of their permit premises, with the ever present thought of preventing violations from occurring therein, should familiarize themselves with all the regulations pertaining thereto; supervise their premises in such a manner as to prevent any infractions, thereby placing themselves in the position of preventing irregularities before they occur. This kind of self-policing, of course, greatly assists the regularly constituted law enforcement authorities.

In the final reckoning, law observance is dependent directly upon the type of laws existing, the administration of regulations and relationship found between the ABC and the police as well as the integrity, alertness, intelligence and industry of the individuals concerned with each agency.

There you have it, gentlemen. In my period as a member of the Connecticut Liquor Control Commission I had the opportunity of meeting many members of the liquor industry personally and found them to be generally law-abiding, earnest in their desire to maintain business on a high level and cooperative in their attitude toward the administration.

Since liquor is a big business, however, and the consumer of this product often feels he is a better man than he is, regulation is necessary, and regulations of the type exemplified in Connecticut by the Liquor Control Commission, the state and local police departments is a system of which we are justly proud.

## HERE IS SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION AS ASSEMBLY ENTERED FINAL HOURS

Here is how the record stood on some legislation of interest to Vox-Cop readers as the General Assembly entered its final hours on June 8.

**LIQUOR CONTROL**--Made it illegal to offer or receive gifts, prizes or other gratuities to induce liquor purchases.

Authorized the sale of liquor on Sundays up to 11 p.m. instead of the present 9 p.m.

**PUBLIC HEALTH** and safety--Prohibited the discarding of refrigerators unless the doors are first removed to safeguard against children being trapped.

Authorized state and municipal health authorities to confine for treatment persons contaminated with radioactivity to such a degree that they are a hazard to others.

Authorized the detention for treatment of narcotic addicts.

Tightened the ban on the sale and use of fireworks by prohibiting the keeping of fireworks with intent to sell and providing legal machinery for disposing of seized fireworks.

Directed the Legislative Council to inquire into the subject of fire safety.

**ROADS**--Increased fine for highway litterbugs from \$20 to \$50.

Named the \$400,000,000 Greenwich-Killingly expressway now under construction "the Connecticut Turnpike."

Scrapped plans to extend the Wilbur Cross Parkway from Meriden to Hartford because of changes in the traffic pattern that may develop from the proposed construction of new Connecticut River bridges in the Hartford area.

Widen the use of farm vehicles under a special low price registration fee, permitting them to operate within seven miles of a farm rather than in front or adjacent to it only.

Directed the Legislative Council to study the necessity for more humane methods of transporting fowl and animals particularly in inclement weather.

**COURTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT**--stiffened the penalties for illegal traffic in narcotics, providing for life imprisonment for some offenses, including the sale of narcotics to minors.

# STYLES IN CRIME

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1955

## MURDER CHARGE SOUGHT IN TEENAGE GANG SLAYING

In New York a trigger-happy dead end kid stood sullenly in court recently to answer for the senseless slaying of a harmless, helpless 15-year-old model boy --a juvenile gang crime that has shocked hard-boiled New York.

An earlier smirk erased, the accused killer, Frank (Tarzan) Santana, 17, heard the coldly forbidding knell of justice replace the tittering adulation of the hoodlum bicycle gang with whom he rode.

Dist. Atty. Daniel V. Sullivan said he will seek a first degree murder indictment against Santana in the pistol slaying Saturday night of William Blankenship Jr., honor sophomore in high school, football player, and well-behaved pride of a respectable Bronx family.

### On Way To Movie

Conviction of first degree murder in New York carries a mandatory death sentence.

Blankenship was shot down on his way with a friend to a Saturday night movie. His only crime, apparently, was to fall afoul of teen-aged gangsters, roving through the Bronx in search of a rival gang.

Young Blankenship belonged to no gang. His father, a research chemist, had taken an active part in the city's fight against juvenile delinquency. The boy was shot down in a quiet, residential neighborhood.

Magistrate Hyman Korn called young Blankenship's death a senseless murder and added at Santana's hearing:

"If you ask me who is to blame, I would say the people of the City of New York.

"The press is awake, the police department is awake, public officials are awake. But the public is asleep and until it wakes up this situation will continue.

"The public should see that suffi-

cient funds are made available for youth work....."

Then the magistrate held Santana without bail for hearing on a homicide charge May 6. A companion, Ralph (Rocky) Falcon, 16, was held in \$50,000 bail on a technical charge of rioting. Nine teenagers under 16 are held as juvenile delinquents.

Mothers of both boys sobbed in court, as the proceedings were explained to them by a spanish-speaking interpreter. Santana's father is dead. Falcon's is in Puerto Rico.

\*\*\*\*\*

## 'SOCIETY PAGE' BURGLAR IS NABBED IN TRUMBULL

Trumbull Police said recently they caught a "society page" burglar.

Raymond Vincent, 24, of Fairfield was caught coming out of a home with a pillow case filled with a radio, a pistol, wrist watch, piggy banks and \$84 in cash.

When Patrolman Herman Jurgens took Vincent to headquarters to book him on charges of breaking and entering and theft, the policeman uncovered a plan he said Vincent had to burglarize 12 homes.

He said Vincent read a Sunday society page news story about a women's club luncheon to be held today from 11:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. The story listed the 12 committee members and gave their addresses.

Then Vincent went to the Town Hall and purchased a town map for 50 cents, Jurgens said.

On it he marked the locations of the homes of the 12 committee members, whose names he had listed on a piece of paper.

Beside each name was written "O. K."

Jurgens explained that Vincent told him the "O. K." meant that he had telephoned each home. At each he got no answer and assumed the woman had left for the club luncheon.

Then he started out. But Patrolman Jurgens happened by and noticed a

strange car in the neighborhood. Jurgens stopped to investigate and at the same time Vincent came out the front door with the pillow case over his shoulder, the policeman said.

It was the first house on Vincent's list.

\*\*\*\*\*

**HITCHHIKER IMPRISONED FOR ROBBERY**

A hitchhiker who recently robbed a Hartford motorist of his car and \$130 was sentenced to one to three years in State Prison Wednesday, when he pleaded guilty to the charge of unarmed robbery in Superior Court.

Donald M. Pierce, 25, of Broad Brook was arrested by Springfield police the day after he robbed Harry Dennis of 38 Pelden St. Dennis picked Pierce up in Thompsonville. When the car reached Broad Brook, Pierce, holding his hand in his pocket as if he had a gun, ordered Dennis out of the car and drove off. He also took Dennis' wallet.

Pierce was arrested in Springfield on information supplied by the Connecticut State Police.

Judge John M. Comley imposed the prison term at the recommendation of Assistant State's Atty. Douglass B. Wright. ---Hartford Courant

\*\*\*\*\*

**299 BOTTLES ARE SEIZED IN THREE BOOTLEG RAIDS**

Veteran policemen in Hartford were reminded of the old days of prohibition when the Vice Squad seized 299 bottles of liquor, beer and wine in three raids on the apartments of alleged bootleggers.

The largest haul was made in a raid at 277 Main St. where Det. Edward T. Kalinowski confiscated 129 bottles of whiskey. He said he found 120 of the 129 bottles in two baby carriages in the apartment of Paul J. Arcata, 20, who was charged with keeping liquor with intent to sell.

In the second raid, police confiscated 125 bottles of liquor, beer and

wine from an apartment at 76 Portland St. They arrested Annie P. Dorsey, 44, and John Smith, 43, of that address. In addition to being charged with keeping liquor with intent to sell, Miss Dorsey and Smith were charged with lascivious carriage. Police said they shared the apartment at 76 Portland St.

The third raid netted police 45 bottles of assorted whiskey, wine and beer found in the apartment of Willie Kimble, 32, and Nathan R. Rogers, 45, who share the raided apartment which also is at 76 Portland St. Kimble and Rogers were also charged with keeping liquor with intent to sell.

Arcata, who was arrested in the first raid, told police the whiskey they found in the two baby carriages in his apartment had been purchased by him at the request of an unknown man who stopped him on Main Street and asked Arcata to buy the whiskey for him. He said he paid \$55 for the 129 bottles, 120 of which were half pints, police said.

\*\*\*\*\*

**COP AND ROBBERS**

A cop stationed at a hospital usually doesn't get the opportunity to solve a robbery. Patrolman John McCarthy of the Boston P. D. did so without leaving his hospital beat. He noticed two youths dividing a large number of quarters. One was waiting for treatment of a cut hand, McCarthy investigated and got the pair to confess that they had just broken into a tavern and were dividing the loot.

\*\*\*\*\*

**WAS HE SURPRISED!**

Three men tried to rifle the cash register of a gasoline station but were foiled by K. O. Burnett, Oklahoma City motorcycle officer, who works there part time.

Officers later quoted one of the thieves as saying:

"I didn't intend to steal the money, I was just looking at it. I accidentally hit the register and when I regained my senses I had the money in my hand."



# Crime Prevention

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1955

When the going-away season starts the housebreaking season starts, too---

## Don't Advertise For A Burglar

By Alan A. Brown

Have you ever invited burglars in to ransack your home or apartment? You're leaving for a visit. So you call your society editor of the local newspaper and give her the news. The item appears: "Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, of 1,000 Main Street, are leaving Thursday to visit at the summer home of Mrs. Smith's aunt, etc."

Your friends see the item, and you're pleased. So are the literate burglars. They appreciate the information that will permit them to drop in while you are away and leisurely ransack your home or apartment. You told him, through the news item, that you'll be away for several days, or longer, so he has plenty of time to look around.

Perhaps you don't "advertise" your absences through the society pages. Instead, you forget to discontinue milk and newspaper deliveries, or you let your mail accumulate, or you pull all your shades down and give your home a "nobody at home" look.

Our opening question may not now be so far-fetched. Each year almost half a million burglaries are reported to U. S. police. That's nearly 50 an hour. The losses involved ran into millions of dollars, and were often needless.

The police authorities are aware of all the telltale signs a thief looks for in "casing" a house for burglary. They have come up with these simple, easy rules for the home owner or apartment dweller who wants to be reasonably sure while he's away that burglars will pass his place by as a bad risk. Here they are:

1. Don't leave a note saying "key is under doormat." Don't leave keys under the welcome mat, or in the mailbox. A passerby can easily observe you, if you do. If you must hide a key outside the

house for some emergency, hide it well and keep the hiding place to yourself.

2. If you plan to be away for a while, don't "advertise" the fact. It is wise to tell your local Police Department, so the officer on the beat can be alerted.

3. Give your dwelling an "at home" appearance. Don't leave the house dark; it is even inadvisable to leave only a dim hall or night light. Police suggest plenty of light; a lighted bathroom may be a convincing indication that someone is home. Leave the shades as you usually keep them while you're at home.

4. Notify your newsboy that you'll be away. Piled up newspapers outside the door are a sign that the "coast is clear."

5. Stop your milk deliveries--but don't do it by leaving a note in an empty bottle; it also gives a snooper a green light to burglarize your home. Notify the milk company by telephone or letter.

6. Ask your neighbor to pick up your mail and circulars to prevent an accumulation; or, if possible, ask the post office to hold up your mail.

7. Lock your doors and windows securely. On your windows use any one of the several devices which allow windows to be opened only to a pre-set distance.

8. If you'll be away for a few weeks have your phone disconnected. Police say some thieves use the phone to learn if anyone is at home.

Here's more good advice from the police on good habits to acquire and observe while you are at home:

1. Call the police when you notice any suspicious persons loitering outside your home.

2. Never allow salesmen, canvassers, inspectors into your home or apartment

until you have seen proper credentials. It's advisable, too, to keep your chain latch on while talking to a strange caller at your door, until you are sure he is on a legitimate mission.

3. Don't hire domestic help without carefully checking references.

All these precautions will greatly reduce the possibility of your being a victim of a burglary. You cannot be sure, despite all your care, that you won't be robbed. But a few precautions can be taken by you, so that if your house is burglarized, your loss can be kept to a minimum and you can give substantial help to the police in recovering the stolen items:

1. Make a record now of all serial numbers and descriptions of your valuable possessions. The police estimate that such information increases the chances of recovery about 100 per cent. You have serial numbers on cameras, lenses, binoculars, radios, watches, government bonds, TV sets, golf clubs, typewriters and similar equipment.

2. Write your name and address on clothing, luggage, eyeglass cases and other items which may otherwise be difficult to identify.

3. Make a record of the telephone number of your local police precinct and keep it handy near the telephone.

4. If you do arrive home to find your place burglarized, don't touch anything before the police arrive. The burglar has gone, but he may have left some identifying marks.

5. Don't keep valuables in your home. Store them in a safe deposit box in your bank. Don't keep large sums of money at home.

What would you do if you actually were held up? Would you try to be a hero and resist robbery? Here are the recommendations of police authorities:

1. Don't resist when confronted by armed, or apparently armed, stickup men. The odds are usually against you. Generally, it is better to comply with the demands of the robber, to prevent physical injury.

2. Remain calm. Try to remember features and appearance of the criminal: race, color, nationality, height (compare with your own), weight, clothes,

age, sex, general build, color of eyes and hair, voice, and any distinguishing marks such as scars, moles, limp or disfiguration.

3. When more than one holdup man is involved, concentrate on one man. Get a complete description.

4. Note the criminal's means of leaving the scene. If it is by automobile, observe the type, make, color and the license plate number.

5. Always have on hand the phone numbers of your local police station and detective squad so that you can call the police at once.

Police authorities, in unison, declare that a burglar's best friend usually is his victim. Most burglaries are made easy by the home owner's own carelessness and failure to use his common sense. Without these oversights, a burglar's job would be a much tougher one.

---Life Today

\*\*\*\*\*

#### CAR LOOTINGS GAIN

Many of a growing percentage of burglaries from automobiles can be traced to the carelessness of the operators. Frequently people store luggage, clothes and other valuables in the passenger compartment of their automobiles and leave them parked, often unlocked.

The first rule for preventing thefts of such articles is to store them in the car trunk...and lock it. Thieves seldom pry their way into auto trunks.

If it is absolutely necessary to leave packages in the car, be sure they are placed out of sight, preferably on the floor near the right hand door. It is the custom of pilferers to walk down the curb side of the street and peer casually into the parked cars as they go by. They are not likely to consider autos that show no promise of reward.

One automobile association advises:

Do not leave your keys in the car.

Lock the doors when you park your car.

Don't leave the car windows open.

If you see suspicious people loitering around parked cars, notify the police.

---The Torrington Register

# . JUVENILES .

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1955

By The Way

## OBEY---OR PAY

*An Editorial from AMERICAN MAGAZINE*

A wise family doctor once said: "A child who has never tasted the bitter tonic of discipline rarely grows up to relish the full flavor of freedom." I am reminded of this observation by the response to J. Edgar Hoover's recent article on juvenile delinquency (Jan. 1955). Many parents and teachers have written to say that they have been particularly impressed by Mr. Hoover's belief that much of the trouble begins in the home, and to point out that the root of the trouble lies in the breakdown of obedience.

Writes one disturbed father: "It appears that what used to be Swat! is now So what?"

A teacher comments that youngsters have reversed the famous Biblical admonition, so that now it reads: "Parents, obey your children in all things."

I hold no brief for parents, even though I am one myself. In fact, I can thoroughly sympathize with the teenagers who pour out their complaints in the illuminating article, Things I Wish My Parents Wouldn't Do, on another page of this issue. Nevertheless, I believe there is one parental weakness the boys and girls have overlooked. That is the failure of many fathers and mothers nowadays to consider the fact that children must learn to obey, or pay; that there are certain laws and rules governing human beings and their social relations which they cannot ignore without a penalty. You've got to obey the laws of health, or pay for it physically. You've got to sit on a hot temper, or take the consequences. You've got to control extravagances and save, or you'll go broke. You've got to obey the rule that people must work, because laziness permits others to bring home the bacon.

Basically, the child who has learned the habit of obedience has, at the same time, acquired the ability to do what he

may not want to do. If he never learns to put his will in control of his desires, he grows up to be a slave to the worst tyrant in the world--himself.

Recently I have been in contact with a young man who is such a slave. He is a slave to his desires, to his emotions, to his habits, and to his whims. He is controlled by his caprices, his follies, and his weaknesses. In his youth he never learned to stand up against desires from within or blows from without. He will be a slave for the remainder of his life unless he learns the basic lesson of self-control. If he is ever to free himself he must learn to do things he does not want to do.

This young man is not the only self-imposed slave I have met lately. I don't know whether it is a trend of the times and the greater freedom given to the young, or whether the responsibility lies in the lack of basic parental discipline. The fact remains that I seem to encounter more of these young people than I used to. I have seen some of them lose promising positions and opportunities because they ignored office regulations which irked them, such as getting to work on time and attending to small routine details. I have seen others quit good-paying jobs through pique when their firm failed to observe a holiday which another concern observed, or because a fellow employee was given a larger desk blotter.

By this I do not intend to disparage modern young people, nor do I view them with alarm. Indeed, I believe most of them are more intelligent and have a quicker and broader grasp of things than their elders. Moreover, it may well be that I view their happy disdain of obedience with some prejudice. I was brought up in a home where there was strict parental discipline. We children obeyed the orders of our parents or took

the consequences--and there were always consequences, not just threats. We learned that obedience is extremely important in human affairs and that we must do many things in life which we may not like to do.

Ours was not to reason why, but to do what my mother told us to do--or else. I recall, for one thing, that every night she would put a pot of oatmeal on the back of the kitchen stove, there to simmer until morning, and from the time I can remember until I was about 17 I ate that oatmeal every morning for breakfast even though I never liked the stuff. My mother said oatmeal was good for us, and that was what we ate. Whether it actually was good for us I do not know, although she raised a family of healthy children. I do know that eating oatmeal morning after morning taught me a lesson I never forgot. In later years, when I was on my own, I found that I was able to exact from myself obedience, often in distasteful situations.

Mr. Hoover's article, I believe, has served to focus national attention on a vital weakness in American life. Judging from the letters I have received, parents all over the nation are becoming aware of this weakness and are doing their best to repair it.

For example, one father writes me to say that he has placed on the wall of his young son's bedroom a children's verse written many years ago by a Scottish novelist and poet, George MacDonald. Maybe you have seen it.

It reads:

We must do the thing we must  
 Before the thing we may;  
 We are unfit for any trust  
 Till we can and do obey.

\*\*\*\*\*

### THE JUVENILE PROBLEM

The rise of juvenile crime has resulted in a flood of meetings and conferences where psychologists, police officials, politicians, educators, and others try to come up with answers to a problem which is serious not merely be-

cause of its present dangers but because it constitutes a threat to America's future.

From the various discussions inevitably come recommendations that the city, state, or Federal Government appropriate large sums of money to erect "youth centers" where kids with time on their hands can find something to do and thereby, so goes the formula, "keep out of trouble." We wonder if this is the answer. We suspect that the young boy or girl without hobbies or interests who is a "time killer" by nature is not going to be improved merely by providing him with a streamlined gymnasium in which to kill more time.

Although we don't always agree with the bizarre notions of Bertrand Russell, the controversial British philosopher, we think that he had something tangible to offer in the way of solving the juvenile delinquency problem when he said this:

"The father, the family, and the clan are all being replaced by the state which in our time has become the residuary legatee of these traditional authorities. I will not pretend to welcome this change. I am not in love with the state. And a society in which the state rules unchecked is likely to be drab, uniform, and bellicose."

In brief, the parents and the family cannot shuck off the responsibility for instilling constructive methods of occupying leisure time into children. Modern living and the disappearance of "chores" around the house have unfortunately had one bad result; the 12 or 13-year-old boy or girl no longer have important tasks to do around the house. There is no wood to chop or water to haul or clothes to make. Certainly none of us wants to return to primitive living. But at the same time it is the responsibility of parents to realize the time-gaps to be filled in that were unknown a few decades ago.

The father or mother who fails to suggest and encourage wholesome hobbies and interests in the home certainly cannot compensate by turning parental responsibilities over to outside agencies.

JUVENILE JOY RIDE

When two teen-age Boston boys recently admitted stealing some 300 cars in which to take their girl friends "joy riding," public sentiment was made sharply aware that a new and troublesome kind of youthful misdemeanor has now to be dealt with.

"Joy riding" is no happily descriptive term any more; it means taking an automobile that does not belong to one, riding in it until it either runs out of gas or collides with something, and then abandoning it. Police have put it in a category of its own, distinguishing it from car thefts committed for the purpose of resale.

Joy riders specialize in cars whose doors have been left unlocked. It is apparently a matter of only two or three minutes for a boy to enter the car, cross the ignition wires, and start the motor. Police say that if these youths had to force a door lock along with the other steps in the process most of them would not bother to touch the car. So, they point out, it would help if auto-ists would not go off and leave their car doors unlocked.

In a way, though, locking the car doors is still like locking the barn doors after the horse has been stolen. It might prevent some thefts, but it would leave untouched the lawless impulse, the senseless search for a thrill, the readiness to flout authority that are the basis for the "joy rides."

Recalling that these boys are only a small percentage of all boys, we would still do well to attack the causes underlying their behavior. Are we giving them a good enough example in our own attitude toward the law? Are we providing persuasive teaching on the virtues of rightdoing as against wrongdoing? Are we helping them find more wholesome activities? As parents, are we keeping a firm hand and a watchful but friendly eye on them?

Are we backing up police and school teachers when they attempt to deal effectively with the problem when they come across it?

Obviously, not enough of us are.

---The Christian Science Monitor

PISTOLS FOR PLAYTHINGS

A child who is allowed to play with toy pistols does not necessarily grow up to be a bandit. But playing with imitation firearms may put ideas into his head which will need rooting out when he grows older.

Ingenious toy makers have patterned play pistols so closely after the real thing that a casual eye cannot tell the difference. They weigh only a few ounces, instead of pounds, but they look like deadly revolvers and automatics. Evidently many parents consider them appropriate playthings for their children, for a New York manufacturer admits that he sold 250,000 of them last year.

Others than children find them useful. At least 108 robberies were committed in New York last year by bandits armed with toy pistols. This is the main reason why New York has outlawed all toys which resemble real pistols too closely, with penalties for making or owning them. They cannot be black, blue, silver or aluminum in color, and their barrels must be plainly plugged.

Almost any law may be evaded, as this one will probably be. It is not so easy for parents to evade responsibility for making armed banditry a children's game.

---Philadelphia Bulletin

\*\*\*\*\*

"JUVENILE CRIME"  
SAID BETTER TERM FOR  
YOUTHFUL DELINQUENCY

Kings County, New York, Judge Samuel Leibowitz says, considering that court cases involving youngsters would reach 500,000 this year, juvenile delinquency should be called "juvenile crime."

In a lecture at City College of New York, Leibowitz said years ago crime was the "business of the adult but today it is fast becoming the business of our juveniles."

\*\*\*\*\*

The time to start arranging to have pleasant memories for your old age is when you are young.

WHERE TEENAGERS SPEND THEIR TIME

There was a busy night for teenagers in Windsor Town Court the other day. Three 16-year-olds were bound over to Superior Court on charges of breaking and entering John Fitch School. Two slightly older youths were sent to Hartford County Jail for keeping two 15-year-old girls overnight at the place where one of them works. Counsel suggested in the latter case that the indifference of the girls' parents may have contributed to the occasion.

It was interesting because, throughout the case of the three 16-year-olds, the courtroom was filled with other teenagers, about 30 to 40 of them. No parents were along. Whether these observers were being given a lesson in the prompt punishment of wrongdoers, or whether they regarded the accused as heroes, is difficult to say. Certainly none of their elders were on hand to see that they drew the proper lessons.

It can be argued that in these modern days parents do not find it easy to keep an eye on their active high school age offspring. Unfortunately, it can also be argued that some don't try. They leave the young in daytime to the overworked school teachers. At night, they accept absences passively. Unless they take an active interest in just what their children are doing, the children can find opportunity to get some strange lessons indeed. ---Hartford Courant

\*\*\*\*\*

POETRY DECIDES SANITY OF YOUTH HELD IN SLAYING

In Pontiac, Mich., poetry by 16-year-old Floyd Diamond, punched out on a typewriter in Oakland County jail, helped a court decide that he should stand trial for murder.

Because of his age, Floyd might have escaped prosecution, although he admitted the fatal stabbing and beating of 9-year-old Kathleen McLaughlin Feb. 17. Her body was found in a pond near her sprawling home in suburban Farmington township.

At a sanity hearing Dr. L. Jerome

Fink and Dr. Ivan A. LaCore declared that the youth is sane and knows right from wrong. Circuit Judge George B. Hartick then decreed Floyd would have to stand trial as an adult on a charge of first degree murder.

The doctors said Floyd was subject to "temper tantrums" and lacked capacity to "withstand frustration." But they agreed that several poems written by the curly-haired, undersized youth at the jail helped convince them that he is not mentally deficient.

The poems were written to Sheriff Frank W. Irons, who has befriended Floyd. One concluded with:

"And when God rewards you,  
"I'll be filled with joy  
"For the good things you did  
"For a mixed up boy."

Another said:

"The love of a dog, or a pony, or  
cat,  
"The love of a mother, or something  
like that....  
"With some one like you I could not  
have strayed,  
"You would have showed me the way,  
"And I'd have obeyed."

Floyd's parents were divorced when he was three years old. The father, with whom he lived, has since remarried.

Sheriff Irons called Floyd the product of a broken home who lacked in "religious training, a moral outlook and in kindness and love."

\*\*\*\*\*

THINGS TO REMEMBER

The value of time; the success of perseverance; the pleasure of working; the dignity of simplicity; the worth of character; the power of kindness; the influence of examples; the obligation of duty; the wisdom of economy; the virtue of patience; the sound of laughter; the joy of originating, and the thrill of seeing it through.

---Quoted in The Stanocolan

\*\*\*\*\*

If you love your children, teach them safety.

# IN-SERVICE STUDIES

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1955

## PHOTOGRAPHIC TRAINING

By Lieut. Edward Tierney  
Photographic Division

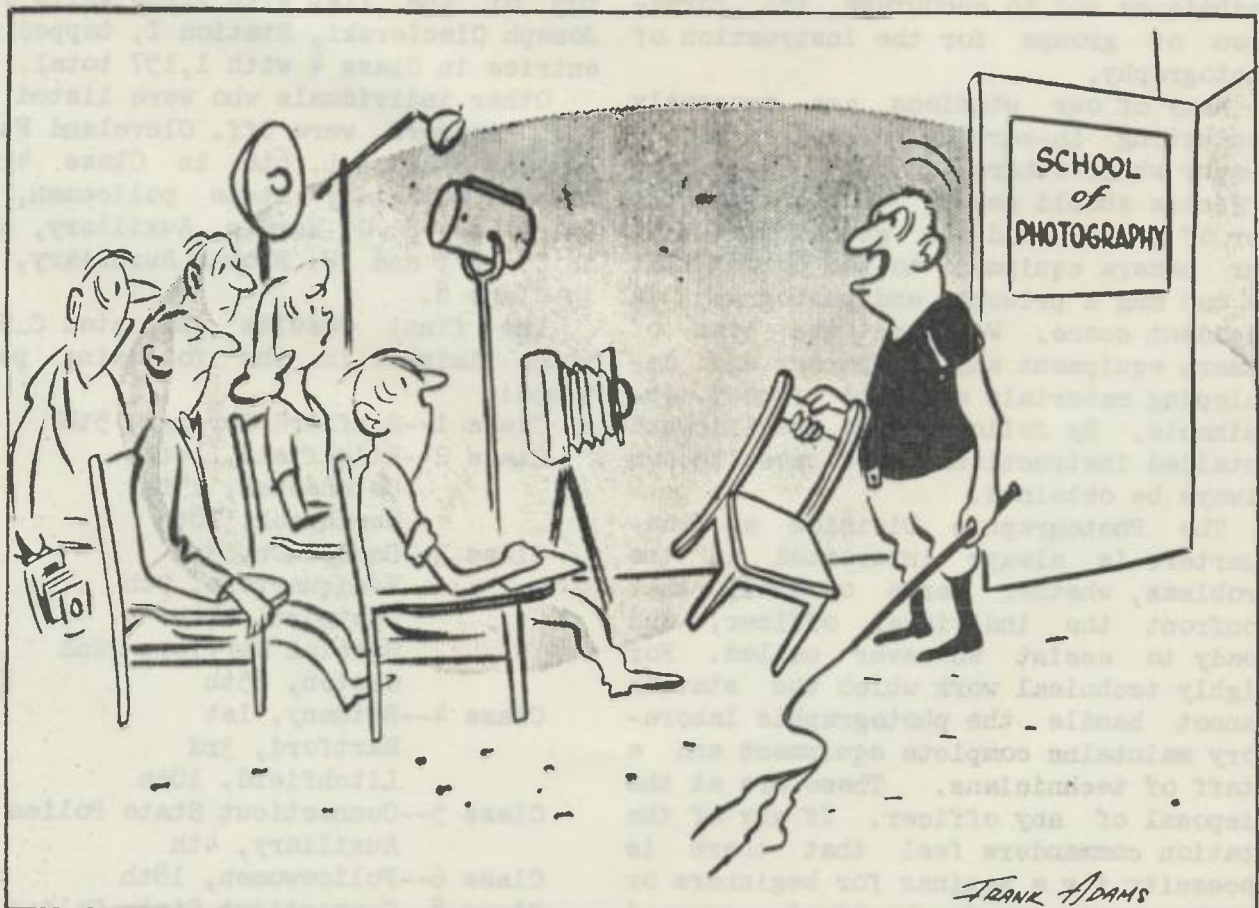
Photographic manufacturers, after long and careful study in the field of Law Enforcement Photography decided that there was a definite need and opportunity for improvement in the use of new products, new techniques and methods of using photography in police and law enforcement work.

Among the discoveries in the research made in this respect was the realization of the lack of knowledge and use of color photography and color processing, motion pictures, stereo photography, high speed films, existing light photography, infra-red and ultra-violet materials, detectors and techniques, and many other

materials and methods used in recording and preserving evidence.

The first company to foresee the need of a seminar in this field was the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y. Consequently, the company offered a five day course to be held from March 7 through the 11th, 1955. An invitation to attend this seminar was proffered our department and Commissioner John C. Kelly assigned Lieut. Leslie Williams and the writer to attend.

Although the applications to attend the course were over subscribed, a limited number were allowed to be present, thirty-three men. These represented



**"The top requirement in getting a job as a professional is proper training!"**

chief photographers, identification men, bureau heads and supervisors from various states including Texas and California, and several provinces of Canada. The various problems of each individual were personally attended to and the experts left nothing to be desired in the way of present and future information on methods and techniques.

There is no doubt that Law Enforcement Photography in all its aspects will increase as time goes by, and it is only by keeping up with the available materials and opportunities for study and training that we will be able to keep abreast of the ever increasing demands for evidence photographs. After the police photographer has mastered the techniques we tried to cover in our recent training course in January of this year at the State Police Academy, his own ingenuity will often provide the solution to peculiar problems. The purpose of the course was to provide the individual station photographers with up-to-date techniques and to encourage the formation of groups for the instruction of photography.

Many of our stations are presently conducting in-service courses in photography while others are not. Commanding Officers should see to it that each member of his command is acquainted with our camera equipment to the extent that he can mug a prisoner and photograph an accident scene. We have the best of camera equipment and the papers and developing materials are the finest obtainable. By following the specific and detailed instructions good results can always be obtained.

The Photographic Division at Headquarters is always interested in the problems, whether large or small, that confront the individual officer, and ready to assist whenever called. For highly technical work which the station cannot handle the photographic laboratory maintains complete equipment and a staff of technicians. These are at the disposal of any officer. If any of the station commanders feel that there is necessity for a seminar for beginners or another seminar for actively engaged photographers, we of the Photographic Division would like to hear from you.

The Eastman Kodak Company stresses the fact that they would like to hear of any photographic problem encountered in the field of Law Enforcement and they may be contacted directly through their expert, Mr. Harris Tuttle, at Rochester, N. Y. We are extremely anxious to have as many men as possible familiar with the mechanics of cameras and the theory of photography.

\*\*\*\*\*

**C. S. P. SHOOTERS SCORE HIGH  
IN N. E. P. R. L. PISTOL MATCHES**

Several members of the Connecticut State Police barracks pistol teams won medals as individuals in the fourth N.E.P.R.L. match series recently completed.

Sergeant Ralph Boyington, Station F, was high individual in Class 2 with a score of 1,172. In Class 3, Lieut. Edward Formeister, Station D, was at the top of the list with 1,189 while Off. Joseph Ciecierski, Station I, topped the entries in Class 4 with 1,157 total.

Other individuals who were listed as high scorers were Off. Cleveland Fuesenich, Station L, 6th in Class 4; J. Vachon, Auxiliary State policeman, 3rd in Class 5; G. Wardle, Auxiliary, 10th in Class 5 and W. Brown, Auxiliary, 5th in Class 8.

The final results indicated C.S.P. teams finished in the following positions:

- Class 1--Stafford Springs, 5th
- Class 2--Ridgefield, 14th  
Colchester, 15th  
Westbrook, 18th
- Class 3--Danielson, 3rd  
Headquarters, 9th  
Westport, 11th  
Special Service, 22nd  
Groton, 25th
- Class 4--Bethany, 1st  
Hartford, 3rd  
Litchfield, 10th
- Class 5--Connecticut State Police  
Auxiliary, 4th
- Class 6--Policewomen, 18th
- Class 8--Connecticut State Police  
Auxiliary, 6th
- Class 9--Canaan, 16th



## Know The Law

## PLEA OF NOLO CONTENDERE IN TRAFFIC CASES

The past few decades have seen the revival of one of the ancient practices of the criminal law--the plea of NOLO CONTENDERE, which originated in the common law courts of England early in the 15th century. Its use has long since been abandoned in that country but, strangely enough, it is being used increasingly in the United States.

Several of the state legislatures have now expressly incorporated it into their criminal codes as one of the pleas which may be accepted by the court in addition to the familiar "guilty" or "not guilty." Traffic court judges and prosecutors, as well as attorneys and others concerned with traffic law enforcement, have been aware of this odd resurrection and in some cases questions have arisen as to its legal purpose and effect. Some may wonder why this age-old device, with its Latin words, should have been dragged up out of the remote past to be put to active use in this modern age. Why does it offer peculiar advantages to those accused of traffic offenses?

The plea of NOLO CONTENDERE is otherwise known as NON VULT CONTENDERE, or simply NON VULT for short. When an accused person enters a plea of NOLO CONTENDERE he is saying, literally, "I will not contest it." NON VULT CONTENDERE is the third person singular expression of the same thought--"he will not contest it." The legal effect of such a plea as applied in traffic cases is well explained by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in a series of recent cases in which it had been contended that the plea did not form the basis of a "conviction" within the meaning of statutes requiring the suspension of driver's licenses upon CONVICTION of certain offenses. In one of the latest of these, FOX v. SCHEIDT, 84 S.E. 2d 259 (No. Car. Nov. 3, 1954) the court said:

"Recent years have brought about the renaissance of the plea of NOLO CONTENDERE in criminal proceedings in the United States, especially in the Federal Courts, where, it is said, thousands of

defendants have entered the plea to indictments and criminal informations charging them with violating the anti-trust and income tax laws, because of the attractiveness of certain of its features for the defendant. The entry of the plea is not a matter of right, but of grace. It seems to be the law in all the state courts and in the Federal Courts that a plea of NOLO CONTENDERE to an indictment good in form and substance, has all the effect of a plea of guilty FOR THE PURPOSES OF THAT CASE ONLY. It authorizes judgment as upon conviction by a jury or plea of guilty.

"Like the implied confession, this plea does not create an estoppel; but, like the plea of guilty, it is an admission of guilt for the purposes of the case. The basic characteristics of the plea of NOLO CONTENDERE which differentiates it from a guilty plea, as unanimously accepted by all the courts, is that while the plea of NOLO CONTENDERE may be followed by a sentence, IT DOES NOT ESTABLISH THE FACT OF GUILT FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE THAN THAT OF THE CASE TO WHICH IT APPLIES.

"When Fox, the petitioner, entered a plea of NOLO CONTENDERE to the charge of a second offense of operating an automobile upon the public highways of the state, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, which plea was accepted by the court, FOR THE PURPOSES OF THAT CASE IN THAT COURT, such plea was equivalent to a plea of guilty, or a conviction by a jury, and G.S. sec. 20-24(a) required that court to enter a notation of such conviction upon the license of Fox to operate an automobile in North Carolina, and to compel the surrender to it of such license then held by Fox."

The court goes on to say that the plea further required the Department of Motor Vehicles to revoke Fox's license upon receipt of the court's record thereof. "The plea of NOLO CONTENDERE tantamount to a conviction had become final, before the mandatory revocation was had, and the period of revocation

was in compliance with G.S.N.C. sec. 20-19(d)."

The supplied emphasis in the foregoing opinion gives the clue to the reason why such a plea is desirable from the standpoint of those charged with traffic violations arising out of motor vehicle accidents. The usual plea of GUILTY made by the accused in such a case is his own expressed judicial confession of guilt, available against him in any and all other litigation in which such violation may be in issue. Thus a person charged with an offense arising out of an automobile collision will wisely hesitate before pleading guilty, since his plea may be used against him in any civil damage suit arising out of the accident, with definitely serious consequences insofar as his liability is concerned. Thus his proper recourse has been to plead not guilty to the charge, require a trial and suffer a conviction to be pronounced, since the CONVICTION cannot be used against him in subsequent litigation, not being an admission on his part. This is where the plea of NOLO CONTENDERE offers an effective alternative. While it is an implied admission of guilt, it has no effect as such beyond the particular proceeding in which it is made. Obviously this appeals to lawyers representing clients involved in such cases since it avoids the often disastrous effect of a guilty plea, while relieving them, their clients and the court of the necessity of conducting a trial.

As in the case of a guilty plea, the defendant's guilt is established by the entry of his plea of NOLO CONTENDERE, and thereafter nothing remains but to enter judgment. The court is then concerned only with the character and extent of the penalty. U.S. v. NORRIS, 281 U.S. 619 (1930). "The plea is in the nature of a compromise between the state and the defendant--a matter not of right, but of favor. Various reasons exist why a defendant conscious of innocence may be willing to forego his right to make a defense if he can be permitted to do so without acknowledging his guilt. Whether in a particular case he should be permitted to do so is for the court." TUCKER v. U.S. 196 F. 260, 267

(CCA-7th, 1912.)

In NEIBLING v. TERRY, 352 Mo. 396, 177 S.W. 2nd 502, 152 ALR 249 (1944) the state sought to disbar one from the practice of law on the ground that he had been CONVICTED of a crime. There the court discussed the effect of the pleas of NOLO CONTENDERE which the lawyer had entered in the criminal case in which he had been involved, and pointed out that the plea was not an admission of the truth of the facts charged, as in a plea of guilty, but was a qualified admission, limited for use only in the proceeding and could not be used in any other. Also, which his conviction on the plea of NOLO CONTENDERE was not proof of anything in a civil proceeding, nevertheless it did authorize a conviction, and the lawyer was held to have been "convicted of crime" even though such conviction was based on that plea.

For authorities further explaining the plea see: Notes, : Ann. Cas. 1915B 1243; 152 ALR 253.

by Robert L. Donigan, Counsel  
and Edward C. Fisher, Assoc. Counsel  
The Traffic Institute

\*\*\*\*\*

#### AIDS TO POLICEMEN

Following is a list of suggested reading for policemen with current prices quoted.

AN INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINALISTICS, by O'Hara & Osterburg. 730 pages.\$10.00 1949. Explanation in detail of underlying sciences and special techniques required for examination and analysis of evidence at the scene of the crime and in the laboratory. Many tables of practical data for photographers, fingerprint men, etc.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INVESTIGATORS MANUAL, Revised 1953. 300 pages.....\$3.50 Published by Northwestern University Traffic Institute.

SELF INCRIMINATION, by Fred Inbau. 1950. 101 pages.....\$2.50 What can an accused person be compelled to do.

# Safety minds

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1955

## Key to "Slow Down and Live"

by

William M. Greene

Chairman, National Conference of  
State Safety Coordinators

Director, Connecticut Safety Commission

Strong traffic law enforcement, backbone of any effective highway safety campaign, will be the order of the day again this summer when state and local police departments throughout the country muster their forces to support the Memorial Day-to-Labor Day anti-accident drive, Slow Down and Live.

Highly effective in 11 northeastern states, where it was launched in 1953, Slow Down and Live was expanded during the summer of 1954 to cover the 24-state area from Maine to Texas. Even more successful in that area, the campaign was expanded again and this year will cover all 48 states, the District of Columbia and the U. S. territories.

Slow Down and Live is endorsed by the governors of all the states and sponsored by the National Conference of State Safety Coordinators. A totally voluntary effort, in that no official at any level "orders" motor vehicle officials or safety directors or enforcement agencies within his state to take part, the campaign has nevertheless been accepted unanimously by the official families of all participating states in the past. And a resolution adopted by the Governors' Conference meeting at Bolton's Landing, New York, last July virtually guarantees continued acceptance of the program during this year and the years to come.

Introduced by Governor Theodore McKeldin of Maryland and seconded by Governors Frank Clement of Tennessee and Hugh Gregg of New Hampshire, the Governors' Resolution tells the real story behind Slow Down and Live:

"Every appropriate facility of state government must be directed forcefully to the management and regulation of traffic in such a way as to reduce death, injury and property damage on our streets and highways. The initiative of the Northeastern State Safety Coordinators in 1953, joined by the Southern State Safety Coordinators in 1954, and state highway safety campaigns generally have provided a program of traffic safety during the summer vacation season, aimed against the violations most frequently responsible for highway accidents--violations associated with the 'in a hurry,' 'me, first' attitude among drivers. 'Slow Down and Live' programs are producing results in the reduction of traffic casualties and should be extended throughout the nation.

"The Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Governor's Conference urges safety coordinators of the forty-eight states to conduct vigorous highway safety campaigns generally, and especially from Memorial Day to Labor Day, 1955 on a country-wide basis, and recommends that the several Governors provide impetus for the program by signing a joint declaration setting forth the position of each state in full support of this highway safety project."

Dedicated to the principle that the one sure way to cut down the nation's traffic accident experience is through a concentrated attack on speed violators, Slow Down and Live boils down to an education-enforcement program.

Educationally, the campaign is the biggest thing ever undertaken in the

highway safety field. Last summer, for example, there were literally millions of pieces of promotional material distributed to drivers throughout the 24 participating states. The daily press devoted unnumbered column-inches of space to the program and nobody can even guess at the number of hours of radio and television time that were given to its promotion. Outdoor advertising held the Slow Down and Live message aloft over every major highway and posters rode the backs of trucks and greeted drivers as they pulled into filling stations. And at toll stations on bridges and superhighways Slow Down and Live leaflets were handed to every passing driver. It was impossible, in short, for any motorist who used the highways to miss the Slow Down and Live message.

As for enforcement, the teeth of the program, figures from last summer's participating states show that there was an increase in the number of tickets issued and a corresponding increase in traffic court speed convictions, there also was a decrease in fatalities during the Slow Down and Live period. It is expected that this year, with police departments and traffic courts in half the states having previous experience with program and improved preliminary education about the campaign in the other 24 states, enforcement agencies will pile up even better records.

Probably the most important thing to remember from the policing point of view is that Slow Down and Live is aimed at speeders. It is not a giant speed trap, though, and it is not limited to the apprehension of the throttle-happy bum who roars around the highways at 80 miles an hour. Statistics, even by the most conservative interpretation, indicate that well over half of our fatal accidents are caused by what has been termed the "in-a-hurry complex." It is not necessary that excessive speed, as such, be present for such an in-a-hurry violation to take place. From the standpoint of the man in the patrol car or on the motorcycle, a driver is guilty of a violation if he is (1) actually driving at an excessive speed; (2) driving too fast for prevailing conditions; (3) following the car ahead too closely; (4) passing

improperly, or (5) fails to give the right-of-way, which includes traffic sign and signal violations.

So there's the picture. In 1954 a gigantic public education program coupled with outstanding traffic law enforcement during the 101 days of Slow Down and Live saved more than 600 lives. The educational program for 1955 is already well under way and will continue without a letup.

---Traffic Digest and Review

\*\*\*\*\*

### NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL PUBLIC INTEREST AWARDS

It is a pleasure to report that a new record for issue of National Safety Council PUBLIC INTEREST AWARDS to supporting organizations of traffic safety promotion in Connecticut. Following have been recognized for 1954 activities:

DAILY PRESS: The Norwalk Hour, The Winsted Citizen, The Willimantic Chronicle.

WEEKLY PRESS: The Deep River New Era.

RADIO BROADCASTERS: WTIC of Hartford; WAVZ of New Haven.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING: General Outdoor Advertising Company, Hartford; United Outdoor Advertising Company, New Haven.

TV ADVERTISING: to A. C. Petersen Dairy Co. for TV show entitled "SAFE-T" devised and operated by Ralph Kanna, WKNB-TV staff, West Hartford.

Nine awards in recognition of extensive effort in "public safety education" is by far largest total Connecticut ever recorded.

REPEATS... The Deep River New Era has now won such recognition six consecutive years, longest record for any Connecticut newspaper; Winsted Citizen receives second award in recognition of Editor Tom Haggerty's consistent "plugging" for safety in editorial and news columns.

WTIC, of course, has won many awards, including previous Public Interest certificates, over the years; so many actual count cannot be given.

NEW RECIPIENTS... So far as office file indicates 1954 is first year for The Norwalk Hour, The Willimantic Chron-

icle, WAVZ, the two outdoor advertising companies and, of course, the Petersen Dairy.

Other Connecticut nominations were filed but not given awards, receiving letters of commendation from NSC for contributions reported. Other daily and weekly newspapers, radio-TV stations and outdoor advertising companies gave support which deserved nominations. But details involved in developing required supporting exhibits prevented filing for such worthy members of Connecticut's year 'round Traffic Safety Team.

---Conn. Safety Commission

\*\*\*\*\*

CONNECTICUT COMMISSIONER  
IS CIVIC LEADER

Connecticut's new commissioner of motor vehicles, John J. Tynan, assumed his duties on March 1, under appointment of Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff for a term of four years.

Mr. Tynan had been tax assessor of Middletown, Conn., for the past 25 years, and has served as president of the Connecticut Assessing Officers Association. Previously he was in the insurance business for five years, following work in the production office of Remington-Rand, Inc., in Middletown.

In his home community, Mr. Tynan has served as commander of Post 71, American Legion; president of the Middletown Rotary Club; president of St. John's Parent-Teacher Association; a grand knight of the Forrest City Council, Knights of Columbus; and as director of the Middletown Community Chest and the Middletown Chapter, American Red Cross. In 1953 he was chairman of the Middletown polio drive.

He has been a trustee of the Fairfield State Hospital and a member of the State Forfeited Rights Commission. Also he was a delegate to the last four Democratic National Conventions.

Commissioner Tynan is a graduate of the Middletown High School and also studied at the Higginson Business Institute in that community. He is married and the father of seven daughters.

---AAMVA

THE SAFEST STATE

Surely every citizen of Connecticut from Governor Abe Ribicoff right down through, can take pride in the revelation that for the third time in the past four years Connecticut leads the whole nation in the matter of safety. Our state's accidental death rate for 1954 is disclosed to have been 39.8 per 100,000 population, not only lower than any other state but contrasting sharply with a national average of 60 violent deaths per 100,000.

Let's put it another way. This means that more than 400 persons are alive in Connecticut today who would have been killed in violent accidents in this state in 1954, if the national average had prevailed here as well.

Surely that is something worth fighting for, but a word of warning is in order. This is the kind of success which ought not to lead to a relaxation of our efforts, but to more of the same--only better.

This is a result due to conscious persistent efforts directed along the right lines and only showing conclusively what can be done by a combination of intelligence and determination. Let's not make the mistake of attributing this showing to good luck or Divine Providence, except in the sense in which Divine Providence really does its work in such fields, that is, by inspiring human beings to do better.

Nor is Connecticut a state which is particularly favored as to its topography, the nature and extent of its population, or the extent of its traffic. Ours is a small state containing over two million people and including some of the most heavily populated areas in the United States. It has at least two of the world's busiest traffic arteries, notably the Boston Post roads and the Merritt Parkway. It has some of the largest industries in the United States thereby incurring an inevitable share of exposure to industrial accidents.

Yet in spite of all this, Connecticut leads the nation in safety, and on this point, let's make only one resolution. More progress along the same lines!

---Bridgeport Telegram

SUMMARY OF MUNICIPAL  
TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

Recently a survey of 1954 municipal traffic enforcement activities in 37 of Connecticut's 44 largest towns by Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association and State Safety Commission indicates a slight reduction of all types of traffic collisions and 62,207 traffic arrests, an increase of 8,258 or 15 per cent over 1953.

"More than two-thirds of Connecticut's motor vehicle registration is represented in the area of the 44 larger towns of the state. Importance of stepped-up traffic supervision to stem increase in collisions is obvious," reports Director William M. Greene of the Safety Commission to Chief Walter A. Sandstrom of West Hartford, president of the Chiefs' Association.

Summary compiled for municipal police association by the Safety Commission indicates that New Haven led largest cities with 30 per cent increase in arrests for traffic violations last year over 1953, totals being 10,598 compared with 8,135. Six largest cities, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Stamford and New Britain reported 30,719 arrests for violations or 16 per cent more than for 1953.

Greenwich led towns in medium size group with increase of 97 per cent in arrests, totals being 4,791 for 1954 against 2,530 the previous year. Norwalk in the same group reported 71 per cent increase. Darien reported greatest increase of arrest activity in towns of less than 20,000 population with 1,023 for last year against 722 for 1953.

"It is regrettable," states the Safety Commission's summation, "that so many thousands of motorists have to learn the hard expensive way (arrest and court action) that traffic regulations must be obeyed to enhance safe use of traffic-ways. Main problem is how many repeat lessons individual drivers require."

---Waterbury Sunday Republican

\*\*\*\*\*

Success is nothing but a good idea coupled with hard work.

---Balzac

HORSE SENSE TO MATCH HORSE POWER

By Lieut. William Gruber

Despite the fact that the modern motorcar does everything but think--man's position in the vehicle should be more than a mere monitor.

The difficulties attendant to modern highway travel might conceivably be traced back to that day when the "starter" was invented. This marked the first step in push button operation. The old hand-operated windshield wiper (only on the driver's side) kept alert the operator who had to see to drive, in contrast to our present automatic dual windshield cleaners, assisted by push button water squirts and power operated hot air defrosters. Toe-tip light controls and dual filament bulbs, sealed beam headlights, even "autronic eyes" which automatically "tip" light beams have replaced the acetylene tank and open flame marvels of the past. Bundled in blankets, fur robes, boots, scarves and gloves, the winter time autoist of a few years ago had no difficulty in staying awake. Now our thermo controlled car interiors suggest that relaxation which so often spells sleep at the wheel. Car air conditioning is our latest convenience. May it be a comfort in every sense of the word.

Shock absorbers, once unknown and later special luxury equipment, made our ride one that no longer requires careful circumventing of holes and obstructions. No longer are we alerted to the weather by the dripping through our fabric tops. The hard top has taken care of that. Automatic chokes have eliminated the need for special skills in manipulating proper gas mixtures into our engines. Dash gauges now tell us the status of motor temperature. Remember the thermometer mounted on the external radiator cap? Remember the dial on the gas tank "out back"?

Not too many years ago only the mechanically inclined could shift without clashing gears. The crash and strip noise was the sound of the tyro and everyone in earshot smiled. The gear shift knob came in for extra ornamental attention. Shifting was a skill to be

improved, a conscious responsibility and a frequent resort considering the low horsepower of our engines. Free wheeling was a short-lived venture. Streamlining came next. Then, wonder of wonders, and in quick succession, overdrive, synchromesh, hydra, hydro, gyro, merco, and all the other automatic transmissions, as well as fluid drive. The era of double clutching, clutch slipping and slip clutching is coming to an end. The skills of old are becoming memories. We don't even have to turn the steering wheel, we fingertip it with power steering. Standing on our brakes to stop was eliminated with hydraulics, and now the power brake. The consciousness of proximity to other vehicles or to danger has also been eliminated. Blowout proof tires, improved visibility by means of extended glass area, and safety glass at that, have all been pushed into the background of their temporary limelight by the final touch---HORSEPOWER.

The hills of old no longer exist. The distance we formerly required in order to pass has been cut in half. The speed with which one can jackrabbit from or past a traffic light is measured only by the size of our purse. Power. And those who would sound powerful buy dual stacks (double exhaust pipes). It improves performance - noise performance, that is.

Power seats have removed the need for all men to have been created equal - in size. Power windows permit effortless control of air circulation as well as providing an engaging plaything for the children. The eagle eye kept peeled for hand and finger signals indicating contemplated turn, especially in inclement weather, can now relax--we have directional signals. We even have belts to hold the operator in place. All that is lacking now is an electronic gadget to keep him awake.

Our automobile has come a long way. The best engineering and styling minds in the world--have they created a robot which requires but a human weight behind the wheel? We would like to feel that what they have developed is a mechanical challenge greater than that which faced our fathers and those of us who are fortunate to know or remember some of those "get a horse" days--a challenge which

must be met with enough horse sense to match horsepower.

It should not be disregarded that where mechanization becomes too complicated or oversimplified for average operators, there is being created a condition where the vehicle is operating the man instead of vice versa.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### DRIVER VISION AFFECTED BY SPEED

Lack of understanding as to the influence of speed is perhaps the greatest single cause of most accidents, a recent publication of the American Petroleum Industries Committee says. Many motorists traveling today's expressways, it continues, are thinking in terms of 40-mile-per-hour conditions. How many realize, for example, that braking an automobile to a stop from a speed of 60 miles per hour requires almost twice the distance needed to halt the same automobile traveling at 40 m.p.h.? At a 60-m.p.h. rate of speed even an alert driver has traveled 88 feet between the time that he decides to apply the brakes and the time the actual brake application is made. Then until the vehicle finally grinds to a halt, approximately 280 feet more have been covered.

Nor is braking distance the only safety factor that varies with speed. Driver vision is another important component of safe driving that is adversely affected by speed. For example, at 50 m.p.h. a driver sees 14 percent less than he does at 45 m.p.h., and at 60 m.p.h. his effective vision is narrowed to the width of the road. ---AAMVA

\*\*\*\*\*

#### REQUEST HEADLIGHTS BE USED 24 HOURS A DAY?

The suggestion has been advanced by Mr. Ritz Miller of Los Angeles, Calif. that motorists be requested to use their headlights on open highways 24 hours a day; and in the city, after 4 p.m.

It is Mr. Miller's thinking that many accidents would be avoided that occur because one or both drivers are not able

to see the other car. He points out that headlights attract attention and this is of primary importance in avoiding certain types of accidents.

The request that city drivers turn on their lights at 4:00 p.m. would have the advantage of stating a fixed hour to coincide with the rush hour in all cities, according to Mr. Miller.

With headlights on at all times, the hazard incurred during foggy or bad weather, when some drivers neglect to turn on their lights, would also be avoided. Too, the frequently noted problem of drivers who use parking lights at dusk instead of headlights, would be solved.

TODAY'S TRAFFIC would be very interested in its reader's comments on this suggestion. Has it any merit? Could it be successfully promoted?

---Today's Traffic

\*\*\*\*\*

### EXPERIMENT IN NEW JERSEY SHOWS STARTLING RESULTS

State reports reveal that more than nine out of every ten highway deaths are caused by driver errors or by a combination of driver and pedestrian errors. The obvious question, then, is what can be done about it?

The New Jersey Turnpike Authority seems to have answered that question intelligently, an editorial in TAX ECONOMICS BULLETIN points out. In 1952, 713 accidents on this 118-mile turnpike resulted in 47 deaths. The fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles was 6.1, as compared with 4.4 on all other New Jersey highways. Turnpike officials were alarmed by the figures and took steps to correct the situation.

During 1953 the State Police detachment on the turnpike was increased to 77, or one patrolman for every 1.5 miles of highway (as compared to the State ratio of one for every 5.2 miles.) Neon lighted signs were erected to inform motorists of weather conditions on the turnpike. Additional lighting was provided at interchanges, service areas and at bridge crossings. Continuous road striping between the left lane and the

inner shoulder for guidance during conditions of low visibility was provided, and more guard rails were installed around bridge piers. Signs were displayed warning of the strict enforcement of speed limits (which were scaled down in bad weather) by radar and patrol cars.

The results were startling. The 1952 fatality figure was cut by one-fourth in 1953, and slashed in 1954 by more than 50 percent, to only 2.47 per 100 million vehicle miles of travel. This was despite a tremendous traffic increase, from 18 million to 24½ million vehicles during that period. If the Turnpike Authority's successful "crackdown on death" had been duplicated on a national scale, approximately 27,000 American lives could have been saved during 1953 and 1954--a number roughly equal to the Army death total in the Korean War.

The New Jersey Turnpike experiment contains all the elements of an analytical laboratory test in highway safety. The turnpike can be regarded as the constant; the yearly increases in traffic as the catalytic agent; and law enforcement and traffic control measures the variable factors. The greater the amount of law enforcement and safety measures applied to the constant (the highway), the greater the amount of safety (in the form of fewer accidents) that was produced as an end product.

The fact that the fatality ratio of accidents on the turnpike has varied in direct proportion to the level of law enforcement and safety measures applied is an indication that engineering alone cannot solve our highway accident problem.

Americans are, by nature, a confident people. But too much highway confidence in the form of speed and carelessness can be a deadly concoction. The logical antidote is a balanced program of driver education and law enforcement, bolstered by the contributions of sound highway engineering.

---AAMVA

\*\*\*\*\*

Our main business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.

---Carlisle



WHAT IS YOUR CATEGORY?

By Lieut. William A. Gruber

SOME PEOPLE CANNOT BEHAVE SAFELY--for example, those whose age, eyesight, physical impairments, or even mental condition, render them unwilling violators.

SOME PEOPLE DO NOT KNOW HOW TO BEHAVE SAFELY. In this group are those who lack the skills required, the child, the ignorant, and those who are not sufficiently mentally mature to interpret the requirements of safety.

SOME PEOPLE WILL NOT BEHAVE SAFELY. Unfortunately, this group is sufficiently large to warrant seven subtitles.

1. THE INDIFFERENT PERSON who disregards safety as unnecessary--something for the "other fellow." He has no interest in safety; perhaps can "afford" to take risks or even enjoys taking a chance. Like so many others his feet are firmly planted on a cloud.

2. THE FELLOW WHO FINDS IT MORE CONVENIENT TO DISOBEY is representative of that group which is too lazy to step on the brake. He straddles the white line because he dislikes puddles at the roadside. His speed or lack of it suits his mood. He won't wait for walk lights.

3. In third place and with a host of companions is THE CHAMP WHO DISOBEYS INTENTIONALLY BUT RATIONALIZES HIS ACTS. This fellow has a ready-made excuse for anything he does wrong. He feels that he can do no wrong because he prepared his defense BEFORE he violated.

4. THIS FELLOW MISBEHAVES BECAUSE HE DOES NOT LIKE CERTAIN LAWS. The laws are unfair. They are for people who cannot drive. They restrict this fellow when actually, he feels, that he is a better judge of right and wrong.

5. NUMBER FIVE BELIEVES HIMSELF AN EXCEPTION. He has his own standards of behavior. His double standard is due to his opinion of himself and his importance. It need not be based on social or professional position.

6. In sixth place are the few who HAVE LITTLE OR NO RESPECT FOR THE LAW. This is the criminal type whose disregard for the laws of social conduct is responsible for the classification.

7. LAST BUT NOT LEAST IS THE MINORITY GROUPS WHOSE DISREGARD FOR SAFETY IS WANTON, INTENTIONAL, RECKLESS AND DELIBERATE. These are the fools!

\*\*\*\*\*

WASHINGTON STATE PATROL  
MAKES ON-THE-SPOT TESTS OF  
DRINKING-DRIVER SUSPECTS

Washington State's war against traffic violators has seen a new weapon thrown into battle--a portable case, used with the Harger drunkometer, to enable officers to make an immediate test on suspected intoxicated drivers rather than transporting them to the nearest police station having the necessary equipment for testing purposes.

The State Patrol already has begun spot checks and road blocks with six portable drunkometer testing machines. In charge of the one operating in Clark County is Sergeant DeWitt Whitman, designer of the portable case. With the machine set up in a car, Sergeant Whitman reports a drunk test can be run in ten minutes. Up to six an hour can be handled, he said.

With the mobile unit stationed at the critical spot on the highway, patrolmen are enabled to concentrate throughout the night, if necessary, to apprehend drinking drivers. Previously, with each arrest the officer and car were out of service until the suspect could be taken to the nearest station having a drunkometer.

Often too much time would elapse after apprehension for the test to be of any value.

The concentration available under the mobile system is like adding ten men to the force at one spot, Sergeant Whitman estimated.

"The State Patrol is not out to stop anyone's enjoyment of an evening or to cut down on drinking," he added. "How-

ever, the Patrol is being very strict about drinking and driving, and is definitely out to put a stop to the combination."

Sergeant Whitman said that other violations are being checked on during the road block activities but with special emphasis on driving under the influence.

---Pacific Northwest  
Law Enforcement News

\*\*\*\*\*

## TRAFFIC PROBLEMS OF THE DEAF

By James Stannard Baker  
Director of Research and Development  
The Traffic Institute

(This paper was delivered recently by Mr. Baker before the Illinois Association for the Deaf in Chicago.)

There is no clear picture as to how much or in what way deaf drivers contribute to the traffic accidents in America. In official reporting systems they are combined with "other physical defects." Such other physical defects account for less than 1 per cent of all accidents, so that deaf drivers would appear to be involved in only one traffic accident in thousands. Furthermore, of the accidents in which they are involved, and for which this deficiency is reported, in only a small number of cases does deafness probably contribute to the accidents, for police tend to report deafness whether it contributes or not, and most accidents to deaf people would have occurred regardless of the deafness.

Special studies in Pennsylvania and New Jersey some years ago of persons who were both deaf and speechless indicated an accident experience considerably less than average. It has generally been assumed that this favorable record was due to over-compensation on the part of deaf drivers. It may be equally true that instead of over-compensating by carefulness, fewer deaf drivers, particularly among the young people, experience that surge of satisfaction in flashy driving that causes so many accidents among those not yet fully mature.

Traffic experts recognize a number of situations in which deafness handicaps a driver. Drivers with full hearing may experience the same problems when noise levels in the vehicle or outside are high and prevent them from hearing properly. Some of these are:

1. Warnings by overtaking vehicles to move over to the right and not to increase speed. This handicap may be overcome by careful USE of the lefthand outside rear-view mirror.

2. Police signals and instructions sometimes cause difficulty. Most competent police officers accompany audible signals by visible gestures. The principal difficulty comes when the deaf person has to be stopped for a violation in which failure to heed the sound warning sometimes emotionally upsets the officer. Driving so as to avoid violation is the best way to avoid such difficulty.

3. Fire and police sirens are important warnings, but fortunately response to them is rarely needed. Frequently the behavior of other traffic gives a sufficient clue to the deaf person, and when emergency vehicles are nearby, the flashing lights which most of them now carry are an effective visual warning, particularly at night.

4. The presence of other vehicles, especially trucks, is often detected by sight, particularly if the driver is unusually alert visually.

5. Certain road sounds, particularly the echoes from buildings, bridges, and embankments, are helpful in guiding the driver. Many of these, such as those due to pavement irregularity, can be felt also.

6. Certain car sounds are clues to mechanical difficulties, such as loose loads, unlatched doors, and tires with low pressure. It is only rarely when these cannot also be felt.

Many of these difficulties are of rare occurrence, and most of the situations also yield visual or tactual clues.

Deafness has also its compensations in driving. Some of these are:

1. An important source of distraction is eliminated, particularly the conversation with passengers. It is

possible, of course, for passengers to communicate with deaf people, but the tendency is much less than in normal people.

2. Noise, particularly for long periods and at high levels, such as is encountered in many kinds of driving, is definitely fatiguing. Hence the deaf person has a certain freedom from an important source of fatigue in driving.

3. Deaf people have heightened habits of visual attention, and this is probably the greatest advantage of deafness in driving.

Probably much more important than their difficulty as drivers is the difficulty of deaf people as pedestrians. This is partly because motorists use the audible warnings much more frequently for pedestrians than for other motorists, and partly because the awareness of approaching traffic, especially in daytime, is often a hearing problem. These are not insurmountable handicaps, if the person is aware of them, but the very young and the very old deaf people may not be sufficiently aware.

Hearing aids have not been considered effective in aiding hard of hearing persons while driving, and in general deaf drivers are apparently as well or better off if they do not try to use them while driving.

Outside rear-view mirrors, especially on the left side, are extremely useful for deaf drivers. Careful habits in their use must be formed if they are to give best results. Most states now limit driving of deaf people to vehicles so equipped.

Although legislation has been proposed over many years in at least half a dozen states to limit in some manner the driving of deaf people, such legislation has never been passed, and so, so far as I know, there is no specific law concerning the operation of vehicles on the highways by deaf drivers.

Laws probably could be enacted which favor deaf drivers, but it is probable that these would result in greater restrictions than attempts to deal with the motor vehicle administrators who are more familiar with the problems of deaf drivers than the general public and the legislature.

Deafness is not a matter of great concern to motor vehicle administrators. In the first place, the accident experience of these people is not unfavorable. Hence, most states, and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators duly restrict the licenses of deaf drivers to the operation of the vehicles equipped with the mirrors mentioned before.

There are certain problems in examining deaf drivers, particularly on the road tests. If the examiners have been trained at all, they have been taught certain signs which any deaf person can readily understand that enable them to direct the applicant over the course on which the examination is given. For certain maneuvers, the car is parked and the examiner writes the instructions for the maneuver. In general taking along a translator to accompany the driver and transmit the instructions on the road test is frowned upon, since the distractions to both the examiner and the applicant outweigh the advantages.

There have been a number of proposals, and in a few midwestern states a regulation, that deaf drivers as well as certain others be limited to lower speeds. This has never proved very successful for two reasons. First, it is almost impossible to enforce because those cars which must drive below the conventional speed limits are not marked for the attention for the enforcement agencies. Second, under certain circumstances of modern traffic, particularly on expressways, the driver who is limited to half of the average speed presents a distinct hazard which considerably outweighs that of his possible deafness. No statistical experience establishes the need for such lower speeds.

---Traffic Digest & Review

\*\*\*\*\*

Said the Judge to two drinking drivers involved in an accident--"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 on the solution of a serious problem.

## TRAFFIC ECUADOR'S PROBLEM

### Visiting Officer Likes Our Facilities

Capt. Galo Flor, third in command of the national police of Ecuador was a guest at State Police Headquarters on Washington Street recently.

Captain Flor is in the United States under State Department sponsorship studying law enforcement and prison conditions.

The national police force of Ecuador is on a military basis, headed by a general, lieutenant colonel and Captain Flor. It embraces such departments as sanitation, legal, traffic and criminal. The "non-coms" carry side arms but the "troops" go unarmed.

Captain Flor has attended law school for six years and three years at the police academy.

The Ecuadorian police official, before leaving Quito, was given a voice recording to deliver to Dr. Hugo Jativa, also a Quito native, who is now in Hartford studying insurance methods at the Hartford Insurance College on Woodland Street.

"What is the difference between our police departments here and in your country, captain?", he was asked.

"Instruments and equipment," he answered. "We are aware that they are necessary, but our budget won't stand it."

"The legislators recommend how funds should be used."

"I think that they are the ones who should have made this trip. Then we would probably get the equipment."

"What are your other problems, captain?"

"Traffic," he answered.

The answer brought a smile to Sgt. Henry P. Kaliss of the Connecticut State Police Dept., Public Relations Office, who was showing the visitor around.

"I guess we are all in the same boat," said Sergeant Kaliss.

"In Quito," said the captain, "we have a population of 300,000, and 12,000 vehicles. The city was built in 1534 with parts of it laid out by the Incas.



Capt. Galo Flor, checks rapid communications system at State Police Headquarters with Sgt. Henry P. Kaliss during visit. --Hftd. Times Photo--

"Most of the streets are too narrow to handle our traffic."

"We have thieves and murderers, but not as many as in the states."

"All our thefts occur in the mountainous regions. The murders occur in the costal parts."

"I visited the Hartford police headquarters. It is a new building and a beautiful one. Chief Michael J. Godfrey showed me around."

"I also visited your prison in Wethersfield."

"What was your reaction in comparison of your prisons and ours."

"Wethersfield was almost the same as a prison in Quito," he answered, "but your prisoners here are, shall we say, more comfortable."

"I was surprised when they showed me the electric chair."

"In Ecuador we don't have a death penalty. First degree murder calls for 16 years."

"Your country is very beautiful and so strong," he said as he, Dr. Jativa and Sergeant Kaliss left for a visit to the U. S. Submarine Base at Groton.

---Hartford Times

**A JOINT DECLARATION**

By the Governors of the forty-eight states and the territorial possessions, entered into by and between all States and Territories signatory hereto, for the purpose of achieving a higher degree of safety on streets and highways.

The annual toll of traffic casualties is one of the most serious challenges facing the American people. Our usual methods of meeting social and economic problems fail to generate the soundness of individual judgment which is the prime requisite of safe driving and safe walking in the traffic volumes of today.

Hundreds of thousands of our citizens are on the highways in the summertime, for recreational as well as business purposes. These motorists are sharing in the pleasures of a truly American institution--the summer vacation. They deserve and must receive the maximum protection which can be afforded by alert public officials through strong traffic law enforcement, efficient motor vehicle administration and the use of the best principles of traffic and highway engineering.

Official action, alone, will not guarantee safe highways. Equally important is public support or, better still, public insistence that the rules of common sense, courtesy and caution be observed. Most of our driver irresponsibility is associated with the headlong rush--the thoughtless urge to get there first and fastest. On the public highways, this "in a hurry" attitude manifests itself in excessive speed, speed too fast for conditions, improper passing, following too closely and failing to yield the right of way.

All of us welcome the guest within our borders. To that guest in the summer of 1955 we pledge the use of every facility for traffic accident prevention. Our states, territories, counties and communities are joined together from Memorial Day to Labor Day in a concerted effort to rid the highways of the dangerous drivers. We are determined that the peak of summer travel shall not be the peak of death and destruction.

Our determination is expressed in the

words: "Slow Down and LIVE!" This is more than a slogan. It is a new code of traffic conduct, to which we must adhere if we are to combine fine highways and fine vehicles for our enjoyment and our economic advancement.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 10th day of March, 1955.

Abraham Ribicoff  
GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT

\*\*\*\*\*

**RIGHT OF WAY**

Highway traffic in America passes to the right, in many other countries to the left. The reason for this goes back to antiquity. In feudal times when swords were used for defense, the rule of the road was "Keep to the Left." This placed passers on the right within easy reach for swordplay.

America, however, was colonized by musket-bearing people. Muskets must be held at the right shoulder for firing. Thus men passed to the right to keep possible enemies to the left. Although musket bearers are rare on the highways today, Americans still keep to the right. ---Springfield Union

\*\*\*\*\*

New Jersey Turnpike traffic in 1954 totaled 24,705,851 vehicles, a figure that the super highway's planners had not expected to develop until 1981, some 26 years in the future. Yet, with a daily average traffic flow of 67,687 vehicles, the Turnpike's fatality rate equalled 2.47 per 100 million miles as compared with 6.2 on the nation's highways during the first 11 months of the years. ---Transportation Safety

\*\*\*\*\*

It's the wise man who takes counsel with himself and the facts available as they apply to his problems, and makes individual decisions instead of following blindly a trend.

---James Wilson Newman

# AROUND THE CIRCUIT

Vox-Cop

May - June, 1955

## STATION "A", RIDGEFIELD

### LIEUT. HENRY MAYO TO RETIRE

Lieutenant Henry Mayo, who has been a member of the department since 1929, is resigning from the department on July 1, 1955, after 26 years of active service.

### SGT. FOLEY ATTENDS C. D. COURSE

Sergeant Walter Foley attended the civil defense staff college held at the University of Connecticut at Storrs where he completed a one week's course in civil defense activities.

### 70 BREAKS CRACKED

Officer John T. Small was responsible for the breaking of about 70 cases within a two-week period. They involved thefts from automobiles, houses, and stores. Forty-three of these cases were in the town of Ridgefield, while the others were spread out in the Danbury area. Detective Arnold Schultz and Miss Lucy Boland, our policewoman, also played an important part along with the Ridgefield town police.

### NEW MILFORD AREA CASES SOLVED

SPW Lucy Boland and Off. Robert Waltz of the Litchfield barracks were also responsible for the cleaning up of several breaking & entering cases in the New Milford area. In all cases reported, juveniles have been implicated.

\*\*\*\*\*

### LITERAL INTERPRETATION

After trying to collect an over-due car payment, the finance company sent a letter which asked: "Dear Mr. Blank: What would your neighbors think if we came and repossessed your car?"

Back came the answer: "Dear Sirs" I took the matter up with my neighbors and they all think it would be a lousy trick."

## STATION "B", CANAAN

### COMM. KELLY REAPPOINTED

Our sincere congratulations to Commissioner Kelly whose reappointment cannot help but guide our organization over the same progressive road it has followed throughout the years.

### TRANSITION TO FARMER NOT SUCCESSFUL

Willard Field made the fatal error of believing that farm management is much easier than truck driving, and thereby hangs the tale that cost his employer many thousands of dollars, made a local bank wonder about the art of high finance in loans, and finally took Officers Keilty and Holden to Ohio to bring the culprit back to Connecticut.

It seems that Willard's boss, owner of a large trucking company, additionally had a Connecticut farm for his hobby. Needing a farm manager, he looked to Willard as the "management type." Little did he realize that Field wouldn't know a heifer from a "hot-foot."

And so Mr. Field began his new duties. Firm in the belief that more cows meant more milk and more milk meant more profits, he began a cow purchasing program--and then his troubles began. High finance gradually crept into the picture by way of false bank statements and it wasn't long before he realized that cows look a lot more attractive off in the fields when you're driving by in a truck.

Debts began to pile up and the farm began to run down; it was at this point that Willard ran out on his responsibility.

Brought home to face the court, he was given a year in jail. We don't imagine he'll want a room overlooking any pastures.

### LAUREL THEFTS SOLVED

Officer Toomey's successful investi-

gation of the laurel thefts in Colebrook brings additional appreciation for an officer whose steady application has been showing results in both the criminal and motor vehicle field.

SPEEDY SOLUTION

H. R. had reached that age where forgetfulness and dreams walk hand in hand. Growing tired of just sitting and watching the clouds roll by, he complained that someone had written him a note demanding \$5,000, that he had read the note himself, and then torn it up, saying nothing to anyone about his problem, except Officer Keilty.

Tough investigation? Not at all. Confronted with a printed page, he could not read a single word.

Monotony makes a man wish for adventure sometimes, I guess.

SPEEDSTER JAILED

The gradual increase in "hot-rods" is becoming a problem to law enforcement agencies everywhere but we know of one that will cool off for thirty days.

Courtney Marshall's race to elude a pursuing officer in the town of Salisbury, cost him a hundred dollars and thirty days in jail. Perhaps this is the best answer for the youngster whose only concern is for his car.

HOME DISMANTLED

Mrs. Ratner is fond of the old song, "There's no place like home," but her question is, "Where has my home gone?"

Returning to Cornwall for a weekend, a short time back, she discovered that someone had preceded her and had taken not only many timbers but numerous rafters as well.

Officer Foley's investigation will direct him toward most anyone with a fondness for a ready-cut residence.

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Turcotte--and to the new arrival.

USE OF ALIAS PROVES UNSUCCESSFUL

When youngsters drink and drive, they're quite apt to forget the speed laws but when, for the sake of evasion, they forget their names, that's trouble

for someone, as witness the case of a New Hartford sixteen-year-old who gave Officer Rust a fictitious name in order to avoid publicity.

Not satisfied with either name or address, Officer Rust pursued the matter, discovered the lie, and presented our little friend in court where he learned the value of honesty--especially when one's on the proverbial "spot."

OFF. CHAPMAN TURNS TO AGRICULTURE

Officer Chapman's vacation has arrived just in time for a little extra curricular activity in his vegetable garden.

If everything he planted grows, Bristol will have another roadside stand.

\*\*\*\*\*

TOLLAND COUNTY TALES

CALLING CARDS LEFT IN NUMBER OF CASES

Now that summer is approaching, the usual number of complaints of breaks in summer cottages are being received. Not long ago, three different owners in the same locality reported breaks and articles missing. It was not long before the identity of one of the culprits was known to the officer. He had dropped his calling card, a note from his mother to the teacher. The other two involved were rounded up with him and they admitted to ten breaks in all. Articles stolen from the cottages were recovered. It took longer to learn the identity of the owners than to apprehend the culprits.

A complaint came to the station about the way a group of college students had left a picnic area. The officer and caretaker went to the scene and found several young men searching for something. When the men were asked if they had lost anything, one answered, "My wallet." The wallet that had been found at the scene was shown to the man and he identified it as his. A good way to place oneself at the scene.

We had another young man involved with two other teen-agers in molesting a fourteen-year-old girl. A visit to the scene with the officer the next day led

to the finding of this young man's operator's license and a photo from his wallet. Couldn't say that he hadn't been there.

One of our officers quickly solved a stolen car complaint. He went to the home of the owner and discovered a paper in the doorway which had been issued by a sheriff and left there when he had taken the car.

PERENNIAL COMPLAINT

Again complaints are coming to the station about magazine salesmen who have been misrepresenting themselves in order to obtain subscriptions. One has already been arrested, presented before the court and fined.

EMBARRASSING MOMENT

Ever have an embarrassing moment? How would you feel to have your car stop dead and refuse to go when you were escorting a speeding motorist to the station to post bond. That happened to one of our men. The motorist was most gracious and gave the officer a ride to the station.

PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

A trip to the west coast and back took up most of Marjorie Yoskovich's vacation. She still thinks that New England is about as good a place as any to live.

The Haberstrohs spent their vacation in Washington, D.C., and it rained most of the time.

Stanley Nasiatka enjoyed a day of deep sea fishing off the coast of Gloucester, recently.

Jackie Yaskulka has been to Moosehead fishing. Haven't heard how many fish he caught.

ESCAPEE APPREHENDED

The other afternoon, several of the officers and a policewoman searched for an escapee from one of our institutions. She was spotted walking along the highway. When our Frank LaForge drove up and stopped, she took off across the fields and into the woods with him close on her heels. Within a few minutes he had her in custody. Bill Carroll ran a close second. Soon she was back to the car.

She immediately demanded a drink. When told that had she run into the house by the road instead of the woods, she would have found a bottle on the dining room table, she was a little put out.

YOUTHFUL ARSONIST

Not long ago, a ten-year-old, not receiving the attention from the police that some of his neighbors were receiving, set fire to a cardboard box in a garage. He then rushed to a neighbor and reported the fire. He returned to the scene and assisted in putting out the fire. He even told the person where the matches were on the shelf.

JUVENILE CAPERS

"Davy Crockett" has been apprehended and referred to the juvenile authorities along with a friend for breaking into a cottage and removing some of the furniture to another cottage, also broken into by the two. His faithful dog led to his identity.

HELPING HAND

Want any bridges moved? An eight-year-old told his grandmother that he would be glad to see the policewoman as she would help him to move his bridge back to his own property from the place it had been left when taken by a neighbor.

PAUL DESCHENES TRANSFERRED

We are all sorry to have Paul Deschenes leave us to go to Station D. Our loss is D's gain. Good luck, Paul.

\*\*\*\*\*

Judge: "Did you see the shot that was fired?"

Witness: "No, I only heard it."

Judge: "That is not sufficient evidence. You may sit down."

As the witness left the stand and while his back was turned to the judge, he laughed out loud. At once the judge recalled him for contempt of court.

Witness: "Did you see me laugh?"

Judge: "No, but I heard you."

Witness: "Insufficient evidence, Judge."

---Fleet Supervisor



STATION "D". DANIELSON

BOB MANSHIP AND MURIEL GAGNE WED

Looking for a lonely, lovely, secluded, rent-free cottage for a honeymoon? Contact Robert Nicholas Manship. He found one in Calais, Maine. His luck in that line was better than when he looked for the license before his wedding and discovered he forgot to pick it up. However, he and Muriel Gagne were married at St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church in Hartford on May 7, with several witnesses from Station D who duly vouch that he had not forgotten the date. Now that he has this off his mind, we hope some of his absentmindedness clears up. Spring--ah spring! He is coming back to the wilds of Canterbury where he and his wife will make their home. They are hoping electricity will be run in before long! No running water either! However there is a pretty lake (?) behind the trailer. Our best wishes to both for a long happy marriage.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE HAYDENS

We have been on tenterhooks waiting with prospective father Wendell Hayden! Finally a little girl arrived on May 19 and all three are doing well, mother, daughter and father! This makes three of a kind. He is now working to match Sgt. O'Brien who has a full house, three of a kind and a pair!

MILITARY DUTY CALLS

During the first part of April a daily scanning of the skies was the order of the day. Officer Joseph M. Hart was on military leave at Floyd Bennet Field and we had daily watch for any jet planes flying over thinking it might be Joe. However, due to inclement flying weather, the poor thing was forced to spend a few days in Miami, Florida, so he didn't get up this way. The next one to go on military leave is Dispatcher Madon--he will be on foot--at Camp Drum in New York State.

INVESTIGATION OF ROBBERY CLEARS CASES

A robbery at a package store in the town of Plainfield led to the questioning of a long list of suspects. As the

result Officers Bill Pelzer and Bill Douglas uncovered the theft of 12 auto radiators and other small auto parts from the auto graveyard of Steve Patrylo's in Voluntown. The thief conveniently lived next door to Patrylo and the garage owner was unaware that these thefts were going on. Result--eight more successfully solved depredations.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING COURSES HELD

All of the officer personnel at Station D attended the In-Service Training Course in "Search and Seizure" and "Gambling" at Bethany. They found it very informative and it also gave everyone an opportunity to see new faces and renew old acquaintances. Officer Marcus Johnson was amazed to find that time has caught up with him and he has been relegated to the class of "old boys" and felt a stranger among all the "new" ones. But knowing Marcus' gift of gab, he didn't stay a stranger long.

TRANSFERS

Our loss of Off. Joseph Guilbeault was compensated with the addition of Off. Paul Deschenes. Fair exchanges are no robberies and we hope both will be happy with the new arrangement.

PERSONNEL PINCH HIT FOR "NICK" WOYK

Our Superintendent of Maintenance, Nicholas Woyk, has been enjoying a two-week vacation in the big city. The custodian's duties have been delegated among the personnel. Some are better than others at this sort of thing (home training no doubt), but all were kept in line by the heckling of those not assigned for that particular day. The cutting of the lawn and outside maintenance was the prize job.

ATTENTION DETROIT

Suggestion for the good of the service -- Off. Louis Leitkowski recommends cars being a little higher to accommodate his long frame. When he said he "ran into the door", he wasn't kidding.

SUSPICIONS PAY OFF

Officer William Adint says that if you want to clear up a case quickly, pick up a suspect in the last twenty

minutes of your tour of duty. While on the midnight trick he picked up a young lad who had "borrowed" a car from a garageman to show his parents with the hope they would buy it. After a couple of days he took off for Pennsylvania and both the lad and the car were reported missing by the parents and the garageman respectively. Seeing a young man walking along Main Street in Danielson and watching him dodge into a store doorway when he was patrolling by, Adint became suspicious and turned back and picked the man up. Adint's guess was good, he solved the missing person case, the "borrowed" car case and also a theft of money from the local church. This "missing" person answered to roll call at the Windham County Jail that night.

\*\*\*\*\*

STATION 'E', GROTON

MEETING OF FIRE AND POLICE AGENCIES

Cooperation was the keynote of a meeting of County Fire Chiefs and State Police held at Niantic. Captain Rundle, Lieutenant Avery, and Lieutenant Mangan were in attendance.

SERIES OF THEFTS SOLVED

Cooperation of Frank Romano of the Norwich State Hospital Police and Officer Greenberg resulted in the arrest of an aide at the hospital. The arrest was for a series of thefts over a period of two years.

HEDGE SAVES MOTORIST

Officer Jacques arrested an operator for reckless driving because he fell asleep and ran into a hedge. There was no damage to the car and we think the owner can be grateful for the hedge.

THIEF HELD BY TOLL BRIDGE SUPERVISORS

Officer Laframboise ended a law-busting spree by a nervy fourteen-year-old boy from out of state. The youth had stolen an auto but later abandoned it to steal a later model. At a gas station he sped off just as the tank was filled. The station attendant got the registra-

tion and phoned the barracks. Toll supervisors of the Gold Star Memorial Bridge were Belgrade, Hall and Gledhill. They held the youth as he passed through the bridge until Officer Laframboise arrived.

TOLL COLLECTOR HAZARDOUS OCCUPATION

Officer James gave a warning to an operator of a truck for crashing through a closed lane barrier of the Gold Star bridge. Faulty brakes were the cause.

SAVED BY CABLE

Officer Sullivan reports a highway cable fence saved the lives of a woman operator and her two-year-old daughter. The cable, in fact, became a strand of life for them since it snagged a wheel of the woman's careening car and kept it from plunging down a steep embankment into the Thames River.

ELIGIBLE BACHELOR

Officer Sullivan, that is "Don" Sullivan, is still single. Incidentally girls, he has an aqua green DeSoto, if you're interested. Did he buy that color car to match his pink shirt or vice versa.

NIANTIC TALES

Officer Kathe remarked the other day that passing through Niantic he observed a telephone crew working in a man hole. Stopping he inquired, "what ya' got down there?" "Cable," was their reply. "G'wan, Officer Cable is over at our barracks right now." Well, this story came from Niantic, what did you expect?

FIRE MARSHAL INVESTIGATORS FIND HOT SHOW

Officers Whelan and Andreoli of the Fire Marshal's Division were at a local carnival checking equipment. They were surprised to find a "hot" show playing which necessitated the services of State Policewoman Haggerty re a nude show.

PERSISTENT VIOLATOR

Out again, in again but the name's not Finnegan. We rather surmise a Sub-Base sailor is getting bored with the process anyway. This party was arrested for driving without a license and four hours later was again arrested in the

same town on the same charge. Fined for the same cause two months previously and fined for guess what two years ago.

**ALOPECIA**

Special attention of Det. J. B. Murphy--We note even ladies can suffer from ALOPECIA (baldness). Isn't it nice to know you can keep company with the fair sex.

**DOG GIVES SELF UP**

It is not true that Officer Boenig of the Norwich PD has gone to the dogs; rather the dogs go to him. As dog warden of that town he received a complaint of a lost Beagle hound. Prior to this incident the same dog had broken away and returned. Officer Boenig, early one morning, while sitting in the Norwich PD with other personnel heard a great commotion at the latch at the front door. The door was opened and in bounded the stray beagle, made straight for an empty chair next to Officer Boenig and sat down. We know "Ray" wouldn't hurt a flea unless necessary but can this be the reason the lost dog came to him?

**SUMMER VISITOR**

Officer Hafersat has been a recent visitor at the barracks. A good sign of summer as we know he is around these parts to get his boat in shape.

\*\*\*\*\*

**STATION "F", WESTBROOK**

**VANDALS APPREHENDED**

Officer Kenneth Hall arrested two New Britain schoolboys for destruction of public property. These boys along with three companions skipped school on May 19th and went to the Hammonasset State Park in Madison and there knocked over two telephone booths, pulled the receivers off the telephones, knocked over three drinking fountains, smashed light bulbs in the bathhouses and tore down some signs.

**NOW IT'S TREES**

Officer John Maroney arrested three

Hartford men for the theft of \$1,000 worth of dogwood trees from an estate in Higganum. The theft occurred in March and when questioned as to how one could tell a pink from a white dogwood in March, John Maroney states the "dog would bark" (dogwood bark). The dogwood trees were not too large, but Officer Haxton has an ambitious thief. He is investigating the attempted theft of a 60 foot cedar tree.

**ANOTHER BACHELOR ON THE WAY**

Officer Edward Leonard, Jr. currently spends all his off-duty days in New York City. He claims that he has found a companion there who shares his interest in aviation (an air line stewardess). Judging from the photograph Ed is showing around we understand why he has that "wild blueyonder look".

**ACTIVE CONVALESCENT**

Officer George Potter has just about completely recovered from the injuries he sustained in his recent accident. However he managed to keep active even when he was undergoing treatment. While returning from the doctor's office in New Haven recently he was flagged down by a New Haven policeman and assisted in the apprehension of two holdup suspects. George has been investigating real estate in North Branford with the view to building there.

**TALENTED DAUGHTERS**

Officer Tom Nichol was a proud spectator at New Britain when his daughter Karen paraded as a drummer in the Bradford Manor Bugle and Drum Corps. Sergeant Gedney's daughter Verna Jean is also a member of this Corps.

Karen Nichol recently won a blue ribbon in cake making. Perhaps liberal samplings of Karen's baking have made Tom's recent efforts to reduce ineffective so far.

**OFF. BALDWIN CUTS SVELTE FIGURE**

Officer George Baldwin takes every advantage to bring to everyone's attention his newly acquired slender waist line. His photograph, dancing with Mrs. Baldwin at the North Branford Fire Department Ball, appeared in a newspaper

recently. The photo was taken by retired Sgt. Dorence Mielke who now does some press photography.

NEW CARS BEING SPORTED

Officer Butch Conlon is now the owner of a new "MG" sports car. Officer Burkhardt, however, still prefers Cadillacs. His newest is a yellow convertible.

\*\*\*\*\*

STATION "G", WESTPORT

SPW PETRINI RETURNS FROM EUROPE

Policewoman Theresa Petrini enjoyed a trip through Southern Europe during her vacation. Miss Petrini visited France, Spain, Portugal and Italy and reports that none of the Continental chefs can top "Ma" Spear's cuisine.

TRANSFERS

The members of Station G welcome Off. Robert Seres to his new assignment. Bob was stationed at Bethany for several years prior to his coming to Westport, and replaces Off. James Ferguson who transferred to Station I after four years at G. Everyone at G will miss "Fergy" and at the same time wish him the best of luck at his present station.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE KELLERS

Officer Robert Keller joined the fast growing roster of fathers at this station when his wife gave birth to a seven pound girl on April 28. The new arrival has been named Patricia Ann.

THEY'RE JUST NOT BITING

Somewhere deep in the majestic blue of Long Island Sound there must be "a" fish that sooner or later will bite at John Palmieri's well-baited hook. For quite a few Sundays John was seen waiting with patience for that "big strike" but....nothing. Once he was seen battling a one pound Flounder, which he landed in fine tradition only to have it devoured by a stray cat that roamed the rocks of Southport Harbor.

Other members of the station trying their best are: Sgt. Jerry Smith--from

whom no report has come; Off. Al Kosloffsky--who has taught his wife the fine art of angling--but with no results; and Off. George Boston--who contends that he'll "bag a bundle" at his Maine retreat in the near future.

BUMPER CROP GROWING

Anyone interested in buying fresh vegetables at a reasonable price can do so by contacting Officer Quaintance. Bill spent the first week of his vacation giving his garden a manicure, and the results are more than satisfactory.

LONG COURT SESSION

Five members of this station spent four days in Superior Court testifying in a narcotics case in which the three defendants pleaded not guilty. As each defendant had his own counsel, Sergeant Murphy, and Officers Demlong, Ford, Quaintance, and Smith spent quite some time on the witness stand. Through their efforts one of the defendants received a State's Prison term of two to four years.

MORE BAILING WIRE

With George Gereg out nursing a recently operated on elbow, Frank Severo, a newcomer to our garage, has taken over listening to the complaints of the boys. You have our best wishes, Frank, and you'll also have our gripes.

DON'T KNOW....WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO

That's the phrase that can be heard echoing thru the halls of the Station as the "Terrible Three" ponder on the site of this year's vacation....Needles and Bob Lineweber are all set it seems with their respective new Olds and Cadillac decorating the parking lot.....Walt Grischuk just grunts when he thinks of his vacation--he'll spend it working on his new home....."Big" Ben Davis contends he is going on a BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY and take a trip by car someplace....and Cappy Turrell states he is going to look for the "horse with handcuffed rear feet".....you figure it out.

\*\*\*\*\*

An accident is carelessness in action.

STATION "I", BETHANY

APPOINTMENTS MAILED

We wish to extend our congratulations to Commissioner John C. Kelly on his re-appointment to head the Department of State Police for another four years. We trust he shall be with us for many years to come and we assure him of our whole-hearted cooperation now and in the future.

We also wish to extend our congratulations to Director Leo J. Mulcahy of the Connecticut Civil Defense who was appointed recently by the Governor. We assure him that he will also receive our full cooperation in matters of mutual interest.

Congratulations are also in order to Captain Philip Schwartz who has been selected to head the Special Service Division at Hartford and to him we add, you too can expect our full cooperation, now as in the past when you were our field captain.

We who have been associated with this department over the years appreciate the fact that an able and capable police officer was chosen to succeed himself in the person of Commissioner John C. Kelly and head the Department for another term. Such an appointment by Governor Ribicoff meets with the approbation of both Democrats and Republicans alike. It reflects upon our Commissioner the high esteem in which he is held by both major political party members, the general public and the members of the department. The appointment also reflects upon the Governor the fine judgement he displays and his interest in the Department of State Police which holds him in such high esteem.

"GERT" NOONAN ILL

Miss Noonan of our clerical staff is at this writing confined to the Bristol Hospital at Bristol, Conn. We wish you a speedy recovery Gertrude.

AWARDS PRESENTED AT STATION

Commissioner Kelly paid a visit to Station I on May 20th and presented awards to Officers Frank Baylis, Joseph

Sullivan, George Cirishioli, and Edward Healey for outstanding service to the State and to the public. Good work boys and congratulations from all of us.

NEW BLOOD HOUND NAMED



Recently we received a 7-week-old blood hound, female puppy, as an addition to our Canine Corp. Nameless, at the time, station personnel, both police and civilian, were asked to submit their choice of names to a committee composed of Lieut. Marchese, Miss Wilcox, Sgt. Doyle, Off. Tripp and Don Fournier.

The choice of the committee was the name "Dutchess", submitted by both Dispatcher Mary Kovach and Off. Edwin Puester. As a reward for submitting the winning entry both were granted a day off duty.

TESTIMONIAL TO DERBY OFFICERS

Lieutenant Marchese was the principal speaker at the testimonial recently to Chief Manion and Lieutenant Cable of Derby PD and retired Chief Van Etten and Officer Reilly. Catering was done by the Auxiliary of the Derby Marchegian Club, an old Irish Society in Derby.

YOUNG LADY'S FANCY

For Margarite Paike, of the Paynes' Corner Paikes, all roads lead to West Lebanon, New Hampshire. In the spring

a young lady's fancy turns to thoughts of the White Mountains?? or something?? and/or Covered Bridges?? or African Violets?? or someone???

C. D. COURSE HELD

Sergeant George Panciera has just returned from a Civil Defense Course at the University of Connecticut.

EXPENSIVE HOBBY

Officer Thomas Duma of the Old Hickory Estate Dumas' in Orange has taken up a hobby. Yes, you've guessed it, fishing. It seems that either all fishermen are liars or all liars take to fishing. Of course this is no reflection on our Mr. Duma. He spent \$75 for fishing tackle, hired a ship, went deep sea fishing (in New Haven Harbor) and caught three fish. One of the fish snapped at Duma and bit his foot. Then Duma went to the doctor's office for treatment and paid \$25 for five visits. Three fish at \$100 figures out to about \$33.33 per fish. There must be a fish market in New Haven Tom that will furnish fish at a slightly cheaper rate than that.

TALL TALES, RED FACES

Oh yes! Officer Duma inveigled Officer Kostok to take a fishing trip with him not too far from the barracks. All was well until they told the story and then it was learned that one of the owners of this private pond was listening. Were some faces red???

SKIPPER PAWCHYK

That was Off. Dimitro Pawchyk whom you saw at the bow of the launch directing the operations of the Yale-Harvard-Princeton 150-pound crews on May 21st at Derby. We did not wish to have him mistaken for the Admiral.

\*\*\*\*\*

Roadside signs are effective in reducing accidents, according to Charles Ray, safety engineer for Markel Service, Inc., truck and bus insurers. "Anything that keeps a driver alert tends to offset the 'road hypnosis' that results from long hours of driving and is a major cause of crackups," he said.

STATION "K" COLCHESTER

"LAZY K" ROUNDUP

Sergeant Joe McAuliffe, again commanding officer at the "Lazy K", since Lieutenant Nelson's transfer to HQ, has just completed a week's vacation and is all smiles as he resumes the directorship of the Lazy K.

Sergeant Bonuomo, the "Guy" at the helm of the good ship Lazy K during Sergeant McAuliffe's vacation, is rapidly learning the highways and byways of our spacious territory. He will be a student at the University of Connecticut during the Bomb Reconnaissance Course.

Captain Bob Rundle, the helmsman of the Eastern Division, looked real "salty" directing dragging operations in the Connecticut River off Essex at a recent accidental drowning. His headquarters were aboard the flagship "Lazy K", our new metal "cruiser".

Officer "Tennessee Ernie" Angell, the Windham Whizz, is very proud of the latest addition to his family, a comely daughter.

Officer Chazz Wilkerson, the Bridgeport Blockbuster, getting the boating urge, continually needling "Skipper" Donohue for a cruise on the Sound.

Officer "Affable Joe" Guilbeault, newly arrived transferee, doing a great job on that east patrol.

Officer "Skipper" Donohue, hard at work readying that 34 foot cruiser for the summer ferry service to the Pequot House on Fisher's Island.

Officer "Greenstreet" Doyle, unrelentingly keeping those west patrol "scat cats" under control on the highways.

Officer Tommy Gauthier, the "Baltic Buzz Saw", keeping his good right arm in shape for those action-filled softball games.

Officer "Bootsie" Bombard, has our sympathy and well wishes for a speedy recovery, as the lad is a patient at the Manchester Hospital with a painful stomach ailment.

Officer "Joe Friday" Pisch, back in uniform after several months of detecting in "civies", continues to carry on

in the "Lazy K" tradition.

Officer Vin Brescia, the "Continental", always spic and span, conducting his auxiliary program with the finesse and aplomb of a four star general.

Officer "Champ" Fersch, having already acquired his annual golden tan, is champing at the bit, anxious to launch his speed boat.

Officer "Rocky" Hickey, bitten by the sail boat bug, is looking for a bargain. Any info relative to the aforementioned will be gladly received by "Rocky".

Officer Art "The Heart" Harvey, though he works like a Trojan, is always anxious to get home to the "little woman."

Officer Charles "The Man" Mansfield, is a welcome addition to any social function with his brusque humor and blunt quips. Verily a true "Minuteman" in tracking down the criminal element.

Officer Dick "Hypo" Powers doing a great job in the photo room. Always has something developing.

Officer Ken Hayden, the "Preacher", with his ever-ready good humor is highly respected by the Columbia Court officials due to his fastidious accident investigations in that town.

Officer Joe "Bundles" Sikorski, doing an excellent job suppressing crime in East Haddam, having bundled some 15 criminals off to jail in the last month. Nice work, Joe.

Officer Bob "Fullback" MacDonald, he of the rugged build and pleasant smile, ever vigorous and alert in apprehending motor law violators, claims he is on a diet.

Officer Don Kelly, the "Smiling Irishman", trying to get "Rocky" Hickey to teach him the Mexican Hat Dance. Don is quite a jive man.

Officer Paul "Curly" Stensland was a recent visitor at K on his day off. Purpose of the visit was to show off his charming daughter who made quite a hit with the personnel.

Policewoman Lois Miller proving to be most proficient as an investigator, mother, gardener, clerk, secretary, nurse, stenographer and dispatcher.

Mrs. Mary Tasker, our well established and decorous clerk-stenographer dreams wistfully of vacation and far

off places. Quite a traveller, our lil Mary.

Miss Gloria Biondi, our new clerk, quite attractive and so diligent in her work. Just goes to show ya beauty and brains do go together.

Stanley Romanewicz, our building custodian with the pleasant disposition, is proving quite popular with K personnel because of his highly efficient work.

Leo Caya, our appetite appeaser, is very busy waxing his 1955 Plymouth each and every day.

Charlie Leach, our mechanic par excellence is delighted with the new addition to the garage force in the person of Walter Chappell, who is rapidly adapting himself to the fast pace of the "Lazy K".

Walter "Ironface" Adams, our dispatcher and "Mr. Efficiency" is rapidly warming up to the summer sun and now smiles fleetingly on occasion. He is one of the bulwarks of the "Lazy K".

Radio Technician Wilbur "Wild Bill" Richards, has been ill of late but is now back on the job, just radiating with affability and good cheer. Glad to have you back in harness, Bill.

\*\*\*\*\*

**STATION "L", LITCHFIELD**

LOCAL NEWS

The Town of Thomaston serviced by this barracks has after much negotiation and testing of various equipment installed a radio system in the town police cruiser. This radio system is to be used in conjunction with local fire headquarters and will do much to improve local service in both departments.

The Town of Watertown Police Department recently promoted Carlo Palombo, a veteran of that department, to the rank of sergeant. This station extends best wishes to Sergeant Palombo for a long and successful career.

STATION PERSONNEL ITEMS

Officer Robert Connor is at this time enjoying (?) his vacation by preparing his newly acquired home in Newtown for

occupancy. The Connors plan to move shortly from Bridgeport to Newtown.

Officer "Jack" Kenny recently returned from his vacation to tell how well he enjoyed it by painting his home, etc. Rumor has it "Jack" held the ladder.

Officer John Falvey it is reported spent his vacation at "home beach" working on his lawn at his ranch in Cheshire. The expected tan didn't work out, it rained all the time.

Officer Cleveland Fuessenich, on his vacation joined the group of "Do It Yourselfer's". He completed a new addition (living room with fireplace) to his home.

Officer Hurley has been heard inquiring as to what can be done with tree roots. It seems that on his recent days off he tackled the problem of removing a tree root in his upper yard and after considerable digging found that the root extended into his lower yard and then some. We believe helpful suggestions are welcome.

Clara Toce, our clerk, recently spent a week in North Carolina where she hoped to improve her game of golf.

Our "Little Margie" Grohs, is patiently awaiting the opening of the swim areas and other spots where a good portion of sun bathing can be had. The tan is gradually coming forth however.

We are quite proud of the fact that Robert Waltz has received his promotion to detective and extend congratulations and well wishes. On the heels of his promotion "Our Detective" went to work and brought about the solution of a number of cottage breaks and the theft of a motor vehicle case.

We are also proud of the arrest made recently by Off. Nelson Hurlburt. While on patrol on one of the back roads in Kent Officer Hurlburt spotted a car with New Jersey registration parked with two occupants and asked for a signal 5 and to be sure it was a stolen car. The occupant was the thief and it was learned that he is a New York State parole violator and out on a \$1,000 bond from Hartford City Court. He is now doing two to five in State's Prison.

Richard Wilcox, son of our Off. John Wilcox, recently completed a 30 day leave spent with his folks and is now

located in Japan with the U. S. Air Force. Since "Dick" joined up, the air force terminology is most confusing around here.

Officer Thompson spent his one week vacation "surveying" and clearing his recently acquired "estate". We understand that the shout, "Timmmmmber" is becoming well known in the neighborhood. It is reported that the clearing project is reducing "juvenile delinquency" in the area.

\*\*\*\*\*

### THE PITCH

This is the first "Hot Stove" season in a long time that Satchel Paige hasn't been in the baseball news.

"Ole Satch" was hot copy for the sportswriters for a long time. And how they needled him on the subject of his advanced age.

When asked how he had managed to keep as spry as a ballerina and as relaxed as a siesta, "Satch" gave this advice:

"Avoid fried meat which angry up the blood.

"If your stomach disputes you, lie down and pacify it with thoughts.

"Keep the juices flowing by jangling around gently as you move.

"Go very lightly on the vices, such as carrying on in society; the social rambles ain't restful.

"Avoid running at all times.

"Don't look back. Something might be gaining on you."

So, when you're driving, don't angry up the blood. Just jangle around gently.

---Fleet Supervisor

\*\*\*\*\*

The raw material of succes is thought.

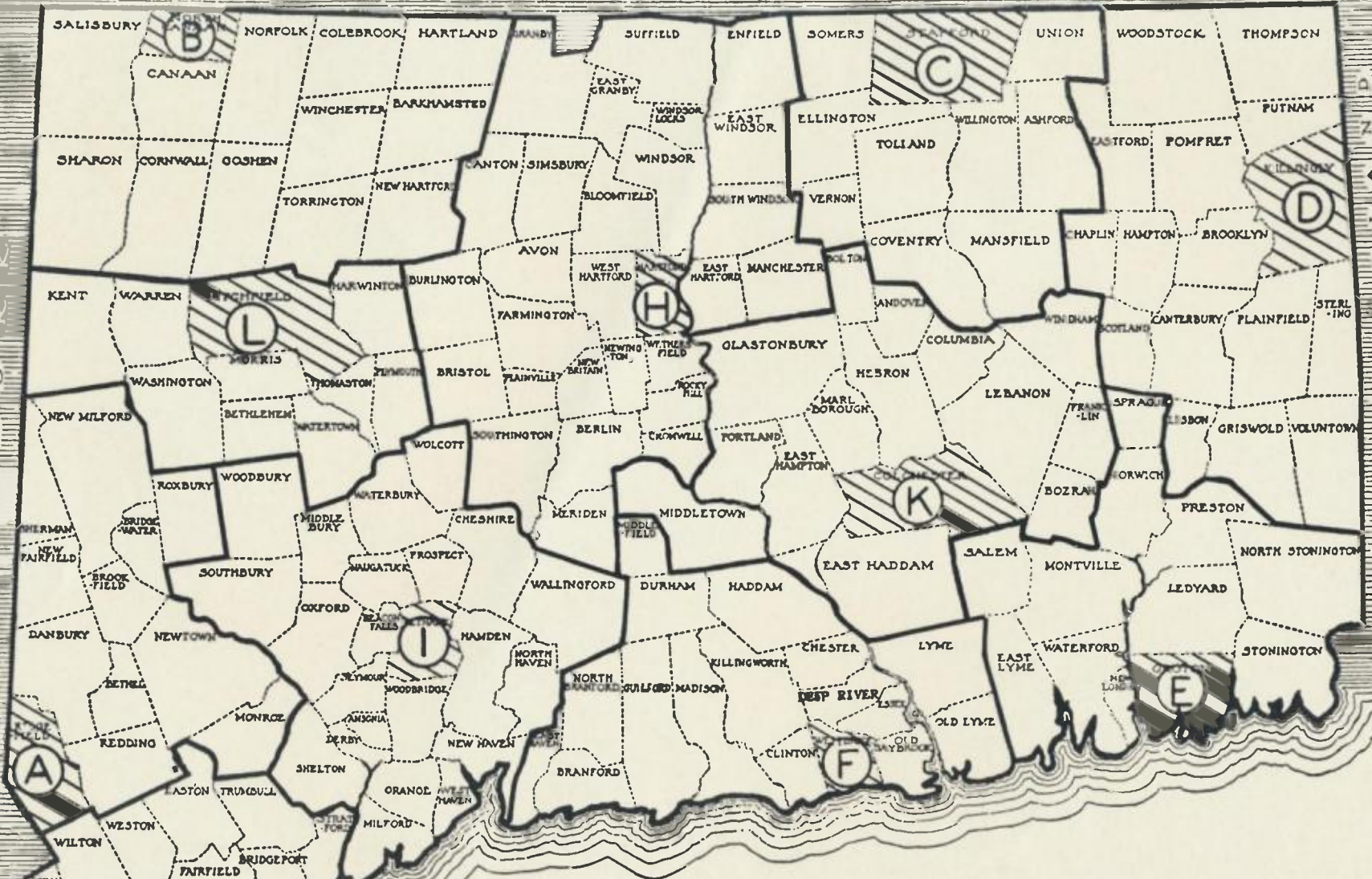
---B. C, Forbes

\*\*\*\*\*

A sense of the value of time--of the best way to divide one's time into one's various activities--is an essential preliminary to efficient work; the only method of avoiding hurry.

---Arnold Bennett





CONNECTICUT  
STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DISTRICTS AND STATIONS