

Vox-Cop

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CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT



STATION B, CANAAN

JULY - AUGUST, 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

STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT UPHELD FINEST TRADITIONS:
SERVICE DURING FLOOD EMERGENCY WAS EXEMPLARY

All persons on State Police Department rosters, police and civilian employees, as well as auxiliaries, upheld the finest traditions of the department during the flood emergency.

It would be impossible for me at this time to thank each one of you individually for your participation and give official recognition for the many heroic acts performed, the numerous outstanding services rendered the public, and for your unselfish devotion to duty, so I hope **this message** will be accepted as if it were directed to you, personally.


State police wives and families, who in many instances had no communications with their husbands who were on duty for long periods of time, deserve a special word of commendation.

To those individuals and agencies who cooperated wholeheartedly in our portion of the emergency operation - our heartfelt thanks.

The State Police Department responded nobly during the greatest disaster this force has seen and I am deeply grateful for your service.


COMMISSIONER

Yankee ^{BY THE} Clipper



Vox-Cop

July - August, 1955

What's The Answer To Missing Persons?

By Roger D. Greene

Dr. Eben True Aldrich, a wealthy and distinguished physician, nodded absently to friends as he walked slowly along a leaf strewn street in Cambridge, Mass.

Then he vanished without a trace, that gray October day in 1934.

Investigation failed to disclose any motive. There was no evidence of foul play. The doctor, a bachelor, was widely respected. He had committed no wrong.

But there were indications he knew where he was going--and that he went voluntarily. He never returned.

Why do people disappear?

Authorities estimate that upwards of 250,000 Americans will vanish this year. Some will be gone only a few days, then sheepishly return to the fold. Others will disappear as completely as if they had been snatched up by a flying saucer from Mars.

Here, as told by Detective John Aievoli of the New York Missing Persons Bureau, is the sequel to the disappearance of Dr. Aldrich:

On Aug. 12, 1935, an emaciated bum was found dying in a Bowery flophouse on New York's lower East Side. Nobody knew who he was, except that he had registered as James Harrigan, no fixed abode.

At the morgue, Detective Aievoli made a routine check and took photographs of the body. There were no papers, no laundry marks, no fingerprint records to match the dead man's prints.

The unclaimed body of James Harrigan was buried in Potter's Field on Hart's Island, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1935.

But there was something that puzzled Detective Aievoli, something that nagged at his mind about the case of James Harrigan, deceased. It nagged him for a long time.

Two years later, Aievoli got out the pictures of Harrigan and studied them again.

And suddenly he knew what it was that had rung a faint bell, far back in memory....something about a Boston physician who had vanished in 1934....a nationwide alarm describing the missing man.....an item that the doctor had lost his right ear as a result of X-ray experiments.

As he gazed down at the photos of James Harrigan, Skid-Row bum, Detective Aievoli knew he had found the long-lost Dr. Aldrich.

"Later, in the basement of the Bowery flophouse, we found an old trunk belonging to Harrigan," Aievoli said in an interview. "It was crammed with fine clothes--and stocks, bonds and bank books showing he was worth more than \$250,000. They were all in the name of Dr. Eben True Aldrich.

"Why he disappeared from his Cambridge home, changed his name and went to live in the Bowery, nobody knows."

Why do people disappear?

"Most of us, at one time or another, at least toy with the idea of breaking away," says Dr. Winfred Overholser, noted Washington psychiatrist. "It's a form of escapism. The grass often looks greener beyond the next hill.

"And many are not satisfied with our lives or our personalities as we have developed them. We'd like to try it all over again."

Capt. John Cronin, head of the New York Police Department Bureau of Missing Persons says that every year 10,000 persons "disappear" at least briefly in New York City alone.

No one knows exactly how many vanish throughout the nation. Cronin estimates

250,000. Other authorities say as many as a million.

Many drop out of sight without any official record of their disappearance. And there is no national bureau of missing persons, although bureaus in individual cities and towns cooperate closely in checking reports.

Every day a vast flow of such data is transmitted over interstate police teletype networks.

Authorities quickly drop a case, however, when they find it is a voluntary disappearance with no crime involved. It is not a crime in itself to vanish.

The FBI will run a fingerprint check at the request of any law enforcement agency or relative of a missing person, but the agency lacks jurisdiction to conduct field investigations unless a federal statute is involved.

An FBI spokesman said there are countless ways to verify or disprove a man's story of where he comes from and who he is.

"And insurance company investigators are certain to make a long, hard search if insurance is involved in a disappearance case," he said.

For example, insurance companies spent an estimated \$350,000 in a worldwide search for New York Supreme Court Justice Joseph Force Crater.

The Crater case was, possibly, the most celebrated entry in the files of missing persons bureaus.

The wealthy jurist, who would be 66 if alive today, cut short a Maine vacation with his wife on Aug. 3, 1930, to return to New York. He promised his wife his trip back would be brief, that he would soon rejoin her in Maine.

On Aug. 6, he worked at his chambers at the courthouse in New York City. Later he went to his Fifth Avenue home and through a secretary, withdrew \$5,100 from two banks.

He ate dinner at a popular Broadway night spot and left the restaurant with friends, chatting amiably. Then he climbed into a taxi--alone.

And neither the insurance companies or anyone else has heard from him since. He was declared legally dead, and his wife collected \$20,561 in insurance. But he still lives in police files.

In other cases, insurance investigators have been more successful.

In September, 1931, Thomas Craighead Buntin, a Nashville, Tenn., socialite with a wife and three children, disappeared. He carried \$50,000 insurance.

Six weeks later his pretty ex-secretary, Betty McCuddy, 24, also vanished. She left \$10,000 in a Nashville bank and \$27,000 in a trust fund.

Twenty-two years later an insurance company investigator found Buntin and Betty living together as man and wife in the little city of Orange, Tex., where no one suspected their identities. Buntin, a television salesman, was known as Thomas D. Palmer. Betty worked as a court reporter. They had six children.

"It was just that we were in love and wanted to change our lives," Betty said.

Both the FBI and Army's Criminal Division are still probing the disappearance of West Point Cadet Richard Cox of Mansfield, Ohio, who checked out on the U. S. Military Academy register at 5:45 p.m., Jan. 14, 1950, and never returned.

The girl he was engaged to marry that June has since married another man. Inevitably, the story of a human who suddenly drops from sight--without apparent reason--poses some eerie questions.

Ambrose Bierce, San Francisco newspaperman, author and critic, wrote three weird sketches on the subject of disappearing--and himself vanished in Mexico in 1914. Nobody knows why, or what happened to him.

When a man drops from sight, speculation arises whether he has been murdered, dropped dead, committed suicide, been kidnaped or fallen victim to amnesia.

But Capt. John H. Ayers, longtime former chief of the New York Missing Persons Bureau, says genuine amnesia in persons who disappear is extremely rare.

Most amnesia cases, he said, are faked by people who run off, regret it, and use the amnesia alibi to gain sympathy.

"The biggest problem in disappearances today is the husband who takes off leaving the wife and kids behind," says Leroy E. Wike, executive secretary of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

"About 40 states have now worked out a system of cooperation whereby children's courts and probation officers try to locate the missing husband and make him at least pay for the support of his dependents.

"But there is no attempt to make him go back if he has done no wrong."

Dan Eisenberg of Skip Tracers Co. of America says 50 per cent of those who cut and run use their mother's maiden name as a fictitious new name for themselves. Others may take the name of rivers near their home.

Eisenberg said women are more successful escapists than men.

"For one thing, a woman can go into a beauty parlor and come out looking entirely different--new face, new hair, new figure. And they're better actors than men.

"I remember one case: A dumpy, frowzy-haired housewife with dishpan hands and shabby clothes. When we caught up with her, she was slender, smartly dressed--a dazzling blonde."

But many, many cases end less happily. Police Capt. John Cronin says human derelicts from all over the country each year turn up, like Dr. Aldrich, in the Bowery, New York's pitiful "Port of Missing Men."

"If they die and nobody claims the body, we bury them in Potter's Field," says Cronin. "About 6,000 a year are buried there. Every 30 years they have to clear out the bones so the graves can be used again.

"The moral, if there is one, is that identity, family, friends and business ties are precious assets. Once lost or thrown away, they are hard to regain."

AUTO ANECDOTES

A traffic violator, spoken to mildly but firmly by a Florida cop, was very irate. He told the cop he was from New Jersey and that never, never again would he come below the Mason and Dixon line.

The cop smiled pleasantly, snatched the fellow's hand, shook it heartily and said: "Permit me, sir, to thank you on behalf of the entire South."

POLICE OFFICERS

"TALK THEIR LANGUAGE"

It is estimated that in a given day New York City's police officers will answer approximately a million questions from an inquiring public. This verbal service presents one of the greatest daily demonstrations of public relations in the world.

The policeman's blue uniform is at all times instantly recognized by the public. It speaks for itself. But the voice of a police officer--what he says and how he says it--is many times more important than his appearance. Often the entire department is judged by a few chance words of conversation between a citizen and an officer on patrol.

In the course of an eight-hour tour, a policeman finds himself like the chameleon, changing his vocabulary to meet every environment and personality. Whether it be Park Avenue or Park Row, the words of an officer must be understood by the person who approaches him. He must "talk their language". The verbal agility of policemen is a natural outgrowth of police work. A discerning bluecoat sometimes takes on the character of a "dumb cop" to achieve a particular result. This behavior has never been understood by the general public. A policeman's grammar by no means indicates his knowledge of language, for an officer with a master's degree in English will often use a double negative to bring about positive results. In a troublesome section of the city, "You ain't goin' no place" means POSITIVELY "No!" The same policeman who uttered these words, however, might "fly" the next tour to a precinct in the Silk Stocking District. Here he pulls his Sunday syllables out of mothballs and employs the language befitting the surroundings.

The most important thing about policemen's speech, however, is that it must give more than lip-service. The public should walk away from an officer with a feeling of satisfaction.

Generally speaking, what a policeman says can be categorized under three large headings:

1. Information

2. Command
3. Psychological Speech

INFORMATION

Furnishing information is a routine chore of a policeman's daily work. A patrolman covering a special daytime post on Canal Street estimates he is asked 250 questions a day, of which over 200 are for incidental tid-bits on traffic directions, street numbers, public buildings, etc. Requests for information vary with location of the post but the answers are simple, as a rule. An officer on patrol in Tottenville, Staten Island (123rd Pct.) must be an expert on New Jersey, but in the outskirts of Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx, the policeman should be familiar with Westchester and Long Island. The more information a policeman knows the better public servant he is. Backroom quizzes in city geography are popular among the men and a wealth of knowledge thus becomes tip o' the tongue.

COMMAND

When a bluecoat gives a command he activates the tremendous responsibility that is given to him by law. His FIRST words are most important. He must get instant results. He must be clear, terse, resolute. Verbosity will lead to confusion; the wrong command, disaster. In commandeering a car for a chase, for example, a policeman must issue an order in such a way that the driver (most likely an ordinary citizen) does not crack up mentally or mechanically. When an officer yells, "Halt!" in pursuit of a criminal, he must by the tone of his command create an immediate freezing sensation in the thug's mind--an image of life or death if he fails to obey the lawful command.

While all police orders are given with exclamation-point endings, the command may be necessary to change from a booming shout to a spine-tingling rasp, or to a calculated, firm whisper. When a policeman commands, the public perforce witnesses the coupling of brains and brawn, understanding and perception, action and instant research, for the force of good against evil. The command of an officer reduces the "Penal Law"

and the "Code of Criminal Procedure" to a short order.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SPEECH

A policeman must know the North and South Poles of human emotions--and have a pool of words to suit each climate. Policemen's tongues must be alerted to rapid-fire verbal exchanges in split-second situations--gunfire in crowds, train crashes, riots. On the other hand, the tongues of these same officers must also be salved to soften some of the bitterest experiences known to man: notifying the nearest of kin of tragedy, comforting the badly injured, arresting those who resist being taken into custody.

In emergencies, officers have no script. They cannot rehearse. Unlike the movies, there are no "retakes" in order to "get it right". As a trail-blazer in emergencies, a policeman performs and talks his way through lightning sequences of events never covered by the text books. In the space of a few minutes, an officer draws upon his experience and becomes the central figure of action which takes hours to set down in writing.

A leading New York authority on "emotional effects of the spoken word" told SPRING 3100 that policemen have perhaps the greatest opportunity in the world to use the psychologically right word at the right time. Just what these specific words are this authority could not spell out. "It all depends on the situation. What the situation will be, no one can foretell." As in the parlance of baseball, every policeman well knows that he is "up at home plate--with a full count--all on his own".

In a country of free speech a policeman is often used as a human tape-recorder. As a word-wielder, a policeman is always on the defensive, since he must take on all-comers with I.Q.'s from sub-normal to genius. To understate the case, this calls for verbal versatility and virtuosity. Some people talk to a bluecoat just for the sake of talking. Others derive a sense of security exchanging a few words with an officer. As a front-line representative of Father Knickerbocker, a policeman is also a

father-confessor. His ear is a terminal of many lost causes and his petitioners expect him to give them comforting answers.

POLICE-OPERATORS AND "SWITCHES"

The switchboard in the Communications Bureau at Police Headquarters is a veritable Christmas tree that the public lights up 365 days a year. This same switchboard, as well as those in the 81 precinct station houses, may also be likened to a reservoir of human emotion leaking in hundreds of spots simultaneously. The police-operators plug these leaks with words--right words, effective words. The men in communications must be ready for any eventuality. What does a red light mean? A report of a stray cat? An alert from Civil Defense?

Cranks, buffs and jesters call headquarters with real or imagined troubles. The officers on the telephones must quickly dispose of all callers with courtesy. Spurious rings must be separated from bonafide dangers: Signal 30s, fire-alarms, car crashes, explosions, street births. The trained communications officer's ear sifts through for key words and S.O.S. patterns. He must be ready to inform, beseech, instruct, calm or dismiss. He must persuade, dissuade. He must keep his speech supple as he switches his style and changes his "line" in reasoning with the public.

When appeals to the intellect fail, the officer then appeals to the emotion. By remote control, the police-operator stops family fights, issues first-aid instructions, allays fears, dispenses information. During the famous "Martian Invasion" radio broadcast late in 1938 police-operators prevented panic with antidotes and anecdotes. Wit, wisdom, wiles and wistfulness--all of these shade a policeman's speech when he might have a panicky public on his hands.

It would be wonderful if a policeman could look up the Manual of Procedure for the word or phrase that would prevent a bridge jumper from hurling himself into space and to death. But often the bluecoat is alone atop a moonlit bridge, 300 feet above a river--with no verbal panacea or gimmicked glossary for

emergencies to get a person broken in spirit and bent on suicide to change his mind.

A policeman on the spot "writes his own book" when confronted with disturbed people dangling from bridges, ledges, pigeon perches and parapets. Here the officer becomes a top "ad lib" man, keeping up a streak of double talk and cajolery as he tries to please one who does not want to be pleased. The police officer might have to offer the jumper a vat of imported Scotch, Venus de Milo with arms, the old age pension with the jackpot thrown in, or the Brooklyn Bridge itself. ANYTHING TO KEEP THE JUMPER FROM JUMPING. There is only one thing this policeman wants to arrest--the attention of the jumper for that crucial split-second needed to make a grab for the jumper and haul him to safety.

To achieve such rescues, a policeman takes unique chances. First, he enters the realm of the unpredictable when handling depressed people about to commit suicide. Second, the officer must say the right thing to prevent the vacillating person from destroying himself. It is at this point that the policeman's keen observation, experience and understanding of psychology come to a climax. He must combine instinct and intuition. But these "intangibles" seem to work.

One police-rescuer appealed to a lady bridge-jumper's vanity by telling her if she jumped the filthy water in the river would make her look like a mess in the funeral parlor. She immediately took the officer's hand and was led to safety. Another policeman, perilously perched on a high balcony, chided a willy-nilly jumper. After fifteen minutes of wasted words and close scrutiny, the officer sneered, "Go ahead, you showboat, jump!" The jumper became so angered at this insult that he came off the ledge to take a swing at his taunter, and, of course, was put in restraint.

Policemen develop skill in sign language when words fail. Detectives in setting up a raid or stalking a suspect, talk with gestures. Deaf mutes exchange finger-tip intelligence with police. The foreign-born, particularly the old folks, who do not understand English do

recognize the international code of silent kindness in policemen's actions. The badly injured, the shocked, the bereft, the lost child--all communicate with the wordless tongue of gratitude as the police tend them. Even the abandoned infant--warmed, fed, cleaned and cushioned--senses the humanity in the officer's gentle clutch.

FOREIGN WORDS

In Chinatown, the patrolman covering Mott Street must understand some of the essentials of Cantonese and Mandarin. At the San Gennaro feast on Mulberry Street, the officers assigned to special posts must be acquainted with the Italian idiom to do a good job. With the increase of Puerto Ricans in the city, a passing knowledge of Spanish is essential. When a desk officer is stuck for an interpreter, he often calls in one of his men on post to handle the job. Each station house has its own UN-like language and research department.

SPECIALIZED SPEECH

The policeman is conversant with Partridge's "Dictionary of the Underworld". He can exchange "dum-de-dum-dum" data with TV-saturated small fry; he knows the jargon of the hot-rod "juveniles" ("sleuth on the spheroid") and he recognizes the argot of drug addicts ("pass the horse").

MIDNIGHT MONOLOGUES

The glib and jovial police officer of the day shift returns to work after a relief "swing" with a new and drastically abridged vocabulary for night work. An entirely different segment of society populates the city streets after midnight. Now the officer uses his thesaurus of nocturnal terminology, Vocabulary #1. Only a minimum of basic words is necessary in post-midnight police talk: "Scuppa scoffee", "Ringaten", "Wheresa flop", "Seeyasarjint". This is the language of repetition and short cycles. By 2 A.M., the officer on a lonely post longs for an intelligent verbal exchange. Only with the dawn, however, does the policeman have a chance to flex his vocal cords in greetings to work-bound laborers and an hour later to

white collar workers.

At 8 A.M. the policeman turns in at the station house. A new lieutenant is behind the desk. "Don't forget men," he calls out as the patrolmen sign the book, "Uniform inspection at nine o'clock." In the backroom and in the locker room, the patrolman changes his uniform for inspection. Then his tongue shifts back to Vocabulary #2, the daytime glossary, to meet all his verbal needs.

Speech-wise, New York City policemen are on a cosmopolitan carousel around which spins a world of words. Out of all the dictionaries, lexicons, thesauri, languages, accents and polyglot, the officer in blue carefully plucks those special words that ring the bell of reason in the public's mind. These words are simple and with a clearcut end in view: KEEP THE PEACE.

---SPRING 3100

SHE'S MA TO LOOSE LADIES

By Carol DeBona

"If you want a friend in New London, go to Ma Noonan...but don't double cross her!"

This bit of advice, when taken, has set many a wayward girl on the road to a better life and has prevented heartbreak for those who have not yet wandered down the primrose path but are tempted.

"Ma," who happens to be Policewoman Loretto Noonan of New London, has for years been friend, confidante and "mother" to hundreds of girls who have gone wrong and hundreds more who might have.

"The way I look at it," she says, "it's not how many arrests I can make but how many I can keep from making."

This plump, graying lady's appearance belies her position as New London's only policewoman.

She has a friendly smile for everyone and is so soft spoken it's hard to imagine her as a one-woman Vice Squad.

"The Department has no Vice Squad," she explains, "so it's up to the policewoman to take care of that sort of thing." For all her motherly attitude,

Mrs. Noonan can, and does, walk into the toughest places in town unarmed and, like the Canadian Mounties, gets her woman.

The only weapon she has ever carried, and that only occasionally, is a small blackjack (one of two she owns.) Happily, she has never had to use it.

At home, she has a gun which she has always kept unloaded. In fact, this weapon is still in all its pristine glory.

"I do know how to shoot, though," says Ma. "At least, I think I do. Oddly enough, I learned to shoot a long time before I came with the Police Department."

Her initiation into the gentle art of firing a gun came as the result of her employment at the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. in New Haven, her home town. While there, she met and married William Daniel Noonan, a New London man, and they moved to this city. She hasn't, since those days at the Winchester Co., found any further use for firearms.

In November of 1937, Loretto (she hadn't as yet, become "Ma" to one and all) started working for the City of New London in the Welfare Dept. In this capacity, she did investigating on charity cases and eventually drifted into part-time police work.

At that time, the Police Department had no woman on the force and on September 20, 1938 (the day before the hurricane) she became New London's first and only, policewoman. She was sworn in by Edward Neilan, then City Clerk.

Mrs. Noonan's reputation for friendliness and understanding spread throughout the city and it wasn't at all unusual for a girl, on the verge of getting into trouble, to walk into her office and pour out her problems.

This practice still holds true and Ma has always maintained an "open door" policy.

"A lot of girls get into trouble because they think nobody cares about them," she says.

"Many of them come from broken homes and they have nobody to turn to. Sometimes all they need is a sympathetic ear and a little advice to put them on the right track and that's what I try to

give them."

Sometimes, however, things don't work out so pleasantly. A girl will have a run-in with the law and find herself under arrest. It is then Mrs. Noonan's job to get a confession.

"Almost invariably, when a girl is arrested, she will ask me what's going to happen to her if she confesses. I believe in being very truthful about it and not hold out any false hopes to her.

"I tell her I can't promise anything but, if she'll tell me her story, then I'll tell her what I can do for her. I can't do anything until I know what's what."

She has found that this honest approach almost never fails to evoke a confession.

Although the majority of offenders are local girls, transients are Ma's biggest headache. "These," she says, "will always be a problem. Wherever there's a big Navy or Army base--like the New London Sub Base--there abound ladies of easy virtue."

They originate from all sectors and must be kept constantly under surveillance.

Usually, when one of these girls is arrested, she is convicted and sent to the State Farm.

If committed on a morals charge, she is given institutional examination to uncover any evidence of venereal disease.

It is a source of pride to Mrs. Noonan that New London has an amazingly low incidence of VD. Periodically, reports arrive from Washington revealing that a survey has been made and it has been found that New London has the highest standard of any city in the country, meaning percentage-wise the fewest cases of VD.

"When a girl is not promiscuous, but is found to be a carrier, we see that she is treated by her family doctor and is not taken into custody," says Mrs. Noonan. "When she is known to be promiscuous, she is sent to the State Farm, where she will receive compulsory treatment."

According to Ma, the "trouble age" for girls is from 11 to 15 or 16, whereas it used to be in the 17 to 21 bracket.

et in years gone by.

She declares they seem to be getting younger all the time and attributes the causes to broken homes, lack of supervision, and discipline, and lack of religion.

When a girl is brought in, Ma always advises her to embrace some religion if she has none.

One of Ma's happiest moments occurred on Christmas a few years ago. A woman walked into her office and asked if Mrs. Noonan remembered her. Mrs. Noonan said she did not, whereupon the young lady refreshed her memory thus:

"Eight years ago I got into a lot of trouble in New London and I was brought in to you. I thought you were the meanest person I had ever met, the way you talked to me and lectured me. I hated you.

"Well, just now, I was on the train headed for Boston and, as we neared New London, I just had to get off and see you. I'm married now and very happy and it's all because of the advice you gave me. Merry Christmas, Ma."

"It's little things like that that make me feel that I've done my job well," says Ma Noonan, who runs her one woman Vice Squad by the Golden Rule.

---Bridgeport Herald

TIME TO ACT

The time has arrived to quit talking about juvenile delinquency and do something about it.

For some years now much has been said and much has been written about juvenile delinquency. As a consequence most of us are aware that a portion of our young people are not acting the parts of young ladies and gentlemen. But how many of us come close to realizing how serious the situation is?

Despite the attention that has been focused on delinquency, it is growing. The increase is out of proportion to the increase in population. It has already reached a point in far too many cases where "delinquent" is no longer the proper term to apply to a member of one of the boys or girl gangs that exist.

"Criminal" is the correct word.

Why has delinquency continued to grow after receiving so much attention? Public apathy is the reason. The attention given has been no more than casual or cursory. The reaction of the public might be summed up something like this: "Boys will be boys and girls will be girls. There has been a youth problem in every generation. These youngsters will grow out of it". Then, too, when most of us hear of delinquents we have the subconscious feeling that they are someone else's responsibility.

It is true of course that the primary responsibility for the behavior of the child rests with the parent. It is undoubtedly true also that a general relaxing of parental discipline is the primary cause of delinquency. But the continued growth of delinquency, not only in quantity, but in quality--the violence and seriousness of its transgressions--calls for an organized counterattack by the community. If the public will but arouse itself sufficiently the necessary steps to curb delinquency will be taken.

---Waterbury Sunday Republican

WHAT IS AN INTOXICATING BEVERAGE?

An intoxicating beverage is one whose use may produce a state of abnormal behavior along with an alcohol concentration in blood of 0.15 per cent or more. To attain intoxication, therefore, requires the consumption of sufficient alcohol to produce this concentration of alcohol in the blood. The volume of any particular beverage which must be consumed to provide this amount of alcohol obviously depends on the alcohol content of the beverage. As this content is made lower and lower, the volume of beverage required to cause intoxication greater and greater until the limit of normal human capacity for fluid consumption is reached.

There is no verbal vitamin more potent than praise. ---Frederick B. Harris

"FBI" ASPIRANT SHOWS PERSISTENCE
BUT POWER OF DEDUCTION DULL

By Michael MacDougall

If ever an election is held to determine the outstanding sucker of the year I'll nominate a retired restaurateur of Hartford. So as not to embarrass him further let's simply call him John.

John was sipping his beer, watching television, unaware that the man sitting next to him had already sized him up as a likely prospect and was wondering how much he'd go for. Twenty dollars? Fifty? Never, in his most hopeful moments, did Reginald Nelson, small-time con man, dream that he would clip this mark for more than \$4,000, that he would have to steel himself against taking any more.

A pert brunette came in, seated herself at the bar. That gave Nelson the opportunity for step (1)--in the swindler's manual--get acquainted with the sucker. He tapped John on the shoulder.

"Do me a favor, Bud, will ya? I have to make a phone call and at the same time must keep that girl in sight. If she gets up to go will ya come back to the phone booth and tell me?"

John hesitated and Nelson took step No. 2--arouse the sucker's cupidity. There's a fin in it for you," he said.

Five dollars just for watching a good-looking girl! Eagerly, John nodded. "Go ahead," he said. "I'll keep an eye on her."

A few minutes later Nelson returned from his pseudo phone call, handed John a \$5 bill. The girl was still there. Tactfully, he avoided direct answers to John's questions. That was step (3)--get the sucker curious.

A half hour passed. The girl got up to leave, so did Nelson. "Come along," he said to John. "It will look less suspicious if we both shadow her."

Obediently John accompanied his new-found friend. The girl walked to a nearby boarding house and went in, unaware that she had been the lure for a cunning gyp artist.

Nelson pulled out a notebook, jotted down the time and place. "My night's work is finished," he remarked. "I've put the suspect to bed."

"Suspect? Suspected of what?" asked the puzzled John.

At last Reginald Nelson broke down. He was, he said, an FBI man, a narcotics agent on the trail of a ring of dope pushers. The girl, according to him, was an addict who might lead him to the higher-ups.

John didn't know that FBI men don't handle narcotics. When Nelson flashed a tin badge and phony credentials, John was suitably impressed. He invited Nelson to have a nightcap, asked how one got to be a Government agent. By the time they were back at the bar, Nelson had explained to John that it would be necessary to get someone to sponsor him. Then, he would have to file an application and pay a small fee.

"How much of a fee?" John asked.

Nelson gulped hard, stammered for a moment, then took the plunge. "One hundred dollars," he said, figuring that was all the traffic would bear. "Just pay me \$100 and I'll sponsor you and send in your application."

There were no questions, no delays. John hauled out a well-filled wallet, fished out a \$100 bill and paid off. The swindle was complete. The mark had been clipped, now for the getaway. Nelson made an appointment for 9 o'clock the following morning, figuring on catching the 8 a.m. bus to New York. At his hotel he left an early call.

When he stepped into the coffee shop for breakfast he got a shock. John was waiting. "Smartened up already," thought Nelson. "I suppose I'll have to kick back the C-note."

Never had he been so mistaken. "Thought I'd show you I'd make a good detective," said John with a cheery smile, "so I followed you here last night. Pretty good, eh?"

Nelson heard opportunity knocking again. Over a second cup of coffee he explained to John that if he were accepted, he would have to put up \$500 for training expenses. "Can you raise that much?" he asked.

"Sure can," beamed John. "Fact is, I have it on me. Would it look better if the \$500 was sent to Washington along with the application?"

Nelson agreed that it certainly would

and solemnly accepted the cash.

"You're sure to get the job," he told John, "so you can go right to work. Your first assignment is to follow the girl I was shadowing last night. Report to me where she goes and who she sees." Then, as a coverup for flight, Nelson said: "I'm watching a big-shot peddler and may have to leave town. But don't worry, I'll be back!"

They parted. John went to the girl's house, Nelson to the bus depot. A few hours later the con man was checking into a Times Square hotel, glad to be back with his friends, gladder still to be rid of the easy mark. But he was too optimistic--the next morning John was again waiting.

"Noticed the first night I met you that the matches you used came from this hotel and thought you might come back here," John explained. "Pretty good detecting, huh?" Nelson congratulated his victim, listened in silence to the report. The girl was a waitress in a Trumbull St. cafe, had had a date the previous night with a suspicious-looking character.

When he was finished Nelson issued further orders. "You go back to Hartford and keep tailing that girl," he said. "I've got orders from Washington to fly to Miami. I'll see you when I get back."

For the first time John balked. He didn't want to return to Hartford, he wanted to accompany Nelson to Miami. Couldn't he intercede with Washington to have the orders changed?

The conniver took a long breath and plunged again. "Of course I could," he said, "but you'd have to put up \$1,000 for travel expenses.

Out came the wallet and 10 one-hundred-dollar bills. (If at this point you begin to think that this seems like fiction, remember that it actually happened.)

When the plane stopped for 15 minutes in Atlanta, Nelson said he wanted to stretch his legs. He passed through the waiting room hailed the nearest taxi. When he got out at the railroad station another taxi pulled up. Inside was John, ever trustful, ever willing to shell out. Nelson asked for, and got,

another thousand, after explaining that the suspect they were following had gotten off the plane and changed to a train.

When they finally did reach Miami it was the same story. Wherever Nelson went, there was John. The swindler had only to ask and John gave. In a few days Reginald Nelson was desperate. There was something funny about all this he thought. No mark was so anxious to be taken. He just had to get away before the cops came.

At last, after several futile attempts he gave John the slip and flew back to New York. The next day he saw his name in the paper. It was a news dispatch from Miami. John had gone to the police and asked for help. His fellow FBI agent, one Reginald Nelson, had vanished and John suspected foul play. They had been trailing a big-time dope dealer, John told the police, and doubtless the underworld had gotten rid of his dangerous partner.

When the authorities assured him that there was no FBI man named Reginald Nelson, and that he himself was not a bonafide Government agent, John had stormed out of police headquarters and enplaned for Washington, where he said, he'd get cooperation from his fellow agents.

Didn't I begin this story by saying that John was a champion sucker?

---Sunday Republican

CHICAGO TO BAY STATE WITHOUT PLATES--ALMOST

When Roland Bjorkman, 24, bought a car recently in Chicago he was told by the dealer that it was legal to drive the car home before he had it registered.

He was within a couple hundred miles of his home in Dedham, Mass., when he was stopped on the Merritt Parkway at North Haven by Trooper Glen Meeker of Bethany State Police Barracks.

Meeker listened to Bjorkman's explanation of why he had no license plates, and arrested him on a charge of operating an unregistered motor vehicle.

- JUVENILES -

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1955

Teen-Age Crime and Delinquency Rising Rapidly In New York City

By Jack Lotto

Hardened teen-age gangs have imposed reigns of terror in many sections of New York City--killing, maiming, robbing and destroying property at an ever-increasing tempo.

Teen-aged crime and delinquency have increased in the nation's largest city at what has been described officially as an "alarming" rate, with a prediction the worst is yet to come.

New York authorities say it is difficult to control an estimated 100 "anti-social" gangs in the city, many of whom are narcotics users.

The hoodlum armies include "ladies' auxiliaries" known as "debs" who accompany the mobs on their forays and wars with rival groups over territorial rights reminiscent of prohibition era days.

The gangs roam the streets primarily of slum areas armed with sawed-off shotguns, home-made guns, knives, black-jacks, bayonets, meat cleavers, lead pipes, broken bottles and even "Molotov cocktails"--gasoline bombs.

The almost daily bloody gang-wars, sparked many times by a rival's attention to a junior-size "moll" sent scores--including the innocent--to hospitals.

The recent shooting to death of "model student" William Blankenship, Jr. by Frank "Tarzan" Santana, 17, a member of the "Navajos," brought to seven the number of deaths attributed to young terrorists during the year. Two of the victims were elderly men who were mugged and robbed, tortured and murdered.

Police, city, social welfare agencies educational and juvenile authorities assert that despite their greater attention to the problem with money and manpower, delinquency, wholesale truancy and junior criminals are on the upsurge.

And, they have no pat answers to explain the trend which saw a jump of 52.7 per cent in juvenile delinquency in 1954 over 1953.

Submits Programs

After a study lasting several months Mayor Robert Wagner submitted this week to the board of estimate a \$3,410,000-a-year program to combat juvenile delinquency in a coordinated attack by schools, the home, police and youth experts.

It includes funds for more recreational centers, reassignment of police to areas where they are most needed and expansion of youth board work in sections where delinquency is soaring. The proposal also calls for the creation of informal "coffee cup" discussion groups for parents, and moving the most experienced teachers into the most difficult schools.

Figures vividly underscore the problem. One out of every 25 youngsters in the 15 to 21 age group in New York City was arrested or involved with juvenile authorities in 1954 for 41,686 offenses ranging from murder to petty theft. There were 18,482 arrests, a "startling" increase of 20.4 per cent over 1953.

Persons under 21 were involved in 73.8 per cent of all arrests for auto theft; 62.7 per cent of all burglary arrests and 45.4 per cent for robbery.

Further Increase

"A further increase may well be expected for 1955" said Deputy Police Comsr. James B. Nolan, head of the juvenile aid bureau of the department in a report to Comsr. Francis W. Adams.

"This is indeed a tragedy since a large percentage of these delinquents is destined to harass society as fu-

ture criminals," he concluded.

Discussing the problem of wiping out gangs, Nolan told INS:

"It is hard to control these anti-social gangs.

"They have no headquarters. They meet in various places. It's hard for the police to follow their movements. We try to stop recruitment into the groups, to rehabilitate them or break them up.

"Some of them are made up of hardened groups of 17 and 18-year-olds. Many of them are out of institutions. They are beyond rehabilitation even at that age."

Josep S. Barbaro, project co-ordinator of the New York City Youth Board, estimated the number of "bad" gangs in the city at around 100.

Barbaro, who assigns field workers to make contacts with the gangs in an effort to prevent and rehabilitate delinquents said "increased police protection" is not the full answer to breaking up gangs. He pointed out that they are mobile and the fact they have no central meeting place makes it difficult to break them up.

The greatest percentage of the "mobs" do not wear distinctive clothing, he said, and "they look like everyone else their ages."

The expert said most of the gangs average about 35 members. As for dope addiction, Barbaro said his experiences showed that "some gangs won't touch narcotics, while in other groups all the members of the gang use it."

Broken Homes

All those questioned were agreed on one point: On the basis of hundreds of thousands of cases over the years they listed broken homes as the greatest contributor to juvenile delinquency. The authorities said lack of proper recreational facilities was another big cause.

Barbaro declared that "what we are getting now is the aftermath of World War II, Korea, and the cold war." He explained:

"You must remember that our greatest troubles now are with kids who were born just before World War II and have

lived all their lives in a period of tension. They had a lack of stability in their lives. Their fathers were away, their mothers were working. There was a greater mobility of population all over the country. Juvenile delinquency is a countrywide problem."

Nolan said that 85 per cent of the cases that come to the attention of the juvenile aid bureau "show defective home environment." He added:

"Sixty-four per cent of the inmates of prisons in the city and the state are former juvenile delinquents. If we are going to prevent crime, we must prevent delinquency. That's where crime begins.

"Delinquency is a moral problem. Delinquency prevention begins in the home with parents. By their own example and guidance they must teach their children discipline."

Nolan said his bureau, which has 196 men and women, all specialists in the social science field, tries to meet the problems created by gangs and individual delinquents by "channelizing" the energies of youngsters into useful pursuits. His squad sets up youth organizations, gets church and other groups interested in young gangs and works for more recreational centers, play streets and "parent education".

What makes gangs?

The experts declared it was a natural thing for youngsters to band together. "One bad apple" in the group can be a deciding influence on the actions of the rest, they agreed.

Conversely, top notch leadership can steer activities into proper channels.

Sports Programs

For this reason, most of the activities of youth groups are devoted to constructive recreational and sports programs under competent direction. Good leadership, experience has taught them, can have a deciding influence on the direction a gang goes--into anti-social or criminal activity or good, wholesome fun.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover reported "juvenile criminality" is increasing throughout the United States. He said figures from 1,389 cities disclosed that offenders under the age of 18

accounted for 57.6 per cent of all car thefts; 49 per cent of all burglaries and 43.6 per cent of all other thefts.

New York Gov. W. Averell Harriman declared "child crime is a kind of infection which, if allowed to spread, will seriously sap the strength of our society."

He called for a program of slum clearance, improved recreational facilities, more police protection and psychiatric guidance for youths to solve the problem.

Ralph W. Whelan, executive director of the New York City Youth Board, reported that thousands of children are "deteriorating into enemies of society." He said that "skyrocketing delinquency rates point up the need for even greater governmental and individual attacks on the cases of youthful crime."

The youth board listed 11 areas in the city as the worst for juvenile delinquency. In each instance it was a low economic section.

They were South Jamaica in Queens; in Brooklyn they were Brownsville, Williamsburg, the Bedfore-Stuyvesant District, and the Red Hook section. Manhattan trouble centers were East and Central Harlem, the Park West and Upper West Side area, while the Bronx locations were the Morisania, Belmont and Motthaven Longwood sections. ---INS

THEY USED TO CURE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

By Frank Tripp

These notions will make the theorists see red. I think that half of the juvenile delinquents could have had respect for law and authority pounded into them at home or in school, that coddling encourages delinquency.

But modern parents have substituted indulgence and guide books for grandpappy's strong arm, and teachers must swallow insolence and insult while headstrong kids grow bolder and bolder.

Too often next come physical violence and brutality; almost every crime short of homicide condoned by law as "juvenile

delinquency" for the first 16 years of a wayward lad's life.

An open invitation to smart alecks to see how far their criminal instinct can get away with it. Only gossip can tell a citizen that he is living next door to a burglar, a sadist, a potential murderer. The newspapers can't print the name.

Research is the watchword nowadays. Why not a bit of research into results of the past, when the rod, the old trunk strap, the teacher's brass-edged ruler, even his fists, did their bit to curb kid self-will, the forefather of most juvenile delinquency--the good old-fashioned way to nip disrespect for authority in the bud?

Almost any oldster can tell a story something like I'm about to tell of Old Number Five School--"the toughest school in town." It's George Washington School now.

It had earned an unsavory reputation as a natural incubator for what we now call juvenile delinquency, yet it yielded its share of fine citizens, more than its share after it got a principal who could rule the roost.

Top graders were wearing long pants and shaving when I went to Number Five. There were a good score of daring rebels who bullied small, sandy, scholarly Principal Badger and dared him to lay hands upon them, defied his authority.

Many of that score became useful citizens, some in top authority spots. Let us take a look at Danny, Johnny, Mose and Lewie, for example. All were the "got to be boss" type; boss for good or for evil, yet were not outright bad--not yet.

Badger lost his job because he could not handle the incorrigibles. It was after Mose one day threw him down the stairs to the first landing, followed and threw him down the rest of the flight. Such were the goings on at Number Five.

Six feet of husky farmer principal succeeded Badger: Prof. James VanEtten, who didn't mind being called "Jim."

Jim threw away the strap. He would take off his coat, roll up his sleeves and challenge, "Now let's find out who is going to be boss around here."

In no time order came out of chaos:

respect replaced the bullying. Jim was building citizens.

Mose, who threw Badger down stairs, spent his life as a city policeman, Officer Maurice Bennet. Danny died as Elmira's Fire Chief Daniel Collins. Johnny passed on just lately as retired Police Capt. John Wilmot. Lewie was Sing Sing's famed Warden Lewis E. Lawes.

My last visit with Lew Lawes was mainly about how Jim VanEtten taught us all to respect authority.

And he did it, when necessary, with his fists. ---Hartford Times

TEENAGERS OBJECT TO 'DELINQUENT' LABEL; PARENTS' UNDERSTANDING IS WHAT'S NEEDED

By Marion Dowd

"We're not delinquents," say the teenage kids in Hartford and nearby towns.

And statistically, juvenile experts say only about 3 per cent of the national teenage population is involved in delinquent acts.

Statistics show that teens today have more money to spend and that they do spend more. But in defense they say:

"Of course we have more. There are more high school students past the age of 16 working part-time than there were 10 years ago. Many students have difficulty participating in extra-curricular activities simply because of after school work."

During the past few years more students have had to earn extra money to help save for college, to pay for clothing or for additional expenses of a car, girl friend or hobby. Teens are becoming more and more independent by earning money to enjoy many of the "extras" prior to high school graduation.

"Parents give us allowances when we're little," the boys particularly say, "but as soon as we can earn our own money, the allowances are shifted to younger brothers and sisters."

A teenage boy, for example, asks his parents if he can buy a car. It is out of the question under the family budget.

But they tell him that if he can buy the car on his own, they will let him make the purchase.

"Many of us pay board at home," add the girls, "even though we help with the housecleaning and the marketing, babysit and do other tasks. But we feel that for all our families have done for us the least we can do is to help out with a dollar or two each week." (Many parents, it seems, put aside the weekly board to let it accumulate for later use for college or the like.)

The teens say they tire of hearing adults complain that they are leading a fast life. It is no faster than the current times merit, they say: "It isn't up to us to slow down."

All the teens realize the problem of juvenile delinquency, but they feel that the grownups are confused.

"They make us feel at times that we have no good qualities and that soon we will be delinquents.

"If some of our parents are lax, how can we be as careful in selecting friends and in our entertainment? We want parents who will listen to our problems and hear about our activities, and ask our friends to the house. We want them to trust us."

"Perhaps what we want is to have our parents understand us, that's all."

---Hartford Times

"DELINQUENCY" ALARMISTS

Everybody's talking about how juvenile delinquency has increased, but what does that prove? A generation ago yellow newspapers proved how easy it was to create the appearance of a "crime wave" merely by giving more space and prominence to the same crimes that had been happening all along. And so, today, perhaps it is not juvenile delinquency that has increased so much as public awareness of it.

This, at any rate, is the view of Dr. Lauretta Bender, senior psychiatrist at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and professor of clinical psychiatry at New York University. She says our present "wave" of juvenile crimes is the crea-

tion of alarmists. In the period between 1860 to 1900, she says, American communities had exactly the same juvenile crimes in the same proportion as now. The only difference was that the 19th century delinquency could not be blamed on TV, comic books, fast jallopies, movies, and the decline of wood-pile thrashings.

After counseling and treating disturbed children for 20 years, Dr. Bender told a youth-and-crime seminar the other day, she is less surprised by juvenile delinquency than she is by the fact that so few of our children succumb to it. Many of them have bad parents, poor teachers, "dreadful" homes and communities. A few such kids "flatten out," become dependent on a person or an institution. Still fewer become really aggressive.

But some do become aggressive and delinquent--what causes that? No one thing, says Dr. Bender; it always takes a combination. Somewhere in the combination, however, you'll usually find such factors as gross deprivation of love, or of physical necessities; gross brutality and punishment; or enforced submission and isolation from others.

What the youngster needs most is the "capacity to identify himself with an adult" who can give positive guidance "and a feeling of belonging." Yet some survive even that deprivation without becoming delinquents.

All this seems like a sane approach. Juvenile delinquency is always either rising or falling, and the evidence that it is really worse than it was 75 years ago is anything but conclusive. But if the public becomes concerned enough to do more about it, alarmism may have its uses.

---The Torrington Register

JUDGE MEAD CITES JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CAUSES, CURES

Judge Stanley Mead of the Juvenile Court spoke recently at a joint meeting of Washington Women's Club and Washington League of Women Voters at Judea Parish House, Washington.

Judge Mead's topic was "Juvenile Delinquency."

Judge Mead, who has served in the State Juvenile Court for 12 years, quoted Socrates. He referred to Egyptian statements complaining about behavior of children and advised that delinquency is not natural. To find its cause and correct the condition should be the aim of Juvenile Court workers, he said.

"The line between delinquency and neglect--the line between the delinquent child and the neglected child is very narrow," Judge Mead said. No less than 4,000 boys and girls come before the Juvenile Court each year in Connecticut. He added people should think about prevention of juvenile delinquency, rather than stress punishment.

"We cannot cure every boy and girl, but if we help 50 per cent we are making progress," he claimed. Children's cases take a lot of time, but they are well worth it. Children reflect their environment. Boys and girls do not create the environment in which they live and the community makes that environment, he stated. Community programs are valuable aids.

"The schools are important," continued the judge. "Have the best school systems you can get, and don't let anyone talk you out of the frills." The judge stressed the value of extracurricular activities. These provide wholesome outlets of self-expression, he said.

He said that more than half the children in Juvenile Court have no connection with religious life and that a large percentage come from broken homes. Love and patience must be used with juvenile cases. Today the probation officers regard their work as a profession and must pass rigid examinations before being certified for the work.

---Waterbury Republican

CHARACTER

A character standard is far more important than even a gold standard. The success of all economic systems is still dependent upon both righteous leaders and righteous people.

---Roger W. Babson

COMPLIMENTS

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1955

Town of Glastonbury

Connecticut

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE

TERRENCE J. MCKAIG, CHIEF

TEL. MEDFORD 3-9411



June 27, 1955

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

Dear Commissioner:

In response to my recent request for the assistance of your Department in reducing speeding throughout the Town of Glastonbury, Sergeant Gedney and Officer Stecko were assigned with radar equipment to check speeders in our Town. Both officers visited me on several occasions and I found them to be very courteous and willing officers.

A number of arrests were made and a considerable number of warning tickets issued, and I am sure that the time they spent in this Town proved very effective in reducing speed. I have heard several very favorable comments regarding their courtesy to motorists. I understand that in almost every case of arrest a conviction was obtained and three cases are pending at the present time.

The newspapers were given the information that radar was being used and some publicity was given to this fact.

On behalf of the Police Commission and my Department I wish to express sincere thanks to you and to Sergeant Gedney and Officer Stecko for the excellent cooperation received.

Very truly yours,

Terrence J. McKaig
Chief of Police

TJMcK:DB

TRUMBULL PARK COMMISSION

TOWN OF TRUMBULL, CONNECTICUT

E. MERRILL BEACH, *President*
RICHARD F. MOORE, *Vice President*
PHILIP H. CRANDON, *Secretary*



ELWOOD C. STANLEY
CHARLES I. LEWIS
C. LAWRENCE BULOW
FRANK A. DIEL
CARL GUNTHER

July 1, 1955

Lieutenant Albert Rivers
Connecticut State Police Barracks
Westport, Connecticut

Dear Lieutenant Rivers:

It has recently come to my attention that one of your fellow officers, Sergeant Frank Bennett, while off his regular duties, did a commendatory act at the Beach Memorial Pool in Trumbull.

It is my understanding that Sergeant Bennett observed two children, who were beyond their depths, going down for the second or third time; and in line with his training, leaped to their rescue, disregarding his wrist-watch and other personal property which might have been damaged at the time.

It is a real pleasure to write this word to you with a strong feeling that your men are not only guardians of the law, but are always on the alert to save and protect human life.

Most sincerely,

TRUMBULL PARK COMMISSION

E. Merrill Beach

E. Merrill Beach
President

EMB:vz

COMPLIMENTS



HEADQUARTERS
26TH (YANKEE) INFANTRY DIVISION

MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD .
COMMONWEALTH ARMORY
925 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS
CAMP DRUM, WATERTOWN, N. Y.



RAW/hh
15 August 1955

Colonel John C. Kelly
Commissioner of Public Safety
State of Connecticut
100 Washington St.
Hartford 1, Conn.

Dear Colonel Kelly:

The 26th (Yankee) Infantry Division will complete their annual tour of field training on the 19th of August. Motor elements will proceed over routes designated in attached order, leaving Camp Drum early Friday morning 19th of August.

It has been through the cooperation of local and State police that we have been able to maintain a really remarkable record of motor movements without serious accidents. We hope that we will be able to maintain this record and are again asking for any assistance that you might be able to offer in maintaining our schedule.

Thanking you for your past assistance, we remain,

Very truly yours,

Raymond A. Wilkinson
Lt. Col. GS Mass. NG
ACofS G4

COMMENDATION LETTERS

Officers who were the subject of letters of commendation between the period of June 13 to August 5 were:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| George Baldwin | Edward Courtney | John Kearney | Edwin Puester |
| Wilfred Bellefleur | Paul Deschenes | Ludwig Kolodziej | Orlando Ragazzi |
| Mario Bruno | Leo Dymkoski | Leo Konopka | George Raiselis |
| Leland Cable | Maurice Fitzgerald | James Lenihan | Robert Rasmussen |
| Robert Campbell | George Fray | John Maroney | Walter Stecko |
| William P. Carroll | Robert Gay | John McGurk | William F. Sullivan |
| Joseph Ciecierski | Paul Harrington | Frederick Moran | Sidney Toomey |
| Henry Cludinski | Ernest Harris | Richard Mulligan | Kenneth Tripp |
| Edward Collins | Edward Healy | Jerome Nepiarsky | John Wilcox |
| | James Hunter | Raymond Piascik | |



the Spotlight

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1955

Comm. John C. Kelly Starts New Term



On July 1st Commissioner Kelly started his first full term as Commissioner of the Connecticut State Police Department. His appointment to the position had been announced previously by Governor Ribicoff.

Arriving at his office Commissioner Kelly found numerous congratulatory messages. There was also a new desk set, flowers and congratulations from his colleagues in the Department.

A career officer, his appointment received the full approbation of the employees of the State Police Department. We look ahead to four years of progress under his guidance and leadership.

**KELLY NAMES SCHWARTZ
AS FULL CAPTAIN**

State Police Commissioner John C. Kelly recently announced the promotion of Philip Schwartz of Hartford, commander of the special services division, from the rank of field captain to captain. Schwartz will continue in his present assignment.

Commissioner Kelly also promoted Officer Wilbur E. Calkins of Harwinton to sergeant and ordered him transferred from Litchfield to Hartford barracks.

Capt. Schwartz entered the State Police training school Nov. 5, 1930, and has since served at the Bethany, Colchester, Litchfield, Westport and Hartford barracks. He was appointed a sergeant in 1941, lieutenant in 1946 and field captain Jan. 1, 1954. He succeeded Capt. Leo J. Mulcahy as head of the special services division. Mulcahy was appointed state Civil Defense Director by Gov. Ribicoff last spring.

**LT. MAYO RETIRES
FROM STATE POLICE**

Lieutenant Henry M. Mayo, commander of the State Police Post at Ridgefield, retired from the force Aug. 1 after 26 years service.

A native of Danbury, Lieutenant Mayo was appointed a trooper in 1929 and was assigned to the Danielson barracks to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Trooper Irving H. Nelson. Nelson was murdered by the "Ice Box" bandits at Pomfret April 6 of that year.

Lieutenant Mayo was transferred to the old Beacon Falls post in 1936 and moved to Colchester after his promotion to sergeant, Aug. 1, 1939.

He has held numerous positions in the department's investigation and administrative divisions. He was attached to the special service division for several years and also attached to the major's office as an aide when this position was occupied by Major John C. Kelly, now the commissioner.

He became a lieutenant in 1941. He was commander of the Hartford post be-

tween 1945 and 1950 when he was transferred to the Ridgefield Station.

The greatest and sublimest power is often simple patience.---Horace Bushnell

**COMM. KELLY HOST AT REGIONAL
MEETING; I. A. C. P. STATE SECTION
CONVENES AT HARTFORD**

Members of the North Atlantic Region, State and Provincial Section, International Association of Chiefs of Police, gathered at Hartford, June 22 for their annual meeting. Colonel John C. Kelly, Connecticut State Police Commissioner, who is Regional Chairman, was presiding officer.

Those attending the conference were:

Francis J. McCabe, Liaison Officer, I.A.C.P., Evanston; Col. Robert Marx, Capt. H. Q. Mariner, Maine State Police; Gen. Otis Whitney, Boston, Mass.; Maj. W. H. Weber, Capt. P. J. Randall, Capt. C. W. Magaha, Maryland State Police; Col. Francis S. McGarvey, Chief Insp. Everett C. Updike, Insp. Robert V. Annette, New York State Police; Col. Joseph D. Rutter, Major A. T. Keaten, New Jersey State Police.

Also, Col. Harry S. Shew, Maj. Carl Schnetter, Delaware State Police; Col. John T. Sheehan, Major Harrie Gill, Rhode Island State Police; Col. C. W. Woodson, Jr., Insp. P. W. Crews, Capt. Harold Burgess, Virginia State Police; Ass't. Comr. J. Howe, R.C.M.P., Halifax, Nova Scotia; Bruce Smith, Institute of Public Administration, New York City; Col. B. V. Bryant, First Army Provost Marshal, Governor's Island, New York; Lieut. Joseph McEnaney, Mass. State Police.

Conn. State Policemen in attendance were:

Col. John C. Kelly, Commissioner, Major George Remer, Capt. Carroll Shaw, Capt. Philip Schwartz, Capt. Robert Rundle, Capt. Victor Clarke, Lieut. Frank Chameroy, Lieut. Walter Boas, Lieut. William Gruber, Lieut. Adolph Pastore, Lieut. Edward Tierney, and Lieut. Leslie Williams.

CONFERENCE OF NORTH ATLANTIC REGION OF STATE & PROVINCIAL SECTION
OF I. A. C. P.

Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, June 22, 1955



FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT, COL. JOHN T. SHEEHAN, RHODE ISLAND; COMR. J. HOWE, R.C.M.P., HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA; FRANCIS J. McCABE, LAISON OFFICER FOR THE STATE AND PROVINCIAL SECTION; JOHN C. KELLY, CONNECTICUT, REGIONAL CHAIRMAN; MAJ. W. H. WEBER, MARYLAND; COL. FRANCIS S. MCGARVEY, NEW YORK; COL. ROBERT MARX, MAINE; COL. C. W. WOODSON, JR., VIRGINIA.

SECOND ROW; LT. WILLIAM A. GRUBER, CONN.; COL. B. V. BRYANT, FIRST ARMY, NEW YORK; CAPT. P. J. RANDALL, MARYLAND; CHIEF INSP. EVERETT C. UPDIKE, NEW YORK; INSP. ROBERT V. ANNETTE, NEW YORK; CAPT. H. Q. MARINER, MAINE; CAPT. HAROLD BURGESS, VIRGINIA; LT. FRANK V. CHAMEROY, CONN.; LT. JOSEPH MCEANANEY, MASS.; LT. LESLIE WILLIAMS, CONN.; LT. ADOLPH PASTORE, CONN.

THIRD ROW; CAPT. CARROLL E. SHAW, CONN.; MAJOR HARRIE GILL, RHODE ISLAND; CAPT. PHILIP SCHWARTZ, CONN.; CAPT. ROBERT RUNDLE, CONN.; CAPT. VICTOR CLARKE, CONN.; LT. EDWARD P. TIERNEY, CONN.; INSP. P. W. CREWS, VIRGINIA; CAPT. C. W. MAGAHA, MARYLAND; AND LT. WALTER BOAS, CONN.

COL. HARRY S. SHEW, DELAWARE, MAJ. CARL SCHNETTER, DELAWARE, COL. JOSEPH D. RUTTER, NEW JERSEY, MAJOR A. T. KEATEN, NEW JERSEY, BRUCE SMITH, DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, NEW YORK CITY, AND GROUP ADVISOR, AND MAJ. GEORGE REMER, CONN., WHO ARE ABSENT FROM THE GROUP PHOTOGRAPH, ALSO ATTENDED THE SESSION.

T H E S P O T L I G H T

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Commissioner John C. Kelly, Conn. State Police, Chairman
Hotel Bond - Hartford, Connecticut - Wednesday, June 22, 1955

9:00 A.M. - Registration

9:30 A.M. - Opening of Conference

1. Major W.H. Weber, Field Force Commander, State Police, Maryland
"The State Policeman - His Selection and Training, including
Merit System Ratings."
2. Bruce Smith, Director, Institute of Public Administration
"Role of the State in Law Enforcement"
3. Commissioner J. Howe, R.C.M.P., Halifax, Nova Scotia
"The Prevention of Crime in Canada - Powers & Duties of R.C.M.P."
4. Superintendent Francis McGarvey, New York
"Practices & Procedures for Enforcement of Speed and other Laws
on Freeways, Expressways and Toll Roads."

RECESS - Lunch

2:00 P.M. - Conference reconvened

5. Col. B. V. Bryant - Provost Marshal, Headquarters First Army, N. Y.
"First Army Interest in Bringing About Active Measures to Combat
Automobile Accidents from Happening to Army Personnel."
6. Francis J. McCabe - I.A.C.P. Liaison Officer - "Regional Progress"
7. Round Table Discussion of subjects suggested by members of this
conference.
 1. Refusal of Certain Air Transport Companies to Carry Prisoners
in custody of Police Officers.
 2. Forms used in reporting to the National Safety Council.
 3. Training School for Municipal Police under Auspices of State.
 4. Driving Risks - An action program in preventing accidents in
State Law Enforcement Departments.

4:30 P.M. - ADJOURNMENT

6:00 P.M. - Social Hour

7:00 P.M. - Dinner

IN-SERVICE STUDIES

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1955

Quick Aids for Identification of Narcotics

Publicity given recently to the narcotic evil has prompted "Spring 3100", the New York Police magazine, to publish information on the more common types of narcotics with observations as to the effects which accompany their use.

COCAINE

Appearance: White, flaky, substance which resembles camphor, epsom salts or snow flakes.

Rule of Thumb Test: A small bit placed on the tip of the tongue will cause the spot to "freeze" temporarily. Sensation is similar to effect of novocain and like products in the extraction of teeth.

Container: Usually found in small capsules or thin vials but sometimes in "decks" or small envelopes. A deck is a small paper packet about two inches in length and one inch in width. When folded, it resembles the container of a Seidlitz powder.

How Used: By sniffing into the nostrils.

Effects: Glassy eyes; stary expression; movements very fast, shifty and exaggerated. Increases imaginary powers and produces jovial feeling, light heartedness and laughter. Nostrils may be inflamed due to irritated membranes in nose when used frequently.

HEROIN--MORPHINE

Appearance: Heroin: White in colour and resembles sugar. Morphine: Light brown in colour, but may be white.

Rule of Thumb Test: When small bit of either heroin or morphine is placed on tongue, it has a bitter taste like that of quinine.

Container: Heroin: Usually in capsule form. Morphine: Most commonly sold as small, round tablets in varying containers. Also as cubes or in capsules. However, both heroin and morphine are dispensed in "decks", or in small trans-

parent Glassene bags, or in manila envelopes similar to pay envelopes. Wholesalers may be found in possession of rectangular, waterproof, cloth bags about the size of a letterhead. They weigh about one to two pounds and the contents lie flat.

How Used: Heroin: Usually by injection, but sometimes sniffed. Morphine: Orally or by injection. Rarely sniffed.

Effects: (Morphine and Heroin): Under influence--same as opium. Not under influence--if a "mainliner", discoloration of veins (reddish purple) on arms from elbow to back of hand. The back of the hands may be puffed. If the addict takes "skin shots", there will be needle marks on the skin of the arms or thighs. In both instances, there is usually a body odor or stench from the scabs and punctures.

OPIUM

Appearance: Raw--May be found as a dark brown, solid mass weighing about a pound and resembling in appearance a half coconut without the fuzz. Usually in the form of a brick of the shape of but smaller in size than a building brick. Bricks are oftentimes wrapped in red paper with Chinese or Turkish markings on the outside. Prepared--A dark, brownish, sticky mass. Resembles heavy automobile grease which has been used for a long period. The ashes of opium burned in an opium pipe resemble chimney soot.

Rule of Thumb Test: If a piece of raw opium is burned with a match or cigarette lighter, it will turn black and emit a sweet prune odor. Prepared opium

has a bitter taste and a heavy odor.

Container: Usually sold to addicts in round tin container about the size of a five-cent piece, or in white, opaque, salve jars. Also sold in copper cans, similar in size and shape to pocket-size tobacco tins. Opium ashes are often diluted with wine and may be found in a medicine bottle, containing what appears to be a cough mixture.

How Used: Generally smoked in an opium pipe; or mixed with smoking tobacco or in cigarettes. It may be eaten.

Effects: Under influence--Produces drowsiness, stupor, sleep or unconsciousness. Not under influence--Fast walking, marked restlessness, perspiration, watery eyes, possibly running nose, furtive glances, frequent yawning, lack of appetite, vomiting and very pale complexion.

MARIHUANA

Appearance: When in tobacco form, resembles ground-up, dried grass. It is a mixture of dark green and light brown

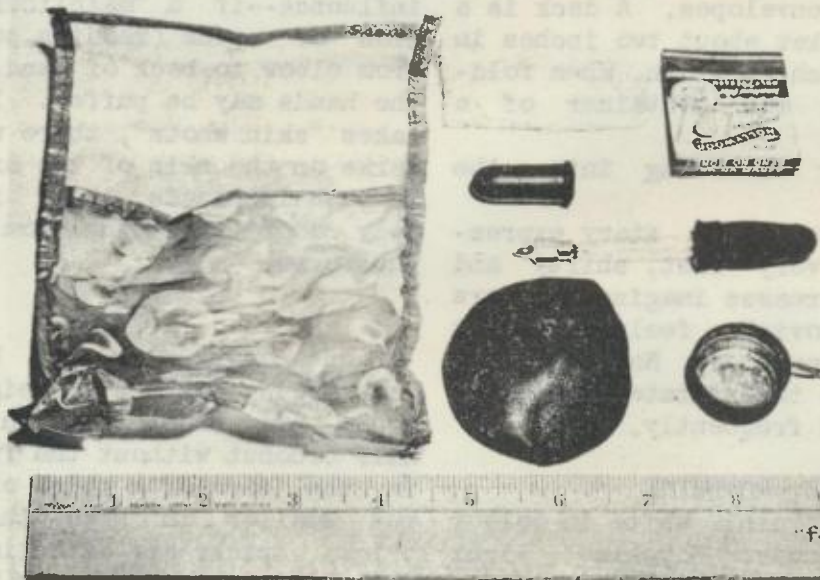
particles, and often contains little round, tan pellets which are the seeds.

Container: Cigarettes containing marihuana are almost always handmade, and differ from commercial cigarettes in that they are considerably thinner, and are loosely packed. The ends are clinched or twisted to prevent the contents from falling out.

How Used: Smoked in cigarette form in a series of quick puffs. The ends of these cigarettes do not glow as do commercial cigarettes but spark. Marihuana cigarettes may be carried in the breast pocket or a jacket or the watch pocket of trousers; also carried in popular-brand cigarette packages or sandwiched in between personal papers.

Effects: Variable for different persons. Oftentimes produces light heartedness and a carefree attitude. However, smokers may be affected by the disturbing emotions of fear and anxiety. Personality characteristics are accentuated by its use. A person with a mean disposition may become violent.

A TYPICAL KIT USED BY HEROIN ADDICTS



On the left is a plastic bag resembling a tobacco pouch which contained the other articles pictured. The small packet shown next to the book of matches contained the heroin. Beneath is a homemade hypodermic syringe--a medicine dropper with a needle attached. The other black object was simply a cap used to cover the needle when not in use. In the lower right hand corner is a bottle cap, sooty on the bottom, which was used to mix the heroin and water, and then heated by a match before injection. The oval-like object was simply a small case that some of the articles were kept in.

POISON IVY

No one seems to think seriously about poison ivy until he sits in the wrong place or handles some object which has been in contact with the plant. Many times victims are unaware of the source of their infection. Golf balls, pets who have passed through poison ivy, the steering wheels of automobiles, car door handles, shoes, work gloves, and tools or objects making contact with the plant may be a source of infection for months. The blisters caused by poison ivy are due to the oily sap which is in all parts of the plant.

Nature of Plant--Poison ivy may appear as a trailing vine, as a climber or as a small erect shrub. It grows in all soils and under all conditions. It is readily identified by its shiny green leaflets in sets of three. Although Boston ivy has leaflets of three, by closely examining the plant some leaflets of one or two will be found. The leaves of poison ivy are red in the early spring, shiny green in summer, and vivid shades of orange and scarlet in the fall. In the winter, grayish white waxy berries will be found on the vines. The birds eat these ripe berries and often drop the seeds where new poison ivy plants sprout.

Avoiding Poison Ivy and Treatment--Unlike ragweed, victims can avoid poison ivy poisoning by knowing the plant and avoiding it. Animals are not affected by the vine. However, petting an animal which has passed through the vine may cause infection in a human. Infection occurs in a few hours to as much as several days. Protective lotions are available, and there are also prophylactic injections of ivy extract that has been of value to many. No one can be sure of being immune to poison ivy. People who have shown no reactions to poison ivy have come down with severe cases after a number of years. If a person knows he has been exposed to poison ivy, thoroughly washing the exposed portions of the skin with hot water and strong soap is the best preventive. A brush, however, should not be used, as this may scrub some of the poison into the inner skin.

If a person is poisoned, minor cases can be treated at home with one of the following preparations. In severe cases, a physician should be called. Home treatments are as follows:

1. The United State Public Health Service recommends breaking the blisters with alcohol and applying a 10% tannic acid in water dressing. This dressing is left on for one hour and repeated every six hours. This treatment is said to stop the itching in one or two days and to clear up the condition within one week.

2. A five grain tablet of potassium permanganate dissolved in a quart of water and applied every hour or two is often effective.

3. A mixture of ferric chloride in 1% phenol solution may be applied.

4. Ordinary photographer's hypo is helpful.

5. A preparation used by many is a mixture of calamine lotion with 2% phenol.

Control of Poison Ivy--Pulling or burning poison ivy is dangerous. If the vine is pulled out by the roots, complete protective clothing should be worn, heavy work gloves, and rubber boots. Smoke from burning poison ivy can cause severe poisoning to persons exposed to such smoke.

The best control of poison ivy is the use of modern herbicides. Of these herbicides, ammonium sulfamate, commercially known as Ammate, is the best preparation. This is applied at a dosage of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound in 1 gallon of water for 100 to 200 square feet of area. The best time to apply any herbicide, including Ammate, is during July when poison ivy is in very active growth. Sodium chlorate, commercially known as Atlacide, is also effective at the same dosage.

Both Atlacide and Ammate are non-selective, and will kill all vegetation but the chemicals will not sterilize the soil. Normal growth can be expected the following season. The materials are non-flammable, non-poisonous, and therefore, relatively harmless. A few experts recommend preventing the grazing of animals in recently treated soil. From a review of the literature it would appear that after the spray dries, there is rela-

tively little hazard. It is said to increase the efficiency of either material if an ordinary detergent at the rate of one teaspoon per gallon is added. This causes better spreading.

Another product very effective on poison ivy is ordinary borax. This is used dry at the rate of four to eight pounds per hundred square feet of area. Borax, however, will kill any plantings in the vicinity where roots encroach on the treated area. It should only be used in isolated locations where no ornamental plantings are present.

Some states and our own state highway department have been controlling poison

ivy by the use of a 2, 4-D plus 2, 4, 5-T formulation. This formulation, is usually of the ester type which is in an oil base and very volatile. There is, therefore, a drift and fume problem to nearby ornamental plantings. This spray should preferably be used where the drift and fume problems can be minimized. Poison ivy is a woody plant, and is difficult to kill under the best conditions. However, Ammate is very effective and generally only a little touch-up spraying is needed the following season to rid an area of the pest.

---Conn. Health Bulletin

A PROBLEM OF VALID WARRANTS

Recently a warrant was received for service at one of our stations and in examining the writ to see that it was "fair on its face", it was noted that the complaint and the warrant were both signed by the prosecuting attorney. This seemed irregular to the commanding officer and so he checked with the police department from which the warrant had come. The captain of detectives stated that all warrants in that town were made out in a similar manner and that no difficulty had ever been encountered and so he assumed that the warrant was legal even though it was not signed by the judge or assistant judge of the court. He agreed to check the matter and reply.

The captain was able to locate the Special Laws which made this form of warrant legal in that town. In 1897 an Act was passed by the General Assembly establishing the Town Court of East Hartford. In that Act (Sec.15) it was stated, "All process issued by said town court shall be signed by the judge or deputy judge...."¹ However, in 1921 this Act was amended and was made to read as follows: "Section fifteen of said act is amended to read as follows: All process issued by said town court shall be signed by the judge, deputy judge, prosecuting attorney, or assist-

ant prosecuting attorney."²

Thus it was, by special act of the Legislature, that this form of warrant was legal and proper. If there had been no such special act, the signature of the judge or deputy judge would have been necessary to make the warrant "fair on its face".

A case involving this same question was heard by the Supreme Court of Errors in State vs. Dibble (59 Conn. 168) and it concerned itself in part with a warrant issued by the prosecuting attorney of New Haven. In this case the court said, "The charter (of New Haven) provides, in terms, that the 'process shall be deemed to be issued by the court when issued and signed by the judge, assistant judge, or clerk thereof, or the city attorney.' The defendant insists that because the city attorney signed the complaint he could not have legally signed the warrant. The charter makes no such exception, and we are unable to see sufficient grounds on which we can make it. The language of the charter makes the signature of the city attorney the act of the City Court. His signature to the complaint was the act of the city attorney alone; to the warrant, the act of the court. It can hardly be denied that it is competent for the legislature so to provide. The provision is unusual, but not illegal."

1 Special Laws of Connecticut - January 1897 - HB #259 - page 942

2 Special Laws of Connecticut - January 1921 - HB #427 - page 345

Other cities have similar provisions in their charters and there may well be other towns which have powers granted by special acts of the legislature. There is no problem in the Trial Justice Courts. In these courts the warrants must be signed by the trial justice or the alternate trial justice or any other person acting in that capacity as provided by law. (Sec. 7468 and Sec. 8723)

When such a warrant is received by a barracks commander for service by one of his men, it is reasonable to inquire, if he does not have reliable information at hand, as to the authority for the issuance of such an "unusual" warrant. Such inquiry and the obtaining of information such as was received in the recent case noted above is protection for the officer who is called upon to serve a warrant. If the warrant is "not fair on its face" it is no protection to the officer who serves it and he would be liable to the person arrested under it. (See In-Service Training Course, Article XIV, December 1953.)

If no reliable information can be obtained as to the legal status of such a warrant and if the crime charged is a misdemeanor, service of the warrant should be withheld until such information is available or until another warrant signed by the judge or deputy judge is received. If the offense charge is a felony, the matter has a different complexion. The knowledge that a warrant has been issued is sufficient to give an officer "reasonable grounds to believe" that a felony has been committed and that the person named in the warrant can be arrested as provided in Section 465. The question of the legality of any warrant can then be decided in court and will not involve the officer who made the arrest on "reasonable grounds", and without the service of a warrant on the accused.

There are men and women whose places, though taken, cannot be filled. Indispensable in the final sense they may not be, but irreplaceable they are.

---Wisner Payne Kinne

THUNDERSTORMS

Lightning, one of nature's most spectacular electrical phenomena, takes its greatest toll of lives during the summer months, for thunderstorms are common over most of the country in this season. About 400 persons lose their lives in the United States every year from lightning, and nine out of ten fatalities occur in rural areas.

City dwellers are relatively safe, for steel structures and tall buildings act as conductors which draw off the electrical charges harmlessly. People in urban areas usually do not have to go far for shelter in a sudden storm. But in the country, they may become potential targets. Men and boys, as might be expected, are lightning's chief victims, because they are more frequently engaged in outdoor activities. The death rate for men is five times greater than for women.

Many lives are lost each year because people caught in thunderstorms do not observe the simplest precautions. About one-third of all the victims lose their lives by seeking shelter under trees. Especially if they are isolated trees, because of their height, are much more likely to be struck than persons. Homes equipped with properly installed lightning rods provide almost complete safety and the metal bodies of automobiles protect the occupants even if the vehicle is struck.

Individuals in small boats are conspicuous targets, and swimmers are in danger both directly, or from being electrocuted by the charge carried through water, even if the bolt strikes at some distance. Golfers are in grave peril if they continue to play during a thunderstorm, and fishing, especially with a steel pole, invites the lethal bolt.

Many people who are terrified by thunder seem to be much less afraid of lightning, although the sound of the thunder means all danger is past for the bolt has struck. While lightning is a comparatively minor cause of accidental death, ordinary precaution would save many lives every year.

---Thread of Life

KNOW THE LAW

by

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

CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT ADOPTS FEDERAL RULE EXCLUDING ILLEGALLY SEIZED EVIDENCE

Following on the heels of *Irvine v. California* (347 U.S. 128-1954) in which the U.S. Supreme Court doubtfully appraised the value and effect of its own so-called "federal rule" excluding evidence seized in violation of constitutional rights, the California Supreme Court now has itself performed a "judicial turnabout" and adopted the federal rule. This action is all the more significant because some of the important decisions recently handed down by the United States Supreme Court in this field have involved California cases (see *Rochin v. California*, 342 U.S. 165, 25 ALR2d 1396 (1952), where the "non-exclusionary" rule of the common law (that evidence illegally obtained was nevertheless admissible) had long been firmly established and adhered to even after the federal rule was promulgated in *U.S. v. Weeks*, 232 U.S. 383 (1914).

This startling abrogation of a long-standing rule of evidence by a tribunal of such high national prestige, affecting as it does the practical application of the criminal laws generally by the court's sweeping gesture overruling its former decisions "and the cases based thereon," is a development of major importance in the field of criminal jurisprudence. Also the fact that the decision was by a divided court, with three of the seven justices joining in a vigorously worded dissent, recalls that the federal rule itself has been supported always by a divided court in which the matter is subjected to reargument in each succeeding case which arises.

The case referred to is *People v. Cahan* 282 P.2d 905 (April 27, 1955), and the majority opinion by Justice Traynor, together with the dissenting opinion of Justice Spence, may well serve as a comprehensive text covering the various

phases of this vital and complex problem of criminal law. Arguments and authorities for and against the divergent views are set forth, with both majority and dissenting opinions of justices of the United States Supreme Court freely quoted.

The *Cahan* case was a prosecution for conspiracy to commit various bookmaking offenses in the City of Los Angeles. Evidence of the illicit operations was obtained through the surreptitious installation of hidden microphones in the homes of the suspected conspirators with the usual "listening posts" set up at some nearby point. At the trial the police officers candidly admitted forcibly entering the houses for this purpose, as well as the outright seizure of a mass of evidence relating to the activities of the "bookie" ring. In several instances they gained entrance by kicking the doors open, in one they broke a window to get in, and all this was done without a search warrant or other legal sanction. The California Supreme Court reversed the case.

After quoting some of the "caustic censure" voiced by the United States Supreme Court concerning similar conduct of officers involved in the *Irvine* case, the court says: "Thus, without fear of criminal punishment or other discipline, law enforcement officers, sworn to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of California, frankly admit their deliberate, flagrant acts in violation of both constitutions and the laws enacted thereunder. It is clearly apparent from their testimony that they casually regard such acts as nothing more than the performance of their ordinary duties for which the City employs and pays them."

The court then points out that in promulgating the rule of exclusion as

to illegally seized evidence in 1914, the U.S. Supreme Court had been careful to apply it only to federal cases, leaving to the state courts freedom of choice to adopt such a rule of evidence or not, as they saw fit. The federal rule was adopted simply as a means by the courts of giving practical effect to the right of privacy as guaranteed by the constitution under the searches and seizures provision. Also, in *Wolf v. Colorado*, 338 U.S. 25 (1948), the court had said that the exclusionary rule was only one method of deterring unreasonable searches and seizures and that it would not condemn "a state's reliance upon other methods which, if consistently enforced, would be equally effective." However, under the doctrine of the *Rochin* case, if the evidence in question has been obtained by methods so repulsive to a decent society as to deny due process of law, it will vitiate convictions obtained even in state court cases. Therefore, emphasizing that it was free to reject the federal rule if it so chose, the California court proceeds to an analysis of the rule itself:

"The rule admitting the evidence has been strongly supported by both scholars and judges. Their arguments may be briefly summarized as follows: The rules of evidence are designed to enable courts to reach the truth and, in criminal cases, to secure a fair trial to those accused of crime. Evidence obtained by an illegal search and seizure is ordinarily just as true and reliable as evidence lawfully obtained. The court needs all reliable evidence material to the issue--the guilt or innocence of the accused, and how such evidence is obtained is immaterial to that issue. It should not be excluded unless strong considerations of public policy demand it. There are no such considerations. Exclusion of the evidence cannot be justified as affording protection or recompense to the defendant or punishment to the officers for the illegal search and seizure. It does not protect the defendant from the search and seizure, since that illegal act had already occurred. If he is innocent or if there is ample evidence to convict him without

the illegally obtained evidence, exclusion of the evidence gives him no remedy at all. Thus the only defendants who benefit by the exclusionary rule are those criminals who could not be convicted without the illegally obtained evidence. Allowing such criminals to escape punishment is not appropriate recompense for the invasion of their constitutional rights; it does not punish the officers who violated the constitutional provisions; and it fails to protect society from known criminals who should not be left at large. For his crime the defendant should be punished. For his violation of the constitutional provisions the offending officer should be punished. As the exclusionary rule operates, however, the defendant's crime and the officer's flouting of constitutional guarantees both go unpunished. 'The criminal is to go free because the constable blundered * * * and society is deprived of its remedy against one lawbreaker because he has been pursued by another.' Opponents of the exclusionary rule also point out that it is inconsistent with the rule allowing private litigants to use illegally obtained evidence * * * and that as applied in the federal courts it is capricious in its operation, either going too far or not far enough. * * * Finally it has been pointed out that there is no convincing evidence that the exclusionary rule tends to prevent unreasonable searches and seizures* * * and that the 'disciplinary or educational effect of the court's releasing the defendant for police misbehavior is so indirect as to be no more than a mild deterrent at best.'"

However, the California situation seems to be such that the court must reject this reasoning. "Despite the persuasive force of the foregoing arguments, we have concluded * * * that evidence obtained in violation of the constitutional guarantee is admissible. (Cases to the contrary overruled.) We have been compelled to reach that conclusion because other remedies have completely failed to secure compliance with the constitutional provisions on the part of Police officers with the attendant result that the courts under the old

rule have been constantly required to participate in, and in effect, condone, the lawless activities of law enforcement officers. When, as in the present case, the very purpose of an illegal search and seizure is to get evidence to introduce at a trial, the success of the lawless venture depends entirely upon the court's lending its aid by allowing the evidence to be introduced. It is no answer to say that a distinction should be drawn between the government acting as law enforcer and the gatherer of evidence and the government acting as judge.* * * Out of regard for its own dignity as an agency of justice and custodian of liberty the court should not have a hand in such 'dirty business'."

The court then proceeds to discuss at considerable length the legal philosophy and morality involved in the question. "It is morally incongruous for the state to flout constitutional rights and at the same time demand that its citizens observe the law. The end that the state seeks may be a laudable one, but it no more justifies unlawful acts than a laudable end justifies unlawful action by any member of the public." Quoting one of the dissenting opinions of Justice Brandeis, the court continues: "'Crime is contagious. If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy. To declare that in the administration of the criminal law the end justifies the means--to declare that the government may commit crimes in order to secure the conviction of a private criminal--would bring terrible retribution.'

"No matter how guilty a defendant might be or how outrageous his crime, he must not be deprived of a fair trial, and any action, official or otherwise, that would have that effect would not be tolerated. Similarly, he may not be convicted on the basis of evidence obtained by the use of the rack or the screw or other brutal means no matter how reliable the evidence may be. *Rochin v. People of California*, supra. Today one of the foremost public concerns is the police state, and recent history has demonstrated all too clearly how short the step is from lawless although

efficient enforcement of the law to the stamping out of human rights. This peril has been recognized and dealt with when its challenge has been obvious; it cannot be forgotten when it strikes further from the courtroom by invading the privacy of homes."

Again emphasizing that "neither administrative, criminal nor civil remedies" have been effective in deterring officers from subjecting suspected persons to unlawful searches and seizures, the court concludes that there is no real alternative to the exclusion of evidence so obtained. Citizens are loath to take action against the officers in such cases, disliking to air the fact that they have been under suspicion. Lacking the obvious brutality of the "third degree" methods, illegal searches and seizures do not serve to arouse the public resentment to any extent. Such "protection" is normally invoked by those accused of crime, and criminals have few friends."

As to whether the rule of exclusion will serve to prevent illegal searches and seizures, the court is of the opinion that it will at least discourage them. "Given the exclusionary rule and a choice between securing evidence by legal rather than illegal means, officers will be impelled to obey the law themselves since not to do so will jeopardize their objectives,* * * A system that permits the prosecution to trust habitually to the use of illegally obtained evidence cannot help but encourage violations of the constitution at the expense of lawful means of enforcing the law.**" On the other hand, if courts respect the constitutional provisions by refusing to sanction their violation, they will not only command the respect of law abiding citizens for themselves adhering to the law, they will also arouse public opinion as a deterrent to lawless enforcement of law by bringing just criticism to bear on law enforcement officers who allow criminals to escape by pursuing them in lawless ways."

To the argument that in many cases the criminal will escape punishment if illegally obtained evidence cannot be used against him, the court points out that "this contention is not properly

directed at the exclusionary rule, but at the constitutional provisions themselves. It was rejected when those provisions were adopted. In such cases had the constitution been obeyed, the criminal could in no event be convicted. He does not go free because the constable blundered, but because the constitutions prohibit securing the evidence against him. Their very provisions contemplate that it is preferable that some criminals go free than that the right of privacy of all the people be set at naught. * * * Arguments against the wisdom of the prohibitions against unreasonable searches and seizures should be addressed to the question whether they should exist at all, but arguments against the wisdom of the constitutional provisions may not be invoked to justify a failure to enforce them while they remain the law of the land."

DISSENTING JUSTICES FAVOR
NON-EXCLUSIONARY RULE

In his dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justices Schenck and Edmunds, Justice Spence takes vigorous issue with what he terms the "judicial turnabout" of the majority of the court, declaring that the former rule of non-exclusion was in line with the great weight of authority in this country and if there is any virtue in the doctrine of Stare decisis this court should not overturn this firmly established rule in the absence of compelling reasons for such change. * * * The experience of the federal courts in attempting to apply the exclusionary rule does not appear to commend its adoption elsewhere. The spectacle of an obviously guilty defendant obtaining a favorable ruling by a court upon a motion to suppress evidence or upon an objection to evidence, and thereby, in effect, obtaining immunity from any successful prosecution of the charge against him, is a picture which has been too often seen in federal practice. * * * Furthermore, under the present federal practice, the trial of the accused is interrupted to try the question of whether the evidence was in fact illegally obtained. * * * And while it may be an overstatement to say, as does Dean Wigmore, that the exclusion of such

evidence is based upon 'misguided sentimentality,' * * * it is significant that this learned writer should have felt impelled to make such a statement. The fact is that the courts have been put to a difficult choice, but there is no doubt that the great majority of courts have determined that the cost of the adoption of the exclusionary rule is too great when compared to the relatively little good that it can accomplish.

Justice Spence relies heavily upon the majority opinion in the Irvine case wherein the late Justice Jackson pointed out that the United States Supreme Court and its members had been both "inconstant and inconsistent" in applying the federal rule, and Justice Spence expresses grave doubt that the California Court will be able to devise "workable rules" to protect the constitutional rights of the accused and the interests of society in the suppression of crime, as contemplated by the majority opinion in the Cahan case. He believes the adoption of such a rule of exclusion, as well as "workable rules" to supplant it, are matters for the legislature, not the court, since they represent drastic departure from the long established public policy of the state. "Otherwise this court, by the sweeping repudiation of its past decisions, launches the administration of justice upon an uncharted course which the trial courts will find great difficulty in following." Bills to this effect introduced in the legislature in recent years had found so little support that none of them were ever brought to a vote in either branch.

Concluding, Justice Spence summarizes: "The fact remains, however, that the exclusionary rule, as adopted by the majority * * * deprives society of its remedy against the most desperate gangsters charged with the most heinous crime merely because of some degree of illegality in obtaining the evidence against him. Thus it appears that the main beneficiaries of the adoption of the exclusionary rule will be those members of the underworld who prey upon law abiding citizens through their criminal activities. It further appears that the adoption of any exclusionary

rule will inevitably lead to unnecessary confusion, delay and inefficiency in the administration of justice. Such is the price that society must pay for the adoption of the exclusionary rule, a rule of uncertain nature and doubtful value which is 'no more than a mild deterrent at best'."

POPULAR FALLACIES IN HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION

Investigators in this field occasionally encounter certain beliefs which are erroneous. In a certain sense many of these ideas are as harmless as they are unscientific. It is important that the police officer be acquainted with these beliefs, as a recognition of these fallacies serves to clarify some unexplained fact which has appeared in the course of the investigation. Consequently time, energy and money can be conserved by an understanding of these popular misconceptions. Some of the more common beliefs which are without foundation are as follows:

1. Murder Will Out. If this were only true there would be no purpose instructing officers in the realm of homicide investigation. While feature writers stress the theme that the perfect murder has never been committed, the fact is that the number of unsolved homicides is enormous. Based on the number of murders discovered after the victim has been dead for years, it is only too apparent that many victims are buried and a homicide never suspected in connection with their deaths.

2. Permanently Fixed In The Eye of The Deceased is The Image of The Murderer. Many people believe that by looking into the eye it is possible to see who committed the deed. This is entirely without scientific foundation and is impossible. In one investigation in which the writer participated, following the murder the assailant took the clothes and shoes he was wearing at the time and went several miles back into a swamp where he hid them under a stump. The reason he did this was that he feared the clothing would identify him as the

murderer by means of the image in the victim's eye.

3. The Murderer Always Returns To The Scene of The Crime. While this happens in some cases, it is by no means universally true. Occasionally officers stand watch at the scene of a murder for days waiting for the murderer to put in his appearance. They are generally disappointed.

4. The Hair and Nails on a Dead Body Continue to Grow After Death. For growth to take place at any time, nourishment has to be provided to the cells by the blood stream in the form of food and oxygen. After the heart stops beating, this supply of nourishment ceases and while some cells in the body will survive longer than others, all cellular life ceases in a short time. Consequently, it is impossible for growth to take place in a dead body. The appearance of growth around the nail bed and roots of the hairs is due to shrinkage of the skin as moisture is absorbed out of the body. The exposed portion of the nails and hair previously covered by skin may lead one to think that growth has actually taken place.

5. Expressions of Surprise, Fear or Other Violent Emotions Will be Fixed on the Victim's Face. Except in extraordinary circumstances, death produces a general relaxation of all muscles. The most common exception to this is cadaveric spasm which will cause the weapon to be tightly clenched in the dead person's hand. This does not often apply to the muscles of expression, therefore the features assume a completely relaxed expression.

6. A Dead Body May be Quickly Destroyed By Burying in Quicklime. While this chemical is a strong caustic, it does not tend to rapidly destroy a body--if anything it tends to preserve it. It forms a combination with fatty tissue which is resistant to insect life and to the usual putrefactive changes which destroy tissue.

7. A Gunshot Wound Through The Heart Causes Instant Death. This is a common belief and totally erroneous. Persons will sometimes do amazing things after receiving a bullet wound through the heart. ---Police Reporter

Between



Ourselves

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1955

THE DISAPPEARING WITNESS

By Frank Tumpane

In a recent hold-up in Toronto, a couple of robbers entered a store and found not only the proprietor there, but a customer as well.

The customer, naturally, wished he were some place else and put this longing into words.

For some reason that nobody has been able to explain (but the store-keeper was there and heard it) the robbers permitted the customer to leave.

Then they bound the proprietor and proceeded with the robbery. A small boy later found the store owner and telephoned police.

What happened to the customer?

Nobody knows what happened to him. He just disappeared. He disappeared while the robbery was in progress. He disappeared without making the slightest effort to assist the man menaced by the thugs.

And after he had disappeared he did not even telephone the police who might have caught the thugs in the act of robbery.

Of all the recent examples of citizens without civic conscience this is the most glaring example.

This fellow, whoever he is, did not even consider it his duty to report the crime and thus help in its suppression. His attitude can be summarized in the expression: "Nuts to you, Jack; I'm all right," except the original expression is a lot more vulgar than that.

No citizen, as a matter of fact, is under any compulsion to make a dead hero of himself. He doesn't have any legal

obligation to get killed or injured in upholding the law.

The police are hired because they are strong men and brave men and are charged with the duty of maintaining law and order. The timid are under no onus to get hurt nor are the weak compelled to ready themselves for a fight for the public safety.

But time after time in this city and in others, citizens have stood around while a group of drunken hoodlums attacked a police officer without even going to a telephone and summoning assistance.

What causes this lethargy of the conscience anyway?

People have tried to tell me it stems from a prejudice toward the police because of the occasional rude, young cop or because the gendarmes pass out so many parking tickets. I don't believe it.

It seems to me it is the result of years of people having the protecting done for them and of being under no compulsion to protect themselves or their families.

In a centre far removed from civilization and organized police forces, the criminal is a menace to all members of the community. Posses are sent out after him; he is hunted down and captured or killed. For if he is allowed to remain free he may strike next at anybody in the community.

...We have become used to the notion that all the dirty work of enforcing the law is the task of the hired police of-

ficer.

There are valiant exceptions to the habit, and citizens have rendered valued assistance to the police at the risk of danger to themselves.

But what is required is a return to the realization that the police officer stands for the law that protects us all. And when somebody menaces him or menaces another in the community, that is a matter that affects us all.

---Toronto Globe and Mail

SO YOU WANTED TO BE A POLICEMAN

1. A police officer must be a diplomat, and must be able to settle differences between individuals to each person's satisfaction.

2. He must make instant decisions, that an attorney will take weeks or even months, to defeat in court.

3. He must be an expert in first aid, must arrive first at the scene of an accident, make a diagnosis of victim's condition, start breathing, stop bleeding, apply splints to broken bones, and send the injured home with scarcely a limp.

4. He must be athletic, be able to subdue men twice his size and half his age, without damage to himself or uniform and without undue force.

5. He must be an expert with any kind of firearm, being able to draw while on the run, fire his weapon and pick the eye out of a pigeon on the dome of the courthouse.

6. He must be an expert driver, able to drive across town in congested traffic, arriving at the scene with never a scratch to the public's equipment.

7. He must know his city and be able to direct the young mother to where she can buy round-cornered diapers for babies with square bottoms.

8. He must be pure, being thoroughly acquainted with sin, although never partaking of any.

9. He must be a super-detective, being able to take a single hair or a particle of dirt and tell what crime was committed, how it was committed and who committed it and best of all, where he

can be found.

10. Last, but not least, he must be economical. He must be able to live on a POLICEMAN'S SALARY.

---Flying Wheel, Ohio

STATE POLICE POPULAR

State Police Commissioner John C. Kelly has received numerous requests for information on the requirements for joining his department.

Letters have been received from all over the United States and many foreign countries.

Most of the letters with foreign postmarks have been received from Connecticut men now serving in the Armed Forces.

One of the requirements is that a man must establish residence in this state, for one year, prior to filing an application.

The department always honors the requests for information and if a person can qualify, his application is sent to the State Personnel Department.

Recently one was received from Rodney Wilson.

Rodney said he is in his fourth year of police work. One year with the Liverpool, England, police and three years with the South African police.

Although Rodney never was an American citizen the commissioner prepared to mail a reply.

The letter was postmarked Umta, Southern Rhodesia, Africa.

---Hartford Times

ONE FOR THE EXPERTS

In the dark of night two safe-breakers entered a bank. One approached the safe, sat down on the floor, took off his shoes and socks and started to turn the dial of the safe with his toes.

"What's the matter with you?" said his pal, "let's open this thing and get out of here."

"Naw, it'll take only a minute longer this way, and we'll drive them fingerprint experts nuts."

Safety minds

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1955

Why Not Physical Tests For Drivers? State Police Officer Asks In Scanning Accidents

By Ivan Robinson

State Police at the Groton barracks investigated a local accident that had them puzzled at first.

A driver had cracked up a car after swerving off the road to avoid a sudden collision.

Not too uncommon. But, police noticed, the man had plenty of time to slam on his brakes. Why did he choose to run off the road instead?

They soon learned the answer. The man's right leg was almost paralyzed and he couldn't lift it when he was in a sitting position. To stop his car, he had to grasp it with his hand and carry it from the accelerator to the brake pedal.

Questioning revealed he had been using this system for quite a while--ever since a war injury had developed to the point where he chose to improvise rather than stop driving. Until the accident, he escaped trouble and apparently had become complacent about his handicap.

But that was until the accident. As a result of their investigation, police charged him with reckless driving and his license was taken away.

Five-Point Program

According to Lieut. Osmus H. Avery, commanding officer of the Groton station, there are a great number of drivers who are hazards on the highways because they are unaware of their handicaps or else choose to ignore them.

Lieutenant Avery is pushing a five-point traffic safety program to decrease

highway accidents in the state.

Topping the list of corrective measures is a recommendation for periodic physical examination of drivers. The purpose is to discover persons who got their license a long time ago and since then have had their driving ability impaired because of injuries, failing health or advancing age.

As the statutes now stand, a person can get a license and never enter a Motor Vehicle Department office again. Someone else can renew his permit provided the driver himself signs it.

There were at least two bills before the Legislature which would make it mandatory for drivers to receive regular checkups. One stipulated the examinations to be taken before license renewal every six years and the other provided for ten-year intervals.

"A program like that would save a lot of lives," Avery said. "And many of them would be those of the disabled drivers themselves. In many cases, these people aren't deliberately hiding their lack of control. Some are not even aware they are not safe drivers. Others just don't realize the consequences."

He described an accident last year in Canaan in which a man and his wife were killed late at night as they were returning home from a banquet.

The car ran off the road at a curve," Avery said. "The first thing noticed was that there were no tire skid marks, which meant the driver made no attempt to avoid the accident. This led investigators to believe he blacked out

at the wheel.

Was Diabetic

"Upon questioning of friends and relatives, it was found the man was a diabetic and had been treating himself without advice of a doctor. What it amounted to was that he gave himself insulin whenever he felt loggy. It wasn't systematic treatment and I don't think he was on a strict diet.

"Something he ate at the banquet apparently upset his system and caused him to black out."

Avery said the man had been a diabetic for years. Periodic examinations, he said, would have pointed out to the man his folly in treating himself and may have prevented the two deaths.

Ironically, he had recently retired from his job and his fellow workers, unaware of his condition, had presented him with a new car as a parting gift. It was this automobile that plummeted him to his death.

Nothing to Hide

"There is nothing shameful about disability," Avery said. "I'm just interested in seeing it doesn't cause needless accidents."

He noted examinations would bring handicaps to light and not necessarily ban the disabled driver from the highway. Once the deficiency is known, corrective measures would be taken to compensate for it.

"I personally know a man who is paralyzed from the waist down," Avery said. "And he drives. But he's aware of what he can do and he makes up for it. His car is equipped with special gadgets. I would say that, because he knows his limitations and drives accordingly, he is one of the safest drivers on the road.

"I wish more people had his judgment."

Favors Five-Year Checks

Lieutenant Avery is in favor of check-ups about every five years. As the statutes now stand, a prospective driver is given tests for vision, driving ability and laws governing motor vehicles. If the inspector discovers a deficiency,

he can refuse to grant a license until corrective measures have been taken.

"Which is all well and good as far as it goes," Avery said. "But we can't just forget drivers after giving them their licenses and ignore the fact that they change as time goes by."

The officer also believes that psychological factors can be held responsible for some accidents. Periodic examinations, he says, may also reveal the accident-prone driver or the one with a grudge against the world.

Works Off Steam

"It's doubtful whether color blindness, reaction time or similar tests will distinguish the accident-prone driver," said Avery. "Psychology tests show that a majority of them are on the borderline of emotional maladjustment. A guy in that condition gets into a fight with his wife and right away he goes tearing down the road in his car to work off steam."

Other points on the safety program, besides effective driver licensing, are increased and enlightened traffic law enforcement, better engineering of cars and highways, routine counseling by doctors and increased driver education.

Traffic law enforcement is based on statistical surveys made of accidents in the area. From this, Lieutenant Avery is able to place his facilities where they will be the most effective.

Last year's study showed that in this State Police area, the majority of accidents occurred between late afternoon and midnight on Saturdays on Routes 32, 1 and 84. That's when and where the barracks has its greatest number of men on duty.

Pattern Discovered

As the result of this survey, a pattern in accidents can sometimes be discovered. Such was the case in a nearby town where police studies indicated highway markers appropriately placed were the solution to a rash of mishaps in which cars simply ran off the road.

But, too often, no pattern evolves from investigations and then only the human factor can be blamed. The figures show that this--and not so much outside

agents--is primarily responsible for accidents. Of the 542 investigated last year, 42.4 per cent involved only one car, with only 51 blamed on liquor or defective equipment.

Reckless driving and speeding accounted for 155 and 139 accidents, respectively, and 140 were blamed on questions of right of way.

Highways and cars can still be improved but the focus of any safety program must be on the driver, Avery believes. Hence the need for regular checkups, medical counseling and driver education.

"I have found," Avery said, "that most accidents involve drivers who are--or appear to be--average, normal persons and are characterized by the willingness to take a chance, temporary emotional stress or the effects of physical illness.

"Periodic examinations, supplemented by other measures within our control, could wipe out a lot of accidents and prevent a lot of people from wiping out themselves."

---New London Day

FATIGUE CAN CAUSE HIGHWAY MIRAGES, SERIOUS MISHAPS

Highway "ghosts" can kill you as surely as a head-on collision with a trailer-truck or a concrete abutment, says Noel Wical in Bluebook Magazine. He is speaking of the hallucinations which victimize drivers when they are overtired or worried. Basing his article for the June issue on the research of a leading safety expert, who is convinced that these road mirages account for many mysterious traffic accidents, Mr. Wical tells you how you can recognize the warning signs in yourself:

"Thousands of motorists see highway ghosts at night. The experts define the visions as 'hypnagogic hallucinations,' popularly known as 'moon mirages.' These are simply hallucinations that occur when you are between being awake and being asleep. Leading safety investigators are beginning to conclude that they may explain many mysterious traffic acci-

dents.

"Here's how highway ghosts materialized for one driver: An Illinois dentist was returning home late one night from a professional meeting. He was not only tired, but concerned about a building project in his town. Directly ahead in the road appeared the 'project'--a new five-story medical-dental center. The dentist applied his brakes to keep his coupe from going through the revolving doors and into the lobby. When he looked again, the building had disappeared.

"This and hundreds of similar 'moon mirages' are being reported to one of the nation's top authorities on the subject. He is Prof. Alfred L. Moseley, psychologist and research associate in industrial hygiene at Harvard University's well-known School of Public Health. Professor Moseley conducts country-wide surveys, which also reach into Canada and Mexico, and gathers the testimony in person from the drivers themselves.

"Working together on the research are psychologists, statisticians, engineers, physiologists, anthropologists and physicians. The research is supported financially by Harvard, the American Trucking Association, the National Association of Motor Bus Operators, the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies and the U.S. Army.

"The causes of hallucinations and remedies for them, according to Professor Moseley, are so obvious that thousands of Americans go on disregarding them and, as a consequence, invite death. Fatigue, worry and strain--these are the villains. 'Really, the best remedy is the one most often ignored--sleep,' says Professor Moseley. 'It's amazing how many motorists neglect this cheapest safeguard of all.'

"The emergency stops of frightened drivers, who were convinced they were cheating death, are scientifically explained by the professor. He says: 'The lowered level of alertness, as a result of the fatigue and the repression of the wish to stop, combine to transform the wish into a situation which makes stopping a necessity.' In other words, the driver needs to stop and dreams up a reason for doing it.

"But you may be lucky enough to have preliminary warnings. Here are the symptoms, and when any of them happen, beware. Get some rest:

"1. You fail to recognize places with which you should be familiar.

"2. You feel you have seen a certain place before, yet are positive you have never been there.

"3. Signs or signals fail to register as they should. For example, you get no meaning from a sign with only the number '45' on it. Ordinarily you would recognize it as a speed limit."

---New Era

DAFT DRIVER DEFINITIONS

Among the various types of drivers who are responsible for today's highway death rate, the following may be familiar to many readers:

Bumper Hugger: A faithful shadow who aims to drop in for a visit through your rear window. He hugs your bumper so closely that, if you stop, he will have to crash into your car. He feeds on insurance premiums.

Weaver: A pollywog-like creature who darts around and ahead of you in dense traffic. Gains one car length in two miles.

Creeper: Seems to have all day to get where he's going. Glares if you pass him.

Spreader: Needs at least two lanes for comfort; straddles white line for easier steering. Particularly allergic to right lane.

Zipper: Being a young punk, he can do everything better than you. Goes faster, stops shorter, turns sharper, starts quicker. Considers anyone over 30 to be senile, and hence does his best never to attain that age.

Wobbler: His feet point in opposite directions, and so do his wheels. Always trails, distinctive odor of liquor.

Stopper: Pastures calmly on concrete, oblivious to shouts and horns. Has special preference for hidden spots, just beyond curves and the crests of hills. Prolific producer of scrap metal and junk.

Crazy drivers can now be identified by a name or number. Here they are:

1. Witty Wilbur--the crazy driver who doesn't keep his eye on the road. He's too busy telling jokes and putting over the punch lines.

2. Lefty Looper--the crazy driver who turns whenever he wants and in any direction that suddenly occurs to him. He gives no signals.

3. Lipstick Lizzie--she is the crazy driver who applies her make-up when she should be centering her attentions on the payment in front of her.

4. Target Ted--he is the crazy driver who gets out of the parked car on the left side, not on the curb side.

5. Weaving Willie--the crazy driver who weaves in and out of traffic. To him a highway is a football field and he picks his openings like an All-American halfback.

6. Pull-Away Pete--the crazy driver who pulls away from stop lights, turns corners on two wheels, and just pulls away without bothering to look where he is pulling.

7. Mayhem Max--the crazy driver who thinks every residential street in town is the Indianapolis Speedway.

8. Sticker Stan--the crazy driver who fills his windshield with labels and stickers.

9. Erratic Ernie--the crazy driver who loves to scare pedestrians and cross traffic stop lines with sudden, skidding stops. When he takes off from a stop light he puts a jet pilot to shame.

10. Dreamer Dan--he straddles highway lanes.

11. Right-of-Way Riley--the crazy driver whose motto is: "After me, you come first." If he has the right-of-way, he moves forward as if he were a member of the Tank Corps.

12. Herbert Hornblower--the crazy driver who is constantly blowing his horn.

---Motor Truck News

MODERN HE-MEN

He-men die with their boots on, and most of the time one of those boots is also on an accelerator.

**STATE PLACES 1ST
IN TRAFFIC SAFETY**

A plaque was presented to Governor Ribicoff recently representing first place among eastern states for general excellence of 1954 traffic safety activities. It will join the ranks of six other grand prizes.

The presentation was made by George E. Grotz, national Safety Council representative, during the Traffic Safety Award meeting at the Hartford Club June 20. The meeting was sponsored by the Connecticut Safety Commission.

Connecticut has been the only state to have received the top award so many times.

Chairman Robert I. Catlin of the Connecticut Safety Commission, was presented awards for outstanding achievement in safety organization and 100 per cent city participation. An award for outstanding achievement in driver licensing was given Commissioner John J. Tynan of the Motor Vehicle Department.

Exceptional service to safety merited public interest awards, which were presented to the Norwalk Hour, Willimantic Chronicle, Winsted Citizen and the Deep River New Era.

The council cited two Connecticut radio stations for their exceptional service to safety, also three advertising companies. They are Station WTIC, a winner of past awards; Station WAVZ, New Haven; General Outdoor Advertising Company, the A. C. Petersen Dairy and the United Advertising Corporation.

High rating in the state for accident prevention programs won Greenwich and Norwich awards for public safety education.

Fatality-free awards were presented to 11 Connecticut towns.

They are: Darien, Derby, East Haven, Stonington, Wethersfield, Bethel, Bloomfield, Farmington, Griswold, Putnam and Rocky Hill.

The town of Derby received a plaque from the council for five years without a traffic fatality.

The Connecticut Safety Commission honored nine towns as recipients of the Governor's Award, based on highest rating among towns over 70,000 popula-

tion in the National Traffic Safety Inventory.

Darien is recipient of the Connecticut Safety Commission Award for achieving high rating in the population group under 70,000, an award it received in 1952.

Excellence in engineering and enforcement brought recognition to New Haven; the court program, Bridgeport; school safety activities, New Britain and safety organization in Hartford won these communities the over 70,000 population Safety Commission Awards.

Towns cited under 70,000 were Greenwich, public information; West Hartford, accident record, and Norwich, school safety, the courts and organization.

---Hartford Times

**CONNECTICUT WINS AWARD
FOR PEDESTRIAN SAFETY**

Last year was the safest in the nation's automobile history for pedestrians.

The American Automobile Association reports that fewer than 8,000 pedestrians died as the result of being struck by motor vehicles in 1954.

It said that in 1927, the first year in which pedestrian statistics are available, 10,800 persons were killed while walking.

In 1937, the high point for pedestrian fatalities, 15,500 walkers lost their lives.

The AAA also announced grand award winners in its 16th National Pedestrian Protection Contest. It said the four winners in the different state classes are Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Connecticut and New Jersey. The contest was divided into four classes because of varying conditions among the states.

---Hartford Times

TRAFFICISMS

Drive so that your driver's license expires before you do.

Nothing improves your driving like having a police car follow you.

BLOOD ON THE HIGHWAY

There was ample reason for Governor Ribicoff's highway safety conference. So far 167 persons have been killed on Connecticut's highways this year, compared with 129 last year. But the conference produced little more than the usual hortatory appeals. Something more radical is needed.

The basic American attitude toward highway safety needs changing. We just assume that a driver's license is the natural right of every American citizen. Actually it should be--as with airplane pilots--a privilege granted only to those who earn it, and keep on showing they are qualified to hold it.

It is nice to have the Governor call on parents to curb their teen-age drivers. It will be helpful to have turn-outs on our parkways, where drivers who choose to, may snooze a bit and so cut the killing and maiming that follow going to sleep at the wheel. It is also praiseworthy to urge that new drivers take a pledge to obey the traffic laws they ought to be forced to obey; and to plead that motorists become ladies and gentlemen instead of the me-firsters they are behind the wheel. The trouble is that this is all of a piece with the entire past American effort. And that effort is founded on the vain hope that exhortation will stop the blood from 35,000 traffic deaths and 2,000,000 injuries a year.

How many have been saved by the current slogan, "Slow down and live"? And how about "Drive as though your life depends on it--It does"? All these attempts at safety-by-publicity are true--and all of them are ignored by the very ones who cause most of the trouble. Remember the great hoopla over National Safe Driving Day last December? Connecticut's score that day was 15 hurt and 46 accidents. As for the national total, here is what the Travelers 1955 booklet on auto accidents, "Misguided Missiles," has to report:

By Presidential decree, a nationwide Safe-Driving Day was set aside with the well-publicized goal of NO fatalities. When the final results were tallied, it was found that the

record was not appreciably better than that of any other normal driving day. And following close on the heels of this experiment in legislated carefulness, we experienced the bloodiest Christmas week end in the nation's history.

The answer is obvious: Words won't stop accidents.

Fortunately, three of Governor Ribicoff's recommendations are more than just entreaties:

1. Stricter enforcement of traffic laws by the courts.
2. Giving minor court judges the authority to recommend suspension of driving licenses to the Motor Vehicles Commissioner.
3. Suggesting a uniform traffic ticket for all local police departments in the state--a no-fix ticket. The truth is, again, that these are things that obviously ought to be done already, but aren't.

Recently William M. Greene, director of the Connecticut Safety Commission, commended a town judge in Litchfield, A. William Pruner, for saying, "There are no fixed cases in the local criminal court." The mere fact that such a statement is worthy of attention speaks for itself. Whether because of fixes or not, the fact is that the prosecutor and judges in many another minor court throughout the state, and notably in Hartford, have been fantastically lax.

So, too, the police are more often than not too gentle. But then a policeman's lot, in this day of the automobile, is more than ever not a happy one. Right here in Hartford the police have found recently that, when they bring in taunting youths who have led them a chase through red lights at 70 miles an hour, all that happens is that the prosecutor sees to it that the judge gives the culprit no more than a slap on the wrist--if that. No wonder policemen, all too often, don't bother to waste their own time by going to court.

It would be well if policemen just took away a driver's license, and his automobile, on the highway, when they found him endangering his own or other lives. Let the culprit beat his own way home as best he can, and perhaps learn something in the process. It would be well, too, if our courts automatically

took away the licenses of convicted drunken drivers and other potential murderers, and listened neither to their tears nor to the appeals of priest and social workers to the effect that the guilty one's family will starve because the breadwinner needs a car to get to his job. It is better to have the state carrying the burden of feeding his children for a while than to encourage those who have shown themselves unfit to drive to go out and drive some more.

So it is, all up and down a line that penalizes the occasional sinner, and lets the really dangerous driver off. There will be blood on our highways, in ever increasing quantities, until we do something more than wring our hands and say "Please do drive carefully."

---The Hartford Courant

TEN STEPS TOWARD TRAFFIC SAFETY

Diligently pursued, the 10-point traffic program, laid down this week by Gov. Ribicoff's council on highway safety, may halt the rising toll of motor fatalities in Connecticut. Certainly, with a 29 per cent increase in traffic deaths during the first seven months of this year, any moves to combat the causes should be persistently followed through.

Point one calls for stricter enforcement of traffic laws by the courts. A step has already been made in this direction in many of the Municipal Courts of the state. But, surely, not all violations of traffic laws get into the courts. A very small percentage of them are even seen by the police officers. Speed laws, for example are everywhere scoffed at. Most motorists, judging from observation, habitually drive at least 10 miles faster than the law allows.

The change directed in point two, which would give minor court judges authority to recommend suspension of driving licenses to the Motor Vehicle Commissioner seems sensible. No one is in a better position to make such recommendations than the judge who is familiar with the facts of the case.

Uniform traffic tickets for all police departments which constitute point three would--or so it is hoped--provide the law enforcement agencies with a standard "no fix" ticket, something to be desired.

TURN-OUTS--Point four would create more "turnouts" on the Merritt and Cross Pkwy., to give drivers on long stretches of dual lane roads more opportunity for rest. Perhaps if drivers were more "relaxed", and not everlastingly trying to pass the car ahead, rest-period turnouts would not be necessary. But if they will save lives, Comsr. Argraves should build them.

A meeting of minor court judges and local chiefs of police in the early fall which is point five, should give an opportunity to evaluate progress following the heavy summer travel. A "steady improvement" of signs on state highways called for in point six, may be beneficial yet, judging from past experiences, it may not. If a driver cannot see a concrete bridge abutment, how can he be expected to see any kind of sign?

More and more high schools are adding driver education courses to their curriculas. Extension of such classes could well tie in with point seven, which calls for expansion of safety education in the schools. How point eight will be worked out, we must consider doubtful. This calls for the urging of motorists to improve their driving "manners." How many will heed the governor's plea to be "ladies and gentlemen" when they get behind the wheel, we would not care to predict.

PLEDGE--Point nine would have all new drivers take a pledge to obey the traffic laws. Let's hope this will have a desirable effect, but pledges have not always worked out too well in the past. The conference established that a leading cause of the increased death toll this year was early-morning accidents by teen-agers using family cars. Several such accidents had resulted in two or more deaths each.

Parents do have a grave responsibility in knowing where children are taking family cars, and in seeing that the children are home by midnight. Perhaps point 10 should have placed first in the

governor's list, as it did in the news columns.

Parents being asked to restrict the use of cars by their children if it involves driving after midnight, gave a new twist to safety suggestions. If parental control was at a maximum this would be a happier and a safer world to live in,--perhaps. There are differing opinions even on this problem.

---The New Haven Journal Courier

N. J. COURT BACKS RADAR SPEED TEST

The New Jersey Supreme Court has ruled evidence of speeding obtained through properly operated radar equipment is admissible in court and "may readily support a finding of guilt."

The court voted unanimously to uphold a conviction of speeding against Dominick Dantonio, a driver for the Quaker City Bus Co. Dantonio was arrested by a state police radar team on the New Jersey Turnpike on Feb. 2 and charged with driving sixty-six miles an hour. The speed limit on the Turnpike is sixty miles.

Attorneys for the bus company argued that a recording device attached to the bus showed Dantonio was not exceeding the speed limit and that the radar equipment was not calibrated properly.

TRAFFIC DEATHS UP 2 PER CENT IN TRAVEL BOOM. NSC REPORTS

The National Safety Council reports that a travel boom has caused more traffic deaths throughout the nation in the first six months this year than in the initial half of 1954.

However, the council noted that on a deaths-per-mile basis the highways are safer than ever before in the history of the country.

The NSC counted 16,630 auto deaths at the halfway point of 1955, two per cent greater than the corresponding period last year.

But the council pointed out that

while mileage traveled showed an 8 per cent increase for the first five months of the year, traffic deaths per million miles was 5.7--lowest rate ever recorded for the period and seven per cent below the 1955 rate.

The NSC said mileage figures were available only for five months.

In June alone, the council reported the nation's auto death toll rose seven per cent to 2,970. June was the fourth consecutive month NSC posted a rise in traffic fatalities.

The council reported that in the six-month period, 28 states recorded increases, 17 decreases and one had no change.

The 17 states with fewer deaths were Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, Maine, Arkansas, Minnesota, Louisiana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Nevada, Wisconsin, Missouri, Ohio, Georgia, Iowa and Maryland.

THE HEEL

HAVE you ever wondered why an apparently nice guy turns into a heel at the wheel?

There's no mystery to it. The guy doesn't really change at all. He's a heel to begin with!

This guy acts like a heel at the wheel because that's the kind of a guy he is in the first place.

Sure, he looks like a gentleman when you see him in his home, because he's using his store manners in front of company. But if the little woman could tell all, she'd be the first to say that the way he drives a car is just about par for the way he behaves when he's alone with the family.

All that happens is that a low horsepower heel in the home becomes a high horsepower heel in traffic. He merely does what comes naturally, but with a high-powered machine to help him. So, of course, he does it more spectacularly.

It's true, as they say, that many an accident is caused by a jerk at the wheel. But the jerk is a jerk in other ways, too.

---Fleet Supervisor

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

Vox-Cop

July - August, 1955

STATION "A", RIDGEFIELD

STATION HAS NEW C.O.

We wish to welcome to Station "A" Lieutenant Albert E. Rivers who transferred here from Station "G" Westport on July 11, 1955.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER

On Tuesday, July 12th, Lieutenant Henry M. Mayo was given a testimonial at the Elks Home in Danbury honoring his retirement from the State Police Department after 26 years of service. The affair was attended by many of his friends and associates from the department, and among those who spoke, lauding his fine police record, were the Honorable Judge Delvin of Superior Court, Liquor Commissioner Leo F. Carroll, Mayor John Define of Danbury and Chief of Police Favorino Mazzia of Danbury. Lieutenant Mayo announced that he intends to enter the insurance and real estate business and we at Station "A" wish him the best of luck in his new enterprise.

EXCHANGE WALTERS FOR GEORGES

The genial Georges, Sgt. George Ferris and Officer George Bunnell, will be missed by everyone at "A" but in their places we have with us the willing Walters, Sgt. Walter Abel and Officer Walter Benz. The Georges transferred to Westport from "A" and the Walters came to Ridgefield from Westport on August 1, 1955

FAIR GROUND THEFTS SOLVED

After intensive investigation Officer Joseph Pirri, assisted by Auxiliary Edward Klemanski, apprehended the culprits who were stealing auto parts from cars parked at the Danbury Fair Grounds on Saturday nights during the Stock Car Races. It was a job well done and rids us of weekly headaches.

MYSTERIOUS VISITS AT HOSPITAL SOLVED

The mystery of why Lou Pinto spent so much time at the Danbury Hospital has been cleared up with the revelation that he will say "I do" on October 22, 1955 to Nancy Berlini, a Danbury Hospital graduate.

OLD WHEELS FOR ROUND WHEELS

Officers Struzik and Sautter have turned in their old steering wheels and in turn received brand new '55 Fords, fully equipped with round wheels.

DO YOU EAT WATERMELON RIND?

Our clerk, John Young, presents a dietary question. Why does he devour the entire slice of watermelon, including seeds, and leave the rind? We always understood that that was good eating too.

STATION "B", CANAAN

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

The scene: Judy's Restaurant in Canton
Cast: Hungry state trooper and little boy vacationist with mother--for lunch.
Little boy: Hey, ma, we're in Canada already.
Ma: No, son, we're in Canton.
Little boy: No, ma, we're in Canada: (pointing at trooper) see the Canadian Mounted.
Trooper: Let's have another hamburg.
Little boy: Gee, ma.

PARKING VIOLATORS CAUSE CONCERN

Parking violations at the Compensating Reservoir in Barkhamsted have been the source of concern at the barracks because the violations are occurring on narrow route #219 which is heavily traveled and therefore the source of potentially serious accidents.

TRAGEDY STRIKES

Pathetic in every respect were the drownings of four-year-old Marie Carrier at Barkhamsted and seven-year-old Paul Lacey Wilson at the Ore Pit in Lakeville. Although occurring miles and a few days apart, the deaths contained that element of tragedy invariably associated with those whose young hearts are stilled before they have had sufficient opportunity to view the wonders of such a great big world.

SAGE ADVICE

"Listen, son, take my advice," will always have a special significance for Officer Turcotte for, if he had, well who knows?

Searching through a densely wooded section of Norfolk for an elderly man who had been lost for hours, Leo came upon another elderly man and, according to Leo, he was really old.

With the thought that one old man lost was enough for one day, Officer Turcotte gently suggested that this stranger head for the nearest exit: "Might get hurt, you know."

"Listen son, take my advice and be careful yourself. As for me, well I've trailed through this brush for years."

And so they parted. Shortly thereafter, however, Leo tripped and injured a knee and as he was being carried back to the road, he glanced up and saw the old, old guy.

"See, son, you should have taken my advice and been a bit more careful."

FOLEY RETURNS TO THE FOLD

Officer John Foley has returned from that good annual vacation which makes every new place look the best.

GIANT HUNTER

Clayt had spent his early years at the foot hills of Mt. Riga in Salisbury and he saw many strange sites among members of the animal world. So, it was with but a little misgiving that his wife watched as he hastened off into the woods, shotgun in arm, saying that he was going looking for a "guy eight feet tall."

She did, however, call the barracks-- pretty certain in her own mind that

there were no eight footers roaming over Mount Riga.

Five foot nine John Bonolo went out after Clayt and brought him in, gun and all.

Lucky John isn't "eight feet tall."

ALERT CITIZENS AID POLICE

Case B-37-L, another in the never ending series of incidents involving indecent exposure, might still remain unsolved were it not for the alert action of two Connecticut Power employees who, when approached by the victim, set off in pursuit. Although unsuccessful in apprehension, they did secure sufficient data so that an arrest was possible within minutes.

Civic minded citizens of the type described here are a credit to their employers and an important part of any community.

TOLLAND COUNTY TALES

IS IT CONTAGIOUS?

During the first week of Houseman Furness's vacation, a tumble from a hay wagon resulted in a broken arm. A few weeks later, Officer Frank Shay had the misfortune to break his right wrist after a fall in the barracks garage. May the broken bones speedily mend.

Officer Edward Beattie, within a few days, will undergo another operation and will be in a cast for about a year. A note now and then or a visit at his home will do much to make the year pass more quickly.

HOT? - NOT IN UNION

While everyone was running to the beaches during the recent heat wave, Dispatcher Yoskovich enjoyed the cool waters of her new steel swimming pool located in her backyard. How about inviting us up for a swim?

THE PASS WORD IS "DIAMONDS"

Maybe you're wondering why Chef Francis McMahon seems to be in a world of his own lately. Well! If you want to

see him snap to attention just mention the word "Diamonds". Yes, he slipped the diamond on the third finger of the left hand of Miss Barbara Hunlow of Louisville, Kentucky, Friday, July 22, 1955, while on his vacation. No plans as yet for the wedding. Congratulations, Mac!

EVERYBODY'S-A-MOV'N

Lieut. Taylor spent the first part of his vacation moving into his newly built home in Andover. Officer Haberstroh moved to Bristol, Officer Lewis to Thompsonville, and Officer Prior from Main Street to Church Street, Manchester.

INJURED IN FLORIDA ACCIDENT

County Detective Arthur Koss and Chief William Silk of the Stafford Springs Borough Police Department, while on a trip to Florida to bring back a prisoner, were involved in an automobile accident, resulting in the hospitalization of Chief Silk. Art Koss received only minor injuries and returned to the state with the prisoner within a few days. Chief Silk is remaining in Florida with relatives for a few weeks.

BEAGLES AND MORE BEAGLES

Anything you want to know about beagles or where to buy one, just contact Officer "Moe" Palumbo. There isn't a beagle for miles around that he doesn't know.

MOVING TO ELLINGTON

Retired Captain Ross Urquhart has purchased one of the oldest houses in the center of Ellington and is in the process of remodeling it. As soon as the work is completed, the family expects to move in.

In Denver, Murel L. Webster denied a police charge that he drove at 50 miles an hour across a viaduct with one arm around a woman.

He told Municipal Judge J. Joe Rawlinson that his companion was his wife and "it is not logical" that a man would drive through town with his arm around his own wife.

STATION "D", DANIELSON

BUSY "D"

Station D personnel has been in a state of coming and going, what with vacations, transfers and shooting matches. Lieut. Formesiter, after spending July 28 to 31 in Wakefield, Massachusetts, with the Department Shooting Team contending in the N.E.P.R.L. Matches, will go on a two weeks vacation with his family touring New England and points north.

VACATIONS

Sgt. Marikle is looking forward to a rest with his family at their cottage on Groton Long Point and Sgt. Thomas O'Brien is going to wake on a fine morning August 15 and just start off for somewhere. He says the fun of a vacation is not knowing just where you're headed for. Otto Hafersat agrees but with the provision that you head out in a boat, preferably your own.

Cards have been received from Paul Deschenes from various beaches and Joe Hart just left after his last tour of duty and we will probably hear from him when it's time to report for his next one.

Louis Leitkowski had one day left over from his winter vacation in Florida and he spent that at Watch Hill looking at the scenery walking by.

Chef Lariviere's place had to be filled by two men so that he could enjoy a vacation with his beloved Red Sox, who at this point are supposed to be doing okay in the league standings.

STATION BRIEFS

Nick Woyk found a new power lawn mower waiting for him on his return and is learning the easy way to cut a lawn--no raking--no trimming edges.

We are sorry to lose Officers Douglas, Leitkowski and Prindle, but are looking forward to meeting and knowing Officers Cusson, Hunter and Sanga.

Despite the seeming voids along the "roll" work is going on apace. Local gambling places have been hit with successful results by Officers Fitzgibbons

and Pelzer. Petty breaks and thefts are being cleared up slowly, motor vehicle activity is running in high gear. Off. Gail Smith has been assigned exclusively to criminal investigation and is busy cleaning up frauds, rapes and accidental gun shootings single-handed.

STATION "E", GROTON

YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACES

The annual Yale-Harvard boat races have come and gone for another year with Yale winning all three races for the first time in many years. Assisting the personnel of the station with traffic details were officers from Colchester, Bethany, Danielson, Westbrook, Stafford and Hartford Barracks.

The only arrest made during the event was made by Officer Dee for a parking violation. A young lady parked her car in a restricted area and ran to the finish line. You see, her brother was a member of the crew of the victorious shell.

SECOND ATOM POWERED SUB LAUNCHED

The Seawolf slid down the ways at 11:30 a.m. just eighteen months after the "Nautilus" made her debut. The weather was ideal and added much to the occasion.

After the launching a luncheon for visiting dignitaries was given by The Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamic Corporation. Having taken no chances on the weather it was held under spread canopies of striped canvas.

Traffic quickly returned to normal after the launching. Groton officers were assisted by personnel from each of our stations, all under the direction of Captain Rundle and Lieut. Avery.

TRANSFERS

The latest transfers reveal that we are losing Officers Hunter, Cusson and Dee. The best of luck in your new barracks. Officers Douglas, Leitkowski and Potter will be the newcomers to our station. Welcome.

RADAR USE INTENSIFIED

Due to the increase of accidents in this territory we have intensified the use of radar equipment to curb speeders and in conjunction with the "Slow Down and Live" program. Off. Sternberg with the aid of Officers Dee and Jacques operated the little black box.

CONVENTION AT WEST HAVEN

Officer Fitzgerald attended the annual convention of the State Police Association held at West Haven.

C.D. MEETING

Lieut. Williams and Officer Sternberg attended a civil defense meeting at Norwich. Capt. Schatzman presided over the meeting and complimented those in attendance for their fine showing.

CAR OPERATORS SPARE THOSE TREES

Officer Elton investigated an auto accident in which three youths crashed into a tree. The woodsmen may be heeding the warning to spare the tree but many operators are not.

POTATOES IN BROOK

It wasn't "small potatoes" when a large truck veered off the road, struck sand, went out of control and straddled the highway fence. Then, it turned over when its rear end bogged down in a brook. Officer Bickford investigated the accident and reports the cargo was potatoes.

CAR THIEF APPREHENDED

Speaking of juveniles, a 14 year old boy stopped at a home in a rural section and when a woman answered the door, ordered her at gun point to show him how to start her car which was in the yard. With no desire to argue with a gun thrust in her face, she complied. After the youth had taken off with the car she phoned her husband at work and he in turn informed the barracks. Officers Hickey and Sullivan did an excellent job in apprehending the youth before he became further involved.

SPEED JOCKEYS SLOWED

Officer Farrow arrested two operators for speeding on the Gold Star Memorial

bridge. The minute they paid the toll at the toll gate they raced side by side across the bridge. Certainly they must have imagined they were horses at a race track as they passed through the starting gate, but we know their ears were too long to be classed as such.

NEWCOMER TO "E"

We welcome dispatcher Joseph Jankowski Jr. to our roster.

FISH GET DRIVER OFF HOOK

Officer Jacques arrested an operator of an overweight truck. The cargo was perishable and could not be detained. The officer does have a weak nose for fish and this time it was the fish that got the driver off the hook.

C.S.P. REPRESENTED AT OPENING GAME

Officer Greenberg operated the public amplifier system at the opening of the PBA intermediate baseball league.

VISITOR FROM MARYLAND STATE POLICE

Mrs. Ryman of barracks "A" of the Maryland State Police at Jessup, Maryland was a recent visitor at our barracks.

STATION "G", WESTPORT

LT. MARCHESE RETURNS TO "G".

Our new commanding officer is now Lieut. Louis Marchese who returned to us on July 11, 1955 replacing Lieut. Albert Rivers who was transferred to Ridgefield.

SOME COME AND GO

On August 1, we will be saying "Good-byes" to four officers who are being transferred and welcoming four newcomers.

VISITORS

Chief Kraynik of the Fairfield Police Department and Chief Max Orlins of the Norwalk Police Department paid us a visit and enjoyed a steak dinner while renewing acquaintances. Also, among our

recent visitors were Prosecutor George Carroll of the Norwalk City Court and Prosecutor Steve Tate of the Westport Town Court. Both became Prosecutors on July 1, and we wish them success and good luck in their new appointments.

DILIGENT SLEUTH GETS HIS MAN

Officer William Sullivan found that his untiring efforts to locate one Joe Rodriques finally did pay off. He was nowhere to be found, until recently. Needless to say, Rodriques will be explaining it to the judge, in the near future.

AUXIE OUTING

Our Auxiliaries held their annual outing at Sherwood Park, Westport during July, and had a "Welcome Back" cake for Lieut. Marchese. A baseball game was enjoyed between the officers and the auxies. Of course, the officers won. Among the invited guests were Capt. Victor Clarke and Capt. William Schatzman. Much credit is due to Auxies Beslove, Ferne and Bernardi for the fine job they did in arranging the affair.

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations to Capt. Philip Schwartz on his promotion to captain in charge of Special Service at Headquarters.

MAJOR REMER MOVES TO SIMSBURY

Good luck and best wishes to Major Remer on his moving into his new home in Simsbury.

COMPLAINTS OF NUDE BATHING

There have been complaints from the caretaker of the Saugatuck Reservoir at Weston that there has been some nude swimming in the area. Our Rural Patrol has made persistent efforts to locate same; the results of these checks have been negative to date.

DOG SPECIALIST

Officer Albert Kruzshak has a new speciality; he had occasion to investigate a barking dog complaint and has proven his ability to handle the annoyance in such a way that he is now known as a specialist for this type of case.

ON THE BRIGHTER SIDE

Jimmy DeFlorio has done a nice job of washing the garage windows. Now even he admits things look brighter.

HOME FOR "HOBO"

"Hobo" has found a new address. He comes to us from Bethany and seems to have acclimated himself very nicely. (Station Dog.)

SEEING IS BELIEVING

John Palmieri has been talking about his fishing. He seems to be enjoying it, but as yet we have not seen anything that proves he has caught some.

WANTED! NEW PAINT JOB

Officer Jack Martin has been sending out for bids on a paint job for his car. We hear it's not a black and white job that he wants.

**ELMER G. WEYH DIES;
WAS POLICE RADIOMAN**

Elmer G. Weyh, of Peck Lane, West Cheshire, who had been radio technician for the State Police Department since 1940, died at Waterbury Hospital on June 21. He was 47.

Elmer for many years had the responsibility for maintenance of departmental radio facilities at Bethany, Ridgefield and Westport. His base station was at Bethany.

Prior to his employment by this department, Elmer served as an engineer with Radio Station WBRY in Waterbury and was instrumental in setting up the radio station when it was known as WIXBS and took to the air as the "Pioneer High Fidelity Broadcasting Station."

When the C.S.P. established its radio system in 1940, Elmer Weyh was one of the first technicians to work on the department's newly-developed F.M. system.

A friend to all with whom he came in contact, Elmer was a willing, steady worker who never complained about his lot when storm conditions required a special trip to repair radio facilities which had been disrupted during inclement weather conditions.

Elmer, whose friendly greeting and warm smile will be missed by those who knew him, was born in New Britain, June 18, 1908, the son of George and Eleanor Weyh. Besides his parents he leaves his wife, Mrs. Jean Weyh.

Final tribute was paid by co-workers and officers of the department at funeral services in New Britain.

STATION "I", BETHANY

WELCOME

We wish to welcome Lieutenant J. Francis O'Brien to Station "I" as Commanding Officer and also to congratulate him on his promotion.

LIEUT. MARCHESE TRANSFERRED

We wish to say Adieu to Lieutenant Louis D. Marchese who was transferred to Station "G" at Westport and also wish him success in his new position.

VACATIONING

Officer Piascik, our desk officer is on vacation. He is stopping at the Lakes of Killarney Tavern in the Boston Area where he is treating the family to some good old Irish cooking such as Kielbasa, red cabbage, etc. He has just come to realize that Kielbasa was an original Gaelic dish created at Murphy and O'Brien's Restaurant in Dublin in 1404. (Some of the Kielbasa that Piascik brought to the barracks recently was quite similiar in texture to a Black Thorn Stick and about as edible too.)

Dimitro Pawchyk and family are vacationing in the area of Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire.

UPHOLDS TRADITION

Officer Ciecierski is at the matches at Wakefield, Mass. upholding our Shooting Traditions.

FORMER TROOPER WITH PAN AMERICAN

We hear that former Trooper Glenn Meeker is back with Pan American Air Lines and is now on the Lisbon, Portugal and Paris runs. Good luck, Glenn, and

happy and safe flying.

OFFICER PLAYS COUNTRY SQUIRE

Tom Duma was observed playing the part of the Country Squire at the Old Hickory Estate in Orange while on vacation. It's rumored that he is going to build a swimming pool on his place.

CONGRATULATIONS

We wish to extend Congratulations to Captain Philip Schwartz on his recent promotion to Captain, Commanding Special Service.

Congratulations are also in order for Tex Calkins on his recent promotion to Sergeant.

STATION "K", COLCHESTER

OFFICER RECEIVES RECOGNITION

Off. Joseph Sikorski is continuing his battle against juvenile delinquency. In East Haddam they refer to 1955 as "the year that Sikorski came to Town". Apparently, the youthful element is being brought to task for various offenses through the unflagging and determined effort of Officer Sikorski.

PERSONNEL TRANSFERS

Because of transfers, The Lazy K has lost Bill Doyle and Ken Hayden but Norm Tasker and Herb Haberstroh will return to fill their places. It is hoped that Ken Hayden and Bill Doyle will drop in occasionally to visit.

Station K has already welcomed Off. Joseph Pilkin, recently transferred from Station H. Joe has finally located Millington Green.

Charlie Wilkerson was one of the lucky ones from Fairfield County at Colchester, who managed to work his way back to his home territory. To celebrate, Charlie made a fast trip to Block Island, but after a quick look around decided not to swim in that Crystal Clear Water.

CAPTAIN RUNDLE HAS BUSY SUMMER

Between covering half the State and

keeping up on the pennant races and umpiring little league ball games Capt. Rundle is having a busy summer.

SPW TO PARTICIPATE IN WAKEFIELD MATCH

Lois Miller again represents this Barracks at Wakefield this year and should pick up a couple of more medals for the family mantlepiece.

SUICIDE ATTEMPT FOILED

Despite the many lakes in our area, Colchester has had only two drownings so far this summer, one of which could well have been due to a heart attack. However, a few weeks ago Vincent Daley of Hartford attempted to drown himself on a hot summer day at one of our local lakes. After causing our men considerable difficulty he ended up in Norwich State Hospital for observation. A further check on the subject later revealed that he was out on bond on a charge of Robbery with Violence in Hartford.

TRAFFIC HEAVY

Summer traffic on the shore roads through Colchester has reached its peak during the past hot and humid month and a half. On Sunday after Sunday the line stretches for miles, bumper to bumper. However, the motoring public never gets discouraged and back they come on the following week end.

FEW OUTDOOR ENTHUSIASTS AT STATION

Vacations are being enjoyed by all members of the Barracks. Considering the hot summer there are few sunburned and tanned cops--the only one that looks as though he spends much time outdoors, is Bob Donohue. He figures that "Ole Sol" may help his Bursitis.

BOB MACDONALD THRIVES ON WORK

Trooper Bob MacDonald continues to use up those summons books, along with others at the Station, in a fashion that brings a smile to the Sergeant's face, and he also continues to enjoy himself at the dinner table in a fashion that has Chef Caya consulting his budget.

A successful man keeps looking for work after he has found a job. ---Duncan

STATION "L", LITCHFIELD

IT'S HOT ALL OVER

The summer season is in full swing and even in our usually cool "Litchfield Hills" its been hot. Our lakes and resorts are loaded with vacationers and motorists keeping us busy looking for missing persons, trespassers, drunken driving cases, accidents, etc.... So needless to say we too look forward to vacations.

STATION BRIEFS

Officers Swicklas, Hurley and Kovach have just returned from vacation looking tanned, well rested and ready to take over their duties and at this time Det. Waltz, Officers Falzone and Wilcox are enjoying a well earned vacation.

We are very happy to welcome Off. Edward Healey to our personnel.

TIM HURLEY WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Speaking of Off. Hurley we were very happy to read recently, in the Waterbury Republican, that his son Timothy Neil Hurley, age 17, is a recipient of the Autoyre Foundation Scholarship. This scholarship pays up to \$1500.00 a year for a full four year college course to a son or daughter of an Autoyre employee. Mrs. Hurley works at the Autoyre Company. Tim plans to enroll at Worcester Tech and study chemical engineering. Off. Hurley said, "He is a smart boy. He takes after his mother."

STATION "L" TICKLER

Recently while Off. Fuessenich was on desk duty he received a call from a very conscientious woman driver. Mrs. _____ told the officer that while driving from Milton to Litchfield on the Milton Road, a few hours previous, she failed to stop for the stop sign at the intersection of Rt. 25. She was amazed at herself for doing such a thing and could not explain how it happened. She must have been wool gathering..... She went on to say that she knew if an officer had been present she would have been arrested, therefore, she wondered if she could pay a fine and so ease her mind. Officer

Fuessenich told her he could oblige her by giving her a summons to court, however, in view of the fact she was so conscientious he told her to be more careful in the future and do her wool gathering when she was not driving a car.

CAPTAIN SCHWARTZ PROMOTED

The personnel at Litchfield were very pleased to learn of the promotion of Capt. Schwartz to Headquarters Captain and wish to join those who extend hearty congratulations for continued success.

CONGRATULATIONS

Of course we are very proud and happy to extend our congratulations and best wishes to Sergt. Wilbur Calkins. Lots of luck in your new assignment, Tex.

JOHN KRINITSKY APPOINTED TO POLICE FORCE

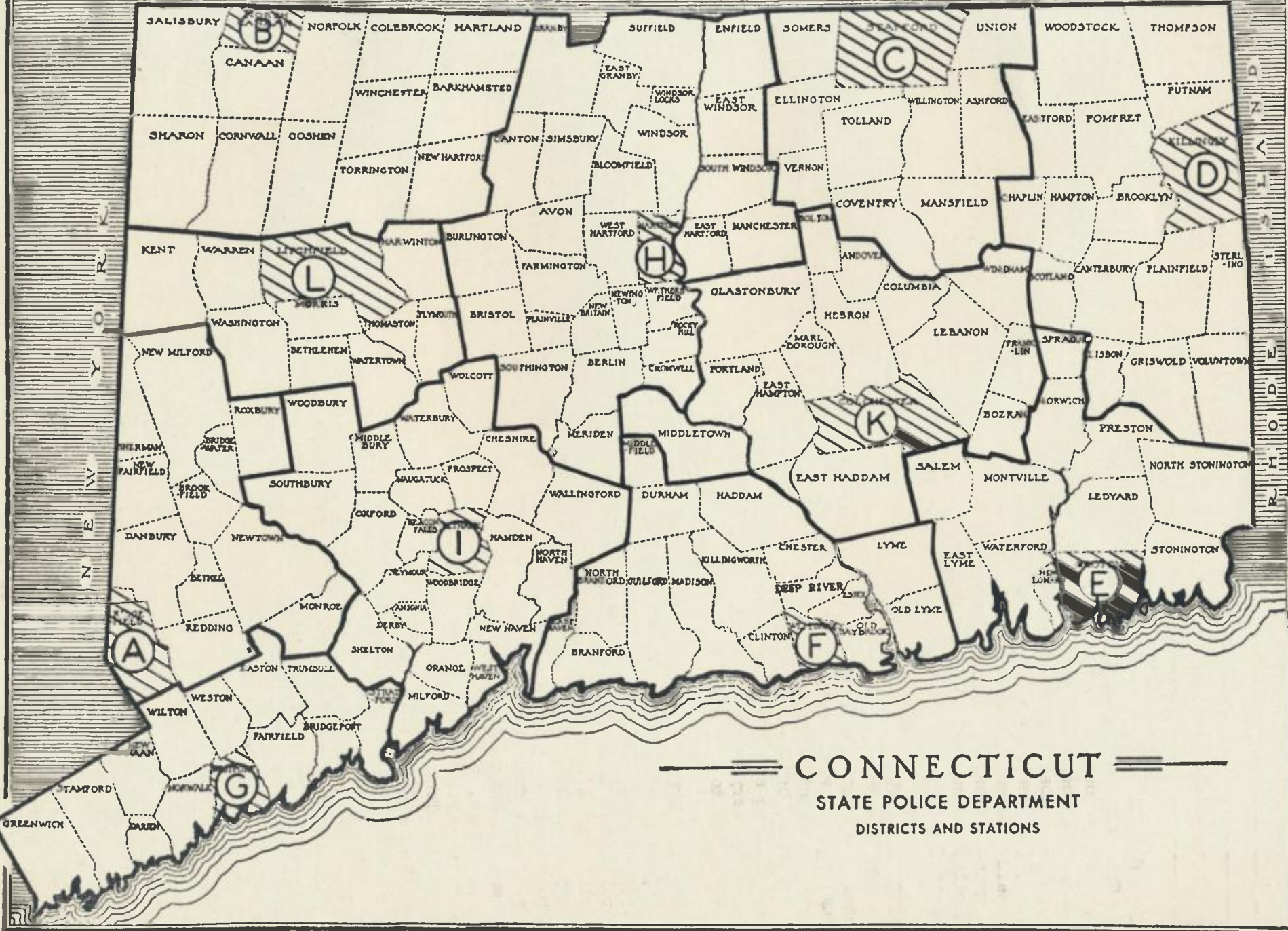
John Krinitzky, 7 Allen St., local constable, was recently appointed the town's third full-time police officer at a meeting of the Board of Selectmen. The additional officer will afford round-the-clock police protection for the town of Terryville.

John Krinitzky is considered well qualified for the job, having served seven years as a local constable. He has been employed at the Chapman Machine Co. and will start his new duties July 1.

A veteran of World War II, he is a member of the George Janser Post, Polish War Veterans, and the Polish American Political Club. He is also a member of the Pequabuck Political Club, Taras Schewchenko Ukranian Club, St. Casimir Society, and the Democratic Town Committee.

AUXIES INSPECT WATERBURY FACILITIES

Litchfield State Police Barracks auxiliary officers inspected the Waterbury Police and Fire Departments recently. They were particularly impressed with the operation of the Bureau of Fire Alarms when a demonstration was given of alarm receiving and the dispatch of apparatus. One officer commented he hadn't realized before the swift and manifold details necessary to getting equipment on the way to a blaze.



CONNECTICUT
STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT
DISTRICTS AND STATIONS