

Vox-Cop

Vol. 12

ISSUED BY THE

No. 4

CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT



STATE POLICE HEADQUARTERS

MAY - JUNE 1958

Code of Honor
of the
Connecticut State Police

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

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

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

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

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



JOHN C. KELLY
Commissioner

Yankee BY THE Clipper



Vox-Cop

May-June, 1958

Police Show Radar To Courts Before Putting It On Turnpike

Court officials of seven East Shore communities are pretty much in accord on the accuracy and efficiency of radar for highway and speed control.

A demonstration of radar was presented recently at a meeting in the Westbrook State Police Barracks to acquaint court officials of towns through which the Connecticut Turnpike passes with its effectiveness as an instrument of law enforcement.

The judges and prosecutors of the shoreline towns, guests of Lt. Francis J. Mangan, heard radar's use explained by Sgt. Vernon Gedney of the Bethany State Police Training Academy. Gedney was a pioneer in the use of radar by the Connecticut State Police Department.

To Judge Cases

The expected volume of traffic on the turnpike, barracks commander Mangan said, will require use of the radar mechanism, and the courts should be aware of its accuracy to judge cases which will be brought before them which involve its recorded evidence.

Specifically cited by Sgt. Gedney were these facts:

Proper testing of the radar device before and after use virtually guarantees its reliability.

It is no more of a "trap" for violators than would be a stakeout of officers at a store or home where a robbery is possible.

The psychological benefit of radar has been proved valuable hundreds of times to induce care in driving.

Pursuit of a violator is no longer necessary to make an arrest, thus, increasing safety not only for the former pursuing officer but for every other car

or pedestrian on the road at the time.

The radar mechanism operates at all times in favor of the motorist, so that any speed violation recorded can be taken as accurate.

At the outset of the session, some skepticism was voiced by various court officials. Before the meeting adjourned, it was apparent that the consensus favored acceptance of radar's evidence in most cases of speed violations.

The meeting was the second at which the courts of the shoreline communities sought to achieve common ground in their dealings with the state police and public.

A session, also held at the Westbrook Barracks on Feb. 28, mapped a uniform policy for setting bond for violators of motor vehicle laws on the turnpike. That policy has been almost 100 per cent effective, the officials and Lt. Mangan agreed Thursday night.

Assisting Sgt. Gedney in demonstration of the radar mechanism was State Policeman John Maroney.

Court officials attending the session were: Prosecutor Frank J. Kinney Jr. of Branford, Deputy Judge and Clerk Frederick R. Houde of Branford, Judge Mathilda C. Laflamme of Guilford, Prosecuting Grand Juror Eugene Keyarts of Madison, Judge Reinhold J. Herrmann of Clinton, Justice Irving T. Schubert of Westbrook, Prosecuting Grand Juror Edward T. Lowe of Westbrook, Justice James J. Sposato of Old Saybrook, Prosecuting Grand Juror Allen Champion of Old Saybrook, Justice Nancy W. Budlong of Old Lyme and Prosecuting Grand Juror Merle S. Bugbee of Old Lyme.

---New Haven Register

DEFINITION OF MENTAL DISORDERS
HELD CONCERN OF MEDICAL WITNESS

A Yale professor who is an expert in criminal law asserted recently that the law should not try to define what is meant by the term mental disorder or mental illness."

Richard C. Donnelly, professor of law at the Yale Law School and a member of the Connecticut State Board of Parole, said that the problem of defining the term mental illness or mental disorder is the concern of the expert medical witness, "and the law should permit him to testify fully and completely on the particular issue within his specialty."

But he expressed the fear that, if this proposal is followed, "there is a real risk that the rigidities and categories of the medical profession might be accepted by the law with rather disastrous consequences. I don't think, for example, that the law should ask the medical man whether a particular person is a defective delinquent, whether he's a psychopath, whether he's a character neurotic, but that the law should ask him whether there have been past evidences of social disorganization."

Prof. Donnelly maintained that after the doctor has expressed himself on medical questions, "the law's question still remains, and the law's question is of an 'ought' nature, which is 'given a particular mental disorder, should a particular coercive result flow from this mental disorder alone? And if not, what further criteria or restrictions, as an ethical matter, should be imposed by the legal system.'"

Eugene V. Rostow, dean of the Yale Law School, who appeared with Prof. Donnelly on the "Yale Reports" program over WTIC, held that "the law has other criteria than purely medical criteria which must guide its action." After the medical question is decided, he held, "the law must deal with the question of whether it is right to impose responsibility on an individual for what he does, and responsibility, of course, in this context can be a very serious one indeed."

Both Dean Rostow and Prof. Donnelly questioned the continued validity of the so-called M'Naghten Rule in criminal law

under which an attempt is made to determine if the defendant knew the nature and quality of his act, and if so, whether he knew whether it was right or wrong.

Prof. Donnelly called for its abolition, "not because it erroneously attempts to define mental disease, but because it is unjust in the light of modern psychological and socio-cultural insights," he said.

"The law," he continued, "needs the help of psychiatry and other disciplines in specifying a new test of responsibility, and a new standard of legal accountability in other contexts as well, and I think it's important to note that the American Law Institute, which is now in the process of drafting a model penal code, has completely rejected the M'Naghten formula of criminal responsibility and has come up with a different test more in conformity with modern knowledge and understanding."

He also cited a recent action by the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia in which a new test of responsibility was used. This court action was based on the view "that the test is whether or not the person was suffering from mental illness, and whether the act that he has committed was the product of his mental disorder at the time of the act."

---The Hartford Courant

DOES CRIME PAY?

One San Francisco father is having a hard time convincing his 11-year old son that crime doesn't pay. Some weeks ago the youngster played hookey, "borrowed" \$5 from the family's guarded New Car Fund, and went downtown. He took in three westerns, bought a dollar chance on a new car, played all the machines in the penny arcade, stuffed himself with food and arrived home at the usual hour he was due after school.

He got away with it, and his crime might still be undiscovered except that a man called the boy's father and wanted to know where his son wanted the new car delivered

---Mississippi Highways

TIGHTENING LAWS

We second the motion of the State Safety Commission in wanting to see things made harder for the speeder and the drunken driver.

In a recent talk to the Civitan Club, Robert I. Catlin, head of the State Safety Commission revealed that the Commission favors changing speed limit signs on the state highways. Its members want to have a law providing for legal and absolute maximum speed limit signs to replace what he called the "prima facie" type of speed laws we now have.

We take this to mean that instead of indicating "reasonable speed" the roadway signs would state the top limit to be allowed -- and without any equivocation. There is an ambiguity in our speed laws and their enforcement in the fact that on the parkways for instance, the limit is 55 miles per hour but it is very generally understood that nothing dire will overtake the motorist who exceeds the limit by five miles or so. And the "going rate" of speed thus tends to be moderately over the posted limit with cop trouble reserved for those who are flagrant in breaking the law while those who break it just a little enjoy immunity.

We question the value of this psychology of enforcement. Speed limits should be realistic but once set they should mean exactly what they say and should be enforced with enough regularity to make the motorist scrupulous in heeding them.

If this sort of thing is what Mr. Catlin means then we are for it and we say high time that it was instituted.

Mr. Catlin is also for admission of chemical blood tests to determine guilt in drunken driving cases and this is another commendable step. The worth of these tests has been proved. They should certainly have full standing in court, at least as corroborative evidence, subject to full cross-examination on how and when the test was taken and on the competence and experience of the person doing the testing. They shouldn't be thrown out of court as has been the case

in a lot of jurisdictions by judges who reject out of hand as new-fangled such a way of resolving conflicting testimony so often produced in drunken driving cases.

---The Sunday Republican

AAA WARNS MOTORISTS
AGAINST HITCHHIKERS

The forlorn gesture of the lonely hitchhiker may arouse sympathy in most motorists, W. G. Robinson, General Manager of the Automobile Club of Hartford, said recently, but he warned that those who stop to pick him up are asking for trouble.

Pointing out that the record of hitchhiker crimes rises sharply during the summer months, Mr. Robinson added that many a Good Samaritan motorist who offered a ride to a "clean cut young hiker" has wound up in a hospital, minus car and cash.

"According to the FBI," the motor club official said, "the prints of two out of five thumbs raised to beg a ride are on file with the police." He pointed out that the majority of hitchhikers do not intend to do the motorist harm, but enough criminals use this method to find a victim that picking up a stranger is not worth the risk.

Aside from being robbed or beaten, Mr. Robinson explained, there is another very good reason for ignoring the outstretched thumb. "In many instances, unfortunate motorists have been sued heavily by hiking passengers for injuries sustained in an accident," he said.

Twenty-two states have laws which forbid "standing in the roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride," but these laws do not protect the motorist. In actual fact, these laws are traffic safety measures and it is legal in all but two states to hitchhike from the sidewalk or the road shoulder. In the state of Washington, the motor club spokesman said, it is not only illegal to solicit rides, but the motorist who stops to pick up a hitchhiker is also subject to arrest.

WORK SCHEDULED TO BEGIN
ON NEW WESTBROOK STATION

Plans have been completed for the new \$348,200 lower valley-shore line State Police Station to be built in Westbrook.

Construction is scheduled to begin late this summer, with the project to be completed by the spring of 1959.

The new station, which will replace the present leased quarters on Route 1 in Westbrook, will be located on the northerly side of the Connecticut Turnpike and the southerly side of Route 166, in Westbrook. Access will be from Route 166.

A two-story structure with a full basement, the new station will be 48 feet wide and 97 feet long. The basement will contain an examination room and four cells, boiler room, photographic room, pistol range, and storage areas.

Included on the first floor will be general offices, toilets, kitchen, dining room, and locker room. The second floor will contain dormitories and bedrooms, toilets, and showers.

The garage will be a separate structure about 54 feet by 108 feet. Both buildings will have flat roofs and be faced with brick. The total appropriation of \$348,200 must cover the site work, water supply and sewage disposal, as well as construction, fees, and contingencies.

Officers of the Westbrook Station, commanded by Lt. Francis Mangan, serve 17 towns along the shore from East Haven to East Lyme and north to Middletown. Included in the territory is a 33 mile stretch of the new Connecticut Turnpike, as well as such heavily-traveled highways as Routes 1, 9, and 80.

One was fined \$24--on a reckless driving, rather than speeding, charge.

The other was not even present in court--it being ordered that his \$50 bond be forfeited. He was charged with speeding.

A speeding conviction, as probably all Connecticut residents are by now aware, carries automatic suspension of license.

Now the young man whose charge was changed to reckless driving advanced the plea that he depends upon his license for his livelihood as a truck driver.

The judge who heard this plea and heeded it could not be blamed for lack of sympathy, perhaps.

But we do think he could be blamed, and seriously, for thus thwarting the very purpose of this somewhat stringent penalty for speeding--the deterrent knowledge that capture and conviction will mean loss of license for a not inconsiderable period.

Depriving a man of his ability to earn a livelihood, even temporarily is, of course, a serious step to take--particularly so in times such as these when jobs, certainly, are not growing from every tree.

Yet, the obvious question must be asked:

Which is more important, temporarily depriving a man of his license which enables him to keep employment as a truck driver?--

Or, allowing him to retain that license after operating in a manner that, under less favorable circumstances, might well have resulted in depriving some innocent, and law-abiding, person of his life?

---New Haven Evening Register

LIVELIHOOD -- OR
SOMEONE'S LIFE?

Not long ago two youths were picked up on the Wilbur Cross Parkway by State Police, who charged that they were speeding at a 95-mile-per-hour rate.

That, even in these days of excessive horsepower, is speeding with a capital S.

The word accident provides a neat escape hatch for drivers and pedestrians already eager to shift the blame for their traffic misdeeds to someone or something else.

The "Oregon Traffic Speaker" calls for a new term which "describes what happens when a driver fails to live up to the responsibility driving gives him."
---Driver Education News

COMPLIMENTS

Vox-Cop

May-June, 1958

THE FAIRMOUNT ASSOCIATION

NEW HAVEN 12, CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE SERVICE
HEADQUARTERS - 43 MAIN ST, ANNEX

JOHN G. PETERSEN, Chief of Police



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

Dear Sir:

Throughout my many travels in and out of the state
I have visited many police departments and know how they rate.
The State Police has The Finest and I know they function well
And when you are in trouble, they sure do treat you swell.

Whether it be a Sergeant, Officer, Lieutenant or Captain
They'll give you all kinds of service and try to ease your pain.
Now as a special favor, may I tell about their Boss
About whom I could go on talking, until I'm very hoarse.

He's always at your service and in him you can confide
And should ever a doubt arise, just let Commissioner Kelly decide.
His methods are the latest and your mind will be at ease
Your burden will be lightened, and there'll be no cost or fees.

Our gratitude we owe him for This Important Fact
That on enforcement of the law the Commissioner will always act.
So Comsr. John C. Kelly, may I thank you for all you have done for me
But for your help, (at times) I would have been At Sea.

Very truly yours,

John G. Petersen
Chief of Police

C O M P L I M E N T S

ORCHIDS TO
CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE

Orchids sometimes come from unexpected sources--which may make them the sweeter. Early in March, Exec. Sec. Wm. H. Veale attended a national conference of Methodist temperance leaders in Washington, D. C., to discuss various developments in state and national legislation.

Enforcement of existing legislation relating to drinking driving was informally discussed. With one accord, Mr. Veale heard high praise for Connecticut's State Police from delegates who had driven in the state. Praise for courtesy in assisting drivers having car trouble or out of gas and other helpful assists given by troopers brought high praise for Connecticut's men in the Stetson hats.

The constant drive to lessen speeding, as enforced in Connecticut, evoked praise. The care they exercised to determine whether drivers were under-the-influence was especially noted--and approved by delegates on our highways vacationing with their families.

"It is good to know our safety is a constant concern of your State Police," one delegate said. "In many areas, I am fearful that tragedy will happen to us through drinking or speeding drivers smashing into our car. It is gratifying to know the State Police have our safety

as their major concern and I am grateful . . ."

When you see a State Police car cruising be assured he is ever watchful and that any careless or reckless driver will be stopped and questioned if spotted. PREVENTING ACCIDENTS is their objective. They know from experience it is better to PREVENT an accident than to investigate one.

Connecticut State Police: A collective orchid to you!

--The Connecticut Citizen

East Hartford Conn.
May 19, 1958

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to Troopers Potter and Douglas for their fine work in capturing the two men (Oldershaw and Perkins) who broke into numerous summer places at Billings Lake in North Stonington, Conn.

Due to the diligent and persevering work of Mr. Potter and Mr. Douglas, the articles that were stolen from my summer cottage have been recovered.

Thanks again for the speedy apprehension of the robbers and also for keeping us so thoroughly posted on the subject.

Sincerely,
William Pottinger

Patrolmen who were the subject of letters of commendation during the period of April 24 to June 12 were:

Derwin Anthony
Joseph Bangasser
Wilfred Bellefleur
Richard Brown
William Burke
George Cirishioli
Francis Conroy
Edward Courtney
Charles Dirienzo
William Douglas
Cleveland Fuessinich

William Griffin
Robert Guiher
Robert Hetherman
Francis Kelly
Leo LeBlanc
John Lombardo
William Mathews
John McLaughlin
Robert Ness
Edward O'Brien

Bernard Peterson
Joseph Pirri
George Potter
William Quaintance
Paul Seaman
Walter Stecko
Edmund Sterniak
Stanley Szczesiul
Stanley Teed
Alden Thompson
John Wilcox

Also the subject of commendatory letters were Det. Vincent O'Brien and Det. Robert Waltz.



Three Men Promoted To Safety Inspector



Insp. Roy B. Paige



Insp. Joseph A. Suchanek



Insp. James W. Duane

Promotion of three patrolmen to rank of safety inspector was announced May 19 by State Police Commissioner John C. Kelly. The three are Roy B. Paige, of Manchester; Joseph A. Suchanek, of Durham, and James W. Duane, of Windsor. They retain their assignments in the Fire Marshal's Division at Headquarters in Hartford under command of Captain Carroll E. Shaw, Deputy State Fire Marshal.

Inspector Paige entered the State Police Department on January 15, 1942, and received his training at the State Police Training School, Bethany. He was assigned to the Hartford Barracks after graduation. He received a Meritorious Service Award on April 6, 1943, for effective first aid that saved the life of a man nearly dead from inhaling gas fumes. He completed the Arson Detection and Investigation Seminar at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, in May 1957.

Inspector Suchanek also entered the Training School at Bethany on January

15, 1942. After graduation he was assigned to the Groton Barracks for a short period of time and was then transferred to Westbrook where he stayed until transfer to the Fire Marshal Division in March, 1956. He received a departmental Meritorious Service Award on January 19, 1946, for the rescue of a hunter who was lost and helpless in the woods. He completed the Arson Seminar at Purdue University in April, 1956.

Inspector Duane joined the department April 20, 1943, and attended the State Police Training School at Bethany. Following his graduation he was assigned to the Colchester Barracks and then received military leave in 1944, for service in the U.S. Marine Corps. He resumed duty at Colchester following his release from the service in December 1945. On November 5, 1947, he was transferred to the Hartford Barracks and joined the Fire Marshal Division in March, 1956. He also attended the Arson Detection and Investigation Seminar at Purdue University in May, 1957.

A WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE

SLY DEPARTURE, SWIFT RETURN

Recently we attended a most pleasant gathering -- a dinner in tribute to Captain Carroll E. Shaw, held at Restland Farms in Northford.

As everyone in this area knows, at least, Capt. Shaw -- who is an Essexite -- is deputy state fire marshal, and, as such, has been doing an outstanding job. The testimonial dinner, organized by the fire fighting forces in Hamden, is most certainly well deserved, and the glowing tributes to Captain Shaw paid him by important state officials, and by those that work closely with him were more than well merited.

While we have been somewhat selfishly disappointed that Captain Shaw has decided that he will not be a candidate for sheriff in Middlesex County -- an office he once considered at the insistence of a number of lower valley folks, who knew of the Captain's qualifications for the post -- nevertheless we are delighted that he will continue to do the broader state work ... the job of making the state a safer place in which to live through making devastating fires less likely.

Every undertaking that Carroll Shaw has tackled has been done outstandingly. As officer in charge of the Westbrook Barracks of the State Police his work was both efficient and intelligent. His great contribution in organizing the famous children's Christmas parties, and his work with youth in athletics while at Westbrook will not soon be forgotten hereabouts.

As a citizen, too, he has always taken his responsibilities seriously and earnestly.

Now, in his larger, state-wide duties he is again demonstrating his intelligence, his ability and his conscientiousness ... more power to him!

---The New Era

The history of civilization is essentially the record of man's creative ability. Imagination is the corner-stone of human endeavor.

---Alex F. Osborn

Here it hardly pays to break out of detention.

In fact, it does not pay at all.

Among those whom we are sure would endorse the above statements unreservedly are the four youths who picked a lock and escaped from a Waterbury Police Department prisoners' van in Westville.

Within hours they were back in custody and under lock and key.

They were, we think, glad of it.

For these boys captured in and around the West Rock area were tired, wet -- and frightened.

And well they might be. For they were the harried few "rabbits" hounded by a pack of upward of 200 determined -- and relentless -- pursuers.

There were police from New Haven, from Hamden, from Waterbury, plus a heavy and active contingent of State Police, and New Haven and Hamden police auxiliaries.

To these boys, living in a TV age of gun smoke, tommy guns, tear gas and whining bullets, these policemen must all have looked seven-feet-tall -- and deadly.

They knew, or soon learned, that their chances of gaining and retaining concealment were completely nullified by a contingent of Park Department employes who knew every inch of the park's grounds and glades. Even our Mayor was there.

It is small wonder that the last one of the quartet to be captured shouted to let police know where he was endeavoring to hide.

So, once again, we find boys who were in deep enough trouble with the law plunging themselves thoughtlessly into yet deeper trouble with probable sterner penalties.

They learned -- the hard way.

It may be hoped others will profit by their mistakes to the extent that they will stay within the law, or, failing that, stay in custody if apprehended -- convinced, by this swift recapture that there is less than no profit to be found in "messaging around" with Connecticut's police, city, town or State.

---New Haven Evening Register

POLICE ROOKIE CAUSES ARREST
OF 3 BURGLARS

Trainee Spots Car Used
In Seymour Breaks

A State Police trainee on his first week-end leave spotted a car pulling out of a gas station in Seymour at 2:15 a.m.

On a hunch, he called Bethany Barracks.

His fellow officers proceeded to nab three young burglars, solve eight burglaries, and uncover a cache of loot worth several hundred dollars.

Held under \$1,000 bond each are Emerick C. Witalis, 20 of 634 Success Avenue, Stratford; Henry Kryzanski, 17, of 679 Canaan Road, Stratford, and Robert Bennett, 19, of Success Park, Bridgeport.

It was early Sunday morning when State Police Trainee William Dudley noticed the suspicious car. He had just taken his girl friend home. Remembering his training, Dudley jotted down the license number and called the barracks.

Information Relayed

Officer James Ferguson relayed the information to Officer Michael Conroy, who was cruising in the area.

Conroy passed the car on Route 34. The youths were traveling in the opposite direction, toward Oxford. They later admitted speeding up to 100 miles per hour to evade the police cruiser.

By the time Conroy had wheeled around, the youths' car was out of sight, but he followed and spotted the car in Seymour. It was a convertible, and the top had been put up since Conroy passed it on Route 34, but the license was the same. Witalis was driving.

Questioned by Conroy and Seymour Constable Joseph Prokop, the youths admitted they had spent the preceding evening drinking in New York State. They also confessed that they had committed several burglaries on their way home, Conroy reported.

When spotted by Trainee Dudley, they were leaving the scene of a break at the Bel-Air Service Station on Route 34.

No stolen goods were in the car, but the youths led Conroy to their hiding

place on Hogback Road. There, hidden in the bushes, was an assortment of loot worth several hundred dollars and including a portable TV set, batteries, tires, liquor, hubcaps, radios, tail light lenses, and \$35 in cash.

The cash and the TV set were taken from the Seymour gas station.

Conroy took the youths to Bethany Barracks and together with Officer William Mathews and Seymour Patrolman John Miller interrogated them.

Had Been Drinking

The youths said they had been drinking at bars in Putnam Lake, N.Y. While there they stole hubcaps and tail light lenses, Mathews said. On the way back they broke into a gas station in North Salem, N. Y.

Continuing homeward, they broke into a gas station, a launderette and another business establishment in Newtown, Conn. The Seymour gas station was their fourth break of the night, Mathews said.

Later in the morning the youths apparently decided to tell all. They said they had been to New York the previous Saturday night and had committed four other burglaries on their way home.

These breaks all took place in Newtown, Mathews said. Places broken into included two gas stations, a package store, and a building supply house.

The youths stole two electric speed wrenches in one break. The wrenches worth \$150 each were later sold by the youths for \$2 apiece, Mathews said. The liquor store break netted the young burglars eight bottles of whiskey.

The youths are charged with breaking and entering and theft. Warrants for their arrest have been lodged by Newtown and New York State Police.

None of the youths had ever been arrested before. None could give any reason why they committed the breaks.

All of the loot has been recovered.

---New Haven Journal-Courier

Many people feel too tired or too ill to work, but it never occurs to them that they are not perfectly capable at such times to drive a car. ---AAMVA

I. A. I. TRI-STATE CONFERENCE
HELD IN HARTFORD RECENTLY

I. A. I. members from Connecticut, New York and New Jersey gathered at the Hotel Bond May 19-21 for the second annual tri-state conference of the International Association for Identification.

Delegates registered May 19 and the conference opened at 1:30 p.m. Addresses of welcome were given by State Police Commissioner John C. Kelly and Police Chief Michael J. Godfrey.

Atty. David Goldstein of Bridgeport delivered the keynote address. Det. Richard Gabriel of the New York City Police Department discussed the use of laundry and dry cleaners' markings in identification work.

OTHER OPENING day addresses were made by Sgt. Fred C. Hozeny Jr. of Greenwich, president of the Connecticut division of the association; Francis P. Talty, president, New York division, and William Cuddy, president, New Jersey division.

Addresses the second day were as follows:

"Scientific Interrogation," Donal McNamara, New York Institute of Criminology, "Qualification and Background Ballistic Expert," Burton D. Munhall, H. P. White Laboratory, Bel Air, Md.; "Single Fingerprints," Gerard J. Engert, Federal Bureau of Identification; "Colored Photography in Law Enforcement," Harris B. Tuttle, Eastman Kodak Company; "The Identification Man's Problem," Capt. Arthur Haussler, New Jersey State Police and "Correlation Between the Coroner's Office and Field of Identification," Atty. Louis W. Schaefer, Hartford coroner.

Associate Justice Raymond E. Baldwin of the Supreme Court of Errors spoke at the conference banquet. The Most Rev. John F. Hackett, auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Hartford, offered the invocation while Capt. Leslie W. Williams, commanding officer of the State Police Training School Bethany, was toastmaster.

On May 21, the closing day, there were addresses in the morning by William E. Cashin, director, New York State Bureau of Identification, on "IBM System

of Fingerprints," and by Edward Lowry, chief of physics laboratory, Winchester Firearms Company, New Haven, on "New Development of Firearms and Ammunition."

Conference committee members included Deputy Chief Vincent Hurlbut of West Hartford, State Police Capt. Adolph M. Pastore of Hartford, State Police Sgt. Walter E. Perkins of Glastonbury, Frank Virelli of Hartford, civilian technician, Connecticut State Bureau of Identification and James J. McIlhuff, executive secretary, Connecticut Board of Parole.

FEWER TRAFFIC DEATHS

The 23 per cent decrease in traffic deaths in the state during the first four months of the year is indeed encouraging. According to figures released by State Motor Vehicles Commissioner John J. Tynan, 18 fewer persons were killed on our highways than were killed during the same period last year. Last year there were 76 fatalities during the first four months in comparison to 58 this year, in 1956 there were 86 and in 1955, 96.

The statistics indicate that Governor Ribicoff's campaign against speeding is continuing to pay off. It is particularly noteworthy that the decrease in the number of traffic deaths has continued in the face of the increasing number of vehicles on the highways since the Governor launched his campaign in December, 1955.

The credit for continued decrease in fatalities initially goes to the great majority of motorists who have obeyed the motor vehicle laws and driven the family car with respect for the fact that it can be an instrument of sudden death. Instead of traveling at the posted speed limit plus five for good measure, they have driven at or under the limit.

Commissioner Tynan is absolutely correct when he notes that drivers should not be complacent about the most recent reduction in fatalities.

Policewomen

Vox-Cop

May-June, 1958

SPRING CONFERENCES HELD BY POLICEWOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS IN HARTFORD

On the week-end of May 17 and 18, policewomen throughout New England met at the Hotel Statler, Hartford, Connecticut, for the spring conference of the New England Policewomen's Association and that of the Policewomen's Association of Connecticut. Following the business meeting of the Connecticut Association, there was a largely attended luncheon and fashion show. The New England Association held its business meeting during the afternoon. Both associations elected officers for the next two year period. Officers elected to serve the Connecticut Association are Policewoman Marie Higgins, Middletown Police, president; Policewoman Lois Miller, Connecticut State Police, vice-president; Policewoman Ann Lackey, Groton Borough Police, secretary; Policewoman Doris Murtha, Connecticut State Police, treasurer; and Mrs. Loretta Noonan, retired policewoman, New London Police, chaplin. Those elected to serve the New England Association are Lieut. Mary Kirkpatrick, Massachusetts State Police, president; Policewoman Eleanor Lyons, Providence Police, vice-president; Policewoman Margaret Hautermann, Holyoke Police, secretary; and Policewoman Margaret Jacobson, Connecticut State Police, treasurer.

The high point of the conference was the address given at the banquet Saturday evening by Dr. Lois Kundell Higgins, an experienced policewoman from the Chicago Police Department, now Director, Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau, Chicago, and President of the International Association of Women Police. Dr. Higgins spoke on "The Feminine Force in Law Enforcement." Dr. Higgins has found, after visiting at different police departments throughout the world, that the work of the policewomen employed in foreign countries and those in the United States is more alike than it is different. She pointed out that "in large cities the functions of women police are broad in scope, including not only law enforcement, but crime prevention and the protection of youth."

Dr. Higgins appeared before both the Connecticut and the New England meetings and discussed the aims and goals of the International Association of Women Police. She also spoke informally at the Sunday luncheon.

Many thanks to Chief Michael Godfrey, his policewomen and others of the Hartford Police Department who contributed so much of their time to making our visit at Hartford an enjoyable one.

"The Feminine Force In Law Enforcement"

By Dr. Lois L. Higgins

Excerpts from an address before the
New England Policewomen's Association
and the
Connecticut Association of Policewomen
Hotel Statler - Hartford, Connecticut - May 17, 1958

The policewoman is an accepted, recognized and honored member of the great and new police profession, thanks to the cooperation, patience and in-service training of police chiefs everywhere. Today the policewoman--competent, efficient, attractive and well groomed--highly respected, as a rule, by citizens and police administrators alike--has not always enjoyed such an appreciative status. The work is not a 40 hour week that begins regularly and ends with a large check. It does call for selfless, educated women who can and do minister to the world's socially ill. It is not easy--nor is it glamorous. It is rugged work that frequently requires high physical, mental and emotional qualities. Success is by its very nature not very thrilling; the routine work is not very spectacular, but is immensely satisfying socially and spiritually.

There is occasionally the spectacular news item describing a sensational arrest, or depicting a policewoman shooting it out with a criminal--flinging an adversary to the ground in her best judo fashion--or noting her work in widely publicized sex or murder cases. But on the whole, the policewoman is concerned with the every-day problems of normal families and requires much more than physical prowess, efficiency on the target range, or a black belt gained as judo champion--though these are certainly important professional skills. She must constantly realize that her work is a social function, in complete harmony with families and legitimate authority--united by a singleness of purpose which is the public welfare. She must display exemplary conduct herself in order that young women may learn more

from her actions than from any recruitment program to attract potential policewomen.

Woman's Role

There is little that has not already been said on the theme of woman's role in the world. The comment of G. K. Chesterton. "The important thing for a country is that the men should be manly, the women womanly," is especially significant in policework. It embodies a fundamental principle of social order. In any organization, unity and order are achieved through the cooperation of very different members, each fulfilling his own functions and contributing his special qualities to the common good.

Man leaves the imprint of his personality in the creations of his mind--works of science and art, monumental buildings and commercial empires. But woman's masterpiece is Life Itself. She is not interested in abstract or technical achievements. She is interested in human beings.

Police Service is demanding more and more trained women. Here is a place where women can and do find a "do it yourself" challenge in their natural role of "mothering". Here they can contribute to solving social problems, curing some social ills. A policewoman will be more completely a woman if she takes to heart the problems and the griefs of people around her. But she needs your inspiration--she needs to be constantly reminded of her important place on the team of law enforcement. She needs to be continually aware of the great opportunity which is hers--the opportunity to be of service, in a spirit of love, to a confused and drifting

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world!

Intelligent use of policewomen by administrators is a real challenge. It requires that duties be integrated with the total police program, and that efforts be focused on work to which she is by nature and training most especially adapted. May I humbly suggest that too often she has been assigned to useless, unproductive work, or that her functions have been distorted? Stenography, clerical duties, operating switchboards, radio operators, statistical work--these are all important tasks for successful operation of a department, but they are certainly not the functions of the "policewoman," trained for her high and specific vocation.

Today----United States

Today there are more than 2,500 policewomen serving in at least 150 cities in the United States. In addition, there are more than 2,000 women serving as deputy sheriffs and in the Federal Departments with police functions, such as the Bureau of Customs and the Bureau of Immigration. Though women are also engaged in the custodial, clerical and administration phases of police service, who are not "police officers" in any sense, the number of policewomen amount to one per cent of the total police profession. This number will grow greatly in the future, due to success of professional policewomen and because of the essential character of the duties they perform.

Today----Outside United States

In my studies and visits abroad I learned of at least 2,850 policewomen outside of the United States. This number also will increase rapidly. One of the reasons for this anticipated increase is the Training Program of the International Association of Chiefs of Police so ably directed by Col. Russel Snook which includes lectures on police work for women. (It was a pleasure for me to address groups at Purdue University, including 25 police officials representing 13 countries and four continents.) Recently too, several wives of high ranking foreign police officials have visited me and were deeply impress-

ed with our service. Since these women are officers of Police Wives Associations, some with memberships of 60,000, you may be sure that their recommendations to their public officials will be meaningful.

It has been my privilege while appearing in over 100 cities and 27 states, as well as in extensive foreign travel, to interview governors, mayors, police administrators and hundreds of men in the ranks, asking them about the service of policewomen.

There is no opposition to the service where good, qualified women are employed --there is only enthusiastic endorsement and approval. There is pride in their work and they recommend the service to those communities which are considering employing women.

There is opposition to the service where women of questionable ability--with easy familiar manners, untrained, non-adaptable, find their way into departments, either through political or other influence. Unable to cover up inability and ignorance by emotional sentiment in handling their assignments, these uneducated, sometimes vulgar women degrade the service in the eyes of both the public and the policemen. They are a bad influence in the community and a menace to police work. Here opposition is rampant, as indeed it should be.

Having visited numerous police women at work in foreign countries and in the United States, I am now convinced that our work is more alike than it is different. We are doing protective-prevention work (now referred to as crime prevention or delinquency control programs) whether prescribed for us or not. Necessity in the day's work, plus our natural intuitive, protective, maternal instinct inspires us to do so.

Present Day Functions

In large cities the functions of the women police are broad in scope, including not only law enforcement, but crime prevention and the protection of youth.

These are carried out through general police work; helping adult offenders and juvenile offenders to rehabilitate in communities; apprehending women pickpockets and shoplifters; investigation

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of homes where complaints have been made of neglected children; looking for missing girls and restoring them to the parents or guardians; seeking to understand their problems; cooperation with community facilities which help families and girls rehabilitate themselves; referring problem cases to social agencies for further help; holding prisoners in women's lock-ups; compiling records for research and analysis.

Policewomen may be detailed to the various units and districts as follows: Detective Bureau (Missing Persons Section; Homicide Section) Districts (according to number available). Special Details: made directly from Women's Section to include hospital details, guarding prisoners; escort duty to important personages; guarding female witnesses; policing of large gatherings such as conventions.

The cases which come to the attention of policewomen everywhere cover the whole realm of human experience--joy, sadness, and tragedy. There are the missing girls who are rebellious against what seem to them intolerable conditions at home. Complaints are received of missing persons of all ages. Runaways are usually children, young people or women. Children run away because of very strict parents, school problems, lack of understanding and cruelty. Young people run away for the same reason; but in addition there may be infatuation for some grown up, or the quest of adventure. Women leave because of marital difficulties, romantic interludes, or very often, simply to get away from problems which seem unsurmountable and full of confusion--factors such as too many children, not enough money to care for them, illness and inability to cope with home conditions, etc.

There are complaints of lost children, bad family situations, dependent and neglected children, little ones, who by some wayward act come to the attention of policewomen. But whatever the reason, it is obvious they are in danger, and policewomen by acting promptly, locating them and providing in so far as possible some adjustment in home or neighborhood, are contributing greatly to society.

In the department or neighborhood stores, the policewoman finds many a child who stands in a perilous position. Sometimes it is a child stealing; more for the thrill or adventure than for the gain of the possession itself.

Sometimes it is the child who has been taught to steal by his elders; sometimes it is the mental defective or perhaps a young girl who all her life has loved finery and in desperation has taken cheap ornamental jewelry to fulfill this longing.

There has been in recent years an increasing realization that police work is closely related to community organization. It has been recognized, too, that problems exist which are handled more effectively by policewomen than by men.

It is not unusual for women to obtain information of such embarrassing nature as to cause the lips of witnesses to lock in the presence of questioning policemen. Yet this information would be highly material and relevant for a successful prosecution of the case. Policewomen are probably best employed in cases of rape, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, crimes against children, exploitation of children, indecent liberties against children, child abandonment, runaway children and girls, and the like.

Handled with tact and wisdom, such an experience may become part of a forgotten past, but in unskillful hands it may leave a mark which remains always.

In moving picture theatres the policewomen have secured the gratitude of the managers, through their success in prosecuting types of degenerate men who insult and frighten women in the audience. A patrolman or an usher in uniform cannot secure evidence of this sort, and the women who are annoyed are unwilling to testify in court. Until policewomen were assigned, many of these cases were allowed to go free. In the matter of truants, and "parked" children, too, the policewomen are helpful and they are being commended frequently by managers for their work in this area.

One fact stands out: during the almost half century since the advent of women police there has been a Steady Attempt to Professionalize the Service.

SUMMARY

Evaluation-----Delinquency Control-----A Woman's Field

In the light of personal experience, of the several comprehensive studies made, of the formal training which never ceases to attract my active interest, there is no need now to change the Resolutions passed by the Police Chiefs in 1922. There is no need for a new philosophy. There is no need for a new concept of policewomen. There may be some necessity for drastic changes in order to translate into reality the ideals the chiefs cherished in those early years!

Two obvious facts concern us: (1) delinquency around the world is out of hand. (2) 46% of this nation's crime is committed by young people under the age of 18, and half of this number were 15 years old, and the crimes included every offense.

Let us recall then, that women comprise only 1% of the total police force and that the great concern of policewomen today, is not Women, since only 11% of the total crime is committed by females. The concern is and should be young people! I humbly submit that police departments may be ignoring a great potential in the reduction or solution of this vast social problem if they overlook a full and correct assignment of policewomen.

It is conceded by thoughtful people that early recognition of problem children is vital. Who, better than a woman, trained and equipped with technical knowledge, possessed of her natural, intuitive, protective maternal instinct, can seek out and assist young people? Only bias would fail to recognize that a woman acts as mother not only to her own family, but--asked or unasked--to other families as well. This is her life work.

It is significant that the first crime prevention bureaus, juvenile bureaus or whatever title was given, were initiated and developed under the direction of women. Now the trend is for male officers, usually of high rank, to direct them. Far from considering this an infringement on women's work, it is satisfying to know that the work performed by those early pioneers in Protective as well as Detective work was so successful that it became an integral part of police service; that eventually bureaus and units were established comparable and equal in status with other bureaus within the departments.

Right here I feel impelled to point out that women can and must assist and complement the work of their male colleagues. Women and men must work together in much larger numbers, in this specialized service. Their common objective is society. In the home, man is the head; woman the heart. Is there any reason why this idea should not be extended to police departments?

Given genuine understanding and sympathy by Police Administrators, there is reason to believe that the work of women police will be more and more consistent with their larger role in life's communities, and with the needs of the modern world. We need pioneers of vision and imagination to take the lead in developing this work, giving to women the opportunity to use their distinctive gifts.

This is the feminine force in crime prevention. Where do we go from here is up to the Police Chiefs of the world. In their important decision I wish them Godspeed.

THE SPHERE OF WOMAN

They talk about a woman's sphere as though it had a limit;
There's not a place in Earth or Heaven,
There's not a task to mankind given,
There's not a blessing or a woe,

There's not a whispered yes or no,
There's not a life, or death, or birth,
That has a feather's weight or worth--
Without a woman in it.

---C. E. Bowman

Between



Ourselves

Vox-Cop

May-June, 1958

POLICEMAN WHO HELD FIRE MAY LOSE EYESIGHT

A 30-year-old policeman, cut down by the bullets of a nervy Texas gunman during a loan company holdup in Boston recently, faced a lifetime of blindness because of a moment's mercy.

Surgeons at the Massachusetts General Hospital said following the shooting, it would be 24 hours before they could determine if Officer Joseph Branley will ever see again. His condition was otherwise satisfactory.

Branley stopped two slugs, one in the arm and the other in the face, when he and three other policemen shot it out with Carl Anderson, 50, of San Antonio, Texas. Anderson was a native of Worcester, Mass., and had lived in Ware, Mass. before moving to Texas.

Anderson was shot as he ran for the door of the Beneficial Finance Co. his .38 caliber pistol belching bullets. He ran almost directly at patrolmen John F. X. Joyce, Austin Cannon and Patrick Conroy who pumped 14 slugs at the bandit.

Police said Anderson had walked into the office and calmly punched the buttons on a desk telephone being used by Mrs. Carol Levesque, 20, breaking the connection. In a soft voice he announced, "This is a holdup."

As he rummaged through cash drawers one employe managed to slip into a back room and call police. As the sirens of police cruisers screamed up in front of the office, the bandit stood there counting his loot.

Branley, the first to enter, later told his wife, Gloria, "He looked so frail that I held my fire and ordered him to drop his gun. Before I could move a step he whirled and fired."

Anderson stepped over Branley's body and headed for the door. He died in a

pool of blood, clutching a smoking revolver in one hand and \$1,200 cash in the other.

N.Y. CITY POLICE TOLD TO USE FORCE

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy recently urged policemen to "use force to a considerable degree" in combating crime and apprehending criminals.

Addressing some 2,000 members of the Police Department's St. George Association at its twenty-first annual communion breakfast at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Kennedy said:

"You are not put on the streets of New York to be kicked around by disorderly mobs."

A few days before a patrolman was beaten with his own nightstick and kicked by a crowd on W. 25th St. as he attempted to arrest two men for assaulting another. The officer, Michael O'Brien, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. His prisoners escaped.

Later, Mr. Kennedy visited Patrolman O'Brien at the hospital and described the incident as "outrageous", adding, "Certainly, citizens should know it is their duty to support the police at all times." The hospital said the policeman was in good condition.

In his speech, Mr. Kennedy noted that robberies had been on an "alarming increase" and said:

"The armed robber is a potential killer, and as you undertake to apprehend him he will try to kill you."

The commissioner told the policemen to investigate thoroughly every suspicious incident and irregularity on their posts and added they had the "right and duty in protecting citizens to use lawful force."

IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU

By

Capt. G. C. Kopp
Editor On Guard
The Kentucky Peace Officers' Magazine

Officer Carl Martin (we substituted the name) finished his tour of duty at 11:00 P. M. Immediately after roll-call he went into the locker room, exchanged his blue uniform for a grey suit and started for home. As Carl started the engine of his car, he became cognizant of the fact that he was somewhat hungry. He reasoned that a sandwich and a cup of coffee would rectify the condition.

Carl drove to an all-night cafeteria, parked around back and walked around to the front door. Nate, the night cashier, was already on duty and Carl stopped for a bit of conversation. After an exchange of greetings, Carl went to the counter, ordered his sandwich and coffee, and then sat at a table that was partially behind a post, but he could still see Nate and the front door.

A customer got up from a nearby table and walked up to the cashier. Carl Martin was enjoying his late snack and was unconscious of the fact that his eyes followed the customer. Suddenly it dawned on Carl that if Nate was making change for this customer, the customer must have had a very large bill. Nate had placed a substantial stack of currency in the left hand of the customer. Then Carl noticed something else, the muzzle of a blue steel automatic was held in the right hand of the customer, and pointed toward Nate.

Carl had an advantageous spot. There was the large post that was almost directly in front of him, that gave him protection. Nate, the cashier, was back far enough to be out of the line of fire. Since the "customer" had paid little or no attention to Carl, all he had to do was draw his gun and demand the "customer's" surrender. If the "customer" refused to surrender, all the odds were in Carl's favor. He had the protection of the post and could have dropped the man with one shot. As if from instinct, Carl's right hand darted

in the direction of his right hip, then he seemed to freeze. There was no gun or holster on his right hip. He had failed to put on his gun when he changed to his civvies.

Carl had often heard that "discretion is the better part of valor" so he made no mad dash to try to overpower the armed robber. Instead, he carefully observed everything possible about the gunman for a good description. When the gunman went out the door, Carl rushed to the doorway and got the license number and a description of the car in which the robber fled. It was through these descriptions that the gunman was picked up three days later, but the \$183.00 obtained in the holdup had dwindled to \$9.85 by the time he was arrested.

In most jurisdictions, a police officer is considered on duty for 24 hours a day. The fact that he worked his regular eight-hour tour of duty, does not relieve him of his sworn duty to protect life and property, when he is on his "own time". For that reason, whenever a police officer is within his jurisdiction, he must have his badge in his possession, and be suitably armed.

In the case just cited, Carl Martin had embarrassed himself before his friends and brother officers. He embarrassed the entire police department before all the citizens of his community. No one criticized him for not trying to capture the armed robber at the crime scene. Instead, he was given credit for using good judgment, under the circumstances. He was severely criticized for being derelict in his duty, in that he failed to be prepared for such an emergency.

Here is a good habit to cultivate. Whenever you are about to leave home, or police headquarters, ask yourself this question, "Do I have all the tools necessary to make any kind of arrest"? This habit of questioning yourself should apply, if you are in civilian dress or uniform. The embarrassment would be even greater if you were in uniform and had forgotten your gun.

The price of justice is eternal publicity.
--Arnold Bennett

THE LAST RESIDENT POLICEMAN

The last available resident state policeman has been taken by Sherman, a town of 650 people in the western part of the state. There are now 25 such policemen on duty throughout the state. The General Statutes limit the total permitted to 25.

It's a system which has worked exceedingly well. Three towns in this area--East Lyme, Old Lyme and Montville--have resident state policemen. It is too bad that others will be deprived of the opportunity.

It is estimated that a town's share of the cost of a resident officer is between \$4,000 and \$4,500 a year. The cost is modest in terms of the protection and peace of mind afforded.

It's the answer for a town which isn't big enough to warrant a regular police department but is too big for a couple of constables to handle.

A resident state policeman is a thoroughly trained officer. He has a radio-equipped police car. He can call on the nearest state police barracks for assistance if the need arises.

It's unfortunate that the last available resident state policeman has been snapped up. More and more small towns are growing up. Many of them which do not now require the services of a full-time policeman soon may find they need one. A resident state policeman is often their answer.

In view of the success the program has had, the General Assembly might well consider increasing the number.

---New London Evening Day

STATE'S MINOR COURT SYSTEM
DEFENDED BY ITS CHIEF JUDGE

Connecticut's minor court system was defended recently by its chief judge, Atty. Guerin B. Carmody of Waterbury, speaking at the annual assembly of the trial justices in the Statler Hilton Hotel.

A resident and trial justice of the town of Woodbury, Mr. Carmody is a former trial justice of the Watertown Jus-

tice Court in addition to his present position.

"Since the creation of the trial justice system in 1939" he said, "it has been operated smoothly, efficiently and fairly by individuals, laymen in the most part, whose high sense of civic responsibility has been recognized and respected by the citizens of the communities in which they live."

Mr. Carmody released the results of a survey of all the trial justice courts in 102 towns of the state for 1957.

These courts, he said, handled 19,961 cases, 10,801 of them motor vehicle, 3,004 criminal and 6,156 small claims. Fines totalled \$275,000 of which \$84,000 went to the state. Only 114 motor vehicle cases and 75 criminal cases were appealed, he added.

"While the courts were not organized as money-making institutions," Mr. Carmody continued, "it is most interesting to note that the towns retain a total of \$191,000 after paying the state its percentage of fine and that the salaries of the court officials total \$108,000.

"I believe (the trial justices) courts ought to be congratulated for handling approximately 20,000 cases in one year with a minimum of delay and leaving no back log of cases for the succeeding year.

"Not for a moment am I opposed to court reform as such. Many provisions in proposed bills are admirable and I trust will be enacted by our next General Assembly.

"I do not believe the time has come for the liquidation (of the trial justice courts). There is room for modernization and improvement."

THE FBI CRIME REPORT

Lawbreaking among young toughs is something which cannot be shrugged off. There is little justification for apathy in the FBI crime report for 1957. The crime rate, according to this report, has increased 55 per cent among persons under 18 since 1952. The figures show that youths accounted for 47.2 per cent of major crime arrests last year.

An even more startling disclosure is that a major crime was committed in the United States once every 11.3 seconds -- and a murder, rape, manslaughter or assault to kill was committed every 3.9 minutes.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover fears of an upsurge in juvenile-committed crime have been borne out. The FBI chief makes a sharp distinction between juvenile criminals and simple juvenile delinquency. The report shows that in the past five years juvenile crime has increased at a rate $2\frac{1}{2}$ times faster than the population rise among persons under 18.

Shocking? Yes. But it is not enough to be shocked, to cry out in alarm or to cringe in apprehension. In a free society it is everyone's responsibility to uphold law and order and to co-operate with enforcement agencies. These grim figures in the FBI report reflect a breakdown all along the line. It is not enough to think about these things, no matter how agitated the thinking. When outlawry takes over thinking has to be translated into action.

Action thus far has posed a dilemma. Ill-judged or panic measures are fraught with danger. Vigilantes are not expected to ride in a civilized society. Under the circumstances it resolves itself into a need for increased co-operation between the home, the school, the church and the community at large. Wise leadership needed if it ever was, must direct the course of action.

And the troubled question constantly confronts us -- how tough can one get with teenage boys and girls even when they are tough enough and old enough to war on society, to flaunt their defiance and to scoff at shame and disgrace?

---New Haven Register

The man who watches the clock usually remains one of the hands.

Have you ever noticed that the smaller the idea, the bigger the words needed to express it?

CENSORSHIP

The recent Supreme Court decision on a Chicago movie ban has dealt censorship another blow.

The nation's highest tribunal made it abundantly clear that while it firmly upheld federal and state laws banning obscene literature it could not go along with the decision of an Illinois Federal Court which had upheld the action of the Chicago Police Censor Board in banning a French film. In a unanimous decision, it reversed the decision of that court.

The decision made the movie people happy, of course, but their victory goes beyond this one particular instance. It should have the effect, in the long run, of discouraging municipal authorities everywhere from trying to act as dictators of what people may see on the screen or read in print.

There are always those self-appointed guardians of the public mores who in indignant self-righteousness often step far beyond their authority in attempting to impose their standards on everyone else, willy-nilly. In the matter of obscenity, no one would quarrel with the laws which ban those things that are obscene. But, as the Supreme Court has pointed out, "sex and obscenity are not synonymous." Unfortunately, there is a widespread opinion among the would-be censors that they are synonymous, and in their zeal to protect the public mores they not infrequently come up with some rather silly yardsticks concerning what is or is not obscene.

Justice William Brennan, commenting upon the court's unanimous decision in the Chicago appeals case, summed the whole business up rather well. He said:

"The portrayal of sex in art, literature and scientific works is not sufficient reason to deny material the constitutional protection of freedom of speech and press. . . which have contributed greatly to the development and well-being of our free society and are indispensable to its continued growth.

"It is therefore vital that the standards for judging obscenity safeguard the protection of freedom of speech and press for material which does

not treat sex in a manner appealing to the prurient interest."

---Waterbury Republican

WHAT IS OBSCENE?

In reversing the Post Office Department's ruling banning a nudist magazine from the mails the Supreme Court has made it clear that it is not going to broaden the scope of its ruling on obscenity. That some things are patently obscene and clearly devised to pander goes without saying. But when one moves from this area of depravity into others it becomes a matter of subjective decision. To many persons nudist magazines, depicting the antics of sun bathers of all ages and shapes, are more likely to be ridiculous than obscene.

One has only to recapture personal experience at the beach in summer to realize how quickly the human figure, wholesale, can become tiresome if not actually repellent. In the case of Roth vs. The United States the Supreme Court laid down a narrow definition of obscenity, and said that it did not have the protection of the constitutional clauses of free speech and a free press.

Since then there have been other exhibits, at least one of them a motion picture, that the Supreme Court viewed and declared not obscene, as it now has of the nudist publication. If the thing keeps on at this rate, the Supreme Court itself will become a kind of super-censorship body, giving its imprimatur or withholding it on books, magazines, and motion pictures.

The whole thing illustrates the tricky nature of the term obscenity, and how opinion is colored by personal prejudices and background. The strange thing is that while the question of whether a book is obscene is often a matter of literary judgment, those who are best qualified to certify as to the literary quality of a publication are hardly ever consulted. If such a group of professors of literature from the universities were set up in Connecticut, for example, there would be loud cries that this was censorship. Yet under the

present law the matter of enforcing our own state law on obscenity is left to the subjective judgment of the various chiefs of police. From what one can observe in various cities of the state neither the chiefs of police nor the various public prosecutors have much confidence in their ability to enforce the law except when it comes to the most flagrant violations. There should be some more effective way of knowing what is obscene.

---The Hartford Courant

ALCOHOL

A doctor associated with New York City's Memorial Center asserts that a young man who became dead drunk on 18 martinis, consumed in five hours, was made completely sober in 30 minutes by administration of a thyroid drug which is a powerful stimulator of energy production and which causes alcohol-soaked cells to release energy. Heretofore, it has been held medically that destruction of alcohol in the body could not be hastened.

About .04 percent of alcohol in the blood may reduce visual acuity as much as wearing dark glasses at night.

Here is what happens, according to the chemist, when alcohol is imbibed and broken down by the body. Ethyl alcohol ($\text{CH}_3 \text{CH}_2 \text{OH}$) enters the blood-stream through the stomach wall and the small intestine and is carried to all organs of the body. The alcohol stored in the liver is acted upon by the enzyme alcohol-dehydrogenase which is instrumental in oxidizing the alcohol to aceteldehyde ($\text{CH}_3 \text{CHO}$) and then to acetic acid ($\text{CH}_3 \text{COOH}$) which is oxidized by all parts of the body to water (H_2O) and carbon dioxide (CO_2). As the alcohol is oxidized, the liver draws more from the other organs until all is eliminated. This action accounts for about 95 percent of the total with about 5 percent excreted unchanged in the breath, urine and perspiration.

---Virginia Traffic Safety News

TEENAGERS

Vox-Cop

May-June, 1958

Are Courts Coddling Young Drivers?

The "Traffic Safety" magazine recently conducted a survey of seventeen traffic court judges throughout the United States to find the answer to the above question. Among those questioned was Mr. Stanley Scherr, Chief Magistrate of the Baltimore Traffic Court and his reply, which voices his opinion on the handling of teen-age motor vehicle offenders, is stated hereunder.

"From my experience in the handling of thousands of teen-age motor vehicle offenders, I am of the definite opinion that their cases should be tried in a special session of the regular traffic court. My reason for saying this is that presiding over traffic offenses is almost a specialty, as it is most essential that the presiding judge be able to visualize how the offense occurred and to know what caused the teen-ager to commit his particular offense. This kind of vision helps to bring about a better understanding of teen-agers' actions in their handling of motor vehicles and enables the presiding judge to deal with the situation in a practical manner.

"My reason for stating that they should be tried in a teen-age court, as distinguished from other criminal courts, is that the traffic offender differs from the type of people who comprise the average criminal court defendants, both in character and with respect to his state of mind. The traffic offender generally fails to appreciate either the meaning or the significance of his act. He does not think himself to be an enemy of society. In dealing with teen-age motor vehicle offenders the court should function not so much for the purpose of retribution, as with the view to dealing with teen-agers in such a manner that will teach them a lesson. To have these teen-agers, who in reality are our drivers of tomorrow,

leave the court feeling thoughtful and cooperative indicates the best possible administration for traffic law enforcement.

"However, it is most essential that teen-agers, in cases other than parking, be required to appear in court with their parent, and not be permitted to pay out their offense, as is the case in many jurisdictions. Experience has proved that in the majority of payable offenses where teen-agers are involved, it is the parent who pays the fine by mailing it to the court, with the result that the teen-ager has not learned where he has made his mistake, but to the contrary, the entire procedure is of little or no importance to him.

"If a teen-ager is old enough to drive, he is old enough to appear in court in answer to the charge against him, standing on his own two feet to take the consequences of his act. So long as you can get the teen-ager in court accompanied by his parent, the average teen-ager will adhere to sound driving advice. In addition, investigation has shown that when a teen-ager is stopped by a police officer for a violation and is given a citation, or summons, the teen-ager's parent very seldom hears the story as it actually happened, with the result that the parent's attitude in many instances is that the child was "picked on" by the officer. This brings about contempt and disregard for law enforcement, but when the parent hears both sides of the case while appearing with his child in court, it does much to impress, not only upon the teen-ager, but upon the parent as well, the tremendous and magnificent job that the law enforcement officers are attempting to do in their all-out efforts to save life and property from wanton destruction."

Teenagers And You

JUVENILE COURT JUDGE IN FLORIDA GIVES
SUGGESTIONS IN "TEN RULES FOR PARENTS"

By Dr. Frank H. Richardson

Dorr S. Davis, judge of the Juvenile Court of Broward County, Florida, was repeatedly asked if he could suggest something positive and definite for parents that would be helpful as a sort of "preventive medicine" in the battle against juvenile delinquency. He offers "Ten Rules for Parents."

1. A good parent is definite and straightforward, never evasive, in his answers. Children expect their parents to know. They won't come back to a dry well, but they will go to another.

2. A good parent will have fun with his children. He will go along with them in their plans and dreams. He will never belittle or make fun of their aspirations.

3. A good parent is cheerful. "A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance." Gloomy, wrangling parents don't make for sunny, agreeable children. If you must be fretful and worrisome, don't let the youngsters see it.

4. A good parent is patient--not always, to be sure, but as much as lieth in him. Patience "doesn't come natcherly," it has to be acquired. Parents need not feel guilty if they fail in this regard, if only they are trying to master their impatience.

5. A good parent is a good "sharer." He shares with all the members of the family. He encourages them to do things together, and to share their ideas, as well as their possessions with each other. And this means helping them to share with others who are not so fortunate. Charity may begin at home, but it cannot stay there.

6. A good parent is honest. Trust, confidence and love cannot long be retained by a parent who is not honest. If he wants his children to be honest, he should remember that example is the best teacher, in this as in everything else.

7. A good parent is consistent. And that means that he must discipline himself to be firm and impartial. His

children must know that the same rules hold at all times and without exception. Nothing is quite so confusing to a youngster as inconsistency.

8. A good parent is affectionate, though not effusive. Youngsters have the same need for love that they have for food. If they are starved for affection, they may seek undesirable attention through misbehaving. Love should be shown, not lavishly nor suffocatingly, but genuinely and frankly. Most of our juvenile delinquency can be traced back to a lack of intelligently manifested affection in the home.

9. A good parent is forgiving. Unforgiving hearts are hard, cold hearts. Youngsters will never learn to be sunny, cheerful and happy in their relations with others, if their parents are unforgiving. "I'm sorry" cannot reasonably be expected from the children of such parents.

10. A good parent is religious not "pious" or "holier than thou." He should have genuine awareness of the unseen presence of God in the affairs of the world, and of the home.

Judge Davis believes his "Ten Rules for Parents," summed up in the Golden Rule, should greatly enhance the chances of success in this difficult art.

The teenage group comprises almost 10 per cent of the total population and now numbers over 16 million.

---Driver Education News

TOO FAST OR TOO SLOW

According to a panel of women traffic specialists, the two most dangerous groups of drivers are people under 21 driving over 65 and people over 65 driving under 21. ---Today's Traffic

ORGANIZED DELINQUENCY

The formal charges against a group of youths in Queens, ranging from juvenile delinquency through felonious assault to conspiracy to rob a bank, are serious enough in all conscience, when the age of the arrested boys (fifteen to twenty) is taken into account. But the fact that this group is said to have been formed into a Nazi-like "United Nordic Confederation" is more than merely a bizarre touch to a sordid case. It indicates, in a grave manner, the extent to which delinquency can be organized; to which the misspent energies of teenagers can be directed against the community.

Hitler knew the potentials of an aimless body of young men--how such as these could be made into the core of a mass movement, based on hate and violence. For the most part, the kind of delinquency which alarms Americans in their own young people has provided training and recruits for crime--organized and unorganized. It is a factor in the development of the "invisible government" that threatens the rule of law in many parts of the land, and as such calls for every effort to stamp it out. There is frequently all too little difference between a juvenile gang and the "mob" that suborns public officials and makes dope selling, "protection" and similar illicit activities into big business.

But latent in juvenile delinquency is also the spirit that sparks vicious political movements, hate campaigns and violence directed against constituted authority of any kind. The imagination of youth, which can be the most generous and beneficial of human attributes, can also be perverted into a danger to all. The need for seeing to it that youthful energies have worth-while goals and are controlled by the best standards of citizenship does not spring only from the waste which aimless violence and minor criminality cause, nor alone from the danger of creating irreclaimable criminals. There is also the possibility that some hate merchant of genuine demagogic ability may wield a mass of young people into a direct threat to the stability of government. ---NY Herald Trib.

TEENAGERS COULD BE BEST DRIVERS
IN U.S. BUT LET'S FACE IT:
THEY HAVE BAD RECORD

By Dr. Frank H. Richardson

Teenagers could be the best drivers in the country--if they wanted to. Instead, they are nearly the nation's worst, exceeded only by their older brothers, ages 20 to 25. Elizabeth Pope, in an article in "McCall's" condensed for "Reader's Digest," tells us that one teenager is dying every 52 minutes, almost 10,000 a year.

Where older drivers die in collisions, young men die also, by speeding, turning their cars over or crashing into trees or walls on turns.

Apparently we can do nothing to stop this suicidal slaughter, if by "we" is meant the authorities, the highway patrol, the lawmakers. We could jail them, or fine them--which means their parents; for what father would let his son disgrace the family name by serving a sentence? We could take away their licenses, then be compelled to send them to prison for driving without a license--and get the whole community up in arms against us for making criminals out of young citizens.

But hold it! The "we's" who could, but won't, do all these ineffectual things, are all sober, stodgy adults. "We" haven't the faintest conception of how big it makes a guy feel to go roaring down the pike, muffler cut-out popping, shaming all sane drivers, maybe even giving the patrol car a race.

Really Kid's Trick

If only it were possible to show this teenager what a kid's trick he's playing! If only he could see himself as others see him, a childish show-off, a smarty cat, a little boy trying to act like a man--and not succeeding; he could be the best driver in the world. But that's impossible.

Impossible? Phooey! It's as easy as pie. A remedy is ready and waiting, that's ended deadly teenage driving again and again, wherever it has been tried. It's the High School Driver-Education Program. It's not optional,

but compulsory, for "the boy most inclined to drive like a lunatic wouldn't be caught dead in a dual-control instruction car."

Students are not only taught how to drive; but also they are shown by movies and visits to traffic courts and auto graveyards what is likely to happen to "show-offs." And they learn to develop a keen distaste for the murderous show-off.

But why should this work, where other methods fail? It's just because of the principle this column has been repeating, in season and out. If you can't control teenagers--and you can't, if you let them have high-powered cars--then help them to control themselves and each other.

But is this program worth what it costs--\$34 to train each student? Let's ask the parents whose son turned his car over and killed himself in your town? Or the mother of that lovely girl, her only child, who ended her midnight joy ride when her sports car crashed into a truck?

Let our teenagers purge themselves of this "worst driver" charge.

PROTECT YOUR CHILDREN

Obedience is certainly one of the Cardinal rules that parents must teach their children. It is only natural for children in early years to reflect the habits and attitudes of their parental teachers. How ironic it becomes then to try and set up a double set of standards by practicing unsafe acts while condoning in theory the need for safe practices.

Take driving for an example. Nothing is more apparent to a youngster than his parent driving 50 miles an hour when the traffic sign says 40. Children are fascinated by dashboard dials long before they are ready for "Peter Rabbit." When signs are ignored with regard to speed, they know--and remember!

Sliding through stop signs is another observation quickly made by children. The sign says STOP but familiarity with local traffic conditions and boredom

result in cruising up to the stop sign, taking a quick look, and sliding through. For your youngster beside you, you're setting an example that, ten years later, may lead him to injury or death.

Passing improperly, ignoring "No Passing" signs and crossing the double white line is an important cause of death. Yet large numbers of impatient, hurried motorists don't hesitate to pass illegally when, in their own judgment, the road ahead looks clear. What they fail to realize is that some innocent child may be acquiring a disregard for posted signs or general rules of the road.

It is very difficult to change or cope with improper attitudes later in their lives. Thus by becoming a teacher, and good example to these youngsters early, parents benefit from improved personal performance, while their children become equipped with proper driving attitudes.

Experts are now convinced that reckless drivers tend to raise children who are reckless drivers. To avoid this from happening:

1. Examine your driving habits. Do you habitually exceed the speed limits? Are you negligent about signaling? Do you constantly drive in the inside lane? Resolve to make a real attempt to eliminate all driving violations.
2. Explain the rules to your child. When he is in the car you can tell him why you slow down at curves, what white lines on the highway mean, why you allow safe distances between you and the next automobile. Point out warning signs and why they are there.

---Fleet Supervisor

WARN OF RECKLESS KIDS

A sign on Fayette Drive, just off the Richmond-Henrico Turnpike in Virginia, calls motorists' attention to the presence of children in a novel fashion. The sign reads: Drive Carefully, Reckless Children. ---Today's Traffic

Safety mind S

Vox-Cop

May-June, 1958

DRIVER'S ATTITUDE MAJOR CAUSE OF ALL ACCIDENTS, TYNAN SAYS

The driver's attitude is the major cause of all motor vehicle accidents, according to State Motor Vehicles Comsr. John J. Tynan.

Tynan said:

Practically all traffic accidents are caused or created by the automobile driver's attitude.

Until recent years we had had three basic and major fields of endeavor for traffic safety: Education, engineering and enforcement.

We tried to educate the driver to avoid traffic accidents by asking him or telling him to be both careful and courteous behind the wheel. We also tried to educate him towards traffic safety by having him keep both himself and his car in the best, safest possible operating condition.

We tried -- and I believe with great success -- to engineer our cars and our roadways so that they provided the safest possible automobile transportation systems.

We tried -- and here again I believe with great success -- to create an ever-improving enforcement program to apprehend or control those drivers whose careless or criminal driving practices were causing the completely unnecessary traffic accidents.

We now must try to reach and to improve the driver's traffic attitude so that he in turn must and will try to avoid being involved in even the slightest traffic accident.

It is the driver's attitude -- and nothing else -- which determines how he drives.

It is the driver's attitude which decides whether he drives at high rates of speed.

Or whether he drives too fast for conditions, such as going only -- but admittedly dangerously -- at 20 miles an hour in a 30-miles-an-hour zone when he sees children playing or pedestrians walking anywhere in or near the path of his car.

It is the driver's attitude which determines whether he knowingly drives with defective brakes or other defective equipment which could cause an accident.

Or whether he will crowd pedestrians off crosswalks as he impatiently guns his engine to race away from a traffic light or from almost any stopped position.

Or whether he is careless enough to let his eyes and his mind wander off the road ahead of him for even a few moments under almost any moving traffic conditions.

Or whether he is downright, inexcusably criminal enough to get drunk and then drive his car under any conditions.

And it is the driver's attitude which determines, beyond all reasonable contention, whether he appreciates and employs all of the safety advantages created for him in today's modern roadway traffic.

A motorist's attitude toward driving is more important than his physical reflexes in determining whether he will wind up an accident statistic, Charles A. Chayne, General Motors engineering vice-president, said (recently) in Chicago.

"Safety designs and devices notwithstanding, traffic safety is a direct function of the driver's basic sense of responsibility, his attitude, his self-discipline, his psychology or whatever you wish to call it," Chayne declared.

"DRIVER FAILURE"

AUTO EMERGENCY

Although safety has been engineered into both automobiles and highways, it is a growing opinion that not enough emphasis has been placed upon the driver. This belief was expressed recently by highway officials at a largely attended New York City safety conference.

It was suggested there that "Driver failure" be studied in a major research program that would have as its aim the discovery of the role of the personal element in traffic accidents.

This seems to be a first rate idea.

There is no doubt but that a close study of the facts underlying each automobile accident would more often than not show a failure on the part of the driver rather than in either the mechanical condition of the automobile or the state of the highway and surroundings.

Such a study, carried on for a period of time, ought to prove interesting and enlightening. It could also point the way to where money might be spent for accident prevention for the best results.

From an analysis there might conceivably come new approaches to the automobile safety problems. It would, at least, give to law enforcement officials the essential facts as to the part the human element plays in today's highly mechanized mode of travel.

With almost everyone on wheels and with unlimited power at their push-button or push-pedal disposal, the surprising fact is that there are not more accidents. This would seem to prove that there are more careful people than there are those who are not. But, careful or not, there always is the possibility of driver failure through error of judgment or other cause. A study would shed more needed light upon this vital subject.

---New Haven Journal-Courier

Traffic Cop to lady stalled in the middle of a busy intersection, "Don't get excited lady, just use your noodle."

Lady: "Use my noodle! Where is it? I've pushed and pulled everything in the car."

Areas having unusually high traffic accident and death rates can take a lesson from Hawaii where Territorial Governor Quinn recently in the face of 20 major automobile accidents and six deaths within eight days, proclaimed a state of emergency.

The orders were admittedly drastic and have brought very rigid enforcement procedures, but if they succeed in cutting down the terrific traffic toll that has been building up for many months on the island highways, they will be justified.

Courts have been asked by the Governor to expedite all matters relating to traffic cases, and the National Guard is under stand-by orders to help police crack down on traffic violators.

In the City of Honolulu the entire traffic force has been placed on overtime duty with the police reserves called in to assist them. Week-end road blocks have been set up and manned to trap drivers who are under the influence of intoxicants. Prosecuting officers are asking for the severest penalties possible under the law for all traffic violators presented in court.

White crosses, three feet long, have been painted at the 199 points along the streets and highways of the Territory where there have been automobile deaths in the past five years.

In ordering the state of emergency Hawaii's Governor Quinn declared that the traffic violator must be "recognized for what he is: a vicious and dangerous individual."

The chief reasons for the traffic toll, the Governor said, are speeding, drinking and careless driving. These are the universal causes, and it may be that only in such drastic action as this lies the remedy.

---New Haven Journal-Courier

Freedom is the ability to do as you please, without considering anyone except the wife, the boss, the police, the neighbors, and the Government.

---Maryland Highway Safety Bulletin

IMPROPER SPEED A BIG
FACTOR IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

We Americans pride ourselves on our common sense. We like to think that we take a realistic view of things. But nothing could be less realistic than our attitude toward driving speed.

Too many of us are inclined to think of speed in an isolated sense. We do not consider it in its relationship to other factors. But, since we do not operate our cars in a vacuum, there are always other factors present. And speed combined with other factors can add up to very real danger.

The following facts will give you the information you need to get this point across to the driving public.

It should not be difficult for a driver with average intelligence to learn that conditions of weather, road, congestion, his vehicle and his own physical and mental state should determine the speed at which he drives.

What may be a safe speed on a straight, well-paved, uncrowded highway may become a dangerous speed on a heavily traveled street or on an unpaved, narrow or winding road. Similarly, rain, fog, or other inclement weather conditions call for a slow down.

It is also reasonable to suppose that if a driver is in a pleasant, relaxed mood and in good health, he will be able to drive safely at a higher speed than he would if he were nervous, worried, fatigued or otherwise under par. If his car is in good mechanical condition it, too, is in better shape to withstand the rigors of faster speed. Worn brakes, tires or any other mechanical fault must be compensated for by a lowered rate of speed.

Legally, the connection between speed and conditions is well established. In every state a driver is liable to arrest if he is driving at a speed that is not safe under prevailing conditions, even though he may be traveling at a speed well under the posted limit. Since the law takes this view, it is extremely foolhardy for the driver to take any other.

Excessive speed is a problem throughout the country, and all states have

enacted legislation to cope with it. The regulations vary with locality, but traffic laws of all states include the basic rule that motorists must drive at speeds that are reasonable and safe under prevailing conditions.

However, many drivers show little respect for such laws, and as a result they get into trouble. Driving at speeds too fast for conditions is frequently a factor in traffic accidents.

About three out of 10 drivers in fatal traffic accidents during 1956 were violating a speed law. 32 per cent were exceeding stated speed limits and 10 per cent were exceeding safe speeds although traveling at less than the stated speed limits or on roads with no stated limits.

Three types of regulations governing maximum speed are in use at the present time. A driver should be informed as to the type used in his locality and should make it his business to find out what regulations are in force in any area he intends to visit. An explanation of the various types of maximum speed regulations is given below:

Absolute--

A numerical value is stated.
Speed in excess of this value is always a violation.
The limit may or may not be posted.

Prima Facie--

A numerical value is stated.
Speed in excess of this value is presumed to be a violation, but the driver is given an opportunity to prove that his speed was safe for conditions.
The limit may or may not be posted.

Reasonable and Prudent--

No numerical value is stated.
Speed must always be adjusted to conditions.
This basic rule is contained in the law of every state.
Where one of the numerical limits is in effect, the reasonable and prudent limit supplements it.

Since many factors enter into the making of every accident, it is impossi-

ble to give accurate statistics on the relationship between speed and traffic accidents. However there are two facts that are significant in any consideration of this question.

The first is that a speeding car travels a greater distance between the time the brakes are applied and the time the car stops than a slow-moving vehicle travels in the same time. Obviously, a driver's chances of avoiding an object that suddenly looms in his path increase as his speed decreases.

In 1948 and 1949, the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads tested more than 1,200 vehicles selected from everyday traffic. These tests showed an average stopping distance from 20 m.p.h. for hydraulic brake passenger cars of 21 feet. They also showed that 85 per cent of such vehicles could stop in 25 feet or less. The following table shows findings of the Bureau for passenger cars at speeds from 20 m.p.h. up, showing both the average performance and the performance achieved by 85 per cent of the vehicles checked.

Speed	Average Performance	85-Percentile Performance
20 m.p.h.	21 ft.	25 ft.
30	42	55
40	76	108
50	122	188
60	191	300
70	289	453

The second significant fact is that, according to the laws of physics, energy is proportional to the square of the speed. In other words, if you double your speed, you'll hit four times as hard. This can be an important factor in the severity of an accident. The following examples illustrate this point.

A car striking a fixed obstacle at 20 miles per hour will suffer the same damage as if it were dropped from a height of 13 feet onto a concrete highway.

At 40 miles per hour the damage would be the same as if the car were dropped from a four-story building.

At 50 miles per hour the same as if the car were dropped from a seven-story

building.

At 60 miles per hour the same as if the car were dropped from a 10-story building.

In addition to the legal and safety aspects of speed there is a third aspect that concerns most drivers. This is the relative expense of speed.

Tests comparing a top cruising speed of 65 miles per hour with one of 40 miles per hour showed the higher speed to be much more costly.

Gas consumption per mile increased 30 per cent at the higher speed and the number of brake applications and braking time increased 50 per cent. Tire wear was two and a half times as great. When speed was stepped up, oil consumption per mile increased even more than gas consumption.

Tests overcity routes comparing top speeds of 25 and 35 miles per hour showed that 20 per cent more gas was consumed at the 35-mile per hour speed than at the 25-mile per hour speed.

---Traffic Safety

IMPLIED CONSENT LAW UPS ARRESTS

Colonel C. W. Woodson, superintendent of the Virginia State Police, asked superintendents of the State Police in New York, Idaho, Kansas and Utah to report to him on their experience with the "Implied Consent" law, since its adoption in these four states. All four state police officials replied that they felt that the new law, requiring suspected driver to submit to a chemical test, has helped their over-all highway safety program. Two states claimed it had raised their conviction rates for DWI and two reported that the rate was the same. They all reported an increase in their arrest rate for DWI cases. New York reported an increase in the number of DWI arrests from 575 in 1952 (New York law passed in 1953) to 1,398 in 1957.

---Test Talk

There are two well known finishes for automobiles: Lacquer and liquor.

HIGHWAY SAFETY A SOCIAL PROBLEM

The announcement by the National Safety Council that The New Era has been awarded the Council's plaque for service rendered the cause of highway safety, brought just as great a thrill to us this year as it did nine years ago, when we received the first such award ... or any of the years in between, when we have been cited.

Perhaps the reason for this fact lies in the knowledge that The New Era is the only newspaper in the nation, either daily or weekly to be given nine consecutive citations.

We have believed for many years that one of the very real social problems of this day of a nation on wheels is the tragic loss of life and the injury toll on our highways.

That is why, too, we have applauded Governor Ribicoff's courageous fight to reduce highway accidents through his now-famous "tough" policy of taking away the drivers' licenses of those convicted of speeding on Connecticut highways. The policy has worked -- as the statistics will prove.

The Travelers Insurance Co. recently released a book titled "The Road Toll", which gives the terrible statistics on highway accidents during '57 -- 38,700 men, women and children killed outright; and 2,525,000 injured! In the booklet, Governor Ribicoff has put forth a four-point program, which is certainly worth careful consideration and thought. Here it is:

"First," said Governor Ribicoff, "individually or through your citizens' organizations, make known to your legislators your determination to see a strong highway safety program enacted in your state. Demand the formation of a working safety committee which will survey needs, recommend improvements in regulations, and focus public attention on the urgency of the problem.

"Second, insist on a program of safety education which begins in the grade schools and continues through a mandatory program of driver training before young people can be licensed to drive.

"Third, express your support of and willingness to abide by a program of

motor vehicle law enforcement without 'fix' or 'favor'.

"Fourth, develop within yourself the habits of care, caution and courtesy behind the wheel.

"What makes the tragic killing and maiming on our highways even more tragic is that it is needless and senseless." said the Governor.

---The New Era

THE ROAD TOLL

If there is one outstanding conclusion to the pamphlet "The Road Toll," the annual publication of national street and highway accident data, published by the Travelers Insurance Company, it is the fact that the traffic accident rate should be compared in terms of personal injuries, and not just in deaths.

In 1957, for example, the number of deaths from traffic accidents dropped to 38,700, from a total of 40,000 in 1956, or some 3.3 per cent fewer people killed. In the same period, the number injured increased from 2,368,000 to 2,525,000, or 6.6 per cent. There were a greater number of accidents last year.

The conclusion which can be safely drawn from those figures is that the death rate is not indicative of how Americans are performing on the highways. The improvements in medical and surgical techniques over the years had doubtlessly saved the lives of countless people involved in accidents.

Excluding the death rate as a major factor in interpreting accident rates, the bare truth is that the volume and the percentage of accidents and injuries was on the increase in 1957. That is a sobering thought to recall every time you get behind the wheel.

Once again, the Travelers' document provides a realistic insight into the nature, causes and conditions of accidents across the country. It is never a pretty picture, especially when it shows that things are getting worse instead of better.

---The New Britain Herald

DRIVER EDUCATION ESSENTIAL

After next September there will presumably be a bunch of irate teen-agers and their equally irate parents when they are told by the Motor Vehicle Department examiners that applicants can't qualify for licenses, even though they may be of sufficient age and are skillful drivers, if they haven't a certificate giving evidence they have passed a recognized driver education course in the secondary school.

A number of high schools in the state still are offering no driver education course.....even though a new state statute requires every youngster (after September) to show evidence of the successful completion of the driver education course before qualifying for a driver's license.

There are still a number of school boards in the state (and PTA groups, too) which have gone on record as believing that driver education is neither a proper nor a necessary part of the curriculum of a public (or private) secondary school. This despite all the evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. There are those who will argue that driver education is so much "froth" -- that it is one of those courses that is substituted for real learning -- for readin', writing and 'rithmetic -- and is typical of the faults that have made our educational system less than successful -- especially (they will point out) less successful than the Russian system.

To our way of thinking nothing could be further from the truth. While we make no general defense of our secondary school educational system, we believe driver education (if properly offered and given) is a most essential part of the education of our young people.

One needs only to remember the terrible toll of life and the tragic record of injuries and the waste of property damage caused by highway accidents in order to realize what a present social problem highway safety really is. With a nation on wheels there can be no shutting our eyes to the essential job of making the men, women and youngsters who are behind the steering wheels of liter-

ally millions of cars realize the responsibility that is theirs. Accidents are almost all preventable. That's another way of saying accidents are caused by bad judgment, lack of knowledge of how to control the car or by carelessness.

The Esso Foundation recently made the first grant in the nation to the University of Connecticut to be used for scholarships for training the teachers of driving in secondary schools. These new scholarships will pay for a course in driver teaching for 50 secondary school teachers this summer. In addition other teacher colleges in the state offer similar courses.

Approximately 10,000 Connecticut secondary school youngsters are taking driving education courses this year -- it is estimated there will be 17,000 in the enlarged program next year.....but the goal (100% of secondary schools giving courses) has not been realized nor won't be realized in 1959.

In Massachusetts the motor vehicle department made a thorough survey of results of their student driver education program and came up with some interesting statistics. Most dramatic of these was the fact that youngsters who had been subjected to a regular course in driver education were one half as prone to be involved in a highway accident as those who had not had the benefit of driver education.

It seems to us that fact is "proof of the pudding".....why look further for reasons for offering driver education in our public schools? We can be very happy that in Regional District 4, the board and the faculty, the parents and the PTA's are generally agreed driver education is necessary.....and a good course has been, and will continue to be offered to our youngsters.

---The New Era

WORDS OF WISDOM

Approach the easy as though it were difficult, and the difficult as though it were easy; the first, lest overconfidence make you careless, and the second, lest faint-heartedness make you afraid.

DRUGS AND DRIVING

"Tranquilized" drivers are drunk drivers and must be kept off the highways.

According to S. E. Miller in the Journal of the Michigan Medical Society, drugs have a significant influence on man's ability to drive. For this reason, physicians administering drugs have a responsibility to inform their patients of any possible reactions impairing sensory, mental or physical functions.

Analgesic drugs induce drowsiness and damage sensory functions and reaction time. Morphine, its derivatives and synthetic narcotics, such as Demerol, cause euphoria, inability to concentrate, apathy and dimness of vision. Hypnotics and sedatives depress the central nervous system activity, producing drowsiness and sleep, and have a tendency to change motor and sensory functions. All these could mean highway suicide or murder!

Tranquilizers, such as chlorpromazine or reserpine, often cause drowsiness when first taken. Large doses can lead to episodes of faintness or giddiness. Central nervous system stimulants, such as benzedrine, will increase alertness and efficiency. However, they're known to cause headaches, agitation, irritability and decrease concentration in some people.

Antihistamines frequently cause dizziness or drowsiness--especially when taken to prevent motion sickness. These patients should never drive, unless previous trials have proven that the drugs have no effect on them. Streptomycin often produces nausea, loss of sense of balance with dizziness and ringing in the ears.

Physicians should warn all patients taking sulfonamides of possible drowsy effects--and warn them not to drive a motor vehicle. Patients under the influence of hallucinogens, such as marijuana, must not drive.

Frequently a drugged driver, realizing his ability is impaired, will compensate by driving slowly. This frequently constitutes a traffic hazard. For this reason, physicians must realize their responsibility. Telling a drugged

patient to drive slowly, carefully or safely is not sufficient. The patient must be told he is incapable of driving while under the influence of drugs. Under no circumstances should he take the wheel of a motor vehicle.

---(From Journal--American Medical Association, Jan. 18, 1958)

WARNING

Dr. Fletcher D. Woodward of Charlottesville has been one of the most active physicians in the nation in his research to eradicate preventable injuries through re-design of automobiles and weeding out incompetent drivers. His studies of the relation of alcohol to driving have been particularly pioneering and enlightening. Dr. Woodward is of the strong belief that the physician has a definite responsibility in weighing all facts and advising certain drivers to stay off the road. He classifies the danger groups as follows: 1. Nervous System which includes epilepsy, palsy, paraplegia, mental deficiencies, apoplexy, psychoses, pressure on the brain, narcolepsy (drowsiness), neuro-muscular disorders, senility and others. 2. Special Senses which include explosive vertigo attacks, deficient hearing and visual and ocular muscular defects. 3. Cardiovascular which includes just about all heart conditions. Here, he notes the first heart attack leading to death or unconsciousness is unpredictable but subsequent attacks can be foreseen in time if the patient is properly instructed as to symptoms. 4. Miscellaneous under which are grouped alcoholism, narcotic addiction, diabetes, postoperative periods and various passing acute illnesses involving fever. 5. Physical Conditions which include amputations, paralyzes, advancing age (all over 65 should be reevaluated annually), arthritic deformities and certain plaster cast applications.

6. Drugs as apart from addiction in which certain medicines, administered properly by a physician, can per se, or under certain conditions, produce reactions dangerous to driving.

Anyone who feels he comes within any of these categories should have a frank interview with his physician. Adjustments can often be made and lives can be prolonged but that of someone who falls unconscious at the wheel often can't.

Those suffering from physical ailments should remember that it isn't only their lives which are at stake.

---Virginia Traffic Safety News

AGE UNIMPORTANT

Automobile drivers in the older age brackets will please hold their horses. The oft-repeated claim that most of the auto smashups on streets and highways are caused by reckless, teenage drivers does not stand up in light of the facts.

The annual book of statistics on fatal auto accidents, issued by the Travelers Insurance Companies, shows that in 1957 drivers under 18 years of age were involved in 2,140 fatal mishaps, or 4.5 per cent of the total. Drivers from 18 to 24 accounted for 10,640 of the fatal accidents, or 22.4 per cent. In the 25 to 65 bracket there were 31,780 fatalities on the road, or 66.9 per cent of the total. And in the age bracket 65 and up there were 2,940 fatalities, or 6.2 per cent.

The actual figures indicate that the driver who is 65 and over is more dangerous at the wheel than the 16 and 18-year-olds, and that those in the 50s and early 60s are involved in more traffic fatalities than those in their 20s.

So the traffic squads will continue to patrol the roads and streets with eyes to safety regardless of ages of the drivers. The heat needs to be applied with equal force to all ages.

---Torrington Register

In 1907, the New York Legislature considered a bill which would have provided that no one could construct an automobile capable of a speed greater than 20 miles per hour.

---Virginia Traffic Safety News

THIS THEY CALL
'FAIRLY GOOD'

This is what our Connecticut State Police did over the recent Memorial Day holiday period:

Arrested 369 drivers, 135 of them for speeding;

Investigated 77 accidents in which 40 persons were hurt, plus two traffic fatalities;

Issued a total of 1,044 warnings to drivers, aided in this by auxiliary police;

Kept a constant patrol and alert over State parkways and highways.

This, then, was the record.

A State Police spokesman characterized this record as "fairly good."

Our State Police, we feel, fully qualify as both optimists and realists.

Having for so long come in active personal contact with the motoring public they know, we are sure, all the answers--all the excuses.

Too, they know human nature, else they would not have characterized such a record as listed above as "fairly good."

It can be so termed only by those, such as our police, who are fully conversant with the motoring failures and the frailties of that percentage of our drivers who go toward making up such arrest totals as listed above.

When holiday vehicles on our highways number well above the 100,000 mark, one must, we suppose, think of the safe driving majority who went about their holiday travels in law-abiding, generally safe-operating fashion.

Then, and only then, must we agree, somewhat reluctantly it is true, with the "fairly good" estimate of the record.

However, and much more readily we agree with that spokesman who also added--"It could have been better."

Indeed it could--two fatalities, 369 arrests, 77 accidents, 40 injuries and 1,044 warnings better.

---New Haven Evening Register

To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know.

---Walpole

IN-SERVICE STUDIES

Vox-Cop

May-June, 1958

KNOW THE LAW

By

Robert L. Donigan, Counsel
and

Edward C. Fisher, Associate Counsel
THE TRAFFIC INSTITUTE OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

U. S. SUPREME COURT DEFINES SCOPE OF "DUE PROCESS OF LAW" IN CHEMICAL TEST CASE

A recent opinion of the United States Supreme Court holds there is no violation of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment in taking blood samples from an unconscious person suspected of driving while under the influence of liquor.

In *Breithaupt v. Abram*, 352 U.S. 432, 77 S.Ct. 408 (Feb. 25, 1957), the court affirmed the action of the Supreme Court of New Mexico in denying a writ of habeas corpus sought by Breithaupt to secure his release from imprisonment in the penitentiary to which he had been sentenced following his conviction for involuntary manslaughter. The case arose out of a highway collision between a truck, driven by Breithaupt, and a passenger car in which three occupants were killed. The accused was taken to a hospital and while he was lying unconscious in the emergency room a state patrolman, noticing the smell of liquor on his breath, had one of the attending physicians withdraw a specimen of his blood for analysis. On the strength of expert testimony as to the result of this analysis (which showed a blood alcohol concentration of 0.17 per cent), Breithaupt was convicted. (See *Breithaupt v. Abram*, *Warden*, 58 N. M. 385, 271 P.2d 827 (1954).

The Supreme Court of the United States granted certiorari (351 U.S. 906) as it stated, "to determine whether the requirements of the due process clause, as it concerns state criminal proceedings, necessitated the invalidation of the conviction." In its opinion, delivered by Mr. Justice Clark, the Court

held there was no violation of the right in question.

This decision serves to clarify the matter of constitutional rights involved in taking specimens for analysis from persons suspected of driving while under the influence of intoxicants. In *Rochin v. California*, 342 U. S. 165, 72 S.Ct. 205, 96 L.Ed. 54, *ALR2d* 1396 (1952), the court held the "due process of law" provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment (that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law) applicable to brutal, violent methods used by state narcotics officers in procuring evidence from Rochin's person. Following this decision there was some uncertainty as to the precise limits to which this new concept of due process would be extended. Two years later, in *Irvine v. California*, 347 U.S. 128, 74 S.Ct. 381, 98 L.Ed. 324 (1954), there was a strong indication that it would apply only to cases in which evidence had been obtained by physical violence or brutality to the person. One of the justices, dissenting on another point in the *Irvine* case, referred to the *Rochin* case as holding merely "that a state cannot resort to methods that offend civilized standards of decency and fairness."

It has long been well settled that the search and seizure provisions of the Fourth Amendment, and the self-incrimination provisions of the Fifth Amendment, apply only to federal cases, have no application to the state courts, and are not "drawn into" or included within the due process clause of the Fourteenth

Amendment. *Wolf v. Colorado*, 338 U. S. 25, 69 S.Ct. 1359, 98 L.Ed. 1782 (1949); *Adamson v. California*, 332 U. S. 46 (1947); *Twining v. New Jersey*, 211 U. S. 78 (1908); *Palko v. Connecticut*, 302 U. S. 319 (1937). See also: *People v. Haeussler*, 41 Cal.2d 252, 260 P.2d 8 (1953). Since this is true, it follows that all questions arising in state courts as to search and seizure, self-incrimination, and the admissibility of evidence obtained in violation thereof, are to be determined according to the fundamental law of the particular state, without reference to the Federal Constitution. Only when denial of due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment is shown, may the power of the Federal judiciary be invoked, and in the field presently under discussion, it applies then only when evidence has been obtained by force so brutal and offensive as to shock the conscience, outrage human dignity and do violence to our established concepts of human decency, justice and fair play.

As the Supreme Court of California pointed out in *People v. Haeussler*, 41 Cal.2d 252, 260 P.2d 8 (1953), in which a blood specimen was taken from the body of an unconscious woman: "The taking of a blood test, when accomplished in a medically approved manner, does not smack of brutality." The Court also remarked that the act of the attending physician in withdrawing for chemical test purposes one cubic centimeter of blood in addition to that taken for medical purposes "cannot be characterized as shocking to the conscience." (See "Know the Law", *Traffic Digest & Review*, October, 1953, p. 23). The Supreme Court of New Mexico, in denying the writ of habeas corpus in the *Breithaupt-Abram* case, (58 N. M. 385, 271 P.2d 827 (1954)) said: "The California Court went on to state affirmatively in the *Haeussler* case that a blood test taken in the usual manner is not in and of itself so brutal and shocking as to warrant the application of the *Rochin* doctrine. With this position we agree. ***The decisions of this state and a clear majority of our sister states are aligned against the contention of the petitioner in the absence of facts sufficient to draw the

case within the orbit of the due process clause as applied in the *Rochin* case."

In view of the background, the pronouncement of the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the action of the New Mexico court, was especially timely. It effectually limits the doctrine of the *Rochin* case within the narrow confines of cases in which clearly excessive force has been used in obtaining evidence. Referring to the *Rochin* case, the court said:

"In that case state officers broke into the home of the accused and observed him place something in his mouth. The officers forced open his mouth after considerable struggle in an unsuccessful attempt to retrieve whatever was put there. A stomach pump was later forcibly used and among the matter extracted from his stomach were found narcotic pills. As we said there, 'this course of proceedings by agents of government to obtain evidence is bound to offend even hardened sensibilities.' We set aside the conviction because such conduct 'shocked the conscience' and was so 'brutal' and 'offensive' that it did not comport with traditional ideas of fair play and decency. We therefore found that the conduct was offensive to due process. But we see nothing comparable here to the facts in *Rochin*."

"Basically the distinction rests on the fact that there is nothing 'brutal' or 'offensive' in the taking of a sample of blood when done, as in this case, under the protective eye of a physician. To be sure, the driver here was unconscious when the blood was taken but the absence of conscious consent, without more, does not necessarily render the taking a violation of a constitutional right; and certainly the test as administered here would not be considered offensive by even the most delicate. Furthermore, due process of law is not measured by the yardstick of personal reaction or the sphygmogram of the most sensitive person, but by that whole community sense of 'decency and fairness' that has been woven by common experience into the fabric of acceptable conduct. It is on this bedrock that this court has established the concept of due process. The blood test procedure has become

routine in our everyday life. It is a ritual for those going into the military service as well as those applying for marriage licenses. Many colleges require such tests before permitting entrance and literally millions of us have voluntarily gone through the same, though a longer routine, in becoming blood donors. Likewise, we note that a majority of our states have either enacted statutes in some form authorizing tests of this nature or permit findings so obtained to be admitted in evidence. We therefore conclude that a blood test taken by a skilled technician is not such 'conduct that shocks the conscience' ***nor such a method of obtaining evidence that it offends a 'sense of justice.' ***This is not to say that the indiscriminate taking of blood under different conditions, or by those not competent to do so may not amount to such 'brutality' as would come under the Rochin rule. The chief law enforcement officer of New Mexico, while at the bar of this Court, assured us that every proper medical precaution is afforded an accused from whom the blood is taken."

Footnotes appended to the court's opinion are especially illuminating in view of the fact that this is the first case in which the Supreme Court of the United States has been called upon to make expression with respect to chemical tests for intoxication. Footnote No. 2 sounds forth in obvious approval of the so-called "implied consent" laws, already adopted by New York, Idaho and Kansas: "It might be a fair assumption that a driver on the highways, in obedience to a policy of the state, would consent to have a blood test made as a part of a sensible and civilized system protecting himself as well as other citizens not only from the hazards of the road due to drunken driving, but also from some use of dubious lay testimony. ***."

In Footnote No. 3 it is recited that "forty-seven states use chemical tests, including blood tests, to aid in the determination of intoxication in cases involving charges of driving while under the influence of alcohol. Twenty-three of these states sanction the use of the tests by statute. ***The fact that so

many states make use of the tests negatives the suggestion that there is anything offensive about them. ***."

In Footnote No. 4 the court cites the widespread use of blood tests for various purposes: "Several states have considered the very problem here presented but none have found that the conduct of the state authorities was so offensive as to necessitate reversal of conviction based in part on blood tests. (Citations). The withdrawal of blood for use in bloodgrouping tests in state criminal prosecutions is widespread. ***Many states authorize blood tests in civil actions such as paternity proceedings."

Footnote No. 5 refers to the explanation given by the New Mexico Attorney General while presenting the Breithaupt case: "In explanation, he advised that by regulation the state police are permitted to obtain blood for analysis only when the blood is withdrawn by a physician. He further advised that it is the customary administrative practice among municipalities to allow blood to be taken only by a doctor. In all cases a competent technician is required to make the laboratory analysis incident to the test. We were assured that in no instance had a municipality or the state police permitted the test to be made without these precautions." (In this connection it is noted that of the 23 states which have statutes relating to chemical tests for intoxication, only six restrict the taking of blood tests to physicians or other qualified technicians. Idaho Code Ann., sec. 49-355--physician; Kansas Laws 1955, ch. 61(3)--physician or qualified medical technician; Nebraska Rev. Sts. Supp. 1949, sec. 39-727.02--qualified persons holding permit from State Dept. of Health; Oregon Revised Statutes, Supp. 1955, sec. 483.630(2)--physician or person acting for him; New York Vehicle and Traffic Law, sec. 71-2(3)--physician; Virginia Code 1950, sec. 18-75.1--physician, nurse or laboratory technician. The Uniform Vehicle Code contains no such limitation--sec. 11-902).

CHEMICAL TESTS RELIABLE MEANS OF
DETERMINING ALCOHOLIC INFLUENCE
With further reference to the subject

of chemical tests for intoxication the Court continues with the following significant observations: "The test upheld here is not attacked on the ground of any basic deficiency or of injudicious application, but admittedly is a scientifically accurate method of detecting alcoholic content in the blood, thus furnishing an exact measure upon which to base a decision as to intoxication. Modern community living requires modern scientific methods of crime detection lest the public go unprotected. The increasing slaughter on our highways, most of which should be avoidable, now reaches the astounding figures heard of on the battlefield. The states, through safety measures, modern scientific methods, and strict enforcement of traffic laws, are using all reasonable means to make automobile driving less dangerous.

"As against the right of an individual that his person be held inviolable, even against so slight an intrusion as is involved in applying a blood test of the kind to which millions of Americans submit as a matter of course nearly every day, must be set the interests of society in the scientific determination of intoxication, one of the great causes of the mortal hazards of the road. And the more so since the test likewise may establish innocence, thus affording protection against the treachery of judgment based on one or more of the senses. Furthermore, since our criminal law is to no small extent justified by the assumption of deterrence, the individual's right to immunity from such invasion of the body as is involved in a properly safeguarded blood test is far outweighed by the value of its deterrent effect due to public realization that the issue of driving while under the influence of alcohol can often by this method be taken out of the confusion of conflicting contentions.

(Apparently having in mind the same considerations, the Supreme Court of Minnesota in *State v. Maxwell*, 81 N.W.2d 855 (Mar. 22, 1957), said: "Where it is practicable, a person accused of committing an offense while under the influence of liquor should be given an opportunity to submit to the test suggested by the statute so as to obviate the per-

sistent complaint that conviction should not be had on the opinion testimony of enforcement officers." This affords another illustration of the high evidentiary value the courts are now placing upon this type of evidence, again indicating the time is not far distant when judicial notice may be taken both as to the value and effect of such evidence.)

Chief Justice Earl Warren dissented from the majority opinion in the *Breithaupt-Abram* case, maintaining there is no basis for distinction between those cases wherein the consent of the subject is not given to the taking of the blood specimen and those in which active resistance is offered and overcome by force, i.e., it is the withdrawal of the blood itself, not the element of resistance, which imparts the brutal or offensive character of the taking. There are, he believes, essentially two component parts of the problem: (1) the character of the invasion of the body and (2) the expression of the "victim's" will. "Since there clearly was no consent to the blood test, it is the nature of the invasion of the body that should be determinative of the due process question here presented. ****I cannot accept an analysis that would make physical resistance by a prisoner a prerequisite to the existence of his constitutional rights. Apart from the irrelevant factor of physical resistance, the techniques used and in *Rochin* are comparable. In each the operation was performed by a doctor in a hospital. In each there was an extraction of body fluids. Neither operation normally causes any lasting ill effects. The court denominates a blood test as a scientific method for detecting crime and cites the frequency of such tests in our everyday life. The stomach pump too is a common and accepted way of making tests and relieving distress. But it does not follow from the fact that a technique is a product of science or is in common, consensual use for other purposes that it can be used to extract evidence from a criminal defendant without his consent. Would the taking of spinal fluid from an unconscious person be condoned because such tests are commonly made and might be used as a scientific aid to law en-

forcement?"

"Only personal reaction to the stomach pump and the blood test can distinguish them. To base the restriction which the due process clause imposes on state criminal procedures upon such reactions is to build on shifting sands. We should, in my opinion, hold that due process means at least that law enforcement officers in their efforts to obtain evidence from persons suspected of crime must stop short of bruising the body, breaking skin, puncturing tissue or extracting body fluids, whether they contemplate doing it by force or by stealth."

(With all due deference to the opinion of the Chief Justice, it seems unrealistic quibbling to deny any distinction between (1) evidence obtained in a peaceful manner, albeit without consent, and (2) that obtained by force and violence, and only after a furious struggle. Surely, it is logical to assign degrees of violence; all force is not brutal and shocking. The court, in prior decisions, had made it clear that the Rochin rule applies only to the use of excessive, brutal force and violence, and does not bar the use of reasonable force. Carried to its logical conclusion the argument of the Chief Justice would mean that no force whatever could be used in arresting, detaining or searching a person in the absence of his express consent, else due process is outraged. The very act of laying hands on a person for such purposes, search or otherwise, constitutes at least a technical assault upon him, but it could hardly be said that his constitutional right to due process of law was thereby violated).

The dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Douglas carries the point still further:

"The court seems to sanction in the name of law enforcement the assault made by the police on the unconscious man. If law enforcement were the chief value in our constitutional scheme, then due process would shrivel and become of little value in protecting the rights of the citizen. But those who fashioned the Constitution put certain rights out of the reach of the police and preferred other rights over law enforcement."

"One source of protection of the citizen against state action is the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Our decisions hold that the police violate due process when they use brutal methods to obtain evidence against a man and use it to convict him. Rochin v. California, 342 U. S. 165; Chambers v. Florida, 309 U. S. 227. But the conception of due process is not limited to a prohibition of the use of force and violence against an accused. In Leyra v. Denno, 347 U. S. 556, ("Know the Law," Traffic Digest & Review, December, 1954, p. 28), we set aside a conviction where subtle, nonviolent methods had been used to exact a confession from a prisoner. For it was obvious that coercion might be the product of subtlety as well as of violence. We should take libertarian approach here. (Parenthetical material in this paragraph supplied).

"As I understand today's decision there would be a violation of due process if the blood had been withdrawn from the accused after a struggle with the police. But the sanctity of the person is equally violated and his body assaulted where the prisoner is incapable of offering resistance as it would be if force were used to overcome his resistance. In both cases evidence is used to convict a man which has been obtained from him on an involuntary basis. I would not draw a line between the use of force on the one hand and trickery, subterfuge, or any police technique which takes advantage of the inability of the prisoner to resist on the other. Nor would I draw a line between involuntary extraction of the contents of his stomach, and the involuntary extraction of fluids of his body when the evidence obtained is used to convict him. Under our system of government, police cannot compel people to furnish evidence necessary to send them to prison. Yet there is compulsion here, following the violation by the police of the sanctity of the body of an unconscious man."

"And if the decencies of a civilized state are the test, it is repulsive to me for the police to insert needles into an unconscious person in order to get the evidence necessary to convict him, whether they find the person uncon-

scious, give him a pill which puts him to sleep, or use force to subdue him. The indignity to the individual is the same in one case as in the other, for in each is his body invaded and assaulted by the police who are supposed to be the citizen's protector."

(Notice that the argument of Justice Douglas, carried to its fair conclusion, would make it unlawful for doctors to take blood samples from the body of an unconscious person for any purpose, even to determine blood type for an emergency transfusion. Any invasion of the "sanctity of the body" is an assault, the Justice says. If the withdrawal of blood for this purpose is not an assault, then what fact or factors render it so--what transforms it into an unlawful invasion of the body, if a small part of the blood so taken is used for chemical test purposes? Is it the purpose for which it is taken, the purpose for which it is used, the person who takes it, or the mere fact that it is taken--by anyone--that "shocks the conscience?" Is not the "invasion of the body" equally distasteful and "involuntary" in any case, lacking actual consent? The blood sample was not taken from Breithaupt by the police--it was taken "by an attending physician," and if there was an assault, violating due process, it was through the act of this physician. Another point: Justice Douglas says "The sanctity of the person is equally violated and his body assaulted where the prisoner is incapable of offering resistance as it would be if force were used to overcome his resistance." Suppose the person is incapable of offering active resistance, makes known his objection to the taking of his blood, but does not care to engage in physical struggle. It seems mere rhetorical sophistry to attempt to validate such minute distinctions for practical application in the grim business of protecting society against its enemies. It is akin to the great physician in Africa whose abject reverence for all life forbids him to destroy it in any form--even disease-bearing flies and mosquitoes!)

Justice Black joined in the dissent of Chief Justice Warren as well as that of Justice Douglas.

CONCLUSION

It is well that the Supreme Court has spoken on this important issue. The majority opinion charts a practical basis for the operations of law enforcement officers, reaffirming the ancient common law doctrine that the use of reasonable, necessary force in various aspects of law enforcement is justified, but the use of unnecessary, excessive force is not. When the force is so excessive as to amount to brutal violence it offends due process of law. Unless it reaches this degree, no federal question is involved; its legality is to be determined by state law.

No right-thinking person advocates the practice of police violence. The use of unreasonable force always has been abhorrent to our sense of justice and decency, a part of the heritage of all English-speaking people. But, as a necessary corollary, it always has been recognized as proper and justifiable for those charged with the duty and responsibility of law enforcement to employ such reasonable force as may be necessary to apprehend, detain and search offenders. To be sure, the exact measure of allowable force varies according to circumstances and is limited to some extent by the type of offense, but to deny the use of any force against those who violate the law is to deny to law enforcement officers the effective means of accomplishing the duties imposed upon them. Law enforcement is far from being an abstract science. It cannot be bound by finespun, unrealistic theories. But on the other hand it must keep rigidly within the confines of legal propriety in gathering its evidence.

Shortly following the Rochin decision in 1952, Fred E. Inbau, professor of law at Northwestern University, in an address before the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (March 6, 1952--Atlanta, Ga. See Traffic Digest, May, 1952, p. 3) remarked that no such rule limiting the activities of law officers would have been laid down had not the California officers been over-zealous and rash in attempting to get evidence against a suspected dope pedlar by resorting to violence. He questioned: "Was this another triumph for science, or was it a

perversion of science?" The officers there took the risk of having carefully developed scientific methods discredited and condemned by the courts. His concluding remarks: "A continuance of the excesses and abuses of the type we have been discussing--in other words, the perversion of science--may ultimately result in a complete rejection of the very tests and techniques most needed in the fight against crime and in our struggle for security safeguards in government and industry."

No such risks were taken by the officers in the Breithaupt case. As the court was careful to point out, every precaution was taken to assure the legal admissibility of the evidence in question. Law enforcement officers only defeat their own purposes when they do otherwise.

CRIME DETECTION AIDED
THROUGH USE OF X-RAYS

By Einar G. Chindmark

X-Rays have become one of the latest police identification techniques. Harris B. Tuttle, Eastman Kodak's law enforcement photography consultant so revealed to law enforcement officers studying latest photographic methods of crime detection at a seminar held recently at Eastman Kodak, Rochester, N. Y.

Cigarettes found at the scene of a crime can be identified and lead to a criminal, not only by Sherlock Holmes' time-tested brand-identification method, but by determining paper characteristics through "soft" X-Ray analysis.

X-Ray photography can determine the path taken by an embedded slug, when extraction might affect the evidence. The lead from any calibre shell shows up excellently in an X-Ray.

It can also provide police with a double-edged tool against dope peddlers. With the X-Ray techniques, the amount of marijuana in a confiscated cigarette can be determined without destroying the evidence through chemical analysis.

PHOTOMICROGRAPHY has also become important in law enforcement in recent

years. Even single hairs or clothing fibres can be positively identified. By the refinement of color photomicrography, the range of usefulness of this tool in comparing evidence is increased.

Microscopic pieces of paint can be fitted together like pieces in a jig-saw puzzle, and the match photographed to provide conclusive evidence in a hit-run case.

If such matching is not possible, a spectroscopic analysis can be made of paint found at the scene and compared with the spectroscopic curves of paint taken from a suspected vehicle.

Another of the latest developments is the Ektron detector burglar alarm that will set off a remote alarm when someone passes through an invisible beam of infra-red radiation. It can take a picture of an intruder using a flashbulb masked so that only invisible infra-red radiation reaches the subject and exposes the film.

PHOTOGRAPHY can be used to advantage in detecting counterfeit bills. Radiographs provide the greatest assistance. A genuine bill will give a clear portrait when photographed with low voltage X-Rays. A counterfeit bill will usually appear without detail.

Cooperation between police and hospitals was also stressed during the seminar. Police can thus apply the latest X-Ray techniques practiced in the hospital, both for law enforcement and in an emergency, for human identification.

---The Hartford Times

NOTE WRITING

A business man left his car in front of a hydrant, says Mississippi Transports. He also left a hastily-scribbled note which read: "I know I have parked illegally, but my business future depends on my getting to my office at once. 'Forgive us our trespasses'".

When he returned to his car a couple hours later he found a violation ticket, plus this penciled note from a police officer: "My future depends on catching illegal parkers. 'Lead us not into temptation'".

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

Vox-Cop

May-June, 1958

STATION "A", RIDGEFIELD

BUSY BEES

The super sleuths of Station "A" were never busier than they were near the end of the month of May. The criminal arrest count for the month totaled 45 with a few days to go, and most of them were bound over cases. Looks like the typewriters will not have a chance to gather any dust.

SYMPATHY

To ED GIARDINA and BILL WALLACE who are waiting their turns to enter the hospital to undergo surgical treatment.

To "MOUNTY" DIRIENZO who has already had his turn and lost a little flesh. Think you will miss it Charlie?

To "HAP" NORTHCOTT who took a weeks vacation to paint his home and had a week of rain.

To JOHN FAGERHOLM who was recently "BURNED".

To all culprits bent on criminal activity in our area--they know only too well that the boys at "A" are batting 1,000 in the apprehension department.

FROM THE GRAPE VINE

Our agent to Rocky Hill, BRUCE ALBERT, has become so proficient in target shooting that he recently sojourned to Quantico, Virginia to demonstrate his skill to the Marine Corp. There is no doubt that "TRICK SHOT" BOLAND gave him a few pointers before he left.

We hear that our representative on the department shooting team, "WYATT EARP" JONES is constantly keeping them in the black.

FRAN BARBIERI states that green does not go too well on black especially when it's on the door of his new car--nevertheless it did result in apprehending a stolen car.

Resident Officer BILL QUAINANCE recently received a nice write up in the

local papers as a result of his heroic efforts in the recent Wilton fire.

We hear that BOB RASMUSSEN obtained a boat to patrol that piece of New Fairfield that is on the opposite side of the lake. "If we only had a bridge."

"WALT" BENZ wishes that someone would buy those Georgetown sheep.

Resident Officer COSTELLO looking to the town of Newtown for a secretary to help with all the bound over case reports.

Sergeant McNAMARA making sketches of what goes where during the station renovation. Wonder where the dozen phones in the office are going?

SIGNS OF SPRING

Sports car enthusiast BILL FRANCIS riding over the country side in his MG.

Quiet ED LEONARD about to become a daddy again.

ED McMAHON'S vacant house list shrinking day by day.

"SQUASH" TRAVAGLINI'S around again with the books of chances.

GEORGE McMAHON getting acquainted with the 86 miles of shore line around Lake Candlewood.

MILO SCANLON dreaming and planning the next trip to Arizona.

"HAPPY" JACK CROCE trying to recruit help in laying cement block for his new home.

GARDEN ENTHUSIASTS

"LUTHER BURBANK" PIRRI advising all just how and when the planting should be done. We hear that there will be tomatoes aplenty this season from the PIRRI plot.

JOHN SMALL looking around for another truck to use on his Bethel estate.

We hear that JACK CROCE is specializing in tree grafting this year and does a remarkable job.

Fools are wise until they speak.

---Randle Cotgrave

STATION "B", CANAAN

SHOOTERS' CORNER

On the basis of past performances and more particularly his scores at the departmental qualification shoot at Rocky Hill our popular officer, CHARLES RUST, was invited by Lieutenant Smith to become a member of the departmental shooting team. He has been attending practice sessions and getting used to the larger calibre and longer range matches.

Some of the newer officers who are proud owners of the new lightweight civilian clothes guns borrowed some of Officer RUST'S .38 hand loaded wadcutters. Claim their ears are still ringing and their wrists still shaking.

TALENT PUT TO USE

Officer BRENNAN recently purchased a transistor radio kit and calling upon his civilian life talents put it together in about five hours and has a neat little portable with amazing range for his room at the barracks. Powered with six ordinary flashlight batteries good for 1,000 hours.

IMPACT POINT CLEARLY DEFINED

The Cornell Crash Injury people are reported to have gotten pretty excited over recent crash injury photos contributed by this station. A young lad's clearly visible teeth marks in a padded dash caught their eye. It caught the eye of our capable photographer, Off. JOE RILEY, first.

AUXILIARY OFFICER KEPT BUSY

Memorial Day weekend parade assignments kept Personnel Officer DICK CHAPMAN busy with the auxiliary schedules. Those set for the Sunday preceding Memorial Day were rained out after his extensive preparations via the telephone, etc.

LIEUTENANT OCCUPIES NEW HOME

Lieutenant MENSER just finished a week's vacation spent for the most part supervising operations at his new house. Should be moved in by the time this reaches print. He also became a grand-

father for the ninth time when his daughter, Mrs. Malachi J. Whalen of Norfolk, gave birth to a baby girl at the Winsted hospital.

AMPHIBIOUS PATROL UNIT WOULD BE USEFUL

Officers RILEY and RUST recently investigated an accident which presented something of a problem. Arriving at the scene they found the car out in a river fifty feet from shore with its headlights still burning and completely submerged in about eight feet of water. The operator and sole occupant was in a nearby house. Barkhamsted's resourceful wrecker operator, Bill Hassig, got his brother-in-law's rowboat to carry his winch cable to the car.

A GREEN THUMB IS NOT ENOUGH

Officers BONOLO and CHAPMAN appear to be the most enthusiastic gardeners each year. One can get an education along agricultural lines by listening to their comments about fertilizer, seeds, etc. at the supper table. Officer BONOLO is probably a better gardener than he is a mechanic. He now knows that a garden tractor four cycle engine takes the proper oil in the proper place and if it does not get it--just bits and pieces.

TOLLAND COUNTY TALES

Sorry to have missed the last issue but when you read this one you will learn the reason.

MURDER SOLVED - NEW JERSEY MAN ARRESTED

The quiet of the morning of March 13 was disturbed by the report that a person was slumped over in the front seat of a car parked on Valley Falls Road, Vernon. Investigation revealed that Evelyn Seddon of Mansfield has been shot twice through the head sometime after 5:30 p.m. on March 11. Working under the immediate supervision of Capt. Robert Rundle, day and night, in the State and out of it, on April 8, Durando Ferrari of Verona, N.J., and formerly of Wallingford, Conn., was picked up on a cor-

owner's warrant while traveling in the state. After confessing that he had shot and killed Evelyn Seddon, he was remanded to the custody of the jailer of the county jail to await his appearance before the Grand Jury, June 10. Lieutenant Taylor, Sgt. Bohman and Officers Beatrice, Fersch, Shay, Tomlin and Wielock, assisted by Officer Cassello from Special Service, and some officers from other stations carried out the investigation.

Coroner Bernard Ackerman, State's Attorney Joel Reed II and County Detective Arthur Koss also worked closely with the department on the investigation.

Until the arrest of Ferrari, no officers received any days off here at the station. Their families should be thanked for their patience and understanding during this period. Several of the officers working on the case were also absent from their homes for days at a time.

NEW ROOKIES

Just a few days before the start of the murder investigation, the officer personnel of the station increased by three with the arrival of Officers John DeCamp, William Buchert and Algird Zablaitis fresh from Training School. We hope that they will enjoy their sojourn with us and will gain much experience along all lines of police work.

A JINX

After the first few weeks of accompanying an older officer, John DeCamp concluded that he must be a jinx. He was in on untimely death investigations one after another: the murder; an elderly woman frozen to death and buried under the snow and a suicide by hanging.

In due time, there were changes. Sent out on his own to investigate an accident, John arrested the operator for Operating Under the Influence of Liquor and Reckless Driving. He also held the man on the charge of Delivering of Liquor to Minors, the three 17-year-old passengers. One of the passengers left the scene and was later apprehended at his home in Hartford, having returned there in a car that he had taken without the owner's permission after running

from the accident. He, too, was arrested.

Memorial Day found John bringing in motorcyclists by the fours and not one at a time. Charge--Speeding. Good work, John.

APPREHENDS DRUNKEN DRIVERS

Bill Buchert, since going out on his own, has arrested three different operators, all charged with Operating Under the Influence of Liquor, and within the short time of two weeks. Keep up the good work, Bill.

ROUTINE ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION --UNUSUAL CAUSE

Algird Zablaitis investigated an unusual accident, not unusual as to what happened but as to what caused the accident. The female operator stated that she had been distracted by the advances made by her escort. The escort admitted making an advance. Stated the lady jumped and took her eyes off the road. Meantime the car crossed the road, rammed a tree and stopped, demolished. The couple landed in the hospital, injuries not serious. Motto--Never do anything to distract the operator of a car while the car is in motion. How about it, Algird, have you come up with any more unusual causes?

DOG TRACKS SOLVE CRIME

Sent out to apprehend the persons responsible for several hundreds of dollars of damage to two summer residences, our observant Joe Bangasser noted footprints of a dog along with bicycle tire prints in the snow at the scene and leading down the road from there. It wasn't long thereafter that he questioned three young fellows of the local elementary school and obtained confessions from them. All lived in different directions from the places and several miles away. One stated that things had not gone well in school, so he had become angry and had smashed as many windows as he could with rocks. Joe says, "I worked hard, solved the case and what did I get? Just juveniles. No arrests."

CASE SOLVED BY SLEUTHING SLEUTHS

Two of Station "C's" sleuths solved a

suspected breaking and entering recently. Bill Ellert has under investigation breaks at a local plumbing shop where only small change has been taken. Three different nights it has been entered and the culprit leaves his footprints in the sand outside the building. The last time Bill went down to investigate, there was an entirely different footprint pattern left in the dust inside the building. In his usual thorough manner, he took photographs and plaster casts of the prints. Came nighttime when Ronnie Jacobson reported for duty that Bill learned that Ronnie had, in the process of checking the place while on his tour of duty and finding the window open, jumped in through the window and left his footprints. He found no one inside. How disappointing. Keep digging and you will finally trap the culprit.

BURGLAR APPREHENDED IN PACKAGE STORE

One night, while making a routine check of a package store, Bill Doyle found that the building had been entered. With drawn gun, he too entered the building and found one of the burglars down behind the counter. The other one seeing the drawn gun escaped, but not for long, being picked up a few minutes later walking along the highway by Chink Labreche. The fellow had planned to sneak up behind Bill and hit him over the head but the gun made him change his mind.

With the apprehension of these two, many breaking and entering cases in the Town of Mansfield under the investigation of Detective Johnson were solved. There was a third boy involved with them on the other breaks and he was later apprehended.

PARADES AND MORE PARADES

Now that the season of parades has arrived, we find Lud Kolodziej off to one place and another for a parade. We understand that he has been seen on TV while marching as a color guard.

GRAPEVINE GOSSIP

Not mentioning any names but we hear from reliable sources that two very observant officers left the state one day to go to Maine to return a prisoner.

They decided to use the Massachusetts Turnpike to Weston. As they drove off the pike and through the toll, they were very much surprised and chagrined to find that they were at the very western end of the pike, the New York line. There was nothing to do but turn around and cross the state, this time headed for Maine. Captain Williams, we wonder how they passed a test on powers of observation.

WHO SHOT COCK-ROBIN?

A woman complained that some boys had been shooting birds in her yard and had killed one. Tom McDonnell went out to locate the boys. Entering one house, he was met by the mother, who said, "My son is upstairs. He just said, 'Here come the cops. I shot a bird.'"

HUB CAPS--MORE HUB CAPS

Ted Sheiber is keeping busy trying to find out who is removing hub caps from the cars in his town. He's not alone in trying to find out who the hub caps thieves are as nearby Thompsonville Police are also trying to solve home thefts in their area.

FLYING FISHING TRIP TO MAINE

Our student pilot, Dave Toomey, took a flying trip to Maine one day last week, with a friend. Returned home with a nice catch of lake trout.

ASSISTING IN STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Our Stanley Nasiatka has been working out of the State's Attorney's office for the past few weeks assisting with the investigation of appealed and bound over cases. We know that he will do a good job.

HOUSE HUNTING

Bill Russell is still hunting for a house. He had better hurry up and find one as the time draws closer to when he will need it.

CONCURRENT SENTENCE - NEW MEANING

While returning a woman and her son, both of whom had failed to appear in Superior Court in November, to this state, our policewoman and Sergeant Trapp from the Rockville Police overheard the woman

remark, "I hope they give us concurrent sentences because that means they will run day and night." She is serving day and night but not on a concurrent sentence right now at the State Prison for Women and her son is at Wethersfield. She got her wish in one way.

addition to the family, Clerk Arlene Flint has resigned her position here at "C" to become a full-time housekeeper. We wish you the best of everything, Arlene.

ANY ASSIGNMENT GOES

Ken Hayden, Joe Koss, Bill Stephenson and Walt Smiegel say, "Give me any assignment and I'll take it." Walt says a breach of peace or an intoxication arrest counts as much as a robbery one and lots less work to it.

STATION "D", DANIELSON

MISSING PERSON COMPLAINT
RESULTS IN ARRESTS

Dick Schwarz investigated a report of a missing 15-year-old girl and ended up by arresting the two men who went off with her and a 14-year-old girl, taking them to South Carolina. One of the fellows was also wanted for failure to appear before the Superior Court.

PYROMANIAC CAUGHT

On a peaceful Sunday morning, April 27, to be exact, Off. Robert Manship of this station, who was patrolling in the Lisbon area at the request of Chief Harry Kempfe and State Fire Patrolman Douglas Barnes, questioned Wilfred Trudelle, age 23, of Avenue B, Taftville, who had been observed at the scene of several suspicious fires. Trudelle, after questioning, admitted setting fires over the past two years.

ABANDONED AND STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

Frank LaForge says he has been getting his share of abandoned and stolen motor vehicles and he would like once to catch the operator in one of them.

Officer William B. Pelzer and Off. Paul J. Deschenes, who had been working on suspicious fires in the Lisbon, Canterbury, Plainfield area for the past several years, putting in long exacting hours and amassing many statistics showing the work to be that of one person, were called in to assist Chief Kempfe and the two officers.

IN THE STATE - OUT OF THE STATE

For about a month, Lieutenant Taylor was kept busy keeping track of the whereabouts of his officers, some of whom were out of the state on investigations more than in the state. Right now things seem to be getting back to normal.

Among the fires which Trudelle admitted setting was the one on April 29, 1956, in which the Church of the Sacred Heart in Taftville was destroyed. Also he admitted setting a fire two days later in which the Convent adjoining the Church was burned. In all he admitted setting fire to twenty-five structures and starting 120 to 180 brush fires during the period under investigation.

RETIRES

Houseman James L. Furness, better known as "Pappy Furness", has retired after continuous service of 13 years. He was guest of honor at a testimonial dinner given at the barracks on May 21 and attended by the station personnel. He was presented with a lounge, a wallet and a purse of money. All are going to miss him at the station. He was always ready to lend a helping hand and went quietly about his work.

Under the questioning of Off. Harold Greenberg, Trudelle also confessed to breaking windows in the Norwich-Lisbon area with the damage running into thousands of dollars.

LEAVES TO DEVOTE TIME TO HOME

Anxiously awaiting the arrival of an

It turned out to be the old story of Paris and Helen of Troy. Trudelle claims that all this destruction was the result of his frustrated love life and disappointment in not being accepted by the girl he loved. She married the other fellow. On May 28, Trudelle pleaded guilty to six counts of arson in the New

London County Superior Court before Judge Charles S. House and the case is now pending pre-sentence investigation by the Department of Probation.

ON THE STATION LINE

Officer JOHN J. DONAHUE is trying to beat the gossip these days. He parks his car in front of one eating place so that the station personnel won't know he's across the street making eyes at the waitress in the restaurant over there... Detective J. B. MURPHY had a little experience in a cleaning up job a few weeks ago involving prune juice. Like dropping a pebble in water, the ripples circle wider and wider, sometimes with far-reaching results..... Vacations have begun in earnest with talk of new houses, new boats, old house rebuilding, old boats launching, cellar emptying, lawns and landscaping activity. Even one or two have been working on power mowers..... Chef CHARLIE BURNS is proteining for Chef RAOUL IARIVIERE who is on sick leave for a while..... P. W. KENYON has been entertaining a guest from Merry England by way of Canada, whom she met while on vacation at The Chanticleer.....

Our Isaac Walton, JOE FITZ, even though he has a time keeping his dry flies dry, has been happy with the piscatorial catch..... Dispatcher GALLI-CHANT was inquiring the other day as to whether or not Off. R. HETHERMAN has been on vacation. BOB has been on patrol so much lately we have seen little of him. He is especially fond of blue geese..... Our West Coast HART (JOSEPH MILLS that is and not William S. of old times cinema) returned from military maneuvers at San Diego and is non-committal as usual..... Officer BILL KNEELAND'S advice is "Watch out for rusty chicken wire--result septicemia"..... CHARLES HECKLER says he has worked on the preparation of 111 cases this year for presentation before the Superior Court for Windham County. Several of these the result of Off. CHARLES SANGA'S hard work.....

Added to our photographic staff is ZIP BARSALEAU. We hope Station D will continue to utilize his competent services..... Officer TOM HARKINS has ac-

cepted the task of revising and improving the terminology used in describing motor vehicle violations..... MARCUS JOHNSON has been having trouble getting his seed in this year due to the rainy weather causing flood conditions in one of his fields. We'll miss the corn next summer..... There is an air of expectancy at the Nurse home in Brooklyn. Off. NURSE was surprised to find that Sergeants can be younger than officers and that their activity is not limited because of old age.

STATION "F", WESTBROOK

SEAGOING CHEF

Harold Barron, our chef, is gaining a lot of nautical experience but it can't be said he enjoys all of it.

On his first trip out in his outboard he sheared a pin off the Clinton Town Beach and being without oars had to sit in the boat until the tide took him in. On a following trip he lashed his outboard securely to his boat with a safety chain, forgot to allow for steering the boat, and ran into the opposite bank. This accident was witnessed by Houseman Cyril Luddy who made a full report to all of Harold's friends at the barracks who were only too happy to "kid" him about the incident when they came in for their meals. Harold observes there's more to the salt water in Long Island Sound than the water he uses to boil potatoes.

LITTLE LEAGUE COACH

Officer Kenneth Hall, during off-duty hours, spends his time coaching a Little League team in the Shore Line League. The team's record to date--2 wins--no losses. "Ken" is well qualified in this avocation, for he is remembered as one of the top catchers in lower Middlesex County about 10 years ago.

COMPLETES COURSE AT HARVARD

Officer John J. Maroney has returned from the Harvard Seminar for Homicide Investigation for State Police and is

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

eagerly awaiting the opportunity to put his knowledge to practical use here at "F".

RENOVATION COMPLETED

Maude Wilcox, our clerk, will soon move into her newly renovated home.

SUMMER MOVE

Officer Alan Yuknat has brought his family to a cottage at Old Lyme for the summer.

"OFFSPRING" MERIT POPS' PRIDE

Karen Nichol, daughter of Resident Officer Thomas J. Nichol, has been voted the outstanding Junior at Old Lyme High School, and was designated to attend Girl's State at the University of Connecticut.

Officer Ernest Harris will be rooting for Syracuse University next season now that his son has enrolled there.

VACATION CHORE

Officer George Roche will soon be on vacation and one item on the agenda will be a new coat of paint for the Roche homestead. Cyril Luddy, who gained a lot of experience painting the trim on the barracks aluminum boat has volunteered some expert advice on this undertaking.

STATION "G", WESTPORT

CONGRATULATIONS

Officer David Smith has welcomed into his home his new daughter, Wendy, who arrived at St. Vincent's Hospital at Bridgeport on May 23. We hope you and the "Mrs." enjoy good health and good luck with your little family!

Among other "new arrivals" was the grandson of Off. George Boston who first saw the light of day about a month ago. It won't be long now before a little voice will be calling for "Grandpa" and getting him to play youthful games again!

ACCIDENT VICTIMS

We were sorry to hear about Off. Don-

ald Zinno's parents being in an auto accident at Waterbury, which sent them both to the hospital. We hope they'll be out in a short time.

BOATING ENTHUSIAST

Mrs. Florence Christensen, our clerk-typist, has been praying and hoping for good weather so she can get out in that boat her husband has been "conditioning" for the summer season.

FLYING TRIP

Sara Gomberg, our clerk, flew to Virginia to visit her daughter over the Memorial Day weekend. The weather was excellent.

TURNPIKE FACILITIES NEARING COMPLETION

As one drives along the Connecticut Turnpike, one sees quite a bit of activity in the way of completing "other facilities" for the motoring public. The restaurants and gas stations are still under construction. Recently the first restaurant and gas station was opened at Darien, and now we have our one and only gas station for "out-of-gas" calls on the pike. However, it "won't be long now" before we'll see the others operating.

SIGN OF SEASON

Officer Walter Grischuk has made the first "litter-bug" arrest of the season. We hear the litter-bugs are on the "watch" when he is out patrolling.

DIET BENEFICIAL

Officer Martin recently went on a diet and now he looks younger, and--he says he feels younger, too!

CONDOLENCES

We extend our sympathy to two members of our personnel, Sergeant Frank Bennett and Officer Donald Warner, on the loss of their mothers during the month of May.

CONVALESCING

Our "sick-list" has been carrying the names of Sgt. Robert Murphy, who has been suffering from a back injury, and Sgt. Frank Bennett who is preparing for his "new set of teeth." We hope you'll

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

both be back soon, because then we'll know your aches and pains have left both of you.

week's vacation during May were Officers Robert Sautter, William Longo and Bernard Peterson, who "just did work around the house" and Officers Bernard Peterson and William Gerard who got out in the sun and are sporting a "healthy tan".

VACATIONISTS

Among our personnel, who took one

STATION "I", BETHANY

LIEUTENANT EXTENDS BEST WISHES TO RETIRING OFFICER



On June 1st, Officer John Sweeney retired from the Department. On behalf of John's many friends, Lieut. J. Francis O'Brien, Commanding Officer at Station "I", Bethany, presents him a little gift conveying the gang's congratulations and sincere best wishes for the future.

PARTY-DANCE TURNS INTO RIOT

The recent bombing and wrecking of a private club in Derby during a party-dance cost 19 New Haven area youths \$700 in total fines and varying jail terms for their participation in the incident.

Two gangs of New Haven youths armed with wrenches and iron pipes wrecked the Falcon Club in revenge for an "affront to their honor" last April 13. The riot ended when a New Haven youth hurled an Army practice hand grenade into the crowd injuring three persons.

Judge James J. McCarthy of the Derby Court said, "It took a long time to get the civilization we have--I don't think these 16 to 18-year-old boys should be allowed to destroy it". He sent three of the youths to jail for 10 days; fined 13 of them \$50 apiece, and left suspended jail terms hanging over the heads of all but one youth. This exception, who was scheduled to enter the Army, was fined \$100.

Officer William Mathews, who was assigned to assist the Derby Police Department in this case worked many hours with Off. Anthony Ziomek of the Derby P.D. to bring it to a successful conclusion. He received a very nice commendation from the Derby court officials for his help.

SOUNDS LIKE A SHAGGY DOG STORY

Officer Everett Anderson has been officially designated as "Dog Handler" and the officers here are now in the process of designing a new badge which would be appropriate for this classification. From the looks of some of these designs we feel that a brand-new type of badge will emerge which should prove to be unique to police business.

EQUESTRIAN CAPERS

Well we understand that our rough-rider of the barracks, "Hop-A-Long" Don Fournier, has gone and done it again. It seems that he was out the other night with one of his more frolicsome steeds who had been fed with Hi-Protein Oats and the mare went into a gallop. Coming to a turn in the bridle path she suddenly turned south and our friend "Don", who was totally unprepared for this maneuver went north instead in a gentle

arc up over the mare's head and floated down on his posterior in no gentle manner. The men about here are now in the process of taking up a collection to buy "Don" a quart of that new type glue to put on the seat of his riding breeches to prevent just such a happening in the future. We wonder if it's true that the mare is still hee-hawin over this incident.

WORK EARNS NICKNAME

It seems that Sgt. "Don" Paige for his work in the Station "I" area, has earned himself a new sobriquet in that he is now being called "Zorro" in recognition for his riding into the ground the gambling element of the surrounding towns. We understand also that for his chuckling over this tasty bit of gossip Det. "Joe" Jasonis has now been tagged with the appropriate name of "Sergeant Garcia", who is known as a helper of "Zorro" in devious ways. With the above combination loose in the area it's no wonder that there is a large exodus to the southern climes of the shady elements of the surrounding towns.

GREEN THUMB

We understand that Off. "Irish" Falvey is now planting imported "Irish" spuds in his large garden. It is said that he is tired of eating "Yankee" potatoes and has stated that he would like a taste of something from the "Ould Sod" that would be palatable for a wearer of the green.

PRIVATE TUTOR

We hear that Off. "Lip" Menard is now giving private lessons to the garage personnel in the art of directing traffic. From what was observed when he was seen teaching "Walter Winchell" Lucuk his is a lost cause in that it is very tough to get traffic to both start and stop with one hand. He was seen to throw up his hands in despair after an hour of hand-waving with Lucuk. Keep it up "Lip", who knows, with enough teaching it may finally sink in.

BETHANY'S BEAU BRUMMEL

Recently while Sgt. "Jacko" Doyle was directing the parade operations of the

town of Bethany on Memorial Day he was offered a ride in the airplane that was being towed in the parade. He was heard to decline with thanks, and state that he could not possibly accept the ride in this nice red and white plane as he felt that the colors of the plane would clash with the color of his uniform. We know that "Our John" is sartorial minded, but never thought he would carry it this far.

CAPTAIN CASEY AT HELM

We welcome Captain William Casey in his new assignment as Field Captain of the Western Division and extend him sincere best wishes as he travels around the "Great Western".

RECRUIT'S TIP LEADS TO CAPTURE

Officer "Iron Mike" Conroy is also to be congratulated for his recent apprehension of three youths from the Bridgeport area who were guilty of breaking into numerous places and stealing goods in the towns of Seymour and Newtown and in New York State. This was the result of an alert off-duty student officer from the State Police Academy seeing a car leave a gas station on Rt. 34 in Seymour and contacting this station with its description. The information was relayed to Officer Conroy via radio and he in turn searched the immediate area and seeing a car fitting the description gave chase and after a 100 mph chase managed to force these boys to stop. Congratulations are in order for both Officer Conroy and Student Off. William Dudley for his alertness in this case.

HEADQUARTERS

PERSONNEL

Bill Winter has joined our HQ staff and is working in Photography Division. Bill was formerly employed at Conn. General Life Insurance Company.

Roberta Wisk has returned to HQ for the summer and is working in Mr. Forbes' Office. "Bobbie" will be a senior at the University of Connecticut next year.

Bruce Forbes spent several weeks working in QM Division before he left for six weeks of ROTC Training in Maryland prior to entering his senior year at Lafayette College.

Lance Beizer, on vacation from Brandeis University, is also spending the summer working and is helping out in Photography Division.

Lois Bennett, who has returned once more for the summer, was awarded a B.A. Degree in Education from Hillyer College of Hartford University at commencement exercises held Sunday, June 8th. Lois, who will become a "Mrs." on August 19th, has accepted a teaching position at Wethersfield Junior High School.

Leslie Korper has joined our staff at Headquarters and is working in the QM Division.

Jean Spencer is working for the summer in Accounting Division.

I.A.I. CONFERENCE

Several members of our HQ staff and Identification Bureau recently attended the three day Tri-State Convention of the I.A.I. held at the Bond Hotel, Hartford.

OFF THE SICK LIST

Teddy Yarusewicz spent a week in Rockville Hospital, but is now back in Photography Division and is in great shape again, sporting a "cookie duster!"

"Little Alice" Davis has returned to the Identification Bureau after being ill for two weeks. She has been seen chattering through the halls, so things must be back to normal.

Stella Kulagowski recently had a little dental trouble but is back to work and feeling fine. She claims it doesn't take long to get tired of a liquid diet.

JEANNE GENLOT BETHROTHED

Jeanne has announced her engagement to Mr. Norman Burns and is sporting a beautiful "sparkler". As yet, she refuses to reveal any of their future plans but we're confident she can't keep them to herself too long.

OFF. LUTZ CONVALESCING

It's good to see "Genial Bob" back in

our midst again. Bob is now able to put in half days and says it sure seems nice to be about again.

DET. FRENCH HONORED

On Saturday, June 7, a dinner dance was given for Det. Warren French of the Special Service Division who retired from the department after 20 years of service.

The party was held at the Fairway Restaurant, Bridgeport. There were about 200 persons present, including

friends, family and police personnel.

Det. French is now affiliated with the American Kennel Club of New York City. Congratulations and Best Wishes Warren and may your future years be happy and successful.

PAIGES CELEBRATE 30TH ANNIVERSARY

The Paiges were pleasantly surprised at Det. French's party when they were presented with a large cake in honor of their 30th Wedding Anniversary. Congratulations Don and Mary.

RECENT RETIREMENTS



Off. John F. Sweeney



Det. Warren A. French

Officer John F. Sweeney, of Naugatuck, retired June 1 after 20 years of service, according to an announcement by Commissioner Kelly.

Officer Sweeney, a native of Waterbury, reported to the training school at Ridgefield on March 7, 1938 and was assigned to the Hartford Barracks after graduation.

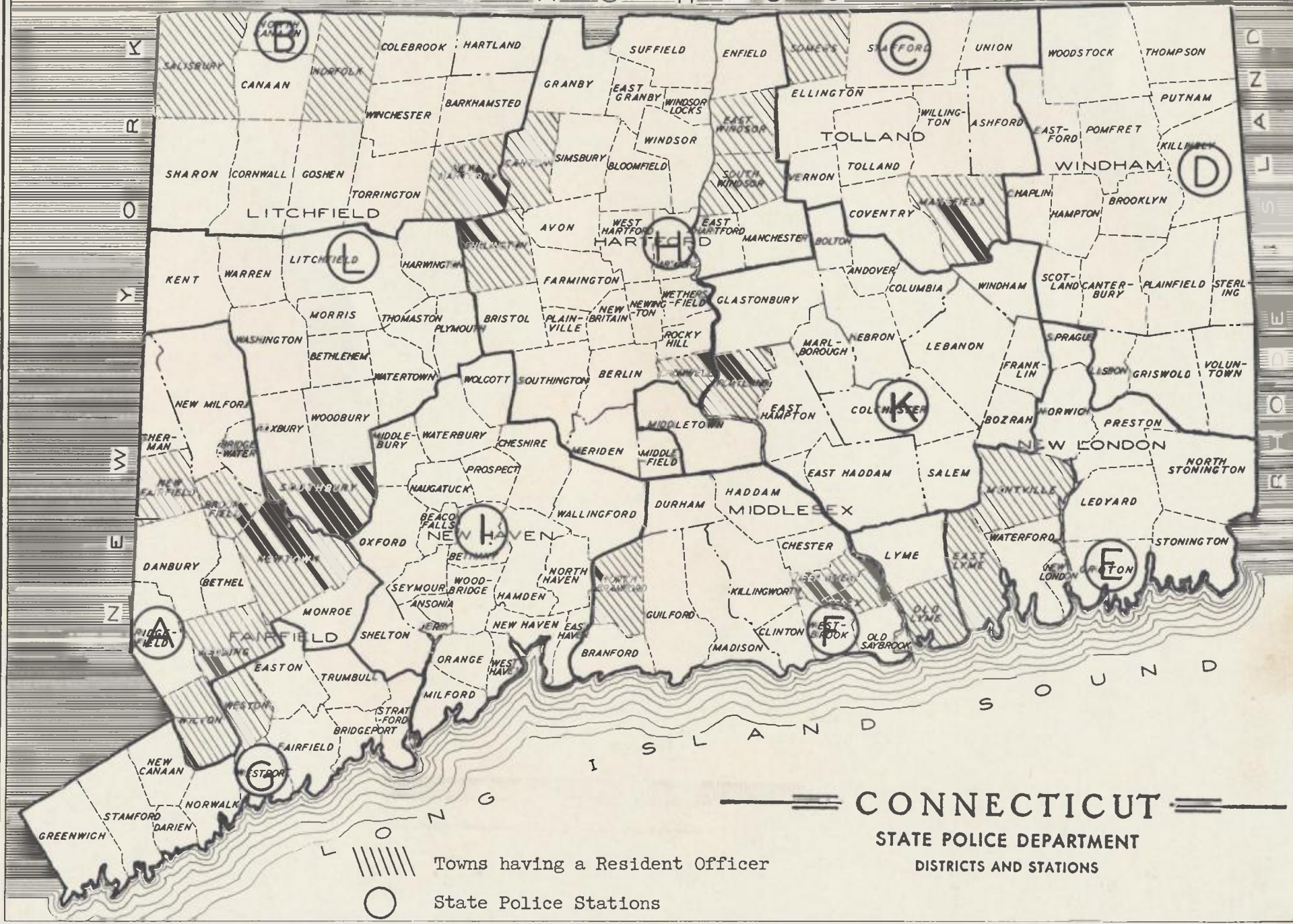
During his police career John saw service at Ridgefield, Westbrook, Communications Div. at Headquarters, Canaan, Litchfield and was on the roster at Bethany when he retired.

Latest retirement to be announced by Commissioner Kelly is that of Det. Warren A. French on June 16.

A resident of Fairfield, Det. French reported to the State Police Training School in Ridgefield March 7, 1938. Following his graduation he was assigned to the Beacon Falls Barracks and then moved to Bethany when the Beacon Falls station was deactivated.

Det. French saw service at Westport Barracks and was on the Special Service Division roster at the time he left the department.

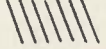

M A S S A C H U S E T T S



CONNECTICUT

STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRICTS AND STATIONS

-  Towns having a Resident Officer
-  State Police Stations