

STATE POLICE REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 1951
FOR STATE HIGHWAY
REPORT—FISCAL YEAR 51-52

September 1, 1952

To the Chairman and Members of the
State Highway Commission
Dover, Delaware

Gentlemen:

I respectfully submit herewith a report of the activities of the State Police Division for the calendar year 1951.

The report includes the important items in each of the State Police Divisions.

The excellent support and assistance rendered by the members of the State Highway Commission is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Colonel Harry S. Shew
Superintendent

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

In the past year, the Delaware State Police Department has found itself called upon to render many and more varied services than it has hitherto encountered during its entire period of existence.

The traffic flow due to the opening of the Delaware Memorial Bridge has caused a 17% increase in miles traveled. With the road improvement programs now either completed or in progress in Delaware and adjacent states, the rapidly rising density of population, and the high percentage of additional car registration, this figure will undoubtedly rise annually, presenting a greater accident problem to be solved by constructive direction of vehicular traffic. At the time of the opening of the Delaware Memorial Bridge, four members of this Department were assigned to the Bridge and its approaches to cope with this one phase.

The growth of the population in rural New Castle County has been so great that the suburban area now outnumbers the City of Wilmington. Since very little of this widespread territory is occupied by incorporated towns with their own police forces, the burden of protection falls upon the State Police, who must give to this extensive section a service comparable to that of a concentrated city. A further effect of this situation is that, with the increasing population, the number of required schools has mounted, some of which are located near the main highways. These call for the services of an officer at specific intervals.

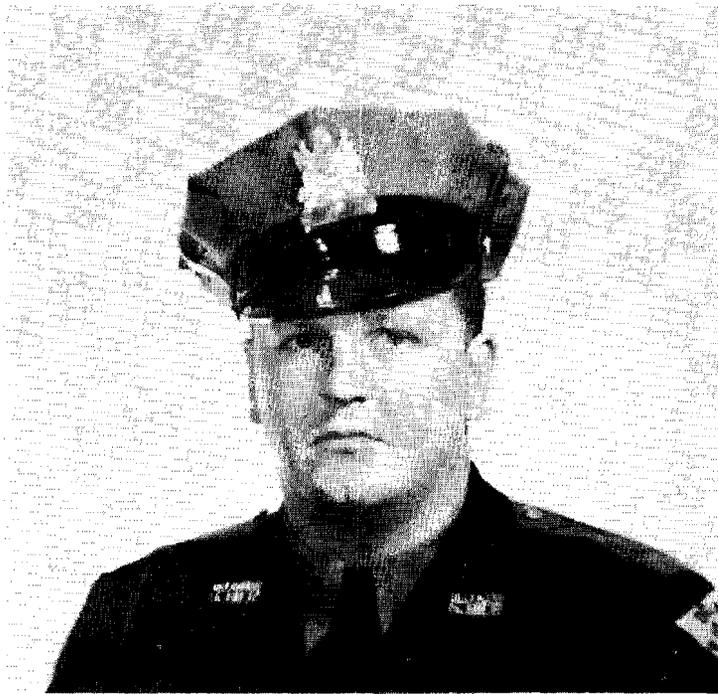
Local traffic has also reached a new peak because of the many new or supplementary plants located in the communities outlying Wilmington.

In the course of the year, each member of the Department attended a one-week In-Service Training School conducted by the Training Division at Dover. All officers with the rank of Sergeant or higher attended a school on "Human Relations in Police Supervision", conducted in conjunction with the Wilmington Police Department.

In 1951, 1,300 members of the Civil Police of the State Civil Defense Unit each received forty hours of training, considered as sufficient training to enable them to be prepared to assist in any emergency. This instruction was given by the members of the Department.

* * * * *

The untimely death of one member of the Department was an occasion of deep regret.



RAYMOND BRADLEY WILHELM

RAYMOND BRADLEY WILHELM

Trooper First Class Wilhelm met his death as a result of a traffic accident on Route #40, on May 30, 1951, after the patrol car in which he was traveling overturned as he attempted to avoid striking a dog.

Trooper Wilhelm was appointed a member of the Department on May 12, 1947. He was advanced to the rank of Trooper First Class on August 1, 1950, the rank he held at the time of his death. While a member of the Department, Trooper Wilhelm was assigned to Troop #5, Bridgeville, and was later transferred to Troop #2, State Road, where he was stationed at the time of his death.

Trooper Wilhelm had the respect of all those with whom he worked, as well as those with whom he came in contact. He will long be remembered as one always ready to offer a friendly and helping hand to one in need.

Seven officers of the Department retired on pension during the year, after completing twenty years of service.

In 1951, Staff Captain Carl Schnetter was promoted to the rank of Major and Executive Officer, replacing Major Melvin G. Leisure, who retired during the year.

Major Carl Schnetter and Sergeant Cazenove C. Seitz this year attended a six weeks training course in the use of the Keeler Polygraph. This instrument has been purchased by the Department.

During the year, Lieutenant William H. Horney attended a one week course at Sparrows Point, Maryland, in firearms.



THE KEELER POLYGRAPH IN OPERATION

COMMUNICATIONS

The year 1951 has been one of much progress for the Radio Division. Such projects as the completion of a long-range reconstruction program of our present communications system, stepped-up Civil Defense activity, and additional coordinated systems have been responsible for much of this progress.

As to reconstruction, all the main radio station equipment at Troops 2, 3, and 4 was completely rebuilt, the most modern and advanced component parts being installed before this equipment was placed back in service. Every station transmitting tower was painted, and those requiring lighting equipment were provided with new and modern photo-electric cells, used to measure daylight and turn tower lights on accordingly. These photo-electric cells replace the old, out-dated time clocks which had been used for years. It was found that the transmitting tower at Troop 4 was in an unsafe condition; consequently, this was completely replaced.

The Radio Division has been an active participant in carrying forward for Delaware its part in the National as well as all of the State Civil Defense communications program. Federal authorities installed the Air Raid Alert Warning Center for Delaware in Troop 3, and made it the responsibility of this Department to re-transmit any messages coming over this system, pertaining to Air Raid Alert activity, to all parts of the State in the shortest possible time. This, in turn, necessitated the establishing of a well planned, smoothly operating communications network which could be incorporated in our present radio system. To this Division was delegated the responsibility of planning, organizing, setting up, and putting into operation all communications relative to Civil Defense, by the Director of the State Department of Civil Defense. As a further precaution, all State Department of Civil Defense vehicles were equipped with communication units directly operating in the State Police radio network, and maintained by the Radio Division of the State Police Department.

In addition to the State Police radio net, the Radio Division now furnishes and maintains communications for

the following Police Departments, State Departments, and Volunteer Fire Companies:

Governor of the State of Delaware
 State Highway Department Traffic Light
 Maintenance for New Castle County
 Delaware Memorial Bridge
 State Department of Civil Defense
 New Castle County Police Department
 Newark Police Department
 New Castle Police Department
 Smyrna Police Department
 Bridgeville Police Department
 Seaford Police Department
 Laurel Police Department
 Georgetown Police Department
 Milton Police Department
 Rehoboth Police Department
 Talleyville Volunteer Fire Company Ambulance
 Claymont Volunteer Fire Company Ambulance
 New Castle Volunteer Fire Company Ambulance
 Aetna Hose & Ladder Company Ambulance
 Hartly Fire Department (Fire Truck)

COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

	Year Ending Dec. 31, 1950	Year Ending Dec. 31, 1951
Radio Messages Sent	43,296	44,888
Radio Messages Received	185,884	182,085
Teletype Messages Sent	1,509	1,923
Teletype Messages Received	20,568	23,911
Fixed Radio Stations	5	5
Radio Equipped Cars	62	62
Portable Equipment	6	6
Coordinated Services	14	16

TRAFFIC BUREAU

The enforcement of traffic laws continues as the major function of the State Police. Each year has brought an increase in traffic volume and vehicle mileage. Traffic congestion on summer week-ends has reached the saturation point on highways leading to beaches and fishing areas. Since the opening of the Delaware Memorial Bridge, week-end traffic has reached such proportion that, for the first time in the history of the Department, our officers have had to do manual traffic direction at intersections during the summer week-ends.

As one of the thirteen original colonies, Delaware, with its ideal geographical location and historical background, offers many attractions to tourists from other states. A multitude of sportsmen visit Delaware each summer to enjoy its excellent river and ocean fishing. Our fine beaches and water resorts likewise attract great numbers of tourists and vacationists. As a result of this growing out-of-state traffic, our officers must conduct themselves in such a manner as to make the tourists feel welcome without sacrificing the main function of promoting highway safety.

With an estimated increase of 17% in miles traveled, as well as a 9.3% increase in new car registration in this state, Delaware is proud to report a decrease of two traffic fatalities for the year; this is a 3% decrease as compared with the national increase of 7%.

In 1951, the State Police patrolled 1,979,062 miles, a decrease of 334,546 miles, as compared with 1950. Most of this decrease can be attributed to the assignment of officers to do manual traffic control in congested areas and along highways under construction.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

In 1951 there were 4,247 traffic accidents reported to the State Police. An "on the scene" investigation was made on each accident reported.

There were 69 "fatal" accidents, which resulted in 72 persons losing their lives, and 961 "personal injury" accidents with 1,521 persons injured. In comparison with 1950 figures, a 6.1% increase in personal injury accidents is to be noted.

The large amount of transient traffic is reflected by the fact that 29.7% of the drivers involved in all accidents and 30.1% of the drivers involved in fatal accidents were residents of other states. Another interesting fact is that there were violations reported in 73.9% of the fatal accidents and 83.5% of all accidents.

Other data giving a geographical and detailed analysis can be obtained upon request to the Traffic Bureau.

**OVERTURNED
IN ROADWAY**

90 4



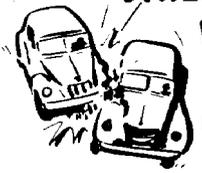
PEDESTRIAN

111 17

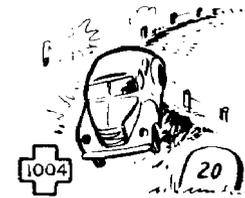


**OTHER MOTOR
VEHICLE**

2995 19



ACCIDENTS HOW THEY HAPPENED



1004 20
RAN OFF ROADWAY

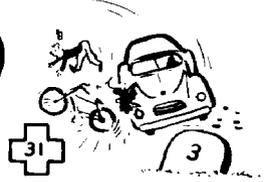
ACCIDENTS FATAL ACCIDENTS

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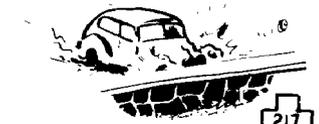
ALL OTHERS

59 1

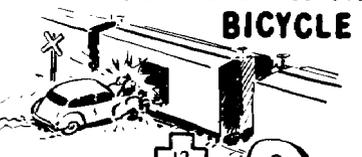
**PARKING, BACKING-UP,
ANIMAL DRAWN VEHICLE,
STREET CAR, ETC.**



31 3
**COLLISION WITH
BICYCLE**



217 2
FIXED OBJECT



12 3
TRAIN

TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

During the year there were 13,067 arrests made for violations of the traffic laws, an increase of 3.2% over 1950 arrests. Of these, 12,758 or 97.7% resulted in convictions.

Since the primary purpose of traffic law enforcement is to prevent accidents, enforcement was directed towards accident-producing violations. As a result 81%, or 10,708 of the total arrests, were for dangerous moving violations, a 10% increase in this type of arrest over the year 1950.

ARRESTS MADE FOR DANGEROUS MOVING VIOLATIONS

	<u>Year 1951</u>
Operating under the influence	163
Speed Violations	4,911
Right-of-way	313
Wrong Side of Road	264
Reckless Driving	1,090
Improper Passing	610
Failure to Signal	177
Disregarded Stop Sign and Signal	1,127
Other Sign and Signal Violations	5
Improper Turning	213
Assault and Battery by Motor Vehicle	33
Manslaughter	22
Miscellaneous Dangerous Moving Violations	181

ARRESTS MADE FOR EQUIPMENT VIOLATIONS

	<u>Year 1951</u>
Light violations	86
Brake violations	276
Flare violations	326
Other equipment violations	45

ARRESTS MADE FOR PEDESTRIAN VIOLATIONS

	<u>Year 1951</u>
Pedestrian intoxication	335
Other pedestrian violations	25

ARRESTS MADE FOR LICENSE AND REGISTRATION

	<u>Year 1951</u>
Driver license violations	1,028
Registration and title violations	155

ARRESTS MADE FOR MISCELLANEOUS VIOLATIONS

	<u>Year 1951</u>
Parking violations	217
Oversize and overweight violations	1,079
Leaving scene & failure to report accident	252
Operating motor vehicle without consent	37
Others	97

In many minor violations, or where an arrest would be too harsh a penalty or cause hardship in a family the State Police issue reprimands; 112,794 such reprimands were issued in 1951.

In an effort to reduce the number of pedestrian accidents, the State Police also issued 2,310 reprimands to pedestrians in 1951.

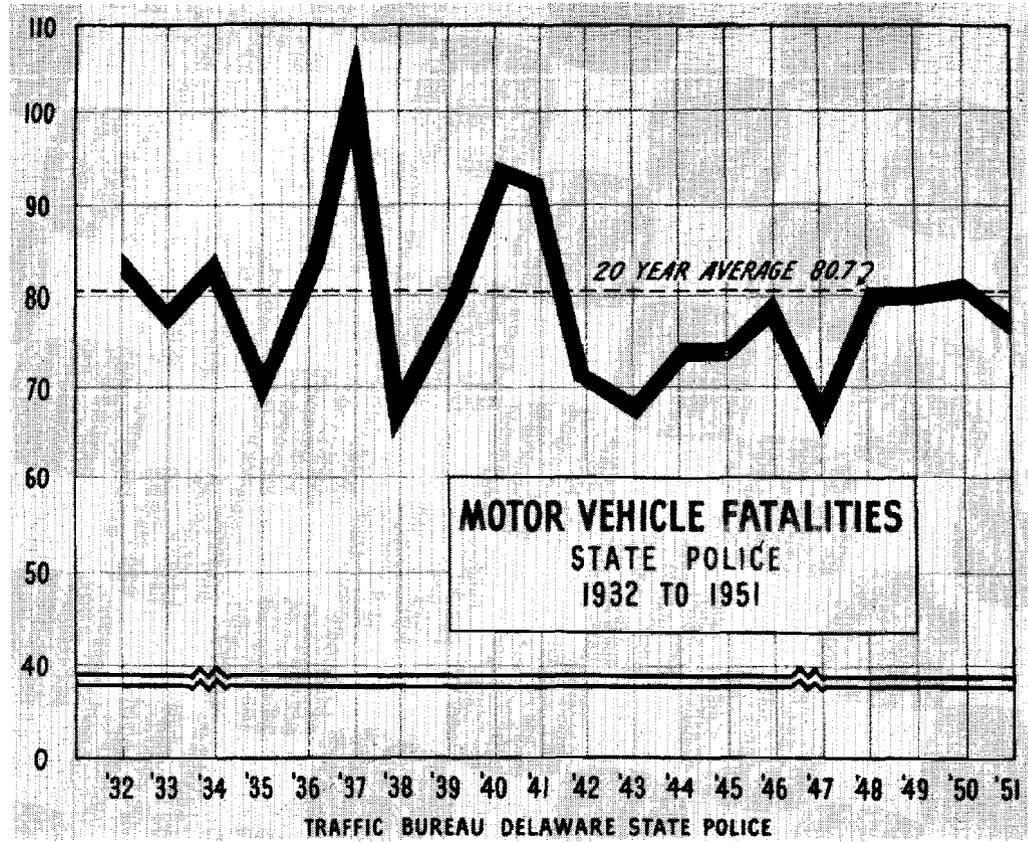
DATE January 1, 1952

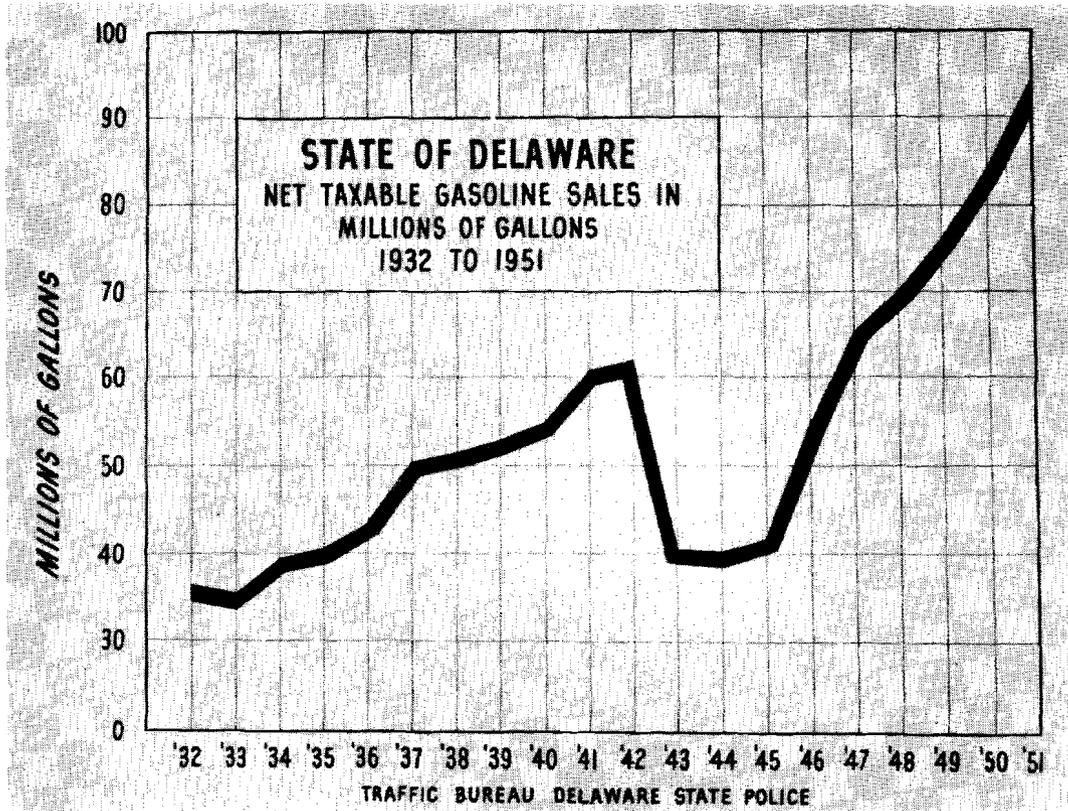
MR. JOHN Q. PUBLIC, Dr.

STATE OF DELAWARE

Property damage accidents @ \$160			
City of Wilmington	1971	\$ 272,160	} \$ 786,880
Rural Delaware	3217	514,720	
No. of Persons injured @ \$660			
City of Wilmington	644	\$ 425,040	} 1,428,900
Rural Delaware	1521	1,003,860	
Fatalities: @ \$18,200			
City of Wilmington	6	\$ 109,200	} 1,419,600
Rural Delaware	72	1,310,400	
Total			\$3,635,380

NOTE: These average costs include wage loss, medical expense, property damage, and overhead cost of insurance (but not claims paid). They were determined by the National Safety Council and are based on the experience of post-war years.





CRIMINAL DIVISION

Following is the twelfth annual report of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification covering the calendar year January 1, 1951 to December 31, 1951:

Crime in rural Delaware increased 15% over the 1950 figure. A total of 5,167 cases were investigated by the State Police, of which 80.2% were cleared either by arrest or investigation.

Auto thefts increased with a total of 90 cars being stolen in rural Delaware; 82 of these were recovered by the end of the calendar year.

In an effort to prevent crime, the State Police continued to conduct nightly checks of business places throughout the State. Detectives have on various occasions been assigned to checking areas where burglaries were most frequent; the results have been very encouraging.

The efficient criminal investigation, collection and preservation of evidence, is outlined in the following case. This is but one of the many cases handled by the Department, and proves definitely the value of trained men in investigative work.

Modern police methods make the role of the transgressor hard, and the certainty of justice greater.

On November 29, 1951, an automobile agency in Richardson Park was broken into and robbed.

The same night, a grocery market across the street from the garage was also broken into and robbed, and an attempt made to open the safe. Although this was unsuccessful, the safe was badly battered.

Detectives assigned to the case arrived at the garage and began their systematic search for evidence. They discovered on the counter of the showroom a print of a shoe sole, which was protected and later photographed.

Upon investigating the case at the grocery market, it was found that the attempt to open the safe destroyed its concrete lining which was scattered about the floor, causing footprints to be left by the burglars.

Subsequently, two suspects were apprehended in Wilmington, and upon being questioned, denied any knowledge of the two crimes.

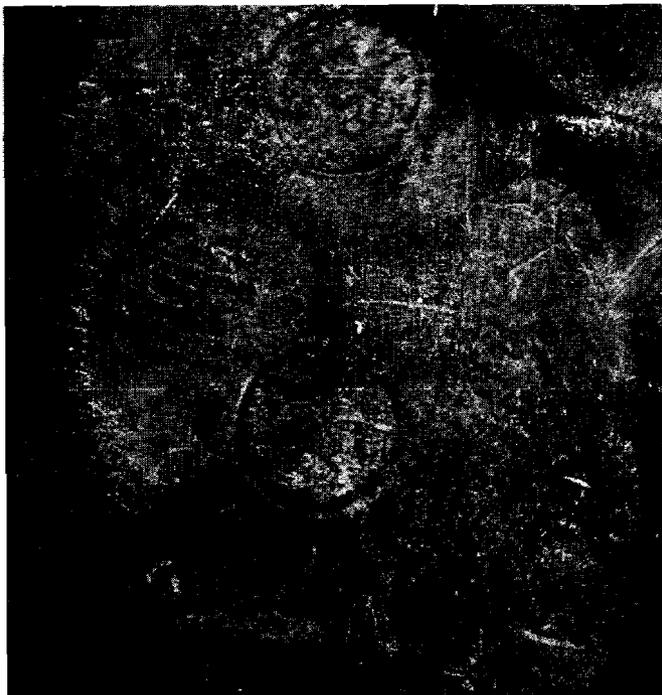
Examination of the shoes of both subjects revealed they were of the same make with the exception of the scars on the rubber composition soles. These shoes were examined and compared with the print of the shoe sole found on the counter of the garage. It appeared that the left shoe of one subject was similar; also, on the soles and heels of the subject's shoe there was a white substance which appeared to resemble concrete.

The shoes and trousers of both subjects were forwarded to the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., together with the photograph of the sole print and a sample of concrete from the grocery store safe.

The laboratory technicians of the Federal Bureau of Investigation stated that their examination showed that the left shoe of one subject made the print on the counter in the garage, and that the trousers of both subjects contained small particles of concrete similar to the sample of concrete from the safe of the grocery store.

The two subjects, who had previously been convicted of a hold-up, were out on bail awaiting sentence, at the time the crimes outlined above were committed. When arraigned for trial on these charges, they both pleaded "Not Guilty". At the time of the trial, after learning of the evidence against them, they were advised by their attorney to change their plea to "Guilty". They were sentenced to five years in prison for the hold-up, plus an additional year for Breaking and Entering.

This case emphatically illustrates the importance of collection and preservation of evidence. In this particular situation, there would have been no case at all without it.



SHOE PRINT FROM GARAGE IN RICHARDSON PARK



SHOE SOLE OF SUBJECT ARRESTED FOR B. & E.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951

Class 1	23.2% increase
Class 2	2.1% decrease
Class 3	18.2% increase

CASES CLEARED

	<u>Class 1</u>	<u>Class 2</u>	<u>Class 3</u>	<u>Average</u>
1951	41.8%	89%	91.7%	74.2%
1950	48.9%	89.2%	94.6%	77.6%

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
Total value of property stolen	\$201,908.97	\$129,120.72
Total value of property recovered	130,543.20	58,222.52
(a) Recovered (Delaware State Police) ..	33,995.00	13,300.00
(b) Recovered (other jurisdictions)	37,515.00	20,120.00
(c) Recovered otherwise	2,185.00	11,900.00
Percent of stolen property recovered	64.6%	45.09%
Value of property recovered for other jurisdictions	65,940.75	52,849.69
Total value of property recovered by Delaware State Police	192,983.95	79,052.22

RELEASED TO OTHER AUTHORITIES

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
Army	31	9
Court of Common Pleas	1	2
Delaware Colony	6	2
Delaware Liquor Commission	0	1
Dover Police Department	4	0
Family Court	15	0
Federal	8	6
Ferris Industrial School	38	15
Florida	0	1
Gov. Bacon Health Center	2	0
Harrington Police Department	1	0
Health Authorities	0	2
Juvenile Authorities	30	7
Kent County Jail	0	1
Kentucky	1	0
Kruse School	3	2
Marine Corps.	0	1
Maryland	45	35
Massachusetts	0	1
Middletown Police Department	1	0
Navy	7	3
New Castle Police Department	1	2
New Castle County Workhouse	1	0
New Jersey	9	5
New York	2	4
North Carolina	0	4
Parents	34	31
Pennsylvania	48	22
Pennsylvania Railroad Police	0	1
Postal Authorities	10	0
Seaford Police Department	1	0
South Carolina	0	1

State Hospital	7	9
U. S. Secret Service	0	1
Veterans' Hospital	0	1
Virginia	1	2
Welfare Home	0	1
Wilmington Police Department	49	47
Woodshaven School	2	1
TOTALS	358	220

DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL ARRESTS

The following are dispositions of arrests exclusive of persons arrested for more than one offense, released to other authorities, released to juvenile authorities, etc.

- 829 Defendants had fines imposed totaling \$15,290.50.
 - 191 Defendants were sentenced to 140 years, 3 months and 8 days.
 - 99 Defendants were sentenced in default of fine.
 - 9 Defendants had sentence suspended.
 - 106 Defendants had cases Nolle Prossed by Attorney General.
 - 70 Defendants had cases withdrawn by complainant.
 - 85 Defendants had cases dismissed by Magistrate.
 - 62 Defendants had cases dismissed by Family Court.
 - 6 Material Witnesses were dismissed.
 - 74 Defendants had cases dismissed by Court of Common Pleas.
 - 122 Persons paroled for 168 years, 4 months.
 - 8 Persons paroled for an indefinite period.
 - 32 Persons committed to State Institutions.
 - 358 Persons released to other authorities.
- Restitutions made to the amount of \$2,519.02.

AUTO THEFTS AND RECOVERIES

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of car thefts (Rural Delaware)	90	88
Total Recovered (Item 1)	82	85
(a) Recovered (State Police)	51	63
(b) Recovered (other jurisdictions)	24	15
(c) Recovered otherwise	7	7
Percent of stolen cars recovered (Rural Del.)	92%	96.5%
Automobiles recovered for other jurisdictions	37	38
Automobiles recovered for Wilmington Police Dept.	25	29
Total cars recovered by Delaware State Police	144	152

AUTO THEFTS BY TROOP

<u>TROOP</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Total</u>
Thefts	14	40	11	16	8	89
Recovered (State Police)	4	27	10	7	3	51
Cleared by Arrest	4	10	8	7	4	33
Recovered for Wilmington Police	7	15	1	2	0	25
Recovered (Other Jurisdictions)	3	25	5	1	3	37
Recovered by other Jurisdictions	4	10	1	4	5	24
Cars remaining stolen	1	5	1	0	0	7

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES AND MINORS

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
Accessory	0	2
Aiding & Abetting	0	1
Adultery	2	0
Arson	0	1
Assault	3	1
Assault & Battery	27	23
Bastardy	1	1
B. E. & Larceny	119	77
C. C. D. W.	5	3
Discharging Firearms	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	42	31
Disturbing the Peace	0	3
Drunk & Disorderly	7	3
Escapee	33	16
False Pretense	0	2
Federal	14	10
Forgery	9	0
Fugitive	25	20
Gambling	8	1
Indecent Exposure	1	2
Incorrigible	2	2
Larceny	119	84
Larceny Motor Vehicle	26	9
Malicious Mischief	6	19
Manslaughter	0	1
Material Witness	1	3
Miscellaneous	14	18
Non-Support	0	1
Parole Violator	4	1
Rape	1	0
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	2
Robbery	4	2
Runaways	34	24
Threats	7	3
Toying Female Minor	3	1
Trespassing	17	17
Vagrancy	1	3
Violation Age of Consent	2	0
Sodomy	1	0
TOTALS	<u>540</u>	<u>387</u>

MINOR AND JUVENILE ARRESTS BY AGE

<u>Age</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
8-11	19	12
12	6	5
13	20	21
14	34	42
15	55	37
16	60	55
17	86	47
18	106	53
19	84	64
20	70	51
	<u>540</u>	<u>387</u>

NIGHT PATROLS

<u>Troop</u>	<u>Number</u>
#1	15,803
#2	15,125
#3	13,705
#4	11,798
#5	11,342
TOTAL	67,774

BURGLARIES

This offense increased 17.2% over 1950, with 383 cases being reported as compared to 318 in 1950. A total of 37.7% of cases were cleared through investigation or arrest.

<u>1951</u>		<u>1950</u>	
Cases	383	Cases	318
Cleared	37.7%	Cleared	43.4%

BY TROOP

<u>Troop</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of cases	63	205	37	49	29	383
Number of cases cleared	27	76	12	14	12	141
Percentage cleared	42.8	37.1	32.4	28.5	41.3	37.7

LARCENY

Larceny increased 20.8% during 1951, with 37.8% of the cases being cleared.

<u>1951</u>		<u>1950</u>	
Cases	631	Cases	500
Cleared	37.8%	Cleared	44%

BY TROOP

<u>Troop</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of cases	160	217	34	147	73	631
Number of cases cleared	64	45	17	68	45	239
Percentage cleared	40.	20.7	59.	46.2	61.6	37.8

1951 HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION

<u>Troop</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Cleared</u>	<u>Arrests</u>
Troop #1	1	1	1
Troop #2	3	3	3
Troop #3	1	1	1
Troop #4	4	4	4
Troop #5	2	2	2
TOTALS	11	11	11

DELAWARE STATE POLICE
CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR 1951 AND 1950
Number and Disposition of Offenses Known to the Police

170

		Offenses Known		Offenses Cleared By Arrest		Offenses Cleared By Investigation		Persons Arrested	
		1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES									
Part I Classes									
1.	Criminal homicide:								
	(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11	13	11	12	...	...	11	13
	(b) Manslaughter by negligence .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
2.	Rape	3	2	3	2	...	...	2	2
3.	Robbery	27	8	12	2	3	1	18	3
4.	Aggravated Assault	28	21	20	20	...	1	20	26
5.	Burglary—breaking and/or entering	383	318	127	115	14	23	228	264
6.	Larceny - theft (except auto theft):								
	(a) \$25 and over in value	215	246	57	61	14	21	92	90
	(b) Under \$25 in value	416	254	129	103	39	37	170	192
7.	Auto theft	90	88	33	34	29	34	36	29
	Total, Part I Classes	1,173	952	392	349	99	117	577	620
Part II Classes									
8.	Forgery and counterfeiting	37	15	21	8	4	1	24	10
9.	Embezzlement and fraud	40	27	31	15	1	2	41	45
10.	Stolen property—buying, receiving, possessing	7	2	7	1	...	1	15	9
11.	Prostitution and commercialized vice	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
12.	Sex offenses (except 2 and 11)	41	64	26	36	6	13	37	59
13.	Federal Violations	113	43	43	7	60	33	52	16
14.	Fugitives	136	216	104	122	30	74	124	132
	Total, Part II Classes	375	367	233	189	101	124	295	271

DELAWARE STATE POLICE
CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR 1951 AND 1950
Number and Disposition of Offenses Known to the Police

UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Known		Offenses Cleared By Arrest		Offenses Cleared By Investigation		Persons Arrested	
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Part III Classes								
15. Other assaults	416	383	254	223	144	159	269	282
16. Weapons—carrying, possessing, etc.	14	22	14	22	...	...	19	24
17. Offenses against the family and children	23	22	21	15	2	7	28	33
18. Narcotic drug laws	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	3
19. Liquor laws	9	7	13	5	...	...	14	3
20. Drunkenness	85	183	74	109	8	75	88	111
21. Disorderly conduct	511	551	220	176	215	335	281	319
22. Vagrancy	40	17	24	15	...	2	36	45
23. Gambling	38	38	39	31	1	6	57	58
24. Missing persons and runaways	237	191	56	10	137	157	37	24
25. Insanity cases handled	9	21	2	9	6	9	...	...
26. Suicide cases investigated	23	22	...	...	19	11	...	...
27. Sudden deaths investigated	100	75	2	...	98	71	1	...
28. Noncriminal complaints investigated	42	...	1	...	41	...	1	...
29. All other offenses not listed	2,070	1,527	293	108	1,633	1,340	286	245
Total, Part III Classes	2,619	3,061	1,015	725	2,304	2,172	1,119	1,147
GRAND TOTAL	5,167	4,380	1,640	1,263	2,504	2,413	1,991	2,038

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AUTO THEFTS AND RECOVERIES

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
1. Number automobiles reported stolen (except Wilmington)	89	64
2. Total recovered (of item #1)	82	50
(a) Recovered by investigators	18	
(b) Recovered by Troopers	33	19
(c) Recovered by other jurisdictions	24	18
(d) Recovered otherwise	7	13
3. Total recovered (stolen other years)	1	
4. Percent of stolen cars recovered	82.	78.1
5. Automobiles recovered for other jurisdictions	37	19
6. Automobiles reported stolen in Wilmington, Del. .	84	147
7. Automobiles recovered for Wilmington Police Dept.	25	37

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
1. Total value property stolen (except Wilmington)	\$120,503.97	\$69,125.72
2. Total value stolen property recovered (of Item #1)	46,993.20	12,752.53
3. Percent of stolen property recovered	38.9	18.4
4. Value of other property recovered	3,500.00	150.00
5. Value of property recovered for other jurisdictions (automobiles included)	65,940.75	52,849.69
6. Total value of stolen automobiles (except Wilmington)	81,405.00	59,995.00
7. Total value of stolen automobiles recovered (of Item #6)	80,050.00	45,320.00
(a) Recovered by Delaware State Police	33,995.00	13,300.00
(b) Recovered by other jurisdictions	37,515.00	20,120.00
(c) Recovered otherwise	2,185.00	11,900.00

THE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION

During 1951, the Bureau of Identification was called upon for assistance by several agencies in checking the criminal records of industrial workers, persons enlisting in the Armed Forces, those engaged in Civilian Defense, and persons suspected or accused of unlawful acts. In this one function, the Bureau of Identification experienced an increase of over 100%.

In the organization and training of the Civilian Defense Police, the Identification Bureau assisted in fingerprinting and checking records of nearly 1,200 individuals.

One of the most important steps in the investigation of crime is the search for "latent" prints, which might be of value in determining the identity of the perpetrator. These prints may be made in several ways, on many different types of surfaces and require different methods of development.

The following cases are illustrative:

In March, 1951, a thief broke into a garage near Smyrna and took several articles, among which was a newly painted automobile generator. This was later found in a field near the garage. Careful examination disclosed a faint fingerprint in the paint. This was photographed by the Identification Bureau, and compared with the fingerprints of several suspects, without success. Four months later, a subject was arrested. When his fingerprints were checked against the latent prints, comparison showed his right thumbprint and the latent print were identical. Upon being shown the evidence against him, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years on probation.

On April 6, 1951, State Police were called to investigate a fatal hit-run accident near Ellendale, Delaware. A man riding a bicycle had been struck by a car and killed; the car had failed to stop at the scene. The investigating officers collected evidence, including paint scrapings from the bicycle, clothing of the victim, and photographs of the scene. A suspect found April 9, 1951 denied any knowledge of the accident. The hood of his car was sent to the Identification Bureau, where photographs were made of a dent in it. These photographs showed a design similar to the texture of the victim's cap, this latent print having been made by the victim's head hitting the hood of the car when he was struck. Other evidence was sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for examination.

When confronted by this and other evidence, the driver of the car, admitted his guilt, and made a full confession.

The case of the "Phantom Burglar" provides an illustration of the assistance rendered by, and the close cooperation between the Bureau of Identification and other Police Departments in the State.

During the early months of 1951, the City of Dover was the locale of a series of Breaking and Enterings. As most of the places entered were residences, the people of Dover, consequently, became very apprehensive for their safety. The Dover Police, during the investigation, were able to obtain several latent fingerprints from windows and articles touched in the house. These prints were sent to the Bureau of Identification, where they were checked through the files with the prints of several suspects, but to no avail. In the latter part of July, a suspect was arrested and finger-

printed. His prints were forwarded to the Bureau of Identification, where a positive identification was made in two different cases. At the trial, this evidence was presented to the Court by a member of the Bureau of Identification. The subject was convicted, and sentenced to three years in prison.

These are but three examples of the great number of cases where identifications were made by the Bureau of Identification during the past year.

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THUMBPRINT OF SUBJECT ARRESTED FOR B. & E.

LATENT FINGERPRINT FROM GENERATOR

IDENTIFICATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR OF 1951

1. Personal fingerprint cards received					0
2. Wanted circulars received					1177
3. Wanted circulars cancelled					1242
4. Criminal fingerprint cards and their contributors:					
Troop #1	189	Dover P. D.			297
Troop #2	367	Headquarters			13
Troop #3	316	Newark P. D.			29
Troop #4	486	Smyrna P. D.			39
Troop #5	367	N. C. County P. D.			1
N. C. C. Workhouse	693	Phila., Pa. P. D.			1
Sussex Co. Prison	20	Rehoboth P. D.			4
Laurel P. D.	2	Milford P. D.			1
					<hr/>
				TOTAL	2825
5. Criminal fingerprints by race and sex:					
White Male					1486
Black Male					1117
White Female					101
Black Female					121
					<hr/>
				TOTAL	2825
6. Previous arrest					1317
7. Indices checked for other investigating agencies					8798
8. Photographic service:					
Department	Negatives	Photos	Photostatic		
 Name	 Developed	 Printed	 Copies Printed		
Headquarters	405	744	93		
Troop #1	144	113	4		
Troop #2	220	173	12		
Troop #3	216	166			
Troop #4	268	255			
Troop #5	188	177			
Workhouse	0	0	0		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	1441	1628	109		
				TOTALS	3178
9. Rogues Gallery:					
White Race					450
Colored Race					286
					<hr/>
					736
10. Firearms Registration:					
Revolvers and Pistols					132
Shotguns					4
Rifles					9
					<hr/>
					145
11. Stolen Firearms					41
12. Applicants:					
Civilian Defense					1187
State Police					74
Dover P. D.					1
					<hr/>
					1262

**TOTAL IDENTIFICATION DATA ON FILE
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1951**

13. Criminal Fingerprints	1950	54184
	1951	57009
14. Criminals with Previous Records	1950	26008
	1951	27325
15. Personal Identification Fingerprints	1950	16058
	1951	16058
16. Firearms Registered	1950	2828
	1951	2973
17. Rogues Gallery:		
White Race	1950	9306
	1951	9756
Colored Race	1950	7809
	1951	8095
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
1. Personal Fingerprint Cards Received	4	0
2. Wanted Circulars Received	1241	1177
3. Wanted Circulars Cancelled	1268	1242
4. Criminal Fingerprints	2822	2825
5. Previous Arrest	1598	1317
6. Indices checked for other agencies	4166	8798
7. Photographic Service	3216	3178
8. Rogues Gallery	856	736
9. Firearm Registration	115	145
10. Stolen Firearms	227	41
11. Applicants		1262

TRAINING DIVISION

In 1951, the field of activity of the Training Division included both Recruit and In-Service Training Schools.

For the first time in its history, this Division of the Department afforded training to its supervisory personnel through a course entitled, "Human Relations in Police Supervision". The course covered the problems encountered in dealing with personnel, including such subjects as the development of a good supervisor, what subordinates expect of a supervisor, and what can be done to promote an harmonious working attitude among employees. This course was given to all officers of the Department holding the rank of Sergeant or higher, in conjunction with the Wilmington Police Department, and was repeated at four consecutive weekly intervals, thus providing all supervisory personnel with an opportunity to attend the lectures without making it necessary for them to be absent from their duties in order to do so.

It is believed that we are one of the first police departments in the country to emphasize this important phase of training, and that the results thereof have been of much

value in impressing upon the supervising personnel their responsibilities toward those under their direction.

During the year, twelve recruits were selected, trained, and assigned to active duty. The addition of these twelve men brought our total number of members at the year's end to 116, four under our authorized legal strength. Two men are presently on leave, in the military service, and two vacancies exist.

For the ninth consecutive year, In-Service Training Schools were conducted at Dover. Included in the schedule of these schools were a refresher course, several phases of Civil Defense, general police reporting, and practical police problems. Every member of the Department attended the In-Service School for one week, during which time two outstanding courses were accorded them, the first of which was "How to Increase Human Efficiency". The presentation of this course centered upon developing among the men inspiration to perform their work more efficiently, and the resultant self-satisfaction and interest in duty thus obtained. The second course dealt with the problems arising out of the use of, and the traffic in, narcotic drugs, stressing what law enforcement officers can do in curbing violations of this type.

The approach of the Department to the In-Service Training has changed somewhat, in that it is now deemed more advantageous to obtain speakers outside the field of law enforcement, whose qualifications and experience in their particular fields of endeavor enable them to amplify the matters under consideration.

The Department was very fortunate in securing the services of the following outside instructors, all of whom are recognized as leaders in their respective fields:

1. Mr. Harry J. McCauley, E. I. duPont deNemours & Co.
2. Dr. Manly P. Northam, National Vulcanized Fibre Co.
3. Special Agent William J. Graham, Baltimore Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
4. Dr. John F. Lontz, E. I. duPont deNemours & Co.
5. Mr. G. Emmett C. Kauffman, University of Delaware.
6. Mr. Joseph M. Bransky, Federal Bureau of Narcotics.
7. Dr. Raymond A. Lynch.
8. Mr. George C. Lowe, Director, Traffic Safety & Education, Atlantic Refining Co.

In the spring of 1951, the Department, in conjunction with the Wilmington Bureau of Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, conducted a school for town, county and local police officers, since available facilities would not enable them to conduct their own training program. Twenty-two men attended this school. The efforts expended in this are well worthwhile, being compensated for by the cooperation received from these organizations.

FIREARMS DIVISION

The Firearms Division has made several changes which resulted in increased efficiency in the Department, better training for the personnel, and a considerable saving in cost of ammunition.

Equipment for reloading .38 Special Caliber ammunition was purchased by the Department. The Director of the Firearms Division was sent to Sparrows Point, Maryland, for special training in the use of this equipment. At the completion of this training, a special reloading room was set up in the basement of State Police Headquarters.

This reloaded ammunition is being used by the State Police Pistol Team at all matches in which they participate, and by the Department in all phases of firearms training. The men of the Department may also purchase this ammunition at cost, so that they may practice during their non-working time, in addition to engaging in the regular monthly shoots. At the present time, the Firearms Division has on hand 35,000 rounds of reloaded ammunition, to be used in training.

During the period from March to July, State Police recruits were given instruction in Firearms Safety, the use of the .38 Special Caliber revolver, riot gun, Thompson sub-machine gun, gas gun, hand grenades, and were also instructed in the use of the Resuscitator.

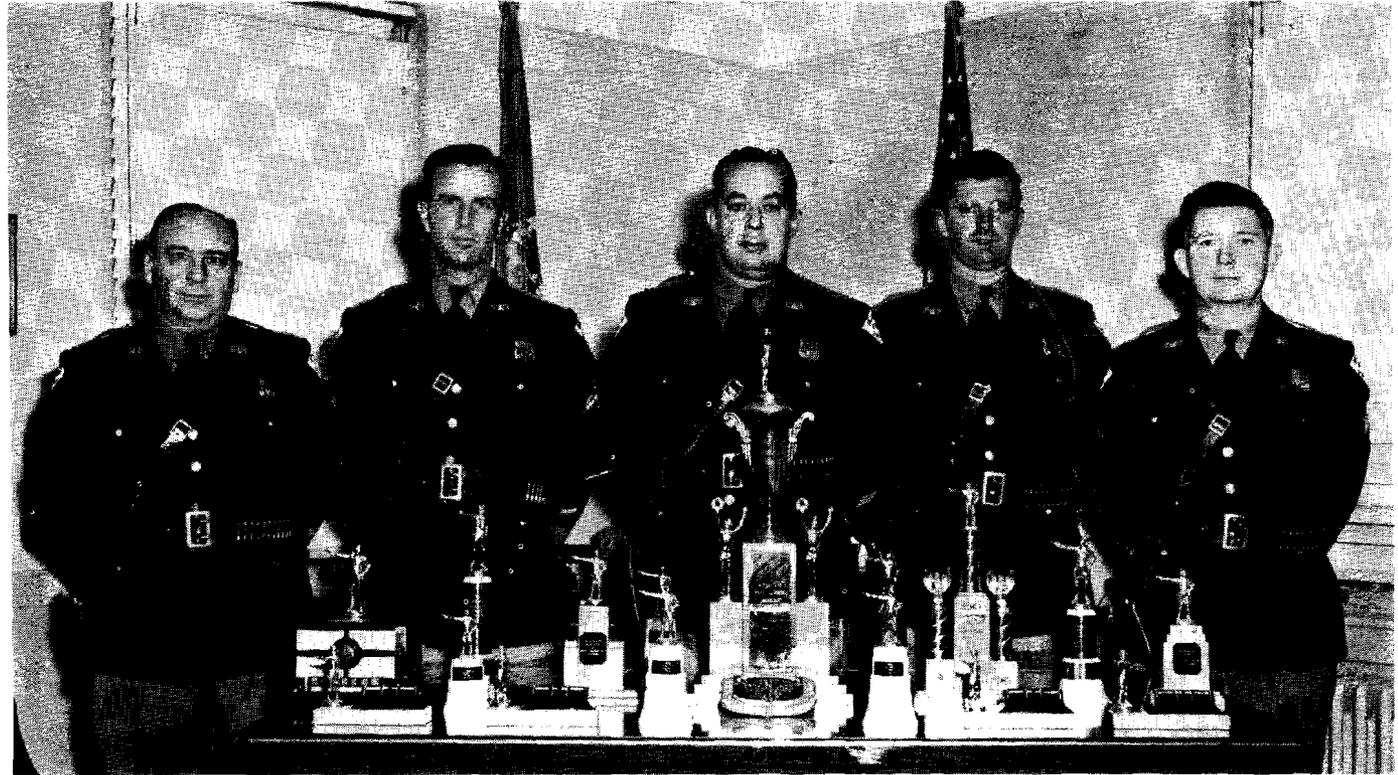
The regular personnel of the Department fired the Army "L" Course on the indoor ranges located at Headquarters, Georgetown Armory, and the Laurel Armory, during the winter months. When the weather permitted, all practice was fired outdoors over the Practical Pistol Course.

Classroom and field training in the use of firearms and in safety was given to representatives from eleven town police departments throughout Delaware.

Firearms equipment of all troops was inspected in April, August, and December, and found to be in excellent condition.

Special Detective Model revolvers were purchased to replace the guns carried by the Detectives. The lighter weight and smaller size will be a distinct advantage to the Detective in plain clothes.

The Delaware State Police Pistol Team had a successful year, competing in eight matches held in neighboring states. Twenty-two individual and team trophies were won. The Second Annual Delaware State Police Match was held with many teams competing. The Delaware State Police Pistol Team won the Sergeant Thomas Lamb Memorial Trophy at this match.



PISTOL TEAM AND TROPHIES WON—1951

SAFETY EDUCATION

Because education is one of the three important approaches to accident prevention, it involves the police. Although their responsibility is largely the enforcement of the law, if, through cooperating in an educational program, they are able to secure the voluntary observance of the law by a large percentage of the people, the necessity for enforcement will thus be reduced, and the desired end achieved in a manner easier for them, and more pleasant for the public.

Generally speaking, there are three groups into which all drivers can be divided:

1. Drivers who obey the laws (the largest group).
2. Drivers who feel they are better than average, and that, therefore, they are entitled to their own elastic interpretation of the laws.
3. Bad drivers.

It is to those in Group 2 that safety education is directed.

During the year 1951, the State Police conducted 126 safety meetings in industrial plants, schools, churches, civic and fraternal organizations. Approximately 1,500 posters were distributed monthly throughout the state, and the facilities of the radio and press were used to a great advantage.

One new feature in 1951 was the practice of notifying the radio stations immediately of hazardous highway conditions: the stations would in turn at once warn the motorists. This proved particularly effective at those times when the highways were icy in spots, in foggy weather, and during heavy rainstorms when certain roads were impassable.

SUPPLY DIVISION

All supplies and equipment used by the Department are procured and dispensed by the Supply Division, located at Headquarters, State Road. This Division is staffed by one Lieutenant and one civilian clerk, working under the supervision of the Executive Officer. It is charged with the following duties:

1. Procuring and dispensing all materials used by the Department. (Uniforms, automobiles, janitor's supplies, stationery, etc.)
2. Printing of departmental forms.
3. Maintaining record of moneys expended.
4. Keeping records of attendance of all employees.
5. Periodical inspection of automotive equipment.

Supplies are normally stocked at Headquarters and issued to the various Troops upon requisition by the Troop Commander.

The Department maintains two garages, where cars are serviced regularly, and all repair work is done. The main garage, located at Dover, is staffed by a chief mechanic, one senior mechanic, and two junior mechanics. This garage is in charge of maintenance of the cars from Troops 3, 4, and 5, and also performs all major repairs to any car in the Department. The other garage, located at State Road, is staffed by one senior mechanic and one junior mechanic; it services the cars from Headquarters and Troops 1 and 2, and also perform minor repairs on them. The system of preventive maintenance now in effect calls for a car being inspected every 4,000 miles. This has proven very satisfactory, not only from the standpoint of safety, but also from an economy angle, as it often uncovers conditions which, if allowed to remain, would eventually necessitate a major repair.

Last Spring, a new 14-foot Barbour utility boat and twin-cylinder air-cooled Lawson outboard motor were purchased for Troop 2 for emergency use, chiefly in the Delaware River. This boat, which is very seaworthy, was purchased to replace the aluminum boat formerly in use, which had been proven unsatisfactory and unsafe in rough waters. The Lawson Motor is capable of being operated at a much slower speed than the old motor, and is, therefore, far superior when the boat is used in grappling for drowned persons.

As of December 31, 1951, the Department had in operation 65 vehicles, consisting of 62 patrol cars, 1 emergency van, 1 panel truck for radio maintenance, and 1 panel truck for automotive maintenance, all of which are radio equipped, except the automotive maintenance truck. The cost of replacement parts installed during the year totalled \$6,833.62. The number of miles driven this year totalled 2,433,641, or approximately 120,000 miles more than in 1950.