



**COL. EUGENE B. ELLIS**  
Superintendent  
State Police Division

# STATE POLICE

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State of Delaware



**DELAWARE STATE POLICE**

HEADQUARTERS  
DOVER, DELAWARE

July 31, 1964

COLONEL EUGENE B. ELLIS  
Superintendent  
LT. COLONEL GEORGE F. SCHMALHOFER  
Operations Officer  
MAJOR LEO E. DANNEY  
Executive Officer  
MAJOR PAUL T. RILEY  
Field Force Commander

Chairman and Members  
State Highway Commission  
Dover, Delaware

Gentlemen:

I respectfully submit herewith the Annual Report of the activities of the Delaware State Police for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964. This 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 Eugene B. Ellis  
Superintendent

EBE/bkb

## IN MEMORIAM



### TROOPER ROBERT A. PARIS

BORN: August 18, 1935  
APPOINTED: May 1, 1959  
KILLED: October 17, 1963

## ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

Lieutenant Colonel Eugene B. Ellis, Assistant Superintendent of the Delaware State Police, was promoted to the rank of Colonel and designated Superintendent on April 16, 1963.

Major George F. Schmalhofer, Field Force Commander, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and named Director of Operations on May 1, 1963.

In October, the General Assembly passed an act making a supplementary appropriation of \$95,000.00 available to purchase land and equip a new State Police Sub-

Troop in New Castle County. This new sub-troop will be located in the western half of the county and will serve an area bounded by the Wilmington City Line, the John F. Kennedy Memorial Turnpike, Christiana River and Lancaster Pike. Tentative schedule for opening is late Spring, 1964. It is expected that residents of this high density area will receive far better service than is now possible.

On November 15, 1963, the Delaware State Police assumed the responsibility of patrolling the new John F. Kennedy Memorial Turn-

pike. A six man detail was assigned to provide twenty-four hour coverage of the road.

National recognition was again gained by the Delaware State Police with an Award for Outstanding Achievement from the International Association of Chiefs of Police. This award is based on an evaluation of the traffic program of the Department during 1962.

This award was made possible through the unselfish dedication to duty by members of this Department and by the excellent support extended to us by others interested in traffic safety.

## TRAFFIC DIVISION

The fatality signs, which are kept current by the Delaware State Police in various locations on Delaware highways, are a constant reminder to all motorists of their responsibility to drive safely. Unfortunately, too many fail to heed this timely warning.

During 1963 there were 89 traffic fatalities recorded in Delaware (outside the City of Wilmington) and 7 in Wilmington, a combined total of 96. These figures should be shocking enough, but the picture is even worse when considering that there were 2,932 persons injured on Delaware roads, excluding Wilmington accidents. These accidents cannot help but seriously disrupt the happiness of many families for years to come.

It does not take an expert to analyze accident reports and arrive at the conclusion that most of them are caused by traffic violations. One would think that the 23,163 traffic arrests made and the 195,056 warnings issued by this Department would provide the necessary deterrent. By the same token, it would be impossible to

guess the number of lives saved through these enforcement contacts.

The removal of 644 drivers, who were under the influence of intoxicating liquors, certainly saved some lives.

The gruesome picture at the introduction of this report is really not too awesome when making comparisons. Delaware had a 3.4 death rate per 100,000,000 motor vehicle miles traveled in 1963. Only 4 of the 50 states had a lower rate. These figures are based on estimates furnished by the National Safety Council. No responsible citizen, however, can ever be satisfied that this is the highest attainable level in accident prevention.

It is not only the driver who must be held accountable for these deaths. Many pedestrians also fail to assume their responsibilities. In 1963, 18 pedestrians were killed representing an increase of 80 per cent over 1962. Recognizing this, officers issued 2,651 pedestrian reprimands; and arrested 442 pedestrians for walking on the high-

ways while under the influence of intoxicating liquors.

Punitive action, at best, is most unpleasant to all concerned. The State Police uses all available means of communication to plead for voluntary compliance. The radio, press, Safety Council and many other organizations provide additional ammunition to further our objectives. There cannot be any let up in traffic law enforcement until more people become receptive to these educational programs. It is far better to save the life of some innocent person than to be concerned with the feelings of those responsible for traffic accidents.

There are those who will argue that enforcement is overemphasized. The problem is not as great as what the police would make it appear. Others say, "I would like to be a policeman for just one day." Look at the accident statistics for each county and then you may be the judge.

Since the year 1926, 2,655 persons have lost their lives in traffic accidents in the State of Delaware

One of the best ways to illustrate the variety in an officer's patrol assignments is to review the various types of arrests made.

(outside the City of Wilmington). In the past ten years, 812 persons have died on these same highways. Almost every year new responsibilities are added to those previously undertaken by the Delaware State Police in the field of highway transportation. The trooper must be trained to adapt himself to all types of situations. This

week he may be assigned to patrol in a heavy residential area; next week he may find himself assigned to patrol on the Delaware Turnpike under an entirely different set of circumstances. He must know what the problems are as well as the best approach to relieve any unsatisfactory or hazardous conditions.

#### ACCIDENTS BY COUNTY—1963

##### FATAL AND PERSONAL

COUNTY	PROPERTY DAMAGE	PERSONS INJURED	PERSONS KILLED
New Castle*	5,625	1,746	51
Kent	1,556	553	21
Sussex	1,224	633	17
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>8,405</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>89</b>

\*Excludes Wilmington

#### DELAWARE STATE POLICE TRAFFIC ARRESTS FOR 1963

##### Dangerous Moving Arrests

Operating under the Influence	644
Failed to Stop (in pursuit)	29
Speed	10,717
Right-of-Way	476
Wrong Side of Road	423
Following too Closely	335
Reckless Driving	805
Improper Passing	674
Failure to Signal	95
Disregarded Stop Sign or Signal	1,776
Passed Stopped School Bus	21
Improper Turning	264
Driving Without Lights	175
Failed to Dim Lights	52
Brakes	265
Manslaughter by Motor Vehicle	15
Assault and Battery by Motor Vehicle	1
Other Dangerous Moving Violations	570

##### Equipment Arrests

Lights	2
Mufflers	516
Other Equipment Violations	69

##### License and Registration Arrests

Driver License Violations	1,981
Suspension or Revocation	253
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Consent	53
Occupational License Violation	0
Registration and Title Violations	1,083
Oversize and Overweight Violations	184

##### Pedestrian Arrests

Pedestrians under the Influence	442
Crossing at Intersection (against signal)	3
Crossing not at Intersection	2
Walking in Roadway at Night Without Light	33
Failure to Grant Right-of-Way to Vehicle	6
Hitch-hiking on Highway	145
Walking not Facing Traffic	42
Other Pedestrian Violation	1

##### Other Arrests

Leaving the Scene	168
Failed to Report Accident	419
Parking Violations	209
Littering the Highway	65
Other	150

**TOTAL** 23,163

## CRIMINAL DIVISION

During 1963 a total of 16,606 crimes was recorded as compared to 15,515 in 1962—an increase of seven per cent. A total of 5,574 Part I crimes was recorded as compared to 5,210 in 1962—an increase of 7.0 per cent. Robbery and burglary accounted for most of the increase.

Part II crimes decreased from 1,583 in 1962 to 1,513 in 1963 or 4.4 per cent. During 1963 a total of 9,519 Part III crimes was recorded as compared to 8,722 in 1962—an increase of 9.1 per cent.

Of the 16,606 crimes recorded, 12,449 or 74.9 per cent occurred

in New Castle County. There were 1,410 burglaries recorded in New Castle County as compared to 995 in 1962—an increase of 41.7 per cent. A total of 376 burglaries was recorded in Kent and Sussex Counties as compared to 435 in 1962—a decrease of 13.5 per cent.

### COMPARISON: 1962-1963

Buying-receiving-possession of stolen goods, prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses and federal violations increased while forgery and counterfeiting, embezzlement and fraud, and fugitives decreased as indicated by the figures below:

	1963	1962
Forgery and Counterfeiting	51	123
Embezzlement and Fraud	335	374
Stolen Property—buying, receiving, possession	37	31
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	10	2
Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)	373	248
Federal Violations	84	53
Fugitives	623	752
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>1,583</b>

### PART III CRIMES (Misdemeanors)

	Total Cases	Cases Cleared	Persons Arrested
1963	9,519	8,657—90.9%	3,153
1962	8,722	8,189—93.8%	2,562

An increase of 9.1% was registered in Part III crimes.

Part III crimes numbered as follows:

	1963	1962
Other Assaults	829	640
Weapons	61	51
Offenses Against Family and Children	271	192
Narcotic Drug Laws	13	9
Liquor Laws	80	28
Drunkennes	537	399
Disorderly Conduct	712	500
Vagrancy	135	162
Gambling	52	52

Missing Persons and Runaways	483	525
Insanity Cases	15	30
Suicide Cases	148	129
Sudden Deaths	221	219
Non-criminal Complaints	86	50
All Other Offenses	5,876	5,736
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9,519</b>	<b>8,722</b>

### ALL CRIMES—COMPARISON

	Total Crimes	Cases Cleared	Persons Arrested
1959	13,469	10,569—78.4%	5,258
1960	14,564	11,047—75.8%	5,544
1961	14,780	10,945—74.0%	5,200
1962	15,515	11,267—72.6%	5,641
1963	16,606	11,955—71.9%	6,479

### JUVENILE ARRESTS

	1963	1962
Murder and Manslaughter	1	0
Rape	3	6
Robbery	1	7
Aggravated Assault	1	4
Burglary	421	451
Larceny (except auto theft)	357	335
Auto Theft	183	181
Other Assaults	24	18
Forgery	6	1
Embezzlement and Fraud	8	17
Stolen Property—buying, receiving, possession	13	16
Weapons	9	7
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0
Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)	187	43
Offenses Against Family and Children	6	0
Narcotic Drug Laws	0	0
Liquor Laws	2	0
Drunkennes	22	6
Disorderly Conduct	33	12
Vagrancy	3	6
Gambling	0	3
All Other Offenses	618	386
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>1,499</b>

### PART I CRIMES (serious)

	Total Cases	Cases Cleared	Persons Arrested
1963	5,574	1880—33.7%	2,182
1962	5,210	1829—35.1%	2,188

An increase was registered in all Part I crimes with the exception of:

	1963	1962
Murder	12	13
Aggravated Assault	38	49
Petit Larceny	2,955	2,997
Auto Theft	343	350

A sharp increase was registered in robberies and burglaries as indicated by the following figures:

	1963	1962
Murder	12	13
Manslaughter	87	72
Rape	34	30
Robbery	48	31
Aggravated Assault	38	49
Burglary	1,786	1,430
Larceny		
(\$100 and over in value)	260	229
(Less than \$100 in value)	2,955	2,997
Auto Theft	343	350
Arson	11	9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,574</b>	<b>5,210</b>

### PART II CRIMES (Less serious)

	Total Cases	Cases Cleared	Persons Arrested
1963	1,513	1,418—86.8%	1,144
1962	1,583	1,249—78.9%	891

**VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN—  
RECOVERED**

	Stolen	Recovered	Percentage
1963	\$522,720.00	\$88,631.00	16.9%
1962	333,698.00	58,042.00	17.3%

**BURGLARY**

Burglary offenses during 1963 increased sharply over 1962 with a total of 1,786 offenses registered in 1963 as compared to 1,430 for 1962, an increase of 24.8%. A total of 560 burglary offenses (31.3%) was cleared by arrest and/or investigation.

**BURGLARY OFFENSES BY TROOP**

Troop	Offenses	Cleared	Percentages
1	398	114	28.6%
2	1,012	297	29.3%
3	137	57	41.6%
4	148	56	37.8%
5	91	36	39.5%

<b>ALL TROOPS</b>	1,786	560	31.3%
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**LARCENY OFFENSES BY TROOP  
(Petit and Grand)**

Troop	Offenses	Cleared	Percentages
1	884	240	27.1%
2	1,817	512	28.1%
3	256	104	40.6%
4	143	62	43.3%
5	115	52	45.2%

<b>ALL TROOPS</b>	3,215	970	30.1%
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**AUTO THEFT AND RECOVERY**

	1963	1962
Rural Delaware	343	350
Total Recovered	328	330
(a) Recovered—State Police	118	72
(b) Recovered—Other Jurisdictions	79	101
(c) Recovered—Otherwise	131	157
Percentage of Stolen Cars Recovered	95.6	94.2
Automobiles Recovered for other Jurisdictions (Except Wilmington)	63	70
Automobiles Recovered for Wilmington	47	70

NOTE: At the close of 1963 a total of fifteen stolen cars was not recovered. Four of the fifteen were recovered in early 1964 leaving a total of eleven stolen cars not recovered.

**AUTO THEFT BY TROOP**

TROOPS	1	2	3	4	5	ALL
Thefts	98	203	23	11	8	343
Recovered	94	194	22	10	8	328
(a) State Police	30	67	13	4	4	118
(b) Other Jurisdictions	16	52	6	3	2	79
(c) Otherwise	48	75	3	3	2	131
Percentage of Recovery	95.9	95.5	95.6	90.9	100.0	95.6
Automobiles Recovered for Other Jurisdictions (Except Wilmington)	9	22	9	13	10	63
Automobiles Recovered for Wilmington	10	36	1	0	0	47

**HOMICIDE INVESTIGATIONS  
BY TROOP**

	Offenses		Cleared	
	1963-1962	1963-1962	1963-1962	1963-1962
Troop 1	1	1	1	1
Troop 2	5	0	5	0
Troop 3	5	5	6	4
Troop 4	1	1	1	1
Troop 5	0	6	0	6
<b>ALL TROOPS</b>	12	13	13	12

All homicides committed during 1963 were solved. During this same

year, an unsolved homicide, committed in 1962, was solved upon the discovery of the suspect's body. He had committed suicide.

**BUSINESS PLACES CHECKED**

	1963	1962
Troop 1	28,679	25,115
Troop 2	59,898	36,154
Troop 3	16,369	15,873
Troop 4	12,044	15,615
Troop 5	9,539	12,020
<b>TOTALS</b>	126,529	104,777

## CENTRAL RECORDS DIVISION

Centrally located in the Headquarters Building are all files of photographic, identification, traffic and criminal records.

The Central Records Division, in addition to its responsibility for the operation of the State Bureau of Identification also:

1. files and maintains all accident reports, criminal reports and criminal arrest records.

2. provides the statistical and other necessary information for other law enforcement agencies, insurance companies and attorneys.

3. provides current statistics monthly, quarterly and annually enabling the Superintendent to continually evaluate the performance level of the department in the traffic and criminal law enforcement programs.

4. provides current statistics to prepare the necessary special, monthly and annual criminal and traffic records for this and other concerned agencies.

The following traffic reports

were compiled by this division:

### SPECIAL REPORTS

1. Summary of Littering Arrests.
2. Summary of Accidents and Arrests in the Troop 2A jurisdiction.

The following were processed during the calendar year: 23,163 traffic arrests, 8,405 traffic accidents, 2,785 insurance requests, 8,708 reports of investigation and 6,479 criminal arrest cards.

### MONTHLY REPORTS

1. Comparative Monthly Summary of Motor Vehicle Accidents.
2. Accident and Enforcement Analysis Comparison.
3. Monthly Enforcement Summary.
4. Operating under the Influence Conviction Rate.
5. Standard Monthly Summary of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents. (National Safety Council Summary)

### QUARTERLY REPORTS

1. Traffic Arrest Summary — for each officer with a breakdown by arrests, hour, miles, event, reprimand, etc.
2. Operating under the Influence Conviction Rate.
3. Selective Enforcement Analysis.

### ANNUAL REPORTS

1. Standard Summary of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents (Rural Accidents only — National Safety Council).
2. Standard Summary of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents. (National Safety Council).
3. Operating under the Influence Conviction Rate.
4. Annual Traffic Summary — consisting of breakdown of accidents and arrests by troops, officers, offenses, juveniles, locations, type of vehicles. All speed arrests are broken down by radar, clocked speed or airplane.



*Vehicle Speed Check Point*



*Highway Safety through a Radar Protection Team*

*Suburban Traffic Patrol*

## STATE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION

The total number of criminal fingerprint cards filed with the State Bureau of Identification exceeded the 131,000 mark at the end of 1963. There was also a 4 per cent increase in the number of criminal fingerprints received for the current year.

### COMPARISON: CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT CARDS

	1963	1962
Total Number Received	9,122	8,743
Contributors:		
Headquarters	8	
Troop 1	531	
Troop 2	1,581	
Troop 3	602	
Troop 4	627	
Troop 5	515	
New Castle County Correctional Institution	1,017	
Kent County Correctional Institution	1,497	
Sussex County Correctional Institution	1,213	
Delaware Memorial Bridge Police	62	
Delmar Police	1	
Dover Police	362	
Harrington Police	1	
Laurel Police	144	
Milford Police	114	
New Castle Police	6	
New Castle County Police	252	
Newark Police	311	
Seaford Police	163	
Smyrna Police	56	
Pennsylvania State Police	59	

### CRIMINAL FINGERPRINTS BY RACE AND SEX

White Male	5,151
Black Male	3,094
White Female	550
Black Female	327
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,122</b>

It was revealed that 5,265 of the individuals checked had previous criminal records.

Applicant and personal identification fingerprint cards increased in 1963 with a total of 290 compared with 249 in 1962.

A total of 259 palm prints was submitted in 1963 compared to 515 in 1962—a decrease of 50 per cent.

The criminal record checks made by name only or by a set of fingerprints submitted from other police agencies, Armed Service recruiting offices, probation offices and the Delaware Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission increased 10 per cent—6,672 checks in 1963 compared to 6,077 in 1962. Of this total, it was revealed that 5,463 of those checked did not have a criminal record.

### COMPARISON: TOTAL IDENTIFICATION

	1963	1962
Criminal Fingerprints	131,327	122,205
Criminal Checks with Previous Records	64,012	57,340
Applicant and Personal Identification Fingerprints	18,204	17,914
Firearms Registrations	6,053	5,787
Rogues Gallery	37,379	34,888

### COMPARISON: 1962 and 1963

	1963	1962
Criminal Fingerprints	9,122	8,743
Applicant and Personal Identification Fingerprints	290	249
Criminal Checks with Previous Records	5,265	4,941
Indices checked for other Agencies	6,672	6,077
With Record	1,209	
Without Record	5,463	
Firearms Registrations	266	224
Revolvers and Pistols	220	
Shotguns	29	
Rifles	17	
Rogues Gallery	2,491	1,985
Palm Prints	259	515
Photographic Service	16,099	17,583
Wanted Circulars Received	1,609	1,658
Wanted Circulars Cancelled	1,325	1,831

Latent fingerprints, lifted from fifteen crime scenes, revealed the perpetrators of these crimes after being identified with prints on file.

## FINANCE DIVISION

Expenditures for the fiscal year 1962-1963 were as follows:

Salaries	\$1,338,367.75
Office Expense	41,142.95
Travel	5,393.51
Operations	226,192.44
Repairs and Replacements	60,878.52
New Equipment	5,886.83
Other Emergency Repairs	7,261.47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,685,123.47</b>

The motor vehicle fleet was increased by 23 vehicles; and an additional 40 cars were traded.

During the year contracts for materials necessary to operate were advertised and awarded.

At the end of 1963 this department had in its employ a total of 263 persons; including 210 appointed members and 53 civilian employees.

### REPORT OF OVERTIME

	Overtime Worked	Overtime Repaid	Actual Overtime
Troop 1	5,686	585	5,101
Troop 2	8,408	2,372	6,036
Troop 3	4,052	901	3,151
Troop 4	3,360	693	2,667
Troop 5	3,686	834	2,852
Headquarters	4,821	1,057	3,764
<b>TOTAL HOURS</b>	<b>30,013</b>	<b>6,442</b>	<b>23,571</b>

Of the totals listed above, the Detective Division worked 7,379 hours overtime and the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit worked 2,018 hours overtime.

An Employee's Manual, covering all employees of the department, was officially adopted during September, 1963, and will become effective January 1, 1964. This manual includes additional employee benefits and clarifies

several policies such as sick leave, annual leave, etc.

MOTOR VEHICLE FLEET	
Number of passenger cars	135
Number of other vehicles	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>143</b>
Total Number of Miles Traveled	
	3,441,014

	Cost Per Mile	Annual Cost
Maintenance Cost	\$.011	*\$38,464.34
Operating Cost	.013	45,715.47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>**\$.024</b>	<b>\$84,179.81</b>
* Includes mechanics' salaries		
** Excludes cost of vehicle		
Gasoline	— 11.3 miles per gallon	305,446 total gallons
Motor Oil	— 9,763 quarts	

## TRAINING DIVISION

### Recruitment and Training

A class of nineteen State Police recruits and four municipal policemen began Training School at the Army Reserve Training Center, Dover, Delaware, on January 1, 1963. This class was graduated on May 21, 1963, in the Camden-Wyoming Fire House, Camden, Delaware. The principal speaker for this occasion was The Honorable David P. Buckson, Attorney General of the State of Delaware. The addition of these members brought the department's manpower strength up to two hundred and fourteen.

Qualification tests were conducted on September 7, 1963, resulting in the selection of thirteen recruit trainees by the State Highway Commission. They are to begin training in January, 1964.

One hundred and three applications for the position of State Trooper were received and processed during 1963. Forty-four of these applicants were immediately rejected due to failure to fulfill basic requirements. Eighty-eight letters of inquiry about State Police employment requirements were answered.

### In-Service Training

The Twenty-second Annual In-Service Training School of the Delaware State Police was held in two

one-week sessions (October 21-25; November 4-8) at the Army Reserve Training Center, Dover, Delaware. In conjunction with this annual training session, a school for members who serve in a supervisory capacity was conducted.

One day was devoted to civil disturbance problems. The lectures on this topic were attended by all members and are listed below:

1. State Police Methods and Problems at a Civil Disturbance—Major George Davidson, Maryland State Police.
2. The Authority and Problems of the National Guard at a Civil Disturbance — Brigadier General George Gelston, Maryland National Guard.
3. Legal Aspects of Demonstrations — G. Francis Autman, Jr., Esquire, Deputy Attorney General.
4. The Use of the Riot Stick—Special Agent Lou Ghecas, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

### Special Training

Several officers received special training in various police schools and universities throughout the country, as follows:

1. Sergeant Martin W. Johnson, III was selected to attend The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. He attained the highest score in a series of competitive examinations

for this course which began September 12, 1963, and will conclude June 13, 1964.

2. Sergeant Charles L. Sipple, Jr. — Ten week course for juvenile officers, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

3. Lieutenant James P. Gunning and Robert T. Leonard — Two week seminar in Traffic Supervision, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

4. Major George F. Schmalhofer and Captain Horace B. Willey, Jr. — Two week course in Police Supervision, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

5. Lieutenants Donald J. O'Connor and George H. Lynch — Two week course in Police Administration, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

6. Detectives John B. Daniels, Jr. and Ernest S. Spence, III — One week seminar in Homicide Investigation, Harvard University Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts.

7. Corporal Howard T. Littel — One week course on Crime and Delinquency, St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York.

8. Sergeant George H. Scholz — Mechanical Drawing Course, Sussex County Vocational School, Georgetown, Delaware.

9. The Public Speaking Course

conducted by the University of Delaware was completed by: Lieutenant Robert T. Leonard, Sergeant William J. Wells, Detective William B. Fugate, and Corporals Marion L. Foxwell, Howard T. Littel and Russell B. Mears.

Forty-four officers were referred to their family physician for correction of physical defects. The listing of defects does not include numerous irregularities which were not deemed important enough by

the examining physician to necessitate treatment by the member's doctor.

#### Medical Program Analysis

OFFICER PARTICIPATION		
Examined	210	94%
*Not Examined	13	6%
Total	223	100%

\*Excused for court appearances, duty requirements, etc.

#### FITNESS SUMMARY

	Number	Per Cent
Physically Fit	107	51
Members with Physical Defects	53	25.2
Overweight	36)	23.8
Underweight	14)	
Total	210	100.0

### FIREARMS DIVISION

#### Training

The long standing policy of requiring each trooper to qualify monthly in the use of firearms was continued at both the indoor and outdoor ranges. The months of April and September were set aside for instructions in the use of the tear gas gun, machine gun and riot gun.

The New Castle County Rural Police received training under the State Police program every three months throughout the year.

In Recruit School, thirty-one

hours were devoted to firearms training.

A new type marksmanship badge was adopted and issued to those who qualified. The new badges have been an incentive to all personnel to achieve and maintain a high shooting score.

#### Competition

The Delaware State Police Pistol Team participated in eight police pistol matches in neighboring states. Trophies were awarded to

the team at seven of the matches.

#### Inspection and Maintenance

The annual inspection of all guns and firearms equipment was conducted at each troop during September.

Twenty-five .38 caliber revolvers, nine riot guns and eight .22 caliber revolvers were repaired during the year.

Sixty-seven thousand rounds of .38 caliber and thirty thousand rounds of .22 caliber ammunition were used in 1963.

### AIRPLANE DIVISION

The airplane was moved to Baker Field, on Route 896, south of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. The Department is renting a hangar there at the rate of \$30.00 per month. All scheduled maintenance is performed at this location. This airport has full maintenance capability; a paved runway; and a lighted field for night flying. The airplane is in excellent condition. An additional radio was installed to permit operation out of major air terminals and navigation along federal airways.

An official log is maintained in the airplane and the hours the aircraft is in use are recorded from a

tachometer. This instrument will only indicate a true sixty minute hour while the airplane is operating at cruising revolutions of 2900 rpm. Most of this department's flying is done at a lower cruise speed, consequently the hours flown are actually more than the number shown.

#### Traffic Patrol

The airplane was used for traffic law enforcement in all troop areas except Troop 1, Penny Hill. It was not used there because of the hilly terrain and the density of the urban areas. Elsewhere throughout the state, 244 persons were arrest-

#### HOURLY USE OF AIRPLANE

Traffic Patrol	109
Criminal Surveillance	21
Photography for Highway Department	29
Criminal Search	32
Drownings	11
Miscellaneous	58
Total	261

ed for exceeding the lawful speed. In addition, some of these persons were arrested for other violations after being stopped for speeding. The number of additional arrests, as well as the number of motorists

warned, was not recorded separately.

This department has found the airborne method of checking the speed of vehicles to be extremely accurate and the program has developed into a vital part of the over-all traffic law enforcement program.

#### **Criminal Surveillance**

The airplane was used by the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit to aid in its work. The exact method used is confidential and not included in this report; however, the airplane was extremely successful in this type of operation.

#### **Photography for Highway Department**

The State Highway Department used the airplane to take aerial

photographs of proposed road sites and construction progress. Prior to using the department airplane for this purpose, the Highway Department utilized commercial services on a limited basis. Having access to the State Police airplane has proven very valuable to them.

#### **Criminal Search**

The airplane was flown on criminal searches, some of which are as follows:

1. Search for a stolen boat. (More than one occasion)
2. Search for a suicide drowning at Indian River.
3. Assisting in the raid on a still.
4. Search for a crap game.
5. Search for a murder suspect. (More than one occasion)
6. Search for suspects in the Trooper Robert A. Paris murder. (When

apprehended, these subjects admitted that they were unable to leave the area primarily because of the intense air search.)

7. Surveillance of vehicles traveling from place to place.

#### **Drownings**

The airplane was flown in search for drowning victims. No bodies were recovered; however, it was accurately determined that the bodies were not afloat or along the shore line.

#### **Miscellaneous**

The airplane was flown on such miscellaneous assignments as: escorting convoys, prisoner pick-up, transporting commissioners and highway engineers for various assignments and inspections, etc.

## **SAFETY, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION**

The problems, accomplishments and the objectives of the Delaware State Police must be brought to the attention of the public if we are to gain their support and cooperation.

During 1963 routine news was released daily by the State Police troops, upon request from newspapers and radio stations. Material and photographs for feature articles by newspapers and magazines were made available. Safety messages on tape, and personnel

for traffic safety programs were furnished to broadcasting stations throughout the state. An exhibit depicting our recruitment and training methods was shown at several large public gatherings.

Five hundred twenty-nine programs were presented to a total of 30,862 persons in fraternal, religious, service, civic, professional, military, school and youth groups. The following table shows the distribution of the topics presented. The presentations averaged more

than an hour each.

Programs	Assignments	Attendance
Driver Education	191	4,093
Traffic Safety	125	13,002
Delinquency and Crime	67	4,000
Patrol Dog Demonstrations	54	5,700
Criminal and Polygraph	46	1,936
Miscellaneous	46	2,131
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>30,862</b>

## **YOUTH DIVISION**

Youth Division personnel, assigned to field operations, spent a total of 10,118 hours on duty, of which 790 hours were overtime. Almost 600 driver education classes and other classes and assemblies in schools throughout the state were addressed.

Two thousand seven hundred thirty-seven children, who were not arrested, were brought to the attention of the Youth Division.

Of these 1788 required additional investigation or other action by a youth officer. Of the above total, 188 juveniles had either been drinking or were in the company of those drinking.

Patrols of Delaware's ocean beaches were conducted by Youth Division personnel on seven weekends during the summer.

The "Letter to the Parent Program" resulted in 874 letters to

parents. There were 524 answers received, containing much favorable comment on the program. The letters were sent in regard to unlawful operation of a motor vehicle, being a passenger in same, unsafe walking or bicycle practices, as well as welfare and morals cases.

A total of 2,397 juveniles were arrested for criminal and traffic violations during 1963.

## COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

This year has proven to be a period of increased activity in all phases of communications.

The greatest increase in message handling took place in the Communications Center at Headquarters which completed its first year of operation. Prior to its centralization at Headquarters and the acceptance of the Interstate Automatic Teletype System, outgoing messages requesting information were not answered for hours and sometimes days. With these accomplishments, such messages now can be handled in minutes. The speed by which information is now available has resulted in a one hundred per cent increase in message traffic. The far flung investigation of the Trooper Paris murder case is one example of the rapid transfer of information.

In the near future, several additional municipalities are expected to join the Intra-State Teletype Network.

The Communications Officer was appointed Chairman of the Teletype Committee of the Associated Public Safety Communications Officers, Inc. for the third time. He was elected Vice President of the Police Teletype Network, consisting of seventeen states, and as a member of the Board of Directors. In these capacities, he has attended several meetings pertaining to police communications.

The radio communications net-

work has shown a marked increase in traffic due to the additional activities in the field and the additional mobile stations added to the network.

The following are statistics of this division pertaining to message traffic and equipment:

### RADIO AND TELETYPE MESSAGES

#### Radio

Messages Sent	39,741
Messages Received	235,946
Total Messages Handled	275,687*

\*Includes all troops and Headquarters

### RADIO EQUIPMENT

Base Stations	6
Mobile Base Station (Emergency Field Unit)	1
Radio Equipped Cars	160
Radar Sets	5
Delaware Memorial Bridge	
Base Station	1
Radio Equipped Cars	12
Services Rendered to Other Agencies having Radio Equipped Cars Operating on The Delaware State Police Radio Network:	
Governor	2
State Highway Commission	3
Attorney General's Office	2
Medical Examiner	1
State Department of Civil Defense	2
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2
New Castle County Police Department	7
Town Police Departments	25
Ambulances, Fire Companies, American Legion, City of Dover	29
<b>TOTAL COORDINATED SERVICES</b>	<b>73</b>