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DELAWARE STATE POLICE

HEADQUARTERS

July 31, 1963

Chairman and Members State Highway Commission Dover, Delaware

Gentlemen:

I respectfully submit herewith a report of the activities of the Delaware State Police for the calendar year 1962. 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,

Tergene B. Elles

COLONEL EUGENE B. ELLIS Superintendent

LT. COLONEL GEORGE F. SCHMALHOFER

Operations Officer

MAJOR LEO E, DANEY Executive Officer

MAJOR ALLEN J. WENTZ

Field Farce Cammander

Colonel Eugene B. Ellis Superintendent

EBE:bkb

STATE POLICE

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

Significant changes were made in the administration and organization of the department in 1962. These changes are indicative of our continued effort to adopt the most modern and efficient administrative procedures.

A Central Records Division was established and all traffic, criminal, identification, and photographic records are now centrally located. A Central Communications Center was also established and the teletype system was improved and expanded by the installation of more modern equipment. These centers are both located in the Headquarters Building and have resulted in a more efficient system for processing and maintaining records and for providing maximum service for field operations. The Youth Division was separated from the Public Information and Safety Education Division. This too has resulted in more direct control and attention to youth activities and to our youth program.

This Department received national recognition in the field of traffic safety when it was granted the first place "Outstanding Achievement Award" by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The award was granted after an evaluation of our traffic program for the year 1962.

Major Eugene B. Ellis, Executive Officer, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on May 24, 1962, and designated as the Assistant Superintendent.

Those of us who are charged with the responsibility of traffic law enforcement on the highways of our State are naturally disappointed to have traffic deaths total 81, outside the City of Wilmington, in 1962. We, like others, who share a responsibility in promoting traffic safety had received much satisfaction and were proud of the exceptionally low number of deaths in 1961. It is, however, not desirable to be satisfied or to rest on past laurels but rather to meet the new challenge of increasing traffic volumes and related traffic problems which accompany the rapid industrial and population growth of our State.

Statistics, tables, and graphs, included in this report, indicate that it is known when, where, why, and how most of these accidents occur.

Accident Experience

All statistics exclude the City of Wilmington, with the exception of Table VI.

ACCIDENTS BY COUNTY YEAR 1962				
County	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total
New Castle Kent Sussex	DEATHS AND	1,014 296 297 1,607 TABLE II INJURIES BY YEAR 1962	4,161 1,105 805 6,071	5,202 1,418 <u>1,123</u> 7,743
	County	Deaths	Injuries	
	New Castle Kent Sussex TOTAL		1,533 462 <u>526</u> 2,521	

TABLE	L
CCIDENTS BY	COUNT
VEAD IO	112

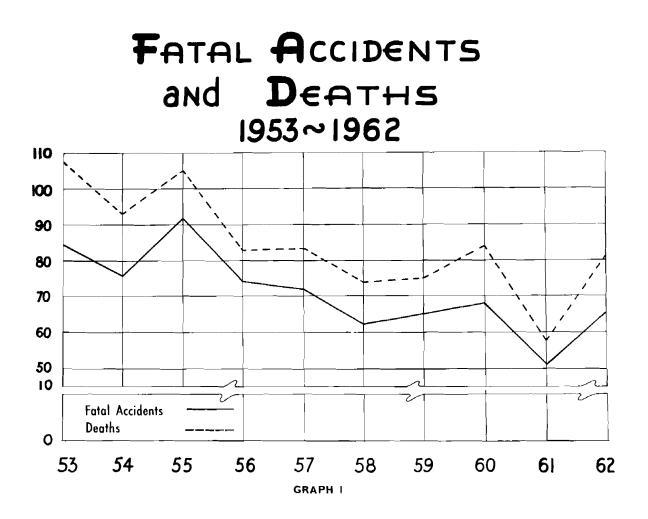


TABLE III CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS

Type of Accident	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Death	Injuries
Ran off road	1,105	23	348	734	26	561
Overturned on road	73	2	30	41	2	35
Pedestrian	146	9	137		10	146
Motor vehicle in traffic	4.829	27	844	3,958	37	1,454
Parked motor vehicle	691		43	648		69
Railroad train	9	1	2	6	2	2
Bicyclist	62	1	58	3	1	62
Animal	116			116		
Fixed object	537	2	106	429	2	147
Other noncollision	169		37	132		43
Animal-drawn vehicle	6		2	4		2
TOTAL	7,743	65	1,607	6,071	81	2,521

Many accidents have more than one cause. Here we see that there are 10,084

violations detected in 7,743 accidents investigated.

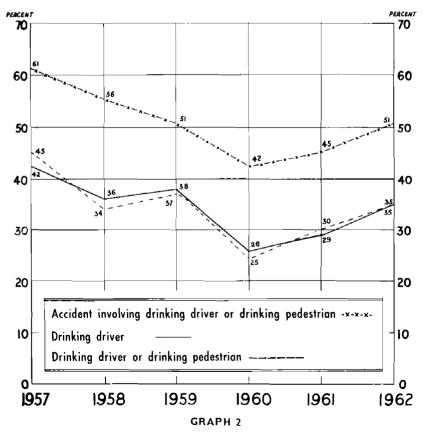
CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS Fatal A11 Injury Accidents **Violation or Circumstances** Accidents Accidents Speed too fast 34 801 3,626 Failed to yeild right-of-way 1,052 10 175 224 801 Wrong side of road 19 Improper passing 2 21 190 Pas 342 Dis 80 Fol 336 Imp 414

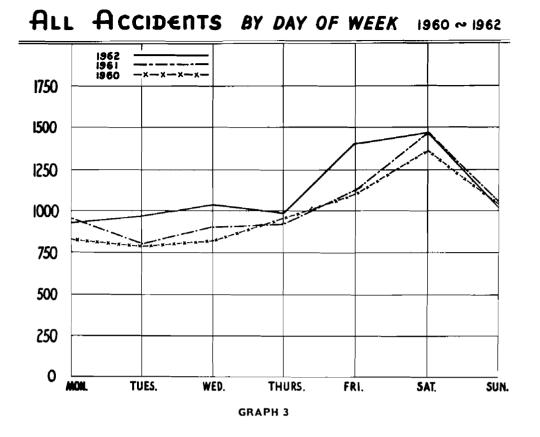
TABLE IV

Improper passing	4	41	150
Passed STOP sign	11	98	342
Disregarded traffic signal	1	11	80
Following too closely	1	55	336
Improper turn		58	414
Other improper driving	23	373	1,853
Inadequare brakes	1	44	163
Had been drinking	35	244	795
Inattention	1	87	404
TOTAL	138	2,195	10,084

ALCOHOL FACTOR FATAL ACCIDENTS

1957.1962





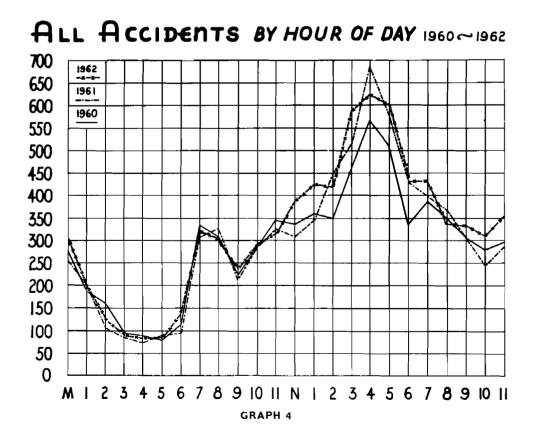


TABLE V ALL ACCIDENT COMPARISONS 1959 - 1960 - 1961 - 1962

	1959	1960	1961	1962	61-62 % CHANGE
January	502	427	776	596	- 23.
February	382	510	786	795	+ 1.
March	455	613	408	575	+ 41.
April	476	476	437	566	+ 30.
May	516	491	592	523	- 12.
June	500	546	606	594	- 2.
July	592	566	505	638	+ 26.
August	582	593	595	603	+ 1.
September	451	535	531	594	+ 12.
October	520	583	574	632	+ 10.
November	586	593	609	707	+ 16.
December	633	1041	815	920	+ 13.
TOTAL	6195	6974	7234	7743	+ 7.

TABLE VI TRAFFIC DEATHS

	Outside		
Year	Wilmington	Wilmington	Total
1927	55	18	73
1928	57	22	79
1929	58	9	67
1930	60	15	75
1931	61	16	77
1932	72	13	85
1933	70	9	79
1934	70	15	85
1935	60	12	72
1936	62	23	85
1937	89	19	108
1938	58	12	70
1939	71	9	80
1940	81	14	95
1941	76	17	93
1942	55	17	72
1943	58	11	69
1944	61	14	75
1945	66	9	75
1946	67	13	80
1947	65	4	69
1948	73	8	81
1949	71	10	81
1950	73	9	82
1951	72	6	78
1952	74	9	83
1953	108	3	111
1954	83	11	94
1955	104	6	110
1956	83	4	87
1957	83	8	91
1958	74	10	84
1959	75	8	83
1960	83	4	87
1961	57	8	65
1962	81	13	94
		-	_

Enforcement

Every effort is being made by the Department to maintain the most modern acceptable patrol techniques in traffic law enforcement. Emphasis has been and must continue to be applied against the accidentproducing offenses which account for the greater number of personal injury and fatal accidents. These offenses are speed greater than the absolute speed limit, speed too fast for conditions, and drink.

A review of the enforcement summary, which lists the 21,154 arrests made in 1962 for violations of the Motor Vehicle Code, will show that close attention is given to these and to other accident-producing offenses.

TABLE VII ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY YEAR - 1962

Dangerous Moving Arrests	Number	Lice
Operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs Knowingly permitting above	1	Driv Susp Ope:
Failed to stop (in pursuit)	24	Occi
Speed	10,036	Regi
Right-of-way		Ove
Wrong side of road	302	
Following too closely	292	Ped
Reckless driving		
Improper passing		Ped
improper passing	404	Cro
Failure to signal	66	Cro
Disregarded STOP sign or signal		
Passed stopped school bus	30	Wall
		Fail
Improper turning	377	Hitc
Driving without lights		
Failed to dim lights	9	Wali Othe
		Oule
Brakes	320	
Manslaughter by motor vehicle		Othe
Assault and battery by motor vehicle	4	
		Lea
Other dangerous moving violations	584	Fail
Equipment Arrests	Number	Par
	Number	Litt
Lights	13	Othe
Mufflers		oun
Other equipment violations		r

In addition to the above arrests made by members of the Department, 160,406 reprimands were issued for motor vehicle violations and 1,785 pedestrian violations.

CRIMINAL DIVISION

During the year 1962 there was an increase in Part I, Part II and Part III crime categories. A total of 15,515 crimes was recorded as compared to 14,780 during 1961 (an increase of 4.9%). The greatest increase was noted in Part I (serious crimes) and larceny offenses accounted for most of the increase.

License and Registration Arrests	Number
Driver license violations Suspension or revocation Operating motor vehicle without consent	235
Occupational license violation Registration and title violations Oversize and overweight violations	1,051
Pedestrian Arrests	Number
Pedestrian under influence of alcohol Crossing at intersection against signal Crossing not at intersection	466 1 0
Walking in roadway at night without light Failure to grant right-of-way to vehicle Hitch-hiking on highway	. 2
Walking not facing traffic Other pedestrian violations	
Other Arrests	Number
Leaving the scene of an accident Failing to report accident Parking violations Littering the highway	. 275 . 183
Other	110
TOTAL	21,154

On July 1, 1962, the IBM system was inaugurated for coding criminal reports of investigation and arrest cards. During the pilot period, July 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962, both the IBM system and the hand tallying method of coding were utilized. The IBM systemproved very satisfactory and the hand tallying method was discontinued at the end of the year.

Comparisons

Of the 15,515 total crimes recorded, 11,507 (or 74.1%) occurred in New Castle County.



State Trooper halting a suspected drinking driver. Through routine patrol, accident investigation and frequent spot checking, 648 drivers were arrested for driving while under the influence in 1962.



State Trooper checking one of the suburban developments which now make up more than 450 miles of our patrol area. During the past decade, development patrol has been an ever increasing responsibility.



State Trooper detecting violator operating 70 MPH by use of radar. There were 3,756 arrests made by radar in 1962. This tool provided a strong deterrent against many other would be violators.

PART I CRIMES (Serious)

Total Cases		Cases	Cases Cleared	Persons Arreste	
1962		5,210	1,829 (35.1%)	2,188	
1961		4,732	1,829 (35.1%) 1,632 (34.4%)	1,948	

An increase was registered in all Part I crimes with the exception of armed robbery, burglary, and arson as indicated by the following figures:

1962	1961
Murder	10
Manslaughter	1
Rape	18
Robbery 31	36
Aggravated assault	37
Burglary 1,430	1,475
Larceny	,
(\$100 and over in value)	177
(Less than \$100 in value) 2,997	2,668
Auto theft	295
Arson	15
Total 5.210	4.732

PART II CRIMES (Less Serious)

Total Cases		Cases	Cases Cleared	Persons Arrested		
1962		8,722	8,189 (93.8%)	2,562		
1961		8,474	7,950 (93.8%)	2,311		

Forgery, embezzlement and fraud, buying-receiving - possessing stolen goods, and sex offenses increased while prostitution and commercialized vice, federal offenses, and fugitives decreased as indicated by the figures below:

	1962	1961
Forgery and counterfeiting	123	98
Embezzlement and fraud	374	354
Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing	31	23
commercialized vice	2	3
Sex offenses (except rape		
and prostitution)	248	207
Federal violations	53	58
Fugitives	752	831
Total	1,583	1,574

PART III CRIMES (Misdemeanors)

Total Ca	ises	Cases Cleared	Persons Arrested
1962	1,583	1,249 (78.9%)	891
1961	1,574	1,363 (86.5%)	941

Part III crimes numbered as follows:

	1962	1961
Other assaults	640	672
Weapons	51	52
Offenses against family		
and children	192	151
Narcotic drug laws	9	34
Liquor laws	28	23
Drunkenness	399	454
Disorderly conduct	500	558
Vagrancy	162	144
Gambling	52	37
Missing persons and runaways	525	471
Insanity cases	30	33
Suicide cases	129	132
Sudden deaths	219	193
Noncriminal complaints	50	57
All other offenses	5,736	5,463
Total	8,722	8,475

ALL CRIMES - COMPARISON

	Cases Cleared	Persons Arrested
1958 12,836	9.870 (76.8%)	4,899
1959 13,469		5,258
1960 14,546	11,047 (75.8%)	5,544
1961 14,780		5,200
1962 15,515		5,641

BURGLARY OFFENSES BY TROOP

Troop	Offenses	Cleared	Percentage
Troop 1		75	25.0
Troop 2		169	23.0
Troop 3		110	60.7
Troop 4		94	52.8
Troop 5		57	75.0
Total	1,430	505	35.3

LARCENY OFFENSES BY TROOP

Troop	Offenses	Cleared	Percentage
Troop 1		214	22.0
Troop 2	1,654	450	27.1
Troop 3	184	94	51.0
Troop 4	224	117	52.2
Troop 5	195	106	54.3
Tota	3,226	981	30.4

JUVENILE ARRESTS

	1962	<u>1961</u>
Murder and Manslaughter	0	1
Rape	6	1
Robbery	7	5
Aggravated assault	4	1
Burglary	451	445
Larceny (except auto theft)	335	277
Auto theft	181	112
Other assaults	18	19
Forgery	1	12
Embezzlement and fraud	17	1
Stolen property: buying,		
receiving, possessing	16	5
Weapons	7	13
Prostitution and		
commercialized vice	0	0
Sex offenses (except rape		
and prostitution)	43	63
Offenses against family		
and children	0	9
Narcotic drug laws	0	0
Liquor laws	0	1
Drunkenness	6	7
Disorderly conduct	12	19
Vagrancy	6	3
Gambling	3	0
All other offenses	386	368
Total	1,499	1,362

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

Stolen	Recovered	Percentage
1962 \$333,698.00	\$58,042.00	17.3%
1961 297,852.00	54,152.00	18.1%

AUTO THEFT AND RECOVERY

	1962	1961
Rural Delaware	350	295
Total Recovered	330	272
(a) Recovered by State Police	72	140
(b) Recovered by other jurisdiction	101	72
(c) Recovered otherwise	157	60
Percentage of stolen cars recovered Automobiles recovered for other	94.2	92. 2
jurisdictions (except Wilmington)	54	53
Automobiles recovered for Wilmington	70	47

AUTO THEFT BY TROOP

	1	2	3	4	5	A11
Thefts	95	200	14	17	24	350
Recovered	91	187	12	16	24	330
(a) Recovered by State Police	18	41	2 ~	5	6	72
(b) Recovered by other jurisdictions	23	65	4	5	4	101
(c) Recovered otherwise	50	81	6	6	14	157
Percentage of recovery Automobiles recovered for other	95.7	93.5	85.7	94.1	100.0	94.2
jurisdictions (except Wilmington)	11	29	7	0	4	54
Automobiles recovered for Wilmington	15	54	1	0	0	70

PERSONS ARRESTED AND

RELEASED TO OTHER AUTHORITIES

<u>1962</u>	1961
Armed Forces 15	14
Governor Bacon Health Center	19
Ferris Industrial School	17
Woodshaven School 7	11
Kruse School 0	0
Delaware State Hospital 95	95
F.B.I. or federal 32	33
Other police departments 111	119
Parents 52	84
Others 2	9
Total 350	401

All homicides committed during 1962 were solved. However, one individual, suspected of the murder of his wife in the Troop 3 area on December 8, 1962, has not yet been apprehended. His vehicle was found abandoned the next day at Webb's Landing, south of Bowers Beach and it contained a note wherein he admitted killing his wife.

HOMICIDE INVESTIGATIONS BY TROOP

Troop	1962	1961
Troop 1	25,115	78,429
Troop 2	36,154	72,108
Troop 3	15,873	15,132
Troop 4	15,615	17,154
Troop 5	12,020	14,537
Total	104,777	197,360

BUSINESS PLACES CHECKED

	Offenses		Cle	ared
	1962	1961	1962	1961
Troop 1	1	1	1	1
Troop 2	0	3	0	3
Troop 3	5	3	4	3
Troop 4	1	4	1	3
Troop 5	6	0	6	0
Total	13	$\overline{11}$	12	10

STATE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION

The State Bureau of Identification criminal fingerprint files surpassed the 122,000 mark in the year 1962. The bureau showed a 24 percent increase in the number of criminal fingerprints received from all contributors: 8,743 fingerprint cards in 1962 compared with 7,019 in 1961.

Of all criminal fingerprint cards processed, 4,941 were identified with a prior criminal record (56.5 percent recidivists or repeaters).

The criminal fingerprint cards submitted to the bureau from the troops of the Department showed an increase of 5.25 percent over the previous year, or 3,706 cards received in 1962 compared to 3,521 cards received in 1961.

The applicant and personal identification fingerprint cards decreased from 596 in 1961 to 249 in 1962, a decrease of 41.7 percent. Palm prints contributed by the troops of the Department marked a 28.75 percent increase, 515 palm print cards in 1962 compared to 400 in 1961.

The criminal record checks made either by name check only or a set of fingerprints for other police agencies, Armed Service recruiting offices, probation offices and the Delaware Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission showed a 14 percent decrease, 6,077 checks compared to 7,071 the previous year. Of this total, 5,241 were identified as having no criminal record.

The photographic services had a 2.2 percent decrease. A total of 17,583 photographs and photostats were processed as compared to 17,972 the preceding year.

Firearm registrations on file totaled 5,787. There were 224 firearms registered during the year as compared to 318 the previous year, a 30 percent decrease.

IDENTIFICATION SUMMARY

	A		
	Applicants		249
	"Wanted" circulars received		
	"Wanted" circulars cancelled		
4.	Criminal fingerprint cards and the		ors
	Troop 1	587	
	Troop 2	1,404	
	Troop 3	564	
	Troop 4	719	
	Troop 5	432	
	New Castle County Correctional		
		1,014	
	Sussex County Correctional		
		1,219	
	Kent County Correctional		
		1,370	
	Dover Police Department	230	
	Milford Police Department	108	
	Bridgeville Police Department	1	
	Delaware Memorial		
	Bridge Police	70	
	New Castle County		
	Police Department	270	
	Newark Police Department	311	
	Laurel Police Department	215	
	Seaford Police Department	179	
	Smyrna Police Department	9	
	Harrington Police Department	1	
	Delmar Police Department	2	
	Pennsylvania State Police	38	
		TOTAL	8,743
5.	Criminal fingerprints by race and	sex	
	White Male 4,769		
	White Female 523		
	Other Male 3,103		
	Other Female 348	TOTAL	8,743
			-,

TOTAL IDENTIFICATION ON FILE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1962

	1961	1962
Criminal fingerprints Criminals with previous	113,462	122,205
records Personal identification and applicant finger-	52 ,399	57,340
prints	17,665	17,914
Firearms registrations	5,563	5,787
Rogues gallery	32,858	34,888

SOURCE COMPARISON

	1961	1962
Applicants	310	249
"Wanted" circulars		
received	1465	16 58
"Wanted" circulars		
cancelled	1652	1831
Criminal fingerprints	7019	8743
Previous arrests	3640	4941
Indices checked for		
other agencies	7071	6077
Photographic service	17972	17583
Rogues gallery	1614	1985
Firearms registrations	318	2244
Palm prints	400	515

6.	6. Palm Fingerprints received			515
7. Previous Arrests				
	Delaware Stat	1,921		
	All other age	ncies	3,020	
			TOTAL	4,941
8.	Indices checked	for other invest	igating agenci	es
	Without recor	ď	5,241	
	With record		836	
			TOTAL	6,077
9.	Photographic Se	rvice		
	-	Negatives	Photograph	ıs
	Department	Developed	Printed	
_				
	Headquarters	1,039	1,429	
	Troop 1	540	450	
	Troop 2	1,053	538	
	Troop 3	394	143	
	Troop 4	182	78	
	Troop 5	520	73	
	TOTAL	3,728	2,711	
10	Rogues Gallery			
10.	White Race	991		
	Other Race	994		
	other nace	004	TOTAL	1,985
11	Firearms Regist	ration		
	Revolvers and pi			
	Shotguns	8		
	Rifles	28		
		20	TOTAL	224

Latent prints developed and lifted at seven separate crime scenes for comparison with known prints on file, were identified as those of the perpetrator.

In the field of identifying unknown dead, fingerprints were used in two cases to establish correct identity. One was a homicide victim who was reported missing and later found buried in a wooded area; and the other was an accidental drowning case.

FINANCE DIVISION

The manpower bill was passed by the General Assembly and this Department is now authorized a total of two hundred and fifty officers. Two new recruit classes were completed during the year and five officers retired. At the close of the calendar year the total strength of the Department was 198 officers and 50 civilian employees (including secretaries, mechanics, radio operators, communications personnel, etc.).

of Investigation. Other topics covered were Law of Arrest, Obscene Telephone Complaints, Incidents Involving Atomic Materials, Gasoline Fires, Case Presentation in Court, Prerequisites of Polygraph Test, traffic topics, and youth contacts. In addition to Agents VanWagner and Lentz, other instructors from outside the department were: Mr. James Nolan, Bell Telephone Company; Mr. H. C. Beach, Atlantic Refining Company; Dr. Raymond Lynch, and Deputy Attorney General Norman Veasey.

Special Training

A special forty-hour course covering the investigation of sex offenses was held at Headquarters on five consecutive Wednesdays, beginning March 14, 1962, and ending April 11, 1962. The instructors were Special Agents Walter A. McLaughlin and Robert E. Masters, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All members of Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit, the Youth Division, and several selected detectives attended this course and received certificates.

Realizing the necessity for keeping abreast of the newest techniques in law enforcement, the Department again took advantage of opportunities by sending several officers to advanced police schools. Those attending school are as follows:

- 1. Sergeant Thomas F. Buckmaster, Troop 1; 14 weeks at the FBI National Academy, Washington, D.C.
- 2. Detective James L. Ford, Troop 2; 1 week seminar in Homicide Investigation at the Harvard University Medical School.
- 3. Detective Peter W. Steil, Troop 1; 1 week seminar in Homicide Investigation at the Harvard University Medical School.
- 4. Lieutenant Charles F. Dolan, Troop 3; 2 week seminar in Police Supervision at the University of Maryland.

- 5. Sergeant Charles W. Warren, Troop 4; 2 week seminar in Police Supervision at the University of Maryland.
- Sergeant Charles L. Sipple, Jr., Troop
 3; 1 week seminar in Crime and Delinquency at the St. Lawence University.
- 7. Sergeant John J. Randolph, Troop 2; 1 week seminar in Crime and Delinquency at the St. Lawrence University.
- 8. Corporal William J. Wells, Troop 5; 1 week seminar in Crime and Delinquency at the St. Lawrence University.

In addition, Sergeant George H. Scholz was enrolled in a mechanical drawing course at the Sussex County Vocational School; Corporal William J. Wells and Corporal Howard T. Littel attended courses in Public Speaking at the University of Delaware.

FIREARMS DIVISION

All troopers are required to qualify each month in the use of firearms. These training sessions are conducted in both the indoor and outdoor ranges. During the months of April and September, the training is devoted to the use of the tear gas gun, machine gun and riot gun.

Each recruit trooper undergoes 36 hours of firearms training during recruit school.

The firearms instructor participated in demonstrations and instruction periods in other police schools and before interested citizens groups.

Lieutenant Anovshiravan Shahidi, of the General Police of Iran, visited during the year and received orientation and instruction in the firearms training program.

The New Castle County Rural Police received training every three months.

Competition

The Delaware State Police Pistol Team participated in ten police pistol matches in neighboring states. Trophies were awarded to the team at nine of these matches.

Inspection and Maintenance

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

During the month of May each trooper was issued new .38 caliber ammunition. Twenty-two .38 caliber service revolvers and seven riot guns were serviced and repaired. Forty-two riot guns and eight .22 caliber pistols were cleaned and repaired and held in stock in the Firearms Division.

Seventy-eight thousand rounds of .38 caliber ammunition were used during the year.

AIRCRAFT

During the year 1962 the Department airplane flew a total of 308 hours on all assignments. A general breakdown of time utilization is as follows:

Traffic patrol	121
Land search	38
Water search	24
Transportation out-of-state	22
Photography	13
Criminal surveillance	9
Miscellaneous	81
Total	$\overline{308}$

Traffic Patrol

Approximately one-third of the flying time was in direct support of the Department's traffic safety program. Two hundred fourteen persons were arrested as the result of air-observed speed violations. Additional arrests were made following these apprehensions, such as no license, improper registration, and driving during the period of revocation or suspension.

Newspaper and radio media cooperated by publicizing the use of the airplane for traffic law enforcement. Signs were installed by the State Highway Department to remind motorists that the airplane, as well as radar and unmarked cars, was being used to apprehend violators of the traffic laws. There has been no public criticism of the program. The airplane has been limited in assisting with the traffic problem in the urban areas surrounding Wilmington due to the heavy air traffic at Greater Wilmington Airport, and the federal restrictions that are placed on fixed-wing aircraft when flying over heavily populated areas.

Land Search

The airplane assisted ground units in the apprehension of criminals and runaways. For example, a man robbed the cash register of a service station in Felton and ran into a woods. Though the pilot was unable to see the man in the woods because of the foliage, he was able to survey the entire area and prevent the criminal from leaving. All available manpower and one dog entered the woods and captured the criminal. The criminal later admitted that he was afraid to leave the woods because he could see the airplane circling. The same tactics were used to apprehend a group who escaped from the Ferris School, abandoned a stolen car, and fled into a woods.

Water Search

Although the bodies of drowning victims have not been located through aerial search, this technique is employed along the shoreline of tidal waters at high and low tides. This at least affords a positive report that the body has not been washed ashore.

The fact that the airplane was used in this type of search has made a very favorable impression upon the families of drowned victims.

Transportation Out-Of-State

The most lengthy trip of the year was to Spartanburg, South Carolina, to return a prisoner to Delaware. The flight time involved seven hours and ten minutes. It was necessary to send only one detective with the pilot. Therefore, instead of two detectives being out of the state for four days, as would have been the case had ground travel been used, one detective was away for only a day and a half. Local police agencies cooperated in meeting department officers at the airports and providing them with transportation.

A prisoner was also returned from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in a total flying time of one hour and forty minutes. This trip was made in December when the roads in the area were hazardous and resulted in saving a day's travel time.

Photography

Most of the 13 hours spent on photography were in cooperation with the State Highway Department. However, this department did photograph crime scenes and the photographs were used in court presentation.

The State Highway Department used photographs in determining right-of-way for new roads, job progress on construction projects, surveying storm damage, beach erosion, and public relations. The job progress photographs were used by engineers of the State Highway Department and have been taken monthly since the land was first surveyed.

The time expended on this type of activity is minimal but the saving to the State has been quite substantial.

Criminal Surveillance

The surveillance of persons suspected of being involved in criminal activities was carried on in cooperation with the Criminal Division and has proven to be highly successful.

Miscellaneous

Of the 81 hours flown in this category, 47 hours were flown in direct support (and as a result) of the March storm disaster. The Governor, Secretary of State, legislators, and Highway Department and State Police officials were able to immediately determine the enormity of the disaster and were able to map the steps necessary to cope with the recovery. The department also took a colored motion picture of the damage along the entire Delaware coastline.

The remaining hours in this category were used in transporting State officials and Department officials within the State. Examples of time saved by these officers are: twenty minutes from Wilmington to Dover and forty minutes from Georgetown to Wilmington.

Maintenance

The engine in the airplane was replaced during the year at a cost of \$3,000.00. The total cost of operating the airplane was estimated at less than \$10.00 an hour (including gasoline, oil, maintenance and a reserve for engine overhaul or replacement).

SAFETY EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION

The support and cooperation of the citizens of Delaware is a requisite if a high level of law enforcement is to be maintained by the Delaware State Police. In order to gain this cooperation and support, the public must be made aware of what this department has done, what it is doing now, and what it intends to do in the future to protect life and property.

During 1962, this division, through public appearances, written news releases, radio broadcasting tapes, films, exhibits and photographs, brought to the citizens of Delaware a safety education program and made known the accomplishments and objectives of the Delaware State Police.

A table listing the type of presentation and the attendance at educational programs, conducted by members of this Department is shown below:

PUBLIC APPEARANCES

	Assignments	Attendance
Driver education	160	4,002
Traffic safety	128	13,499
Delinquency and crime	70	4,701
Patrol dog demonstration	52	5,220
Criminal and polygraph	4 4	1,985
Miscellaneous	48	4,471
TOTAL	502	33,878

YOUTH DIVISION

This year the Youth Division was separated from the Public Information and Safety Education Division. Lieutenant Hugh T. Collins, Jr. was assigned as the Director of the Youth Division and promoted to the rank of captain.

An article describing the Youth Division "Letter to the Parents Program" appeared in the October issue of the Scouting magazine. A number of requests and inquiries were received from police departments and various other public agencies concerning this program and the Youth Division procedures in general.

The officers assigned to the field operation of this division spent a total of 9,817 hours on duty, of this 1,410 hours were overtime. A total of 1,281 hours was spent on assignments other than Youth Division activity.

Beach patrols were conducted on seven weekends during the year.

File checks resulted in furnishing original information in 435 instances to the family courts throughout the state.

A total of 2,060 children, who were not arrested, were brought to the attention of the Youth Division. Of these 1,178 required additional follow-up. Fifty-four of the total had been drinking and thirty were in the company of others who had been drinking.

Listed below is various information concerning this division:

- 2,060 Police juvenile contact reports
 (not arrested)
 639 Pedestrian reprimands
 - 463 Motor vehicle reprimands
 - 837 Motor vehicle arrests
 - 816 Criminal arrests

Thirty percent of the children who came to the attention of the State Police had been previously arrested.

Letters Written To Parents During 1962

- 177 Motor vehicle operators reprimanded
- 192 Passengers in motor vehicles where the operator was arrested or reprimanded
- 213 Pedestrians
- 64 Bicycle operators
- 155 Welfare or morals cases
- 801 Total

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

The Communications Division, during 1962, again experienced an increase in communications message traffic. This was due to the increase of activities in the field and the additional mobile stations added to the network.

The Communications Officer was appointed chairman of the Teletypewriter Committee of the Associated Public Safety Officers, Inc. for the second year. In this capacity, he attended several meetings pertaining to police communications. The most important was the Police Teletype Network Annual Meeting at Stowe, Vermont. At this meeting, 14 states and 2 major cities approved the installation of a reliable, high-speed teletypewriter system.

Direct teletype communications now exist between the Delaware State Police, the cities of Wilmington and Newark, and the following states and cities:

Connecticut	Pennsylvania
Maine	Rhode Island
Marylana	South Carolina

Massachusetts	Vermont
New Hampshire	Virginia
New Jersey	West Virginia
New York	New York, N. Y.
North Carolina	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ohio	Washington, D.C.

It is anticipated that other municipal police departments in Delaware will join

RADIO

the local teletype network. Florida, George and Kentucky are expected to join the Police Teletype System.

The telephone system at Troop 2, State Road, was modernized by the installation of a switchboard. This offers better service to the public by being able to handle the telephone calls more expeditiously.

RADIO AND TELETYPE MESSAGES for ALL TROOPS AND HEADQUARTERS for the year ending December 31, 1962

TELETYPE

Intra-State Teletype - Private Line

Radio messages sent	38,214	Sent messages	71,679
Radio messages received Total messages handles	230,842 269,056	Police Teletype Network - 17 states	
	,	General alarm messages sent	1,385

General alarm messages sent	1,385
Miscellaneous messages sent	792
Teletype messages received	52,700
Total messages handled	54,877

RADIO EQUIPMENT December 31, 1962

Base stations	6
Mobile base station (Emergency field unit)	1
Radio equipped cars	143
Radar sets	5

DELAWARE MEMORIAL BRIDGE

Base station	 1
Radio equipped cars	 9

Services rendered to other agencies having radio equipped cars operating on the Delaware State Police Radio Network.

Ambulances: City of Dover, local fire departments,	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 23 \\ \underline{26} \end{array} $
Total Coordinated Services	 66