

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE POLICE DIVISION

January 1, 1949

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, 1947.

This report includes the important items of various
police activities, as well as the responsibilities and accom-
plishments of each Division of the State Police.

Very truly, yours,

DELAWARE STATE POLICE

MAJOR HERBERT BARNES
Commanding Officer

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

The year 1947 marked another milestone in the progress of the Delaware State Police. The Department was greatly expanded in personnel and a number of administrative changes were instituted in order to increase the efficiency of the Department and render a greater service to the public.

The police stations located at Penny Hill and Bridgeville which had been closed during the war years because of limited personnel were opened and fully manned. The General Assembly enacted a law which was approved by the Governor on April 3, 1947, authorizing an increase of uniformed State Police personnel to one hundred and twenty (120) men, thus enabling the Department to fully staff all of the police troops in the State.

The resignation of Superintendent Paul W. Haviland was accepted by the State Highway Commission on April 10, 1947, and Major Herbert Barnes, a member of the Department since 1930, was appointed by the Commission to serve in the capacity of Superintendent with the rank of Commanding Officer.

To insure the utmost efficiency in coping with increased crime and traffic problems, several changes were instituted in the organizational structure. The Criminal Division and Supply Division were grouped under one administrative head who assumed the title of Director of Criminal Investigation and Supplies, and the Traffic and Training Divisions were merged under another administrative head with the title of Director of Traffic and Training. In addition, a Captain was placed in charge of each troop with a Lieutenant second in command, and shift commanders assumed the rank of Sergeant. These changes were necessary in order to provide better personal supervision of the activities in the field and thus increase the efficiency of the Department. That these moves were justified is shown by

the fact that all major crimes brought to the attention of this Department since these moves were made have been brought to a successful conclusion.

One innovation which served to curtail crime, particularly the crime of Breaking and Entering, was a check of all business places within the State during the hours of darkness. All Troopers on patrol during these hours were instructed to check all such places and learn if doors and windows were securely fastened and whether or not there was any evidence of tampering. Undoubtedly, these checks served to prevent crime and to promptly discover any which had been committed.

There was one change in the State Police uniform in that the Stetson hat which had been worn since 1944 was replaced by a more practical police cap, the hats being reserved for use on special occasions. Experience has shown the cap to be much more practical than the hat for everyday use.

The Department was honored by several out-of-State visitors from other police departments who came to Delaware to survey the police organization in the State. Inspector Charles Fromherz of the Department of Motor Vehicles, Trenton, New Jersey, and Officer Edward J. Dooling of the Connecticut State Police, spent sometime surveying the structure and operation of our agency. Later, four (4) members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police spent a month in the State making a similar survey. They were: Inspector C. B. Macdonell, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Inspector H. S. Cooper, Fredericton, N. B.; Corporal Joseph A. Fenwick, Moncton, N. B.; and Corporal Frank Daley, Halifax, Nova Scotia. All of our visitors were very much impressed with the up-to-date manner in which the Department was operated, and it was very gratifying to receive their many fine compliments on our organization.

The Department consisted of 116 uniformed men as of December 31, 1947.

ROSTER

DELAWARE STATE POLICE HEADQUARTERS

MAJOR HERBERT BARNES
COMMANDING OFFICER

CAPTAIN JAMES E. TURNER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

LIEUTENANT MELVIN G. LEISURE
DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND SUPPLIES

LIEUTENANT HARRY S. SHEW
DIRECTOR OF TRAFFIC AND TRAINING

LIEUTENANT CLARENCE K. LYNCH
DIVISION OF SAFETY EDUCATION

SERGEANT WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON, JR.
DIVISION OF ORDNANCE

SERGEANT JOHN F. HERBERT, JR.
DIVISION OF CHARTING AND DRAWING

SERGEANT EDEN F. JONES
DIVISION OF SUPPLIES

SERGEANT PAUL MILLER
GOVERNOR'S AIDE

SERGEANT AUBREY H. REED
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

SERGEANT CAZENOVE C. SEITZ
CHIEF STATISTICIAN, BUREAU OF TRAFFIC

SERGEANT SAMUEL H. P. STANT
RADIO DIVISION

TROOP '1'

Captain

HUGH P. HARRITY
COMMANDING

Lieutenant

RICHARD R. SMITH

Detective Sergeant

CHARLES H. SHOCKLEY

Traffic Sergeants

JAMES A. COLE

CHARLES M. SINGLETON

Corporals

JOHN W. CONRAD
JOHN C. FAHEY

MAURICE F. FITZHARRIS
JOHN D. JOSEPH

JOE R. WEST

Detective

WILLIAM T. SWEENEY

Troopers First Class

JOSEPH P. CLARK

CARL DERRICK

CHARLES E. HUGHES

Troopers

LEWIS E. BRADDOCK
THOMAS J. CARNEY
RICHARD D. FLYNN

JAMES P. GUNNING
PAUL T. RILEY
CLAUD L. TEASE

TROOP '2'

Captain

CARL SCHNETTER
COMMANDING

Lieutenant

WILBUR R. BUSH

Detective Sergeant

CARL L. LAWRENCE

Traffic Sergeants

ROBERT W. CARPENTER

WALTER J. SHAFFER

Corporals

FRANCIS J. CALLAHAN

HOWARD F. REYNOLDS

EDWARD H. OUTTEN

HARRY G. STEVENS

Detectives

ROBERT M. HALL

RAYMOND T. KEELINS

Troopers First Class

HARVEY A. BLOOD

L. CLARK ELLIS

ERNEST S. SPENCE

Troopers

LINDEN F. BALLANCE

JAMES K. MURPHY

W. GORDON CLARK

JOHN J. RANDOLPH

LEO E. DANAY

ROBERT S. REGAN

JOSEPH L. ECKRICH

CLEMENT C. SCHILLING

ALLAN C. FIELD

CHARLES R. SKINNER

LESLIE M. LOGUE

RAYMOND B. WILHELM

TROOP '3'

Captain

FREDERICK K. LAMB

COMMANDING

Lieutenant

WILLIAM M. SHORT

Detective Sergeant

WINFIELD I. COCHRAN

Traffic Sergeants

WILLIAM H. HORNEY

C. PRESTON POORE

Corporal

EDGAR D. MORRIS

Detective

JOSHUA BENNETT

Trooper First Class

JAMES D. ORVIS

Troopers

CHARLES F. DOLAN

WILLIAM W. HUTCHISON

BURRILL F. McCOY

JAMES T. VAUGHN

HORACE B. WILLEY, JR.

TROOP '4'

Captain

EDGAR F. ISAACS, JR.

COMMANDING

Lieutenant

IRVING VIENOT

Detective Sergeant

JOHN W. BLIZZARD

Traffic Sergeants

RUSSELL D. JONES

WALTER E. SHERWIN

Corporal

EDWARD H. McCABE

Detective

GEORGE P. TIDWELL

Troopers First Class

JOHN P. FERGUSON

RICHARD B. HOWELL, JR.

LEROY L. LEKITES

STERLING E. SIMONDS

Troopers

EARL E. CLARK, JR.

GEORGE H. LYNCH

DONALD J. O'CONNOR

CLIFTON M. ROGERS

GEORGE F. SCHMALHOFER

WALLACE P. TOWNSEND

TROOP '5'

Captain

HORACE J. HICKMAN
COMMANDING

Lieutenant

GEORGE E. MINNER

Detective Sergeant

WILLARD J. THOMSON

Traffic Sergeants

CHARLES M. CULLEN

JOSEPH J. SHANNON

Corporal

JOSEPH B. ALLEN

Detective

LEON McCAULEY

Troopers First Class

C. GRANVILLE ALLEN

JAMES A. RUDELMIER

Troopers

HOMER H. BRAMBLE, JR.

FRANCIS A. MARINELLI

ROBERT T. LEONARD

J. MILTON MESSICK

ALLEN J. WENTZ

IN TRAINING

NORRIS E. CAMPBELL

HENRY KURATLE, JR.

WALTER J. CARR, JR.

CHARLES M. MURCH, 3rd

WILLIAM J. CARSON

WALTER E. NEDWICK

HUGH T. COLLINS, JR.

RALPH I. RICHARDSON, JR.

EUGENE B. ELLIS

CHARLES E. RILEY

HOWARD A. FORTNER, JR.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN

RALPH D. KNOTTS, JR.

CLAUD L. TEASE

JAMES E. TURNER, JR.

PROMOTIONS

To Captain

JAMES E. TURNER
HUGH P. HARRITY
HORACE J. HICKMAN

EDGAR F. ISAACS, JR.
FREDERICK K. LAMB
CARL SCHNETTER

To Lieutenant

MELVIN G. LEISURE
CLARENCE K. LYNCH
IRVING VIENOT

GEORGE E. MINNER
WILBUR R. BUSH
RICHARD R. SMITH

WILLIAM M. SHORT

To Sergeant

AUBREY H. REED
PAUL MILLER

WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON, JR.
EDEN F. JONES

SAMUEL H. P. STANT

To Detective Sergeant

JOHN W. BLIZZARD
WINFIELD I. COCHRAN

WILLARD J. THOMSON
CARL L. LAWRENCE

To Traffic Sergeant

ROBERT W. CARPENTER
CHARLES M. SINGLETON
RUSSELL D. JONES
JAMES A. COLE
WALTER J. SHAFFER

JOSEPH J. SHANNON
WILLIAM H. HORNEY
CHARLES M. CULLEN
WALTER E. SHERWIN
C. PRESTON POORE

To Corporal

JOHN W. CONRAD
JOHN D. JOSEPH
EDGAR D. MORRIS
HOWARD F. REYNOLDS
JOE R. WEST
HARRY G. STEVENS

JOHN C. FAHEY
JOSEPH B. ALLEN
MAURICE F. FITZHARRIS
EDWARD H. OUTTEN
FRANCIS J. CALLAHAN
EDWARD H. McCABE

To Detective

ROBERT M. HALL
LEON McCAULEY

JOSHUA BENNETT
RAYMOND T. KEELINS

To Trooper First Class

CHARLES E. HUGHES
JOHN P. FERGUSON

HARVEY A. BLOOD
LEROY L. LEKITES

JOSEPH P. CLARK

RETIRED MEMBERS ON PENSION

EDWARD C. BESWICK	20 Years' Service	1943
JOSEPH BONIFACINO	20 Years' Service	1941
ROGER P. ELDERKIN	20 Years' Service	1945
JOHN H. CONRAD	20 Years' Service	1944
EDWARD D. GEBHART	Total Disability	1945
HARVEY W. HAYES	20 Years' Service	1945
OWEN J. HESSION	Total Disability	1942
ELLIOTT HITCHEN	20 Years' Service	1947
JOSEPH H. HOLT	20 Years' Service	1944
SUDLER H. KING	20 Years' Service	1944
WILLIAM H. KNECHT	20 Years' Service	1945
CHARLES B. KNOX	20 Years' Service	1943
FRANK C. O'NEAL	20 Years' Service	1945
MALCOLM C. ORR	20 Years' Service	1947
SAMUEL C. POWELL	20 Years' Service	1938
HENRY C. RAY	20 Years' Service	1943
GEORGE K. SHOCKLEY	20 Years' Service	1945
DANIEL F. SULLIVAN	20 Years' Service	1944
ANDREW W. VANSANT, JR.	20 Years' Service	1947
WILLIAM WORKMAN	20 Years' Service	1945
JAMES R. WOOD	20 Years' Service	1947

COMMUNICATIONS

Since July, 1941, when the first units of the present 3-way radio system were installed, both in patrol cars and the various troop headquarters, the Delaware State Police have enjoyed the best in radio communications. From that time on, it has been the means of consistently keeping one jump ahead of the criminal and the law violator. Radio communications, as set up today, is the only weapon available to the police and not available to the criminal. To the police, radio is the means of a troop commander having all of his personnel under direct supervision at all times, and when any emergency arises, any car can be immediately dispatched to the scene, regardless of the location. To the police officer away from his troop headquarters, radio is his means of instantaneous communication either to his troop or to any other patrol car in the general area from which he may be calling. This gives a great sense of security since he may be in need of urgent assistance or advice.

It is well to note that there is no location in Delaware where patrol cars cannot communicate with at least one of the troop headquarters, nor is there any location where communications cannot be carried on between any two or more cars up to a distance of twenty (20) miles. By the use of Pack Sets (portable radio weighing eighteen pounds, designed to be carried while on foot), any police officer can communicate with any patrol car up to a distance of seven (7) miles. He can also communicate with another police officer operating another Pack Set up to a distance of three (3) miles. The distances apply whether the location be in a building, wooded area or a boat, such as the boats used by this Department as emergency equipment.

The Communications Division is staffed by two (2) technicians, one of whom is a member of the Department and in charge of Communications. Both technicians hold Federal radio licenses issued by The Federal Communications Commission. These men are on call on a 24-hour basis, 7 days a week, and in the event of communications failure, at least one man is immediately dispatched and stays on duty until repairs have been made.

Headquarters of the Radio Division is located at Troop '3', near Dover. It is here that all records pertaining to communications are kept and where all repairs to the various pieces of equipment are made. Complete records are maintained on the performance of every piece of communications equipment, as well as all emergency equipment. By constantly monitoring the radio network, it is possible to not only check its performance at all times, but it is also possible to observe its operation. The Department has set up certain procedure for all communications, and rules and regulations of The Federal Communications Commission pertaining to radio transmissions are adhered to at all times.

The emergency equipment is kept in Dover and is tested in every respect each week so that in the event of an emergency where any of this equipment can be used to an advantage, it can be immediately dispatched to the scene any-

where in the State. All personnel at Troop '3', Dover, have been instructed in its use and operation.

Communications statistics are as follows:

	Year Ending Dec. 31, 1946	Year Ending Dec. 31, 1947
Radio Messages Sent	29,702	40,380
Radio Messages Received	44,298	119,914
Teletype Messages Sent	1,647	1,489
Teletype Messages Received	26,694	25,500
Main Radio Stations in Operation	3	5
Radio-equipped Cars	46	57
Coordinated Services (Municipalities Operating in Radio Net)	2	8
Pack Sets .....	.....	2
Public Address Systems	3	7

TRAFFIC BUREAU

The State of Delaware embraces an area of 2,057 square miles with 3,897 miles of highways outside of incorporated cities or towns. The responsibility for the protection of the public on all rural highways devolves upon the State Police, and in addition, the organization is frequently called upon to render assistance to local officers in cities and towns, except the City of Wilmington, in accident investigation and traffic law enforcement.

While most other States are larger in area and have more miles of rural highway, few, if any, can boast of being better patrolled by State enforcement officers than our own State of Delaware. One indication as to the extent of traffic problems involved in this State can be derived from the gasoline consumption of commercial and pleasure vehicles. In 1947, there were 76,331,335 gallons of tax-paid gasoline consumed, as compared with 64,065,695 gallons in 1946 and 62,525,319 in the last pre-war year, 1941.

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents

During the year, there were 2,420 traffic accidents reported to the State Police. Each accident, regardless of severity, was investigated on the scene by a State Police officer. While traffic accidents increased 16% over the year, 1946, this increase was not as great as the gasoline consumption increase which was over 19%.

There were 65 persons fatally injured, 189 persons severely injured, and 915 slightly injured. The estimated property damage to vehicles and other property totalled \$660,545.00. As compared to 1946, deaths decreased 4%, whereas injuries increased 11% and property damage increased 22%.

Of the 65 deaths, 10 occurred in incorporated cities or towns but were none the less investigated by the State Police, as were the other 55 which occurred in rural locations. The most prevalent type of fatal accident was collision between motor vehicle and pedestrian. Seventy-four (74%) percent of persons killed were male and ninety percent (90%) were white. There were 20 hit-and-run accident cases, one of them fatal.

A detailed annual summary of the accident experience is on file and is available upon request to the Commanding Officer.

Traffic Law Enforcement

There were 9,748 arrests made for traffic law violations by the State Police during the year, representing a 9% increase over 1946. Of these arrests, 6,996, or 71%, were for dangerous moving or accident-producing violations. Of the total number of persons arrested and charged with a violation, 97% were convicted in court. The enforcement index or ratio between convictions for accident-producing violations and the number of fatal and personal injury accidents was 8.8.

Approximately \$114,015.00 in fines were levied against traffic offenders in addition to 6,009 days' imprisonment. The list of offenses and the number of arrests for each offense is as follows:

Operating Under the Influence	142
Speed Violations	3,066
Right-of-Way	222
Wrong Side of Road	262
Reckless Driving	609
Improper Passing	322
Failure to Signal	128
Improper Turning	114

Disregarded Stop Sign	1,067
Other Sign and Signal Violations	88
Assault and Battery by Motor Vehicle	18
Manslaughter	23
Miscellaneous Dangerous Moving Violations	51
Light Violations	110
Brake Violations	454
Flare Violations	270
Other Equipment Violations	91
Pedestrian Intoxication	255
Other Pedestrian Violations	14
Driver License Violations	695
Registration and Title Violations	159
Parking Violations	106
Overweight and Oversize Violations	1,270
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Consent	44
Leaving Scene and Failure to Report Accident	149
Others	19

Written reprimands were issued for unsafe driving practices, faulty equipment, or improper license or registration in 82,589 instances, denoting a nearly 3% increase over 1946. Of the total reprimands, 1,541 were issued to pedestrians for unsafe walking practices.

Operators who were issued reprimands for faulty or unsafe equipment were required to present their vehicles to a State Police Troop within five (5) days to exhibit proof of correction. Failure to comply resulted in an "inspection notice" being issued which required the owner to present his vehicle to a State Inspection Lane for a complete safety inspection or be penalized by suspension of registration.

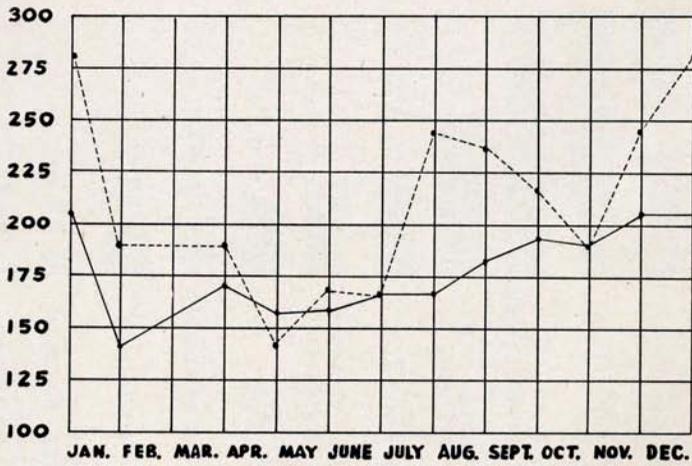
During the year, Troopers issued 1,093 such notices which resulted in 245 suspensions for unsafe motor vehicles or for ignoring the notice to appear. This was considerably lower than in 1946 when compulsory inspection before issuance of registration was not in effect.

School Bus Inspection

The State Police and the State Board of Education formulated a school bus inspection program similar to the one last year. The inspection included every bus carrying pupils to Delaware schools and covered not only the legal

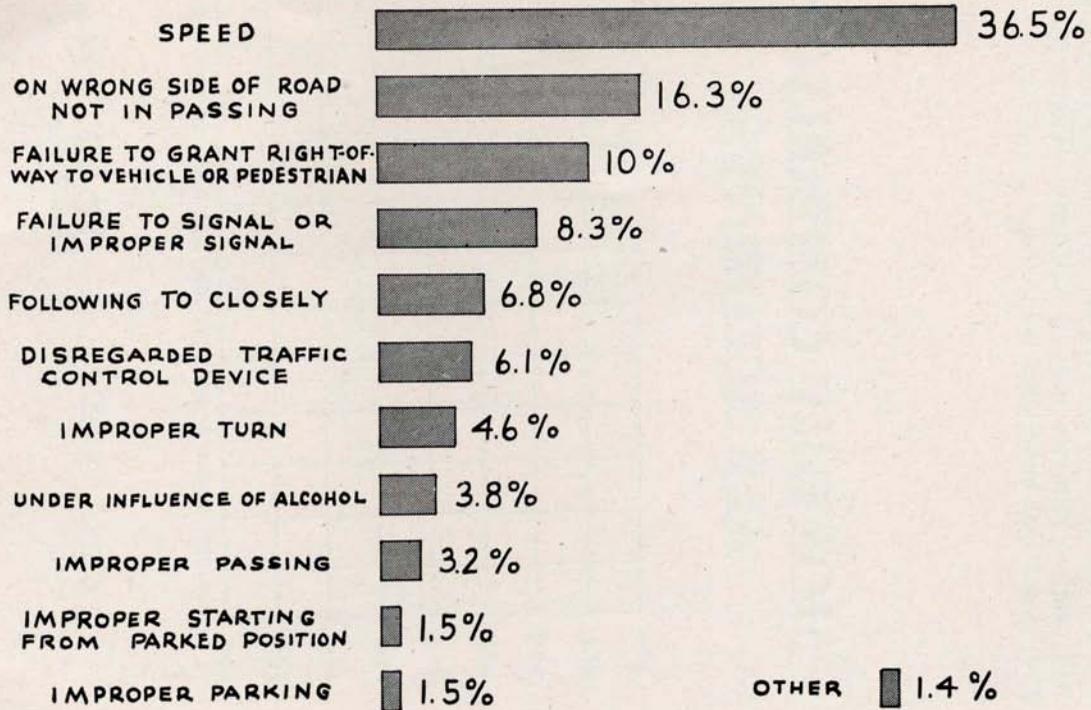
requirements but also regulations set forth by the State Board of Education. Some busses were found to be defective and appropriate enforcement action was taken against the drivers. A full report is not yet available as the program will not be completed until April, 1948. When completed, 220 busses will have been inspected.

MONTHLY COMPARISON ALL ACCIDENTS

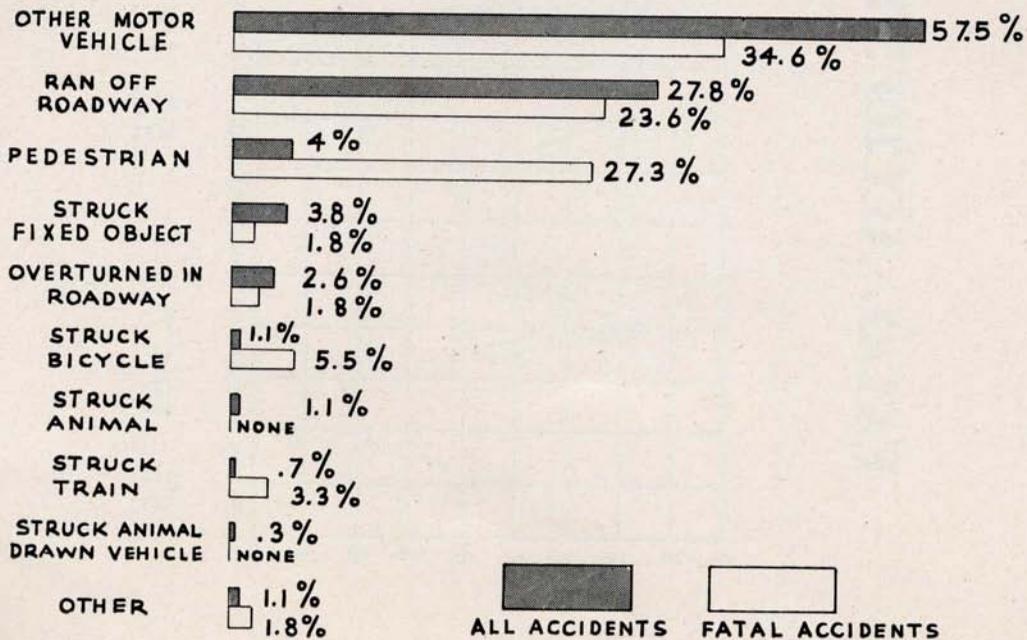


2420 1947 2084 1946

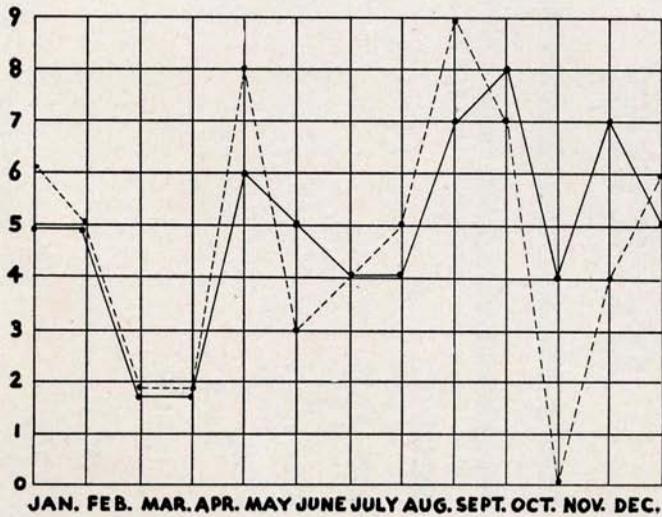
ACCIDENT CAUSES



ACCIDENT COMPARISON BY TYPE



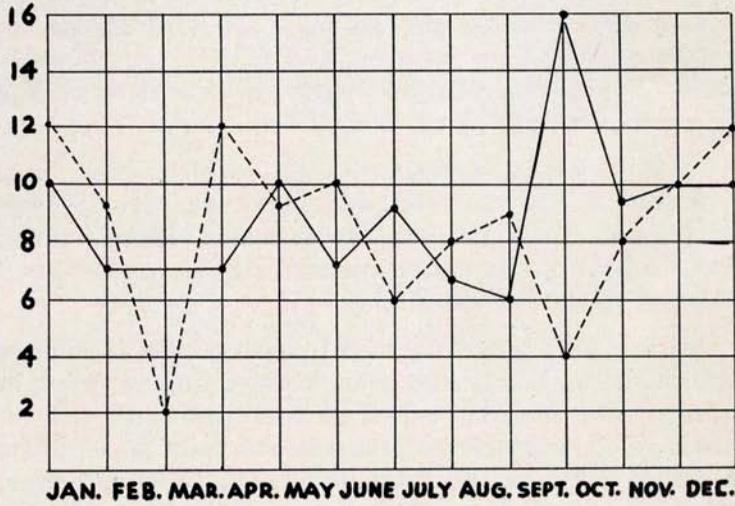
FATAL ACCIDENTS



55 1947

59 1946

PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS



99 1947

105 1946

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The widespread increase in crime prevalent throughout the nation was not reflected in figures for rural Delaware in 1947, as these figures show a decrease of 17.5% compared to the same period for 1946. A total of 3,395 criminal cases were investigated by the State Police resulting in 1,913 arrests, representing a 6.7% increase over arrests in 1946. The rural areas throughout the United States showed an approximate 7.5% increase in total crimes, and the decrease in respect to our State is very encouraging.

Youthful offenders again played a predominant part in the commission of crimes, as over 26% of all arrests made in 1947 were for persons under 21 years of age. Offenses committed by juveniles and minors ran the whole gamut of criminal acts from Drunk and Disorderly to Manslaughter and Rape, for a total of 502 crimes.

Auto larcenies decreased 30.8% in 1947, there being 88 motor vehicles stolen in rural Delaware. The Delaware State Police recovered 114 stolen motor vehicles during 1947, including those stolen in rural Delaware, the City of Wilmington, and other States.

It has been very truly said that no person is sufficient unto himself. Early man soon learned that by grouping together and forming tribes, greater protection was afforded to all, and definite progress was made in all phases of human endeavor. With the implements of modern transportation, man has gradually lessened the time of travel between distant points. Cooperation between Police Departments has become a vital necessity in the apprehension and conviction of fugitives from justice.

On several occasions during the year 1947, this Department has experienced the results of high degree cooperation between police agencies. Perhaps, the most heartening example involved two murder cases, the investigation of which showed no tangible connection with each other. The first case was reported to the State Police at 6:45 a. m. on April 12, 1947. The body of a white woman, apparently

brutally murdered, was found in some weeds a short distance from the highway leading south from Wilmington. The cause and approximate time of death were easily determined, but there was no evidence to point to the suspect. All efforts were concentrated on tracing the last movements of the deceased, and while numerous clues were thoroughly traced, the investigating officers were unable to produce a logical suspect.

The second case was reported to the State Police at 5:06 p. m. on the evening of April 30, 1947. The body of an elderly white woman had been found on the floor of her home, and again, it was apparent that she had been brutally murdered. As in the previous case, the assailant had left no clues which would reveal his identity. In this case, robbery had apparently been the motive, as it was established that the victim's watch and purse had been stolen. The State Police, working on the theory that the crime had been committed by a transient, because the victim's home was located adjacent to a railroad track, decided to publish wanted circulars and offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of both crimes.

On May 7, 1947, the State Police received a telegram from the County Police Department at Louisville, Kentucky. They had under arrest a white man charged with Vagrancy, who, when questioned, admitted being in Delaware near Wilmington about the time of the murders. From information contained in the wanted circulars, the Louisville Police were able to question the subject about the Delaware cases and became suspicious from the evasive answers given to the questions. Officers of this Department were sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and returned the subject to this jurisdiction. Shortly after his arrival, he made a complete confession and re-enacted both crimes. After a mental examination, he was declared criminally insane and committed to the Delaware State Hospital.

In another more recent case, the West Grove National Bank, West Grove, Pennsylvania, was held up and robbed by two armed men who made their escape in a motor

vehicle. The robbery occurred on October 9, 1947, at 12:50 p. m., and the Delaware State Police were notified at 1:09 p. m., the same date. Officers were immediately sent to blockade all roads leading from West Grove, Pennsylvania, into Delaware, using the "Road Block Map Plan" which was formulated several years ago. Police Detectives were assigned to assist the Pennsylvania Police in all angles of the investigation in Delaware. Through the cooperation of the police agencies involved, the culprits were arrested, and almost all of the loot recovered.

The Delaware State Police have always been keenly aware of the benefits to be derived from new techniques in modern criminal investigation. The use of luminescent powder recently developed for use in certain phases of police activity was responsible for the apprehension of a criminal who had committed several petit larcencies in the City of Dover. The State Police, upon being requested to assist in the investigation, used "Conti-Glo" powder in the building which was the object of the intruder's attention. Three days after the next offense, the subject was arrested. Clothing of the subject and parts of his body were subjected to ultra-violet light which revealed traces of luminescent powder on one hand and the inside of a trouser pocket. The culprit quickly confessed and was prosecuted by the Dover City Police.

The above case is one of many whereby the use of scientific aids to police investigation have proven invaluable in the proper solution of cases, whereas the lack of such aids would have permitted the culprit to escape undetected.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947

Class 1	12%	increase
Class 2	15.3%	increase
Class 3	31.2%	decrease

CASES CLEARED

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Average
1947	56%	79%	90%	77.6%
1946	49.3%	86.1%	93.5%	82.9%

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

	1947	1946
1. Total Value of Property Stolen	\$145,679.69	\$203,320.40
2. Total Value of Property Recovered	77,147.95	135,495.20
(a) Recovered by Delaware State		
Police	33,783.00	70,255.00
(b) Recovered by Other Jurisdictions	19,550.00	20,740.00
(c) Recovered Otherwise	9,000.00	18,687.00
3. Percent of Stolen Property Recovered	52.9	66.6
4. Value of Property Recovered for Other Jurisdictions	66,810.00	73,473.04
5. Total Value of Property Recovered by Officers of the Delaware State Police	\$110,593.00	\$149,884.16

RELEASED TO OTHER AUTHORITIES

	1947	1946
Army	18	19
Associated Charities .....	..	2
Bureau of Weights and Measures	2	..
California	1	..
Children's Bureau	1	..
Court of Common Pleas	9	..
Delaware Colony	9	12
Delaware State Hospital	1	8
Dover Police Department	3	4
Family Court	64	49
Federal	10	25
Ferris Industrial School	38	55
Illinois	1	..
Immigration and Naturalization .....	..	3
Juvenile Authorities	33	..
Kruse School	1	2
Lewes Police Department .....	..	1
Liquor Commission .....	..	1
Maryland	39	60
Massachusetts	1	..
Navy	4	3
Newark Police Department	2	..
New Castle Police Department .....	..	6
New Jersey	4	5
New York .....	..	2
Parents	80	79
Pennsylvania	20	36
Smyrna Police Department	3	1
State Board of Game and Fish	1	..
State Board of Health	3	4
Sussex County Prison	6	3
Virginia .....	..	1
West Virginia	7	..
Wilmington	38	53
Woods Haven School	7	12
Total	406	446

DISPOSITIONS 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.

NOTE: In many cases, one person is responsible for more than one offense and is sentenced for all offenses committed at one trial, thereby causing a difference in the number of dispositions as to the number of arrests made.

- 671 defendants had fines imposed totalling \$14,792.29.
- 219 defendants sentenced to 295 years, 2 months, and 4 days.
- 98 defendants were sentenced to prison in default of payment of fine.
- 169 defendants had cases Nolle Prossed by the Attorney General.
- 85 defendants had cases Nolle Prossed by complainant.
- 39 material witnesses were dismissed.
- 3 defendants had sentences suspended.
- 92 defendants were paroled for 95 years and 9 months.
- 406 defendants were released to other authorities.
- 23 persons committed to State Institutions.

AUTO THEFTS AND RECOVERIES

	1947	1946
1. Number of Automobiles Reported Stolen State of Delaware (except Wilmington)...	88	127
2. Total Recovered (of Item 1)	75	109
(a) Recovered by Detectives	14	15
(b) Recovered by Troopers	31	54
(c) Recovered by Other Jurisdictions.....	22	24
(d) Recovered Otherwise	8	16
3. Percent of Stolen Cars Recovered (Rural Delaware)	88.6%	85.8%
4. Automobiles Recovered for Other Jurisdictions	44	50
5. Automobiles Recovered for Wilmington Police Department	25	43
6. Total Cars Recovered by Officers of the Delaware State Police	114	162

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES AND MINORS

	1947	1946
Arson .....	..	2
Assault and Battery	21	13
Assault to Kill .....	..	2
Breaking and Entering	27	6

	1947	1946
Breaking, Entering and Larceny	92	34
Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons	3	3
Disorderly Conduct	13	27
Drunk and Disorderly	9	7
False Pretense	1	..
Federal	13	19
Forgery	1	2
Fugitive	53	84
Gambling	8	13
Incorrigible	7	9
Larceny	79	83
Larceny of Motor Vehicle	22	32
Malicious Mischief	31	20
Manslaughter	1	..
Material Witness	18	7
Miscellaneous	15	..
Murder .....	..	1
Non-Support	1	..
Parole Violator	2	1
Possession and Receiving Stolen Goods .....	..	5
Rape	1	1
Robbery .....	..	3
Runaways	58	62
Threats	2	..
Toying Female Minors	2	2
Trespassing	8	..
Vagrancy	9	2
Violation Age of Consent	4	1
Worthless Checks	1	1
Total	502	452

JUVENILE ARRESTS BY AGE

Minor and Juvenile Arrests by Age Groups

Age	1947	1946
6-10	9	12
11	9	7
12	21	18
13	36	20
14	50	55
15	76	64
16	74	60
17	52	62
18	73	53
19	54	68
20	48	33
Total	502	452

DELAWARE STATE POLICE
CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR 1947 AND 1946

NUMBER AND DISPOSITION OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE		NUMBER OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST		NUMBER OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY INVESTIGATION		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED	
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
PART I CLASSES								
1. Criminal homicide								
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	10	20	10	14		3	10	13
(b) Manslaughter by negligence		1						1
2. Rape	2	5	1	4	1		2	5
3. Robbery	20	17	5	13	5		11	21
4. Aggravated assault	42	35	31	28	5	2	51	29
5. Burglary—breaking and/or entering	359	239	100	61	43	24	179	97
6. Larceny— theft (except auto theft)								
(a) \$25 and over in value	265	248	90	73	32	23	83	74
(b) Under \$25 in value	360	223	87	88	152	38	196	181
7. Auto theft	103	115	40	38	50	42	32	56
Total, Part I Classes	1161	903	364	319	288	132	564	477
PART II CLASSES								
8. Forgery and counterfeiting	36	22	18	9	2	4	17	22
9. Embezzlement and fraud	9	13	6	8	1	3	21	10
10. Stolen property—buying, receiving, possessing	2		2				24	16
11. Prostitution and commercial vice	1		1				3	
12. Sex offenses (except 2 and 11)	63	46	26	30	15	3	29	27
13. Federal Violations	34	71	14	39	18	27	30	43
14. Fugitives	106	144	73	104	23	28	141	181
Total, Part II Classes	251	296	140	190	59	65	265	299
PART III CLASSES								
15. Other assaults	201	255	107	139	92	103	198	183
16. Weapons—carrying, possessing, etc.	16	23	12	22	3		18	29
17. Offense against the family and children	14	47	11	44	3	3	64	72
18. Narcotic drug laws								
19. Liquor laws	2	12	2	10		2	4	13
20. Drunkenness	86	207	31	94	54	112	142	129
21. Disorderly conduct	486	624	135	149	295	425	215	202
22. Vagrancy	13	24	9	21	1	1	90	32
23. Gambling	25	32	18	36	1	5	101	131
24. Minding persons and run-aways	86	222	10	47	67	133	61	69
25. Insanity cases handled	17	30	5	11	12	18	6	8
26. Suicide cases investigated	42	17			41	19		
27. Sudden deaths investigated	75	71	1		72	69	1	
28. Noncriminal complaints investigated	22	514		1	22	513		23
29. All other offenses not listed	898	804	87	62	695	657	164	126
Total, Part III Classes	1983	2882	428	636	1358	2060	1084	1017
GRAND TOTAL	3395	4081	932	1145	1705	2257	1913	1793

AUTO THEFTS AND RECOVERIES

	1947	1946		
1. Number automobiles reported stolen (except Wilmington)	88	115		
2. Total recovered (of Item #1)	75	101		
(a) Recovered by investigators	14	15		
(b) Recovered by Troopers	31	54		
(c) Recovered by other jurisdictions	22	24		
(d) Recovered otherwise	8	16		
3. Total recovered (stolen other years)	4	4		
4. Percent of stolen cars recovered	88.6	85.8		
5. Automobiles recovered for other jurisdictions	44	53		
6. Automobiles reported stolen in Wilmington, Del.	25	240		
7. Automobiles recovered for Wilmington Police Dept.	25	43		

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

	1947	1946		
1. Total value property stolen (except Wilmington)	70982.69	74765.90		
2. Total value stolen property recovered (of Item #1)	14814.95	19656.58		
3. Percent of stolen property recovered	20.8	26.2		
4. Value of other property recovered	6156.12	6156.12		
5. Value of property recovered for other jurisdictions (automobiles included)	66810.00	73473.10		
6. Total value of stolen automobiles (except Wilmington)	74693.00	127454.50		
7. Total value of stolen automobiles recovered (of Item #6)	62333.00	109682.50		
(a) Recovered by Delaware State Police	33783.00	70255.00		
(b) Recovered by other jurisdictions	19550.00	20740.50		
(c) Recovered otherwise	9000.00	18687.00		

BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION

The Identification Division receives and files fingerprint records of persons arrested by the State Police as well as local police departments and Penal Institutions within the State. In addition, wanted circulars on fugitives are received from police departments throughout the United States and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Upon receipt, these circulars are searched through the criminal files, and then are placed in those files to be searched with all incoming records, thus maintaining a constant check on fugitives from justice.

The Bureau also maintains a file composed of "Latent Fingerprints," which are prints found by officers in the investigation of crimes. They are properly identified and secured as evidence until a suspect has been located. During the year 1947, latent fingerprints secured by State Police Detectives were submitted in 63 cases. These latent prints were compared with the fingerprint records of 299 suspects whose names were offered by investigation officers. Positive identification of persons suspected of crime resulted in clearing 14 cases of the 63 submitted, an average of better than 22%.

This year marked an important step in the advancement of Fingerprint Identification in Delaware courts. For the first time, fingerprint testimony was offered by the State in the Court of General Sessions during the trial of a criminal case. An officer of this Bureau testified in a case where latent evidence was the sole means of establishing the guilt of the suspect.

Early in the morning of January 20, 1947, a small diner on the outskirts of Wilmington was entered and a sum of money taken from a cigarette machine, along with some meat from the refrigerator. State Police Detectives investigating the case were able to secure a good "latent print" from the cigarette machine. This print was compared with the record of a suspect who lived in the vicinity of the diner, and a positive identification was made.

The subject maintained his innocence and elected to secure counsel and contest the case. The trial was held on March 14, 1947, in the Court of General Sessions, and the subject was convicted, thus establishing fingerprint testimony in Delaware courts.

The latent print service of the Bureau of Identification is offered to local police departments throughout our jurisdiction. An officer from this Bureau was called to testify in a case before the Mayor of the City of New Castle on June 12, 1947, resulting in the conviction of a resident of that city on a charge of Larceny of a Motor Vehicle. The sole evidence was a fingerprint found by State Police Detectives on the lid of the rear compartment of the car.

On March 14, 1947, the Newark Police Department submitted a bottle of wine for examination, taken from a hotel in Newark. A good latent print was developed and an identification was made of a student at the local University. This case was not contested as the subject, when confronted with the evidence, confessed his guilt.

NICKNAME FILE

Criminals are frequently known only by a so-called nickname or alias even among their associates. Quite often, the only clue obtained by the Police to a person's identity may be a nickname. As an additional means of identifying criminals, the Bureau has established a "Nickname File," to which officers may refer during their investigations.

ROGUES' GALLERY

An important part of the Identification and Photographic Divisions is a modern "Rogues' Gallery" composed of "mugs" taken of persons arrested by the Delaware State Police and photographs submitted by other Police Agencies. This Gallery has been invaluable for several years in identifying persons seen fleeing from crime scenes. Since the establishment of the race track at Delaware Park, the Gallery has been expanded to include "mugs" of known race track "touts" and bookmakers, which has assisted in keeping illegal activities at Delaware Park at a minimum.



DR. GLENN C. FORRESTER INSTRUCTS MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT ON THE USE OF THE 'INTOXIMETER'

PHOTOGRAPHY

Experience has taught the modern police department that photographic evidence and records are of great importance in preparing a case for trial, and maintaining data from which lessons of value may be learned. The traffic investigator, by his photographs, secures records of actual accident scenes which may be presented in court and later relied upon to make recommendations for the elimination of traffic hazards. To the criminal investigator, photography enables him to record in actual detail the position of all objects in the crime scene. A good photograph conveys a clear message usually quite easily understood by the judge and jury.

The Department is now using negatives of accident and crime scenes in making Lantern Slides to be used in State Police Training lectures, and talks given by State Police Officers before various civic bodies and schools.

During 1947, this Department developed 824 negatives, from which 1,037 pictures were printed, and 163 positive and negative photostats were also made.

FIREARMS REGISTRATION

A Firearms Registration service is offered to the public by the Bureau for the protection of the State. There is no compulsory registration law in this State, and the service is voluntarily sought by persons wishing to protect themselves in event of weapons being stolen or lost. Firearms are cross-indexed by make and calibre, owner's name and address, Department registration number, and serial number. Firearms disposed of by the owners are transferred and recorded under the name of the new owner. Stolen firearms reported by other Police agencies and the Federal Government are placed in these files so that a check may be maintained on such firearms. The Federal Government has instructed returning service men to register weapons brought from overseas with this Department as well as with the Federal Government. This has resulted in the

Department seizing from unauthorized persons several machine guns and full automatic sidearms, all in good condition, possession of which is a violation of the State and Federal Law.

IDENTIFICATION STATISTICS FOR 1947

1. Criminal Fingerprint Cards by Contributors

Headquarters	41
Troop No. 1	103
Troop No. 2	361
Troop No. 3	378
Troop No. 4	440
Troop No. 5	211
New Castle County Workhouse	1,484
Sussex County Prison	376
Newark Police Department	35
Dover Police Department	13
Rehoboth Police Department	27
Ferris Industrial School	72
Miscellaneous	2
Total Criminal Prints for 1947	
	3,543

2. Criminal Fingerprints by Race and Sex

White Male	1,828
Black Male	1,520
White Female	109
Black Female	165

3.

Persons Arrested with Previous Criminal Records.....	1,114
Records Checked for Other Investigating Agencies.....	2,016
Wanted Circulars Received for 1947	792
Firearms Registered in 1947	138

4. Total Identification Data on File

Total Criminal Fingerprints on File	45,579
Total Criminals with Previous Records	21,257
Total Personal Identification Prints on File	16,448
Total Firearms Registered	
	2,414

5. Photographs in Rogues' Gallery

White Race	8,293
Colored Race	6,815
Total	
	15,108

TRAINING DIVISION

Both the State Police In-Service Training Program and the Recruit Training Program were greatly expanded during the year. An Act of Legislature raised the authorized strength of the Department to one hundred and twenty (120) men; prior to the passage of this Act, the total personnel consisted of eighty-seven (87) men. It was somewhat difficult to fill the vacancies because of the number of applicants who failed to meet the Departmental qualifications, but at the year's end there were one hundred and one (101) men in the field with fifteen (15) men in Recruit Training School. There was a total of thirty-two (32) new Troopers employed with twenty-nine (29) of them still with the Department at the end of the year.

Every member of the Department received a minimum of eight hours' instruction in the use of the "Intoximeter" which is a chemical test to determine the degree of alcohol in a person's blood by means of an analysis of the breath. This course was conducted by Dr. Glenn C. Forrester of Niagara Falls, New York, who developed the device. In addition, the regular In-Service Training School of one week's duration was conducted in Legislative Hall in Dover. Each man received thirty-nine (39) hours' instruction in this School which featured the investigation of criminal homicide. The highlight of the program was an address by Mr. Clarence A. Fulmer, Principal of the Wilmington High School, who spoke to the students on Communism.

Training statistics are as follows:

DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS

Rejected—Failure to Meet Qualifications	10
Failed to Pass Examinations, Interview or Character Investigation	31
Failed to Report for Examinations	9
Employed as Troopers—Discharged	2
Presently Employed as Troopers	29
	<hr/>
Total Applicants	81



FOUR MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE MEET WITH MAJOR BARNES DURING THEIR SURVEY OF THE DELAWARE STATE POLICE

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Number of Schools Conducted	2
Number of Men Attending	232
Duration of Sessions	4 wks.
Total Hours' Training Given by Instructors	225
Hours of Instruction per Man	46
Number of Examinations per Man	2
Number of Instructors	15

RECRUIT TRAINING

Number of Schools	2
Number of Men Attending	33
Duration of Sessions	18 wks.
Total Hours' Training Given by Instructors	686
Total Hours of Field Training	7,440
Hours of Instruction per Man (classroom)	343
Hours of Field Training per Man	384
Number of Instructors	14

SUMMARY

Total Number of Weeks in All Schools	22
Total Hours' Training Given by Instructors in All Schools	911
Total Number of Instructors Used in All Schools	19
Total Number of Students in All Schools	265
Total Number of Examinations Given Applicants	53
Total Hours of Field Training	7,440

FIREARMS DIVISION

The State Police Firearms Program was somewhat expanded during the year. For several years, every State Police officer has been required to qualify in shooting once each month. This program was continued throughout the year, and in addition, three outdoor pistol, riot gun, and machine gun ranges were built and used during the summer months. During inclement weather and throughout the winter months, the State Police Headquarters Range in New Castle County, the Dover Armory Range in Kent County, and the Milford and Laurel Armory Ranges in Sussex County, were utilized.

In the Outdoor Program, the entire personnel was given safety instructions and fired over either the practical pistol course, the machine gun course, or the riot gun course each month. In addition, each man was given in-

structions in the use of the "Resuscitator" which is a device for reviving persons overcome with gas or unconscious from drowning. In the indoor phase of the program, the entire personnel fired over various pistol courses each month, besides receiving instructions in the field-stripping of various weapons used by this Department.

The Delaware State Police Pistol Team, consisting of four (4) firing members, had a very successful shooting season in competitive matches. In Teaneck, New Jersey, out of over 200 teams, Delaware placed 6th and won a trophy; in Washington, D. C., Delaware placed 2nd and won a trophy. The Team also won four (4) medals at a match at Putnamville, Indiana. Our appearance at this Match was greatly appreciated by the Indiana State Police. This was an invitational match and we were honored to be invited to compete with these Midwestern State Police Teams, which included Indiana State Police, Ohio State Police, Missouri State Police, and Illinois State Police.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

The extent to which a state or community is willing to go in attempting to improve the traffic accident record depends almost entirely upon the degree to which the citizens have been educated to the need for accident prevention. Providing the proper attitude has been developed, the public will be more impressed with the practicability, importance and necessity of an effective accident prevention program embracing engineering, education, and enforcement.

Often, officials are hampered when attempting to conduct an enforcement program adequate to bring down the accident totals because the public has not been thoroughly convinced of its value. Sometimes, it is difficult to obtain the necessary funds to carry on needed engineering improvements because the citizens do not understand that such improvements are necessary to support an accident prevention program.

On the other hand, the need for safety has been so deeply inculcated in the minds of many citizens that the officials have popular support for their accident prevention work and the necessary funds are readily provided. This attitude exemplifies the purpose of safety education which is to make the public so safety-conscious that state and highway safety become a fundamental part of the community life.

The approach to public education is a combination of molding the proper attitude and pedagogical thinking. It may be outlined as follows:

1. The development of public opinion.
 - a. Informing the public of the seriousness of the traffic accident problem.
 - b. Convincing the public that traffic accidents can be prevented.
 - c. Teaching how accidents can be prevented.
2. Teaching the public to use safe driving and walking instructions.
 - a. The specific ways that accidents happen to individuals.
 - b. The dangerous habits which cause accidents.
 - c. The commonly accepted safe practices including what the individual should do to keep out of or to get out of hazardous situations.

In order to better acquaint the citizens of this State with our safety education program, one hundred and twenty (120) safety meetings were conducted in schools, civic groups, churches, and industrial plants, where approximately 20,000 persons were in attendance. To supplement lectures, visual aids, including films, slides, and charts, were used. In addition, approximately 14,400 posters depicting unsafe practices or pointing out violations of the law were distributed to business places throughout the State. Each poster which was prepared by the Charting and Draw-



ALL STATE POLICE RECRUITS RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS IN SWIMMING AND LIFE SAVING

ing Division was designed to educate the public with the law, particularly on moving violations and to point out why such a law was necessary to guarantee safety on the highways.

SUPPLY DIVISION

The Supply Division is the basic supply unit for all men and Troops within the Department. Supplies are obtained in the field on approved requisitions which are filled from stock at Headquarters. The quantity and kind of reserve supplies are decisions to be made by the Division, depending upon the nature and extent to which they are to be used. By careful planning, waste is eliminated by purchasing only items of a type that are frequently used or are essential police equipment.

Inspections are frequently conducted to ascertain if departmental property is being properly cared for, thereby prolonging its usefulness, and preventing unnecessary expenditures. Through a system of Preventive Automobile Maintenance, all patrol cars are constantly inspected and checked for efficient operation, and as a result, practically all major repairs are eliminated.

As of December 31, 1947, there were 58 radio-equipped vehicles in operation. These vehicles were used for 2,320,162 miles of patrol. Despite a sharp rise in prices, the cost of replacement parts installed throughout the year totalled only \$6,132.31.

During the year, three E. & J. Resuscitator-Inhalator-Aspirators were purchased, one being placed in each County. These machines play an important part in emergency life-saving, and have been used successfully by members of this Department in numerous drowning and asphyxiation cases.