

Commemorative History

1857 - 1995



138 YEARS

Introduction

Over the years I'm sure, many people have thought about how nice it would be to have a history book about the Green Bay Police Department, but, where do you begin? How do you organize? Who will help me? All questions that have scared many potential authors into hiding.

Officers Andrew Lewis and Mark Hellmann shared that same dream and actually began research on our department history. They searched the archives at the Neville Public Museum. They found old newspaper articles at the Brown County Library, and yet more research at the University of Wisconsin Green Bay. Their research began to slow due to a lack of new material being found and eventually came to a standstill.

Our department was about to host the 1994 Chiefs convention when Mark was approached and asked if he could compose a brief article on department history for a publication to be used at the convention. Using his research material, Mark wrote a wonderful eleven page essay. Our department was then approached by a representative from a commemorative book publishing company, a book committee was formed, hence, the birth of our Green Bay Police Commemorative History Book.

The dream to record police department history was alive again, but the discovery of information and photos was sluggish. The Green Bay Press-Gazette then wrote an article about our venture for their daily paper which generated an overwhelming public response. The dream was now becoming reality, Marks original eleven page history report was now expanded to include over forty pages or 138 years of history.

As you read along, place yourself back in time, imagine yourself back in the frontier days and witness first hand the birth of law and order. Follow the foot steps of the old beat cops as they patrolled their downtown beats. Experience the excitement as officers explore their first new-found motorized police vehicle. Encounter the risks involved in the quest to apprehend armed bank robbers. Travel along as your book takes you through time.

This commemorative book is your book, share it with family and friends, its quality and content will serve as a source of pride and a keepsake for you and your family to treasure for years to come.

Committee Chairman,
Scot Miller

Cover Art: Rob Grilley

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PROCLAMATION



WHEREAS, *the Green Bay Police Department has compiled a Commemorative History Book; and*

WHEREAS, *this book will keep alive the colorful past of the police department with photos of important events and department members from earlier eras; and*

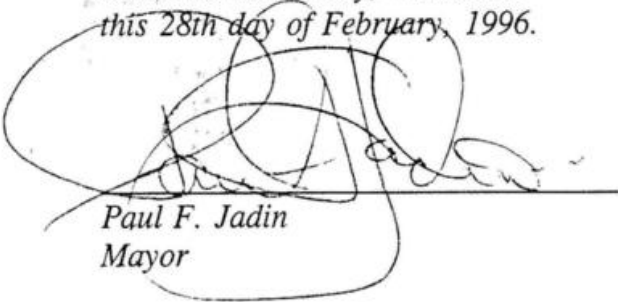
WHEREAS, *in addition to historical information, a commentary on today's police department will be presented including photos of our members, equipment, station, community activities and recent events; and*

WHEREAS, *this book will identify the major changes within the department and narrate our gradual evolution into the progressive professional law enforcement agency that we are today; and*

WHEREAS, *this limited edition commemorative book will be a permanent record of your association with the Green Bay Police Department as well as a possession you and your family will treasure for a lifetime.*

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Paul F. Jadin, Mayor of the City of Green Bay, do hereby salute the Green Bay Police Department for its outstanding job in compiling this Commemorative History Book.

*Dated at Green Bay, Wisconsin
this 28th day of February, 1996.*


Paul F. Jadin
Mayor



DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to the men and women who have served the Green Bay Police Department both as Officers and civilian personnel, and to the family and friends of those men and women, past and present who have dedicated their lives to keeping our community safe.

The contributions made by these individuals have made it possible for the Green Bay Police to become a highly respected professional police organization.

Those who have gone before us leave a legacy of honor, professionalism, and commitment.

It is up to us who serve today, and those that are yet to come, to carry on the proud traditions and continue to serve the citizens of our great city with humility and steadfast devotion to duty.



City of Green Bay

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JAMES M. LEWIS
CHIEF OF POLICE



To the Members of the Green Bay Police Family and Our Friends:

It is with a great deal of pleasure and pride that we are able to publish this commemorative book on the 138 years of history of the Green Bay Police Department.

As an institution that has survived and grown since before the Civil War, we can take great pride in the many accomplishments of our Department and the Community that we serve. This publication is much too brief to provide a complete historical view of our progress, however it does provide a lasting pictorial of our past and present.

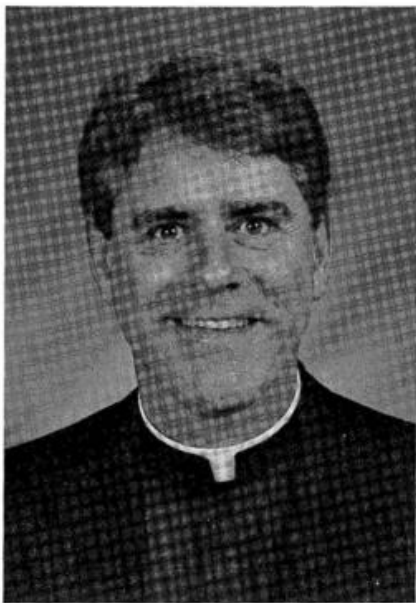
Every member of the department, past, present and future, sworn and non-sworn, share and will share a common bond. Through good times and bad, they contribute in many different ways toward making the police department what it is.

Credit for providing this treasured glimpse of our agency goes to The History Book Committee for their hard work and dedication that made this project a reality.

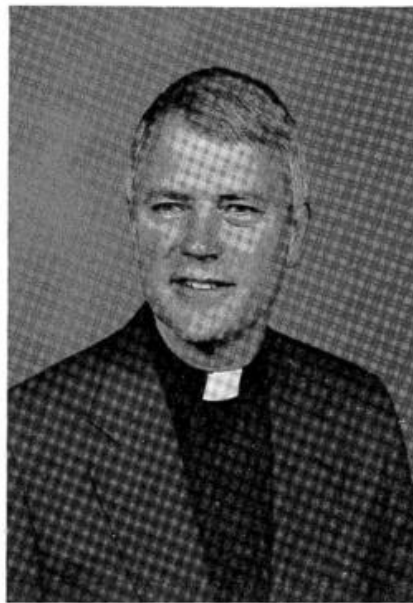
I am honored to have the opportunity to serve with the members of the Green Bay Police Department as we continue the proud traditions started in the middle of the nineteenth century and move into the twenty-first century.

James M. Lewis
Chief of Police

Chaplains Message



Rev. Richard Getchel



Rev. Earl E. Vorpagel III

One day, two frogs accidentally fell into a bucket of cream. They swam around and around in the cream, and every effort they made to climb up the side of the bucket was in vain. They were trapped, with no evident means of escape. One of the frogs gave up, thinking there was no point in hoping where there was no clear hope, and he just went to the bottom and drowned.

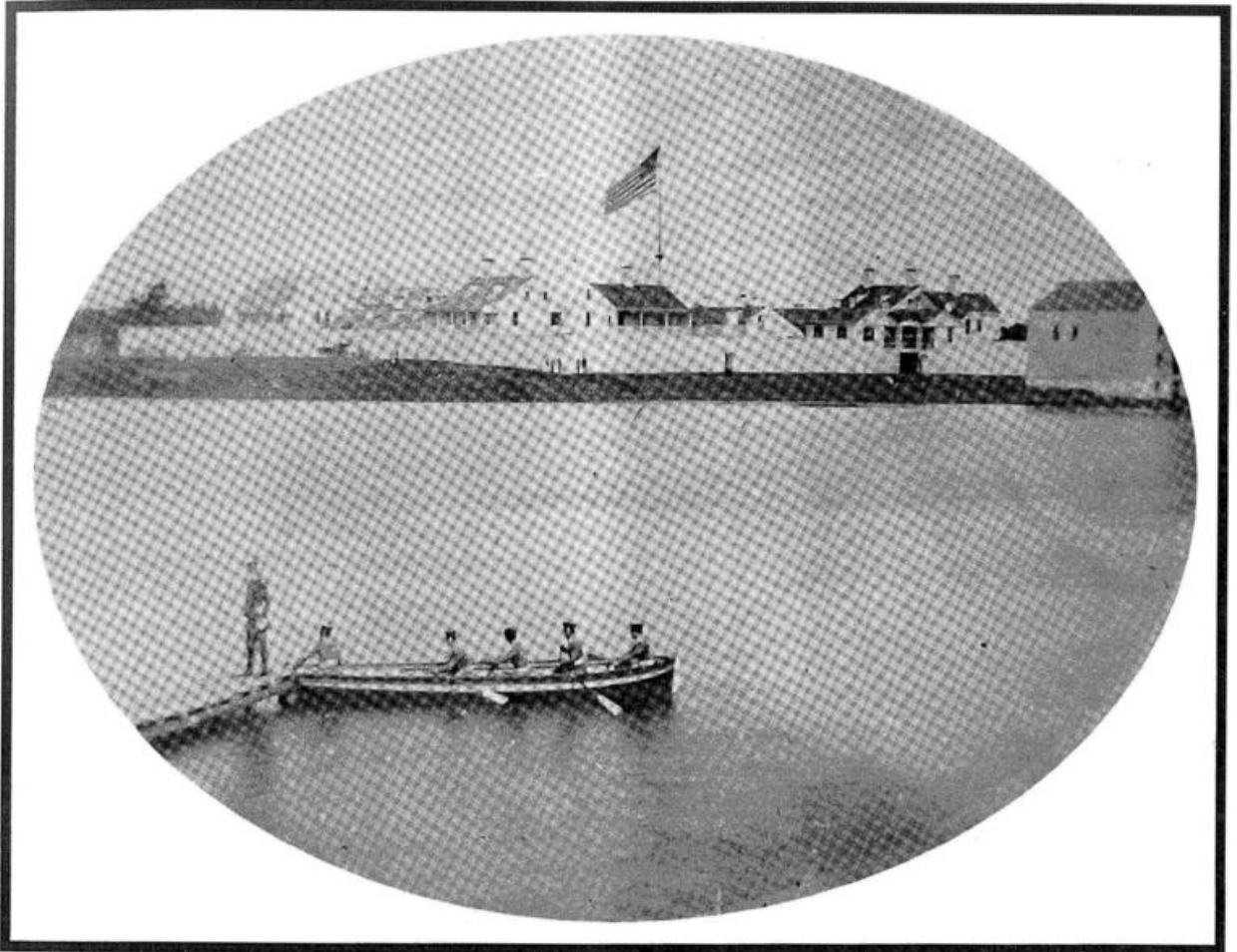
The other frog was no quitter. He was convinced that there must be a way out, and he was determined to find it. He gave his best shot, as he splashed and thrashed around in the cream. Imagine his surprise and his relief, after a while, when he found himself sitting on top of a big lump of butter! He rested there, regained his strength, and leaped out of the bucket.

Law enforcement is a challenging and sometime difficult profession. There are times when you find yourself caught up in things that look so hopeless, that it makes you wonder if there is any way out. There are even times when you doubt whether or not what you do, is worth the price you pay to do it. These are the times when it is tempting to give up, to in a sense give in to discouragement and give up the fight against the evils we see around us.

Yet, despite these discouraging moments, most of us know that there are few jobs more important or more rewarding than police work. Day after day we keep plugging along, trying to do what is right, trying to uphold the law. It is here, in the course of our day to day duties that we come to those special moments, times when property is protected, lives are saved, criminals are brought to justice or a fellow citizen takes the time to say "thank you". Suddenly, we know that what we are doing is worthwhile. We find ourselves able to rise above our disappointments and to keep our focus on the greater good.

As Police Chaplains, it is our privilege to be able to encourage our officers when they are discouraged and to rejoice with them when things go well. We believe that our officers have heard God's call to serve our society in this profession. We pray that they may be blessed with the abilities needed to answer this call. We trust that God will shield them and grant them wisdom, perseverance, hope and confidence that good will ultimately triumph over evil.

The History Of The Green Bay Police Department



1852 - View of Fort Howard
Photo courtesy of Neville Public Museum

To understand the history of the Green Bay Police Department, one should first look at the history of the community it serves. Green Bay is the oldest permanent settlement in Wisconsin and also the oldest anywhere west of Detroit and consequently has a long rich history. In 1634 the French explorer Jean Nicolet landed in what is now called Green Bay, opening the area to exploration and settling by rugged individuals. In the early days the area of what is now Green Bay was populated by the native Indians and French fur traders. A shanty town began to develop, and these people had allegiance to both the French and British governments. They led a slow paced life based mostly on the fur trade, and the area was quite rugged and uncivilized. There was no law and order.

The British government took control of the area and it remained under British control until 1796 when it was turned over to the United States government as a

United States possession. As a possession, the United States government took a more active interest in the area. The U.S. Army was ordered to the area to establish a fort. Colonel Miller and U. S. troops sailed into Green Bay and built Fort Howard. Fort Howard was located on the west bank of the Fox River in what is now the City of Green Bay.

With the establishment of the fort, American settlers moved in and civilization developed. For the first time, law and order were enforced. The first judge in the area was Judge Doty and one of his first orders was that the inhabitants were to be properly married. About half of the inhabitants grudgingly entered into legal marriage contracts.

The territory that is now the State of Wisconsin, consisted of only two, very large counties, the County of Brown and the County of Crawford. The area was expe-

riencing steady growth. The first post office in Green Bay was established in 1822, at the same time as a post office was established in Chicago. These were the first two post offices in this part of the country.

The area that was to become Green Bay was developing into small communities. A community was developing on the west bank of the Fox River, outside Fort Howard. When the fort was eventually abandoned by the U.S. government, the community surrounding it took on the name of Fort Howard. The village of Fort Howard created its government and established a law enforcement office known as marshal, a forerunner to a police department. Although Fort Howard developed separately from Green Bay to the east, a study of Fort Howard is important because the two communities eventually incorporated into a larger city. Therefore, the Green Bay Police Department has roots in the marshal system of law enforcement in Fort Howard. One of the most prominent members in the history of the Green Bay Police Department had his start in law enforcement as a watchman or patrolman in Fort Howard.

On the east shore of the Fox River, several communities were taking shape. In 1830, in an area of what is now the near northeast side of the City of Green Bay, the village of Navarino was platted. An area to the south was platted as the village of Astor in 1835. In 1839 these two villages incorporated under the name of Green Bay, forming a "burrough" form of government. The population of Green Bay in 1839 was 300. Within 33 years the population would grow to 8,000.

As the burrough of Green Bay, the first mention of a law enforcement official appears in the minutes of a council meeting dated November 19, 1853. A man named S. S. Johnson was elected by ballot to a one year term to the office of marshal. Johnson's term as marshal was cut short as Patrick Plunket was named marshal in January, 1854.

The Burrough of Green Bay was incorporated into the City of Green Bay when it received a charter from the State of Wisconsin. The charter was certified on March 9, 1854, only six years after Wisconsin became the 30th state in the union. Green Bay was the ninth city to incorporate in the state of Wisconsin. The city's first Mayor was W.C.E. Thomas and the population of the community was 1,637.

The articles of incorporation for the City of Green Bay are significant to a study of the history of the Green Bay Police Department, in that the articles authorize the city to establish a police department. Even after incorporating it would be several years before a police department was established, but the articles of incorporation lay the ground work. The articles set forth some of the basic duties, powers, and limits of a police department. The city council is then authorized to elaborate further on duties and restrictions of the police department and to enact ordinances that are enforced by the department. Selected

excerpts from the articles of incorporation that pertain directly to the police department follow.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF GREEN BAY

Sec. 9 This section establishes the mayor as chief executive and head of the police of the city. The mayor is granted jurisdiction of justice of the peace. The mayor is charged with the duty to prevent and suppress riots or other public disturbances. The mayor may appoint, with the approval of the council, as many special constables as deemed proper.

Sec. 12 "The mayor, each and every alderman, marshal, deputy marshal, each and every justice of the peace and constable of said city, shall be officers of the peace, and they are by virtue of their offices empowered to suppress in a summary manor all rioting and other disorderly conduct according to the ordinances of said city or the laws of the state, within the limits of the city, and for that purpose may command the assistance of any bystanders, and if need be of all the citizens and military companies, and if any such bystander, military officer or private of such company shall refuse to aid in maintaining the peace when so required, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay such fine as may be prescribed by the ordinances of the city council or the laws of the state in such case made and provided."

Sec. 13 "A marshal shall be appointed by the city council who shall continue in office during their pleasure. Before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall give a bond with sufficient securities, and take and subscribe an oath the same as required for other officers. He shall possess all the powers of constable and be subject to the same liabilities. It shall be his duty to execute and return all writs and processes to him directed by the mayor. It shall be his duty to apprehend any person whom he may find in the act of committing any offense against any ordinances of the city or laws of the state, and forthwith bring such person or persons before any officer of competent jurisdiction for examination, and for all such services shall receive such fees as are allowed to constables for like services. He shall do and perform all such duties as may lawfully be enjoined upon him by the ordinances of the city. He shall have power to appoint one or more deputies to be approved by the city council, but for whose official acts he shall be responsible, and of whom he may require a bond for the faithful discharge of their duties."

Sec. 18 This section empowers the city council to, "regulate the police of the city, to appoint watchmen and organize fire companies and prescribe and regulate their duties, and provide punishment for delinquencies."

Sec. 25 This section grants the council the power to appoint and remove by a majority vote, one marshal and as many assistants as they deem necessary.

As one can see by sections 9 and 12 of the articles of incorporation, the state legislature and the founders of the city of Green Bay and state of Wisconsin were very concerned with maintaining the public peace and good order. They knew that a civilization can only thrive if peace is maintained. In a disruptive or chaotic society, civilization will stagnate. Human beings cannot reach their highest levels of achievement, their loftiest goals, when their energies and thoughts are preoccupied by achieving the basic need of safety. Art and industry cannot experience new creativity when the artisans thoughts are preoccupied with survival. The need for an orderly society is clear. To establish an orderly society, laws must be written to guide and control human behavior, and the laws are useless without the means to enforce them. Therefore, it can be seen that law enforcement is key to the expansion and refinement of civilization. And therein lies the cause for establishing a police department.

Leaving the articles of incorporation and returning to the history of this newly formed city, we find the office of marshal still being used, rather than a police department with a chief of police. In December, 1854, on a motion of alderman John P. Arndt, the city marshal was given the additional duty of fire watch, and one of his duties was to deliver the fire engine to either of the two fire com-

panies that might have need for it.

There appears to have been no round the clock police protection yet, as the council took action on January 6, 1855, and passed city ordinance number 19 establishing a night watchman. It is likely that prior to this, the marshal and any assistants worked daytime hours or evening hours only. They would be on call at home if any problems arose in the late night hours. The city was small yet and the citizens all knew each other. The residence or whereabouts of prominent citizens, such as the marshal, were well known and it would be a simple task to summon the Marshal at home at night if the need arose.

On April 8, 1856 George Langton was bonded as city marshal. He was to be the last marshal for the city of Green Bay. In other council action at that time, a committee was appointed to study the construction of a city prison or lock up.

The birthday of the Green Bay Police Department was on August 27, 1857 when a resolution by the city council adopted a regular police force. This was three years after Green Bay was incorporated as a city and nine years after Wisconsin was granted statehood. A very prominent citizen, Henry S. Baird, was appointed to be the first chief of police. The size of the department is unknown.

1857- This is one of the first photographs of the City of Green Bay. The streets are dirt, and the walks and buildings are wooden here on Washington Street. Green Bay was considered the western frontier at this time. *Photo courtesy of Neville Public Museum*



The council action that created the department was as follows:

A meeting of the City Council was called for Thursday, August 27, 1857, at 4:30 p.m. for the purpose of organizing a special police force.

In the absence of the Mayor, President Arndt took the chair. Present, Ald. Arndt, Agry, Follett, Green, Kies, Klaus, Lathrop and Suydam; Norris, Clerk and Langton, Marshal.

Henry S. Baird appeared before the Council on behalf of numerous citizens, and reported the organization of a volunteer special police corps, to which he requested the sanction of the Council in the adoption of the three following resolutions submitted by Ald. Suydam and upon his motion considered separately.

1st. Resolved, That the volunteer corps organized on the 26th inst., by the citizens of this place, be and the same is hereby recognized and appointed by the Mayor and Council as a regular police corps for the time being, in and for the City of Green Bay.

Ald. Agry moved to amend, by inserting after the word "place" the words "whose names are upon the list hereto attached," and that the list of volunteers be attached to said resolutions. Motion carried.

Ald. Suydam moved to amend further, by striking out the words "for the time being" and by adding to the resolution the clause, "who shall serve as such police during the pleasure of the Council or until disbanded by the President of said police organization." This amendment was also adopted, and the resolution thus amended was then carried.

2nd. Resolved, That the said police, or any company thereof, when on duty as patrol or night watch, shall have full authority to exercise all powers necessary to preserve peace and quiet within the City limits, and if necessary arrest and detain any person or persons guilty of disturbing the public peace, or in the commission of any offense against the laws, or who may be found prowling about the city at unreasonable hours of suspicious character and unable to give a fair account of themselves - until they can be brought before the proper authorities.

3rd. Resolved, That the officers named as captains of the companies forming said police, are hereby recognized as such, and that Henry S. Baird, having been nominated as chief or superintendent of said body, be and he is hereby recognized and appointed as such chief or superintendent.

The council adopted this resolution and the Green Bay Police Department was born.

In 1869 a resolution by the city council established the first police justice court. This would be the forerunner to the current Green Bay Municipal Court. The first justice was C. W. Kies. The first court record book is kept in the library of the Green Bay Police Department. Each entry is signed by the marshal or chief of police. The first entry in the court record book is dated September 28, 1870. It was titled City of Green Bay vs. John Smith. The charge read that the said defendant did on the 27th, September, at the city of Green Bay in Brown County, violate Sec. 1 of a certain ordinance of said city, entitled an "ordinance to restrain drunkenness and for other purposes" by the said defendant in custody, by J. A. Killian. The entry was signed by Chief J. A. Killian. It is unknown when Baird's tenure as chief ended or if this entry in the court record for 1870 was Killian's first year in office. There were no entries in the court record between April 21, 1871 and June 1, 1880.

In 1872 Fort Howard received a charter to become an incorporated city. Fort Howard continued to use a marshal as the chief law enforcement officer. Fort Howard's Marshal at this time was Abraham Lucas. The city directory in 1875 still lists Lucas as Fort Howard's marshal, but does not list any assistants or deputies. J. A. Killian was still listed as chief of police for Green Bay with five men in his command.

During this period the city jail for Green Bay was located in the rear of the fire station on Washington Street. That site is now included within the Bay Theatre building at 117 S. Washington. The Fort Howard jail was located at the rear of fire station 3 at 114 S. Pearl Street. The city buildings housing the city government of Green Bay were located on the east side of South Washington Street, south of Walnut Street.

On June 3, 1857, just a few weeks prior to the city council adopting a regular police force for Green Bay, the department's fourth chief, Gerhard Bong, immigrated from Germany. He was born in Germany on April 19,





1867 - Green Bay
 Photo Courtesy of Neville Public Museum

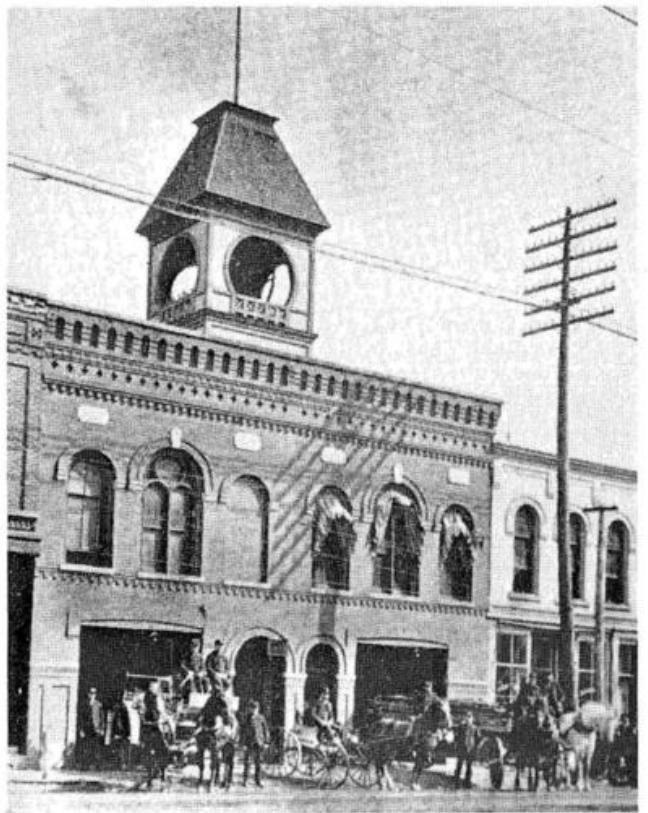
1841. After entering the United States in 1857, he eventually settled in Green Bay in 1859. On May 30, 1865 he took the oath of citizenship in the United States, swearing allegiance to this country and renouncing all other governments. Bong did not sit still very long. He tried his hand at many things including business, finance, real estate and government. He was elected sheriff of Brown County on November 3, 1874 at age 33. He was appointed Police Chief for the Green Bay Police Department on April 16, 1881, three days before his 40th birthday. The Chief's office was located at 107 S. Washington Street and he resided at 301 S. Quincy Street. Upon being appointed chief, his friends and relatives, showing pride and support, bought him a new uniform described as a handsome suit of blue, spangled with regulation brass buttons.

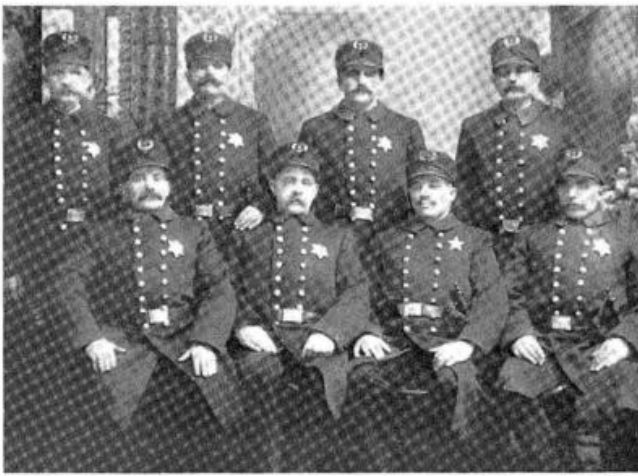
The era in which Bong was chief of police cherished self sufficiency and did not look favorably upon those unwilling to put forth the effort. The newspaper reported on March 15, 1882, that tramps were showing up in town and that when caught, Chief Bong gives them one hour to leave town. Those that failed to comply were arrested as vagrants. He personally gave one "seedy" looking fellow the "run" that morning. Bong asked the citizens who are visited by tramps asking for food, to take them in and hold them until he or some other officer can be sent for.

Bong was Chief of Police for Green Bay until March 1884 when he was elected to the office of Treasurer for the city of Green Bay. He raised a large family in this community. His son, Anton, enlisted in the United States Army in 1898 and in 1900, Anton died by an acci-

idental drowning while serving in the Philippines. Bong's son, Karl, was on the East High football team in 1904. Gerhard Bong died November 14, 1919.

Photo Below: 1881 - Fire House #1 at 117 S. Washington Street. Photo Courtesy of Neville Public Museum





1890 - 1892 Back Row: Michael Nolan, Greg Biemeret, John Bassett, Gustav Radlet. Front Row: Antone Kox, William Fitzgerald, Chief John L. Tennis, Peter Olsen.

One of Green Bay's police chiefs served two separate terms, separated by the terms of two other police chiefs. He is John L. Tennis. Tennis was born February 1, 1855, in Louvain Belgium of French-Belgian parentage. His family immigrated to the United States, when he was one, and immediately located in Green Bay. He won some fame while working at one of his first jobs. He was working as bellboy, porter, bus driver and jack of all trades at the Beaumont House when Horace Greeley, journalist and presidential candidate, visited Green Bay on the campaign

trail. Greeley's appearance was unkempt upon his arrival at the hotel, with muddy boots and shaggy beard. Not knowing his official importance, Tennis tactfully escorted Greeley out of the hotel, telling him that he didn't think he'd like that hotel, that he would feel out of place, and he should try some of the cheaper establishments down the street. The committee sent to greet Greeley had Tennis fired, but Greeley interceded and got Tennis his job back.

For many years Tennis worked as a brakeman on the Northwestern railroad, on the run between Green Bay and the Upper Peninsula. It was in Negaunee that he met Catherine Flynn of New York whom he later married in 1882. Three days after his wedding he luckily escaped injury when the locomotive he was riding in blew up, scattering pieces over nearby fields.

Tennis served as Green Bay police chief for several years before the cities of Green Bay and Fort Howard consolidated. His first term began in approximately 1889 and ran until April of 1892, when he left the police department, and became a depot policeman for the Northwestern Road at Chicago. In his absence, the office of chief was taken by William J. Fitzgerald, who was followed by Michael H. Nolan. Tennis returned in 1896 after the consolidation and was appointed chief on April 14th by Mayor J. H. Elmore. He served as Chief until April of 1899 when he was succeeded by Thomas Hawley who

1893 - Fort Howard street car on Broadway just south of Walnut.
Photo courtesy of Neville Public Museum



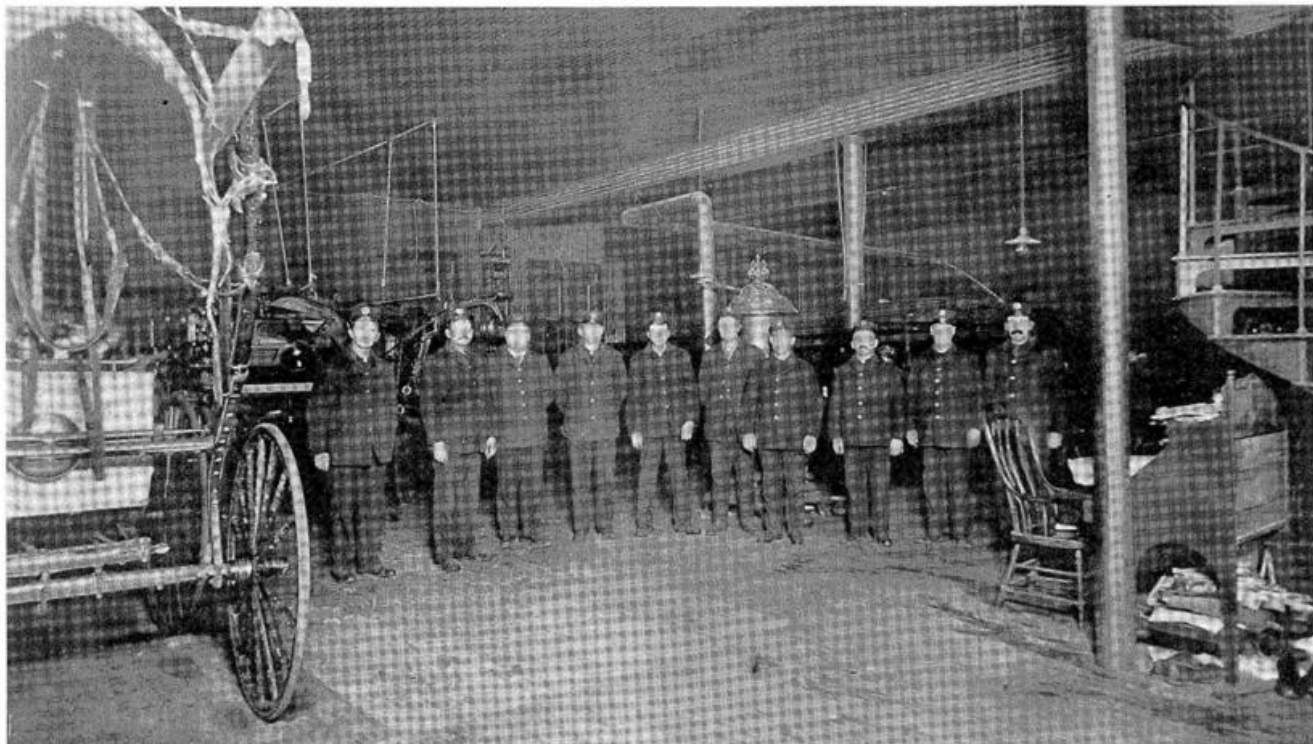


1895 - Back Row - Theodore Anderson, Thomas Reilly. Middle Row - Thomas Hawley, Frank Brice, John Bassett, John Flemming, Damien Geyer. Front Row - Antone Kox, Herman Holz, Chief Michael Nolan, Fred DeVolder, John Dupont.

had been a captain under Tennis. After his retirement he operated a tavern and also a restaurant. Tennis was an avid bicyclist and one of the first signs of spring each year was that of Tennis riding his bicycle downtown.

In 1892 the city of Green Bay was 38 years old and the Green Bay Police Department was 35 years old. The police department consisted of a police chief and seven men, but they still did not have a police station. The police officers would meet in the hook and ladder room of the number one engine house of Washington Street. On April 12, 1892, the city council began to consider finding new quarters for the police. Other action at that council meeting set the police chief's salary at \$1.75 per day and the patrolmen at \$1.50 per day.

Photo below: Interior of Fire Barn #1 117 S. Washington Street. Photo Courtesy of Neville Public Museum



In 1894 the city council ordered the police chief to prosecute saloon keepers or keepers having slot machines. City Hall was located at 111-113 S. Washington Street. The Brown County courthouse was located on the southwest corner of Cherry Street and Jefferson Street.

The city of Fort Howard and the city of Green Bay consolidated in 1895 and kept the name of Green Bay. Fort Howard had a marshal and three men at that time and Green Bay had a chief and eight men. Neither had any equipment of any kind. Fort Howard's police force was under the command of William Driscoll and Green Bay's chief was Michael H. Nolan. One of the men on Fort Howard's force, under Driscoll's command, Thomas E. Hawley, Jr., would go on to become quite successful on the police department of the newly combined city of Green Bay. In later years Hawley spoke of the beginning of his career in law enforcement in 1895, saying there wasn't much crime at that time. Most cases involved drunks and fights. Everybody fought then, and the officers had to fight too. That is why the helmets were worn. The officers did not have any equipment with which to haul prisoners to jail so often times wheel barrows were commandeered to haul the drunks in.

In 1896 John Tennis had made his return as chief of police of the newly combined police departments. He had eleven men under his command and the population of Green Bay was now 18,290. In 1898 the population was up to 20,000. There were fire alarm boxes posted throughout the city now. The keys to the boxes were located at the four houses nearest the box and are also carried by all policemen. In case of fire the citizen was to go to the nearest fire alarm box, get one of the keys and unlock the box, and pull the hook on the inside only once.

On April 12, 1898, the first police and fire commission was established for the city of Green Bay. Members of the Police and Fire Commission are appointed by the Mayor.

On April 11, 1899, Thomas E. Hawley was appointed chief of police. Hawley, the son of Irish immigrants, was born in Green Bay in the year 1866. He was initially trained in the boilermaker trade and later went on to be a trader. On May 3, 1893, Hawley became a police officer, or watchman, for the city of Fort Howard under the command of Marshal Theo Leicht. He remained there until the consolidation of the two cities. At the time of the consolidation, the Fort Howard department consisted of a marshal and three men, and the Green Bay department had a chief and eight men. After the consolidation in 1895, Hawley became a police officer for the newly combined department. Hawley was an officer on the Green Bay Police Department for only two years when, in 1898, he was promoted to captain. One year later, at the age of 33, he was appointed to chief of police for Green Bay. When he took command, Hawley had ten men on his department. At the end of his tenure as chief, the department had grown to 48 men, one matron, and one records clerk. His very successful career in law enforcement spanned 53 years, with 46 of those years being in command as chief. His tenure as chief took him from the turn of the century, through the Great Depression and World Wars I and II. He retired on May 31, 1946, at the age of 80. His long tenure as Green Bay's chief could quite possibly be a record, by being longer than any other chief in any other community in the United States.

1906 - 1st Row L. to R.: John B. Dupont, Antone Kox, William Finnegan, Chief Thomas E. Hawley, Fred DeVolder, John Doherty. 2nd Row L. to R. Thomas Reilly, Matthew N. Thomas, Theodore "True" Anderson, Martin Burke, Frank Morgan. 3rd Row L. to R.: Martin Morgan, Nelson M. Howard, Andrew Busch, John L. Pies.



On the occasion of Chief Hawley's 50th anniversary in law enforcement, Chief Hawley summed up his philosophy by saying, "Do the best you can and always respect the opinions of others although you may have legitimate differences with their point of view. And, above all, it is most important that you be a poor talker and a good listener. But, in listening, you should glean from the conversation advice which will help you to better your work and give greater service."

When Hawley first started in law enforcement, there were no squad cars, no patrol wagon or call boxes. Very few people had telephones. The problem of the police officer was to see if he could run faster than a thief trying to get away. Chief Hawley recalled that sometimes he was fortunate enough to have a horse and buggy to chase a man who had jumped a board bill, or committed some other offense which called for the strong arm of the law.

When Chief Hawley started on the force, and during his early years as chief, the city lockup, situated near a spot where the Bay Theatre is now located, was usually filled with tramps and drunks who descended on the city in the fall of the year and put up a terrific fight to get a sentence which would run through the winter. These "customers" were not treated to a ride in a patrol wagon, Chief Hawley recalled. Any convenient dray wagon was commandeered and used as a patrol.

Finding the "winter termers" something of a problem, Chief Hawley suggested shortly after the turn of the century that the city or county should build a work house. Consequently, about 1903, a work house was constructed and it was the first of its kind in the state. When hoboes found they would have to work, they were not so eager to make Green Bay a stopping off place when the winter winds began to blow, Chief Hawley said. He claimed the distinction of catching the first individual to be taken to the workhouse - a trip made in the chief's own buggy. The individual was caught ripping the clothes from a dummy in front of a local store. He was apprehended after a short chase.

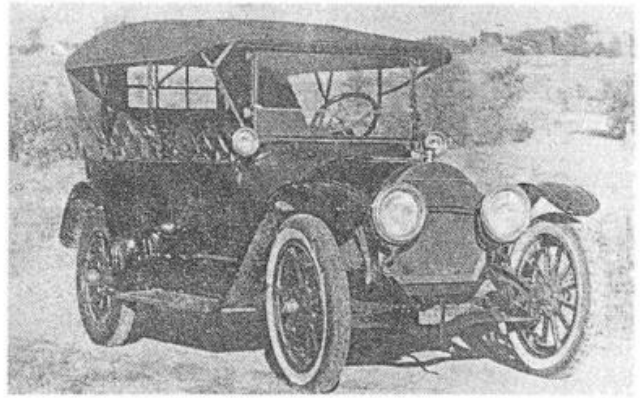
In the year 1900 the city council took the following action. Chief Hawley and his department were instructed to keep the cows out of Whitney Park. Also the police department was allowed to keep 10% of the dog taxes they collected. Until now the city government was located in commercial buildings at 111 - 113 S. Wash-



1909 - City Hall 122 N. Jefferson Street
Photo courtesy of Neville Public Museum

ington Street. Washington Street was the heart of Green Bay's commerce and business. The courthouse court rooms were located on the southwest corner of Cherry Street and Jefferson Street. In 1900 an actual "city hall" was built at 122 N. Jefferson Street, on the southeast corner of Cherry Street and Jefferson Street. The police department left its make shift headquarters in the hook and ladder room of firehouse 1, and took up residency in the new City Hall.

On April 26, 1901, the police department was instructed to remove all gambling devices from the city within 24 hours. On October 4, 1907, the first patrol wagon was purchased. On February 12, 1908, the city council directed the city treasurer to create a police pension fund.
Photo Below: 1916 - Downtown Green Bay Neville Public Museum



1913 - Kissel Kar
Photo courtesy of Hartford Heritage Museum

On July 11, 1910, the officers of the Green Bay Police Department asked the city council for a raise in salary to \$75.00 per month. On September 2, 1910, the city council approved a new police patrol signal system, known as call boxes. At this time the Brown County jail was located on the corner of Doty Street and Adams Street. Two years later, the matter of police salaries was finally settled. The salary of Captain was set at \$75.00 per month and the salary for an officer was set in increments. An officer's first year salary was \$57.50 per month, second year salary was \$60.00 per month, and third year salary was \$62.50 per month. Also in 1912 the first motorcycle was bought on May 17 for \$230.50, and on October 18 the Wisconsin Telephone Police Signal System was installed.

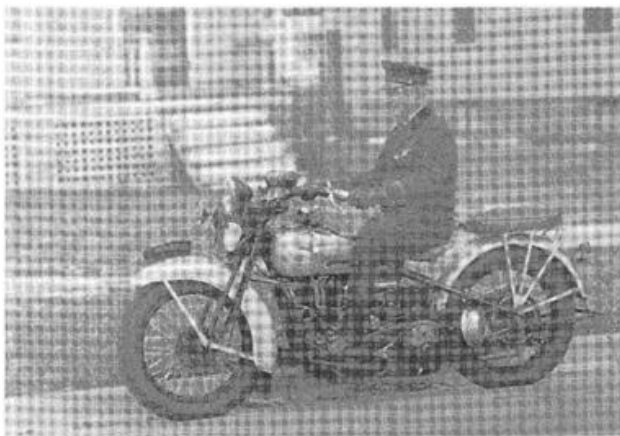
The first police automobile for the Green Bay Police Department was purchased on June 20, 1913. It was a 40-horsepower Kissel Kar, valued at \$2,600.00. Kissel Kars were manufactured in Hartford, WI from 1906 through 1931. The Kissel Kar was used until 1925 when



it was turned over to the street department. At that time, a Buick was purchased to replace it. This lasted three years until the car and the garage it was stored in burned down in 1928. A Studebaker was purchased in 1930, and a year later a Cadillac was put into service. The Cadillac proved to be too large and heavy for economical patrol use and was used only two years. The Cadillac was replaced by two lighter machines.

Downtown traffic was becoming a problem. On September 2, 1915, the police department was ordered to control traffic at the intersection of Walnut Street and Washington Street.

By 1918 the duties or titles of the officers in the Green Bay Police Department became more specialized, or more clearly defined. The department's roster was now listed as Chief Hawley, Captain Herman Holz, detective Martin Burke, motorcycle officer Chester Walters, and eighteen other officers. By 1925 the department expanded further. In addition to the chief, captain and detective just mentioned, there was added Sergeant Frank Morgan and Sergeant Joseph Menne. The motorcycle patrol was expanded to three officers, William Walters, Elland Delany, and Henry Coppens. This brought the total strength of the department to 27 men. In 1927, a second detective was added as well as a captain of the motorcycle squad. A new specialty also was listed as fingerprint expert, Otto Cronce. Cronce was a detective with fingerprinting skills.



In 1928, Lt. William Walters organized the School Patrol. It was made up of 150 members of the older school children who controlled the major school crossings in Green Bay. The members of the patrol were issued badges and Sam Browne belts. The membership elected lieutenants and captains. Regular meetings and briefings were held, as well as training sessions. In addition to the obvious duty of crossing the children safely, weekly reports had to be submitted. Included in the report were violations of safety rules, reports of students smoking, reports of gambling, breaking windows or street lamps, defacement of buildings, use of profanity, what stores sold cigarettes to children and what action was taken in each case.



Green Bay Elmore School Police

The members of the Green Bay School Police, as they were called, must sign a pledge. It states as follows: "I promise on my honor to do my duty to God and my country and to obey the law; to work for the safety of the pupils of the Green Bay Schools as I would want those appointed to safeguard our city to work for my safety and the safety of my family and friends. I promise to try and protect myself and those with whom I come in contact from the risk of unnecessary chances; to keep myself clean, morally, mentally, and physically, by being honest, trustworthy, loyal, helpful, obedient, and brave; to do my part in helping to reduce the number of accidents during this year and by my example to try and make my school a model one for safety; to faithfully perform the duties as outlined for a Green Bay School Police Officer; and to preserve and return my star when ordered to do so."

The Green Bay School Police won national recognition for its efficiency and effectiveness. Years later, in 1955, adult women crossing guards were added at the busiest and most dangerous intersections.

The year 1929 saw more additions to the department, including the first woman on the department. The first woman on the department did not perform the duties of a patrol officer. Her position was titled police matron or sometimes policewoman. It would be many years before regular female patrol officers would be sworn in for duty. The department was made up of the chief, one captain, two lieutenants, two lieutenants of detectives, two detectives, 18 officers, five motorcycle police, two drivers, and one police matron - Ida Graves. Total strength of the department was 34.

One of the most colorful careers in Green Bay Police Department history belongs to Detective Lieutenant August "Gus" Delloye. Delloye, the son of Belgian immigrants, was born and raised in Green Bay. He worked for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for 12 years prior to becoming a police officer. His career at the Green Bay Police Department began May 1, 1916 under the com-

mand of Chief Thomas Hawley. He retired May 1, 1956 at age 70 with 40 years in law enforcement.

There was plenty of crime in those early days to keep him busy. Delloye, and Detective Martin Burke averaged between 175 and 200 arrests per year, and his first year on the department had him involved in sending seven burglars to prison. He was also involved in solving the Farmers Exchange Bank robbery of December 12, 1928. The Farmers Exchange Bank was located in the 1200 block of Main Street. A cashier from the bank was abducted from his home at night and forced to open the vault. About \$40,000 was taken, \$12,000 was recovered and three men sent to prison.

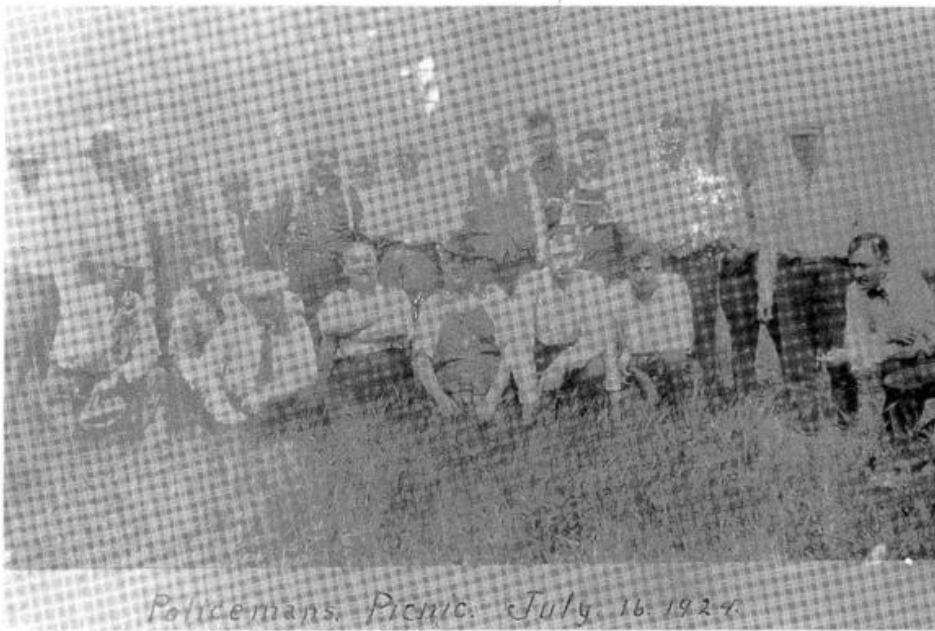
Delloye's career saw him twice wounded in the line of duty. In the more serious of the two instances he lost his left eye and hovered near death for 60 hours. Both cases remain unsolved.

His first brush with death occurred on January 9, 1928, at approximately 9:00 p.m. Delloye was involved in investigating the Counard extortion case. W. H. Counard, superintendent of the BayWest Paper Co. had received an extortion letter demanding that \$1,000.00 be delivered to a drop point or he would be shot. Counard reported this to the police and a plan was worked out to catch the extortionists at the drop point.

The instructions in the note told Counard to leave his home at 8:00 p.m. and drive 5 mph to the corner of Willow Street (now University Ave) and Forest Street. He was to then proceed north on Hwy. 57 at 30 mph to the drop point, just this side of Bay Settlement near "Shorty" Van Pee's soft drink parlor. If there were any cars in the area as he neared the



drop point, he was to slow down and let them pass. The



Policemen's Picnic. July 16, 1924.

money was to be put in a box atop a fence post. The box was marked with three white lights arranged to form a triangle, with a red light in the center. The note was signed "Triangle Club."

Delloye and Detective Lieutenant Martin Burke rode with Counard in his car, bringing along a dummy package that didn't contain any money. They headed out to make the drop and an apprehension. Unbeknownst to the two detectives, another car followed that contained two officers from the traffic division. The traffic officers were Oran Wall and William Walters. These two officers planned to follow the Counard car, pull out of sight past the drop point and apprehend the extortionists as they picked up the money. They did not know the detectives were in the Counard car.

When the Counard car reached the drop point, it slowed, allowing the car containing Wall and Walters to go by. Wall drove past the drop point to conceal the car, bailed out and hid. He figured the extortionists would park on a nearby parallel road and walk the fence line up to the box.

Meanwhile, Delloye dropped the dummy package in the box and the Counard car drove off. Delloye and Burke had a similar plan to Wall's, and they drove around to that parallel road. Burke told Delloye to follow the fence to the drop point. Delloye was armed with a sawed off shotgun and Luger pistol.

Wall was laying in wait, armed with a 12-gauge automatic shotgun with no. 3 shot. He saw a dark figure approaching wearing a long coat. He watched the man as he approached, sizing him up for speed and whether or not he was armed. He waited for the right moment, not too close to be easily shot, and not too far allowing the man to run away. When he thought the moment right, Wall sprang to his feet, surprising the man. Wall, reminiscing years later, recalled identifying himself to the man

as the police and telling him to "throw his hands up."

The man answered with a shot from his shotgun and he turned and fled. Wall pursued. Wall aimed his shotgun at the head of the fleeing man and then, thinking the man may be an innocent farmer that had come out to see what the commotion was, he decided to fire a warning shot. Wall fired over the man's head.

Wall did not know the man he was chasing and shooting at was Detective Delloye. As Delloye was fleeing, he discarded his shotgun for his Luger pistol, and

after Wall fired the warning shot Delloye fired again. Now Wall fired at Delloye's legs. Delloye was hit and he went down. He got up, fired again, and ran. Wall fired again, this time aiming higher. Delloye fled to a nearby farmhouse, firing as he ran.

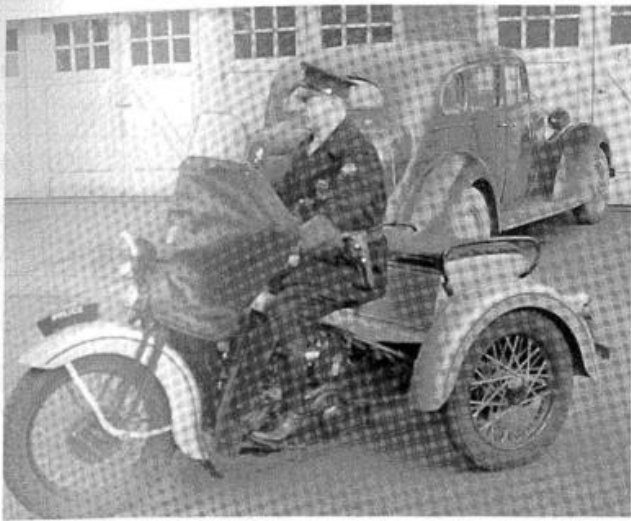
Delloye was wounded in the head and his face was streaked with blood. When he reached the farmhouse, the occupants fled in fear, leaving him inside. Wall and Walters cornered him at the house and approached the door. Delloye was now weak from loss of blood. As Wall and Walters reached the door, Delloye opened it. Wall shouted "look out." Walters raised his gun. Delloye said "I guess you got me boys," and he collapsed. Delloye was so covered with blood that the two officers didn't recognize him until after he collapsed and they shined a flashlight on his face.

Delloye was rushed to the hospital. The Sheriff's Department responded to reports of shooting. All available officers from the police department's night shift were sent out. Nothing was found of the blackmailers and the case went unsolved.

Delloye went through two operations, removing a total of 157 no. 3 shot from his head, back and legs. It was determined that he survived the shooting because the shots were from about 150 feet away, and the shot was small and his heavy suit coat and overcoat reduced their force.

In explaining why he didn't stop, Delloye said at the time "I heard the other two officers shout something. It may have been 'Halt', but I took it for 'hands up' and started shooting."

Reminiscing many years later, Wall recalled that "there was a bit of jealousy between the detective division and the traffic division. There was no way the detectives wanted to see the traffic division make this arrest." Wall went further to say that "if he'd visited with me, I wouldn't



Captain Harry Bultman

have shot him, but his only answer were those shots from a sawed off shotgun.”

The department came under tremendous criticism for investigating this crime outside the city limits and getting involved in this shooting. Critics thought the department knew exactly where the drop point was and should have staked it out. Lt. Burke countered saying that it was only known to be along the highway and instructions had to be followed and “we might have had to drive all the way to Sturgeon Bay.” Mayor James H. McGillan backed the department completely, saying the officers have the power of constable and take the same oath to uphold the constitution, and crime should not be ignored because of political boundaries.

Gus Delloye’s second and most serious brush with death came on a cool summer morning, July 20, 1931. The previous days had been repressively hot with temperatures in the 90’s, but overnight showers brought relief from the heat with much cooler temperatures. That Monday morning started the same as many before it, but that changed at approximately 11:00 a.m. Sergeant Milton Patton, the desk sergeant on duty, took a call of a robbery in progress at the South Side State Bank, 710 S. Broadway Street. The call came from a dentist whose office was above the bank.

The police department’s communication abilities of that era were rather limited. Not having radio communications with patrol officers out in the streets and neighborhoods, the department could not alert its officers that may be closest to the scene of trouble. Instead, officers that were at the station when the call came in would respond to the call for help. That day it meant police mechanic Elmer DeNamur, detectives Martin Burke and Gus Delloye, and Chief Thomas Hawley.

The robbery began as two southbound cars on Broadway Street approached the bank. The first, a dark blue or black Nash, parked in front of the bank and three men got out. The second, a reddish colored car, contin-

ued past the bank, turned right on Third Street and parked facing west. No one got out of that car. The three men from the Nash entered the bank, armed with shotguns and submachine guns using .44 cartridges.

When they entered the bank, two bandits jumped over the railing in front of the cashier’s desk, to gain access to the tellers cages. The third bandit stood guard at the door. He ordered everyone to “stick’em up,” herded them into a corner, pushed them to the floor and covered them with a gun. The other two assisted in rounding up the employees and patrons. The employees of the bank were viciously beaten. Teller Earl Cayer was clubbed over the head with the butt of a weapon as he lay on the floor. The two bandits that jumped the railing emptied the cash drawers in the teller’s cage and the vault. After searching the vault the best they could, the two bandits ordered cashier Frank Suplinski to enter the vault and show them where the rest of the money was hidden. Suplinski told them there wasn’t any more and Cayer agreed with him. The bandits clubbed Cayer again, knocking him unconscious. They struck Suplinski and forced him into the vault. When Suplinski didn’t come up with any more money, they clubbed him until he sank to the floor. Teller Bernice Sager was laying on the floor next to Earl Cayer. She got covered with his blood as he lay unconscious and bleeding from the head. She could hear Frank Suplinski moaning as the bandits beat him in the vault. The telephone rang twice during the robbery. Savings teller, Norbert Allen, was ordered to answer the calls and was advised “no fooling,” as he was covered with a gun. The calls were for bank employees. Allen told the callers they were out. The bandits took the money and were leaving as the police arrived.

The officers responding to the robbery traveled in one car, a Chevrolet coach. Mechanic Elmer DeNamur was driving. Detective Delloye was in the front seat. Chief Hawley and Detective Burke were in the back seat. The officers approached the bank the same way the bandits did, southbound on Broadway Street. DeNamur pulled in at an angle in an alley on the south side of the bank. This put them just about in front of the Nash outside the bank. The police car and officers inside immediately came under fire from a machine gun in the Nash. Hawley, Delloye and Burke were wounded in the first burst of fire. When the shooting began, two bandits ran out of the bank firing from the hip with automatic rifles or machine guns, and sprayed the street with bullets. People ran for cover as nearby buildings were hit with bullets. One bystander was nicked in the chest by a ricochet bullet. The third bandit emerged from the bank several seconds after the first two.

Delloye was the first to step out of the car on the passenger side and was immediately wounded. While Delloye ran into the alley to seek cover, DeNamur got out of the driver’s seat and ran to the doorway of the Tickler Hardware Store, two doors south of the alley, and from there returned fire with 12 shots from his revolver. Hawley

was the third to leave the car. He ran across the street, in the direct line of fire, stood behind a tree and returned fire with a single-shot shotgun. As he ran across the street, his hat was pierced by a bullet. The bandits' car began to move out under cover of gun fire. Detective Burke remained in the car until the last. He emerged as the bandit's car was pulling away and he returned fire.

The officers returning fire wounded one of the bandits whom either fell from, or abandoned, the getaway car. It is thought the wounded man was the third bandit to emerge from the bank. The wounded bandit fled the area on foot. The others in the Nash fled south to Third Street and turned right and went west on Third Street. The wounded bandit ran north on Broadway Street to Mason Street. He ran west on Mason Street to Chestnut Street. He turned south on Chestnut Street and ran to the alley that runs between Mason Street and Third Street.

The police department's emergency communication system, the general alarm, was now activated from the station. The general alarm rings bells at intersections throughout the city. This would alert the beat officers and the motor officers of the emergency. The officers would then have to inquire as to what the emergency was. The general alarm was not sent out until several minutes after the car carrying Chief Hawley and others had left the station, as a matter of policy. This policy was followed so that the bandits would not be aware of a general alarm sounded while they were in the commission of the crime.

At this time, Raymond B. Arndt of Arndt's Motorcycle Delivery Service was riding his motorcycle with side car north on Broadway Street near the bank. The bandits apparently mistook him for a mounted policeman because they opened fire in his direction. He abandoned his motorcycle and ran to a nearby garage for cover. Motorcycle policeman Clem Faikel was not far behind, having answered the general alarm from Broadway Street at Ninth Street. Seeing the bandits shooting, he returned fire, emptying his revolver from behind a tree.

As the Nash sped away the wounded man kept running, now westbound down the alley between Mason Street and Third Street. A witness, Mrs. Henry Huth of 508 3rd Street, was looking out her kitchen window overlooking the alley when she saw the man run by. She described him as wearing a reddish brown suit and straw hat. She said he ran as though he had been shot in the right arm. Blood had soaked through and stained his right side and his right coat sleeve. Initially she thought he had been injured in an auto accident because her home is two blocks from the bank and she hadn't heard the shooting. So she went outside to see what was going on. She went out to the alley and watched the man. When he reached the sidewalk, he dropped something that made a metallic sound on the concrete. He bent over, picked it up with his left hand and ran north on Maple Street. A crowd of men and boys was giving chase down the alley now and she directed them after the fleeing man.



Early Paddy Wagon

Witnesses Mrs. George Vandenboom, 700 S. Maple Street, and Oscar Lonnquist, 701 S. Maple Street saw two cars speeding north on Maple Street. They saw the wounded man picked up on the run by a red car, followed by a dark blue Nash. Blood was streaming from the right elbow of the wounded man. The two cars went north on Maple Street to Mason Street and made their getaway west on Mason Street.

As the bandits made their escape the officers regrouped and prepared for a manhunt. Delloye and Hawley were rushed to the hospital. Delloye had two bullet wounds in his left arm and his left eye was destroyed by flying glass. He was admitted to the hospital in critical condition and he hovered near death for sixty hours. Surgery would be performed the day after the robbery and his left eye was removed. Hawley was hospitalized with a wound in his side from flying glass entering his chest wall. Burke was cut about the face by flying glass and had a minor bullet wound to a hand. He was not hospitalized and remained on duty. He would take command and direct the manhunt. DeNamur was not injured. The two bank employees that were beaten were treated at the hospital. One was immediately released, and the other was hospitalized.

The manhunt began, directed by Martin Burke. Chief Hawley would keep in touch from St. Vincent Hospital by telephone. Hawley was a very active chief and not one to give up. He was 65 years old now as he engaged these gangsters in a gun battle. He would continue for many more years, not retiring until the age of 80. Elmer DeNamur immediately went out to the Brown County Airport and commandeered a plane piloted by Norbert Kersten. DeNamur was armed with a machine gun. A few minutes later fire chief Ralph Drum went up in a plane piloted by Raymond Hegy. He too was armed with a machine gun. They conducted their search from the air as far west as Shawano. Motor Officers from the Green Bay Police Department and the Brown County Sheriff's Department were sent out on the road searching. All members of the police department were called in, including the

night shift and those on leave. Sheriff Joseph Francis called in seven or eight deputies and about 15 members of the Vigilante. An attempt to locate was put out to all area departments.

Descriptions were being put together and many reports of sightings were coming in. News of the holdup was broadcast by the police department over WHBY radio. Bank cashier Frank Suplinski described the three men in the bank as having dark complexions and appearing to be Italian. They were 30 to 35 years of age. Other witnesses gave similar physical descriptions. Because of the physical descriptions, the weapons they were armed with, and the style of the robbery, they presumed they were dealing with Chicago based gangsters. They speculated it was the John Dillinger gang. Because they were dealing with Chicago gangsters, the search was centered in an area west of Shawano that is full of summer cottages and resorts owned and operated by Chicago Sicilians. One cottage was supposed to be that of Joe Saltis, a notorious Chicago gangster and bootlegger.

The times were different then. The call to arms would go out. Citizens were much more willing to get involved in the most dangerous of situations and government officials were willing to assume the risk and welcome their involvement. During the shooting, J. B. McDermott, proprietor of a restaurant at 301 Third Street, heard the shooting and went to investigate. He watched the police shooting it out with the gangsters and then ran back to his restaurant to get his gun. He returned intending to engage the gangsters in the shootout, but they were gone. By noon time, 32 members of the Brown County Vigilantes were out searching with automatic machine guns. The Vigilante was basically a posse. The Vigilante was organized for the protection of banks and apprehension of robbers. Lists of Vigilante members were kept on file with the Sheriff's department and police department for quick recall in event of an emergency. Similar organizations in surrounding counties were also notified. Their search was concentrated to the northwest in Shawano and Oconto counties. At 3:00 p.m. a tip came in from a resident on Taylor Street, the far western boundary of the city then, that a car with three men in it was parked in the woods nearby. Two of the occupants appeared to be wounded. A posse was put together consisting of several police officers, city officials, citizens and a Press Gazette reporter. They obtained revolvers and rifles and headed out. At 3:30 p.m. the car left the woods and the Posse gave chase, west down small country roads near highway 54. When eventually the posse caught the fleeing car it was found to contain two men and a woman, with a keg of beer. Prohibition was their motive for flight.

The last sighting of the car was on highway 29 just past Burden's hill. An inbound bus driver saw a car matching the description of the wanted vehicle. Its windshield was shattered and it was being driven at a high rate of speed. Because of limits on communications of that

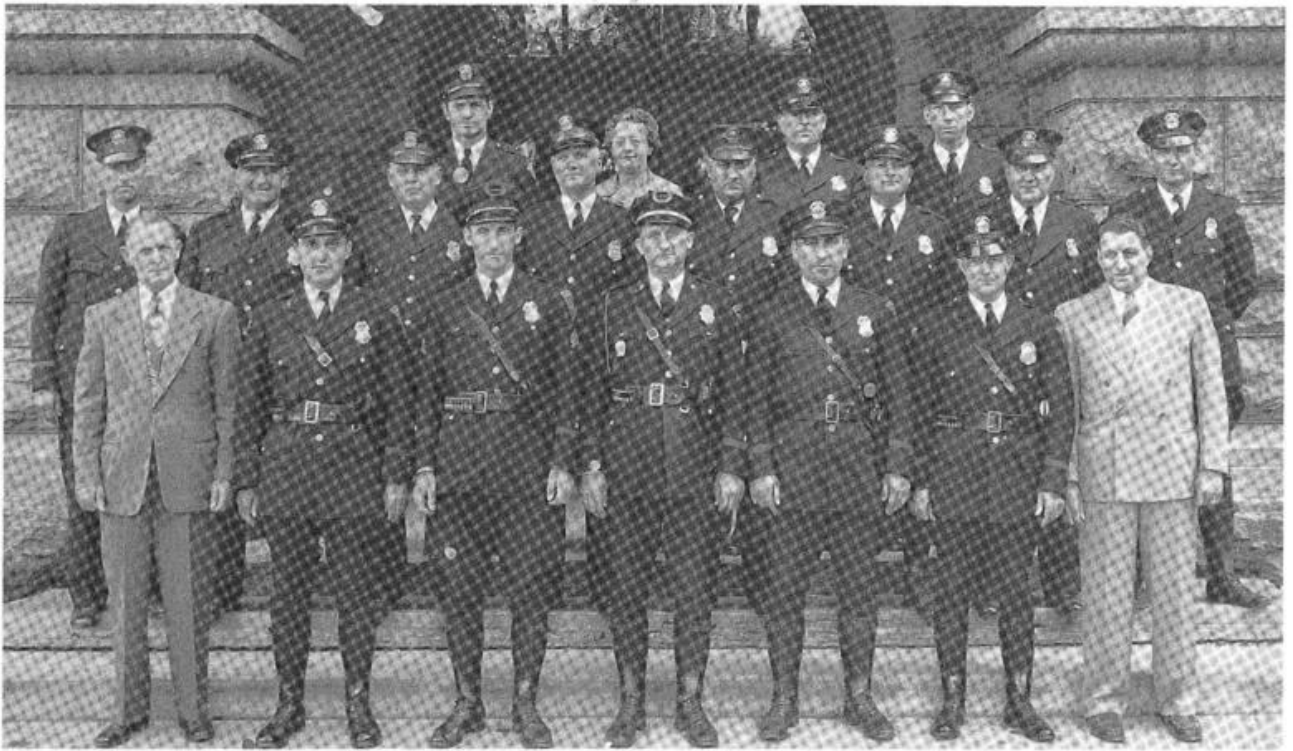
day, this new information would not be disseminated to the searching officers in a timely manner. While conducting the search, the officers would have to stop regularly to telephone headquarters for updates, such as new descriptions, locations, or changes in tactics. They often found the information coming too late. By the time they reached a new blockade point, the suspect vehicle would have already passed. Some officers pointed out that the chase would have been greatly facilitated by radio equipment that would have kept all the officers in constant contact with headquarters.

Meanwhile, back at police headquarters, large crowds of curious people filed into the garage to view the bullet riddled police car. A steady stream of people began arriving in the afternoon and continued until midnight. There was a long waiting line outside the garage. The search was eventually called off and the last police squads were returning at about midnight. The manhunt was done. The investigation would now take the form of detective work. In the next few days leads would be followed without result. An audit at the bank revealed the bandits got away with \$5,000. The case would remain unsolved and no money was ever recovered. A man was found dead in Minnesota, several days later, that matched the description of the wounded man, but it was never established if he was one of the robbers.

Chief Hawley spoke of the procedures the police used in responding to the robbery in an interview the day after. He said the tactics of police approaching the bank would have been different had it been known the robbers were still there. The officers had left the station with the understanding that the holdup had been committed and the robbers had left. He said that "ninety-nine times out of a hundred by the time anyone can call in, and the squad car can reach the bank, the robbers have left." Today the call for a bank robbery can come in much quicker due to modern alarm systems and officers can be dispatched much more rapidly due to modern communications. Therefore, the department has established policies and procedures for responding to hold up alarms.

Gus Delloye's condition improved greatly the next day. Initially it was thought his wounds would prove fatal, but after surgery to remove his eye and shrapnel from his skull, he was doing better. The doctors found some buck shot the size of BB's in his head and it was initially thought that they were from the bandits, but they were later determined to be from Oran Wall's shotgun three years earlier. This shooting caused him to be off duty for 60 days. He was off duty for seven weeks after the Cournard extortion shooting. These two instances are the only time Gus Delloye was off the job in his 40-year career.

In earlier rosters of the police department Otto Cronce was given the title of fingerprint expert. He appeared to be a police officer with regular duties, in his case as a detective, but having specialized skills in the area of fingerprints. Now, in 1933, he is listed as being in

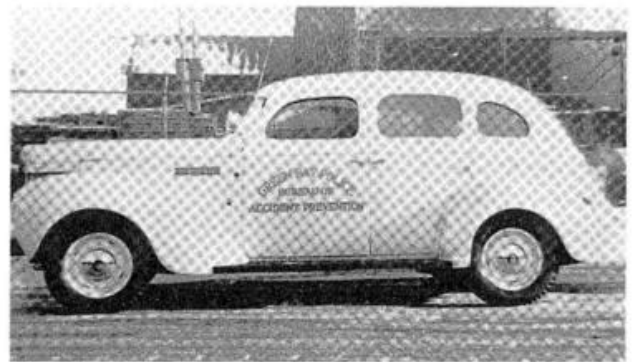


Members of the Police Department on the steps of old City Hall

the bureau of identification. This appears to be the beginning of the current photo and identification bureau.

The first use of radio by the police department occurred in the fall of 1933. Arrangements were made with radio station WHBY, located in the Bellin Building, for a microphone to be installed at police headquarters. The desk sergeant would cut into the radio station's broadcast to give out police calls. The officers monitored the radio for their calls. There was a gentleman's agreement that there would be no unnecessary interference with programs. When the radio station was off the air at night, a call to the transmitting station at DePere would be able to get the message out within two minutes. In 1934 a radio code system was established to shorten and simplify the radio dispatching. It also served to cut down on the amount of information being given out to the general public. It had gotten to a point where officers were arriving on the scene of calls only to be greeted by large crowds of spectators that had arrived before them. A list of radio codes, numbers 1 through 65, was created that would cover most any emergency. The first ten of these codes covered the most minor and routine of calls. For example code 3 was "act as escort" and code 14 was "animal running at large."

It appears that in 1934 there were two 12 hour shifts for the patrol division. There were 25 patrolmen that were the officers that walked the beats and manned the patrol cars. There were nine on the day shift and 16 on the night shift, and their hours were staggered to allow for continual coverage. They were supervised by the chief, a lieutenant and two sergeants. In addition to the patrol-



men, there was a five-man traffic squad with a lieutenant supervisor. The department's equipment consisted of 5 motorcycles and 3 squad cars. Two of the squad cars were each manned by two officers, for patrol day and night. The cars were deployed in such a manner as to be able to reach any location in the city within two minutes. The cars were manned jointly by the traffic and patrol divisions. The traffic officer drove the car and the patrolman sat in the back seat. This was not designed for comfort, or to promote a lack of sociability. It was done instead, to assure easy access to the gun rack and to not interfere with each others movements. The cars are armed to meet any emergency. The department also had three switchboard operators whose duty it was to deliver orders over the radio to the police officers after giving 3 strokes of the gong, which alerted the officers to the forthcoming message. They also took calls from the call boxes that were made by the officers when they checked in at given intervals.



Early Specialized Training

The Green Bay Press Gazette reported in 1934 that the department's detective division is so thorough in preparation of its cases that 90% of the cases do not go to trial. The defendants plead guilty and throw themselves on the mercy of the court, realizing that contesting the charge is futile. This saves many tax dollars in trial expenses.

Also, of note at this time, rewards from insurance companies for the recovery of stolen cars were put in the police pension fund.

Again, in 1937, the Green Bay Police Department grew in size and complexity. The new position of inspector was added, and Henry J. Bero was appointed to that position. Also added were radio engineer Paul Kehl and radio operator Clifford Van Beek. Policewoman Lillian Boerschinger took the place of Ida Graves. Total strength at this time was 42 personnel.

In 1939 the strength of the Green Bay Police Department was listed at 52 personnel and ten pieces of motor equipment. In 1941 the manpower was still listed at 52 and the city's population was 46,235. This gave a ratio of 1.1 officers per 1000 population. There were 156 miles of street to patrol, with 76 miles, or roughly half of the total, being paved.

To the best that research shows so far, only one Green Bay police officer has lost his life in the line of

George A. Motquin

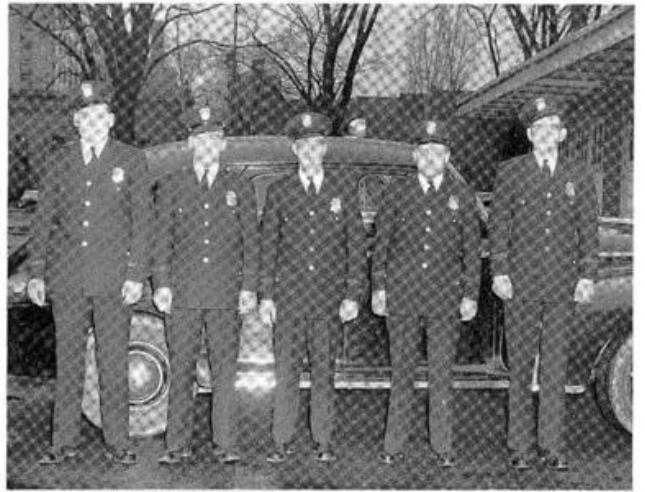


duty. Officer George Motquin was killed in a motor vehicle accident on December 17, 1951. George Motquin was born January 13, 1915, and was hired on the police department on July 22, 1946. He was living at 1021 Eastman Avenue.

On the day of his death, Officer Motquin was working the afternoon shift, from 3 p.m. until 11 p.m. He was



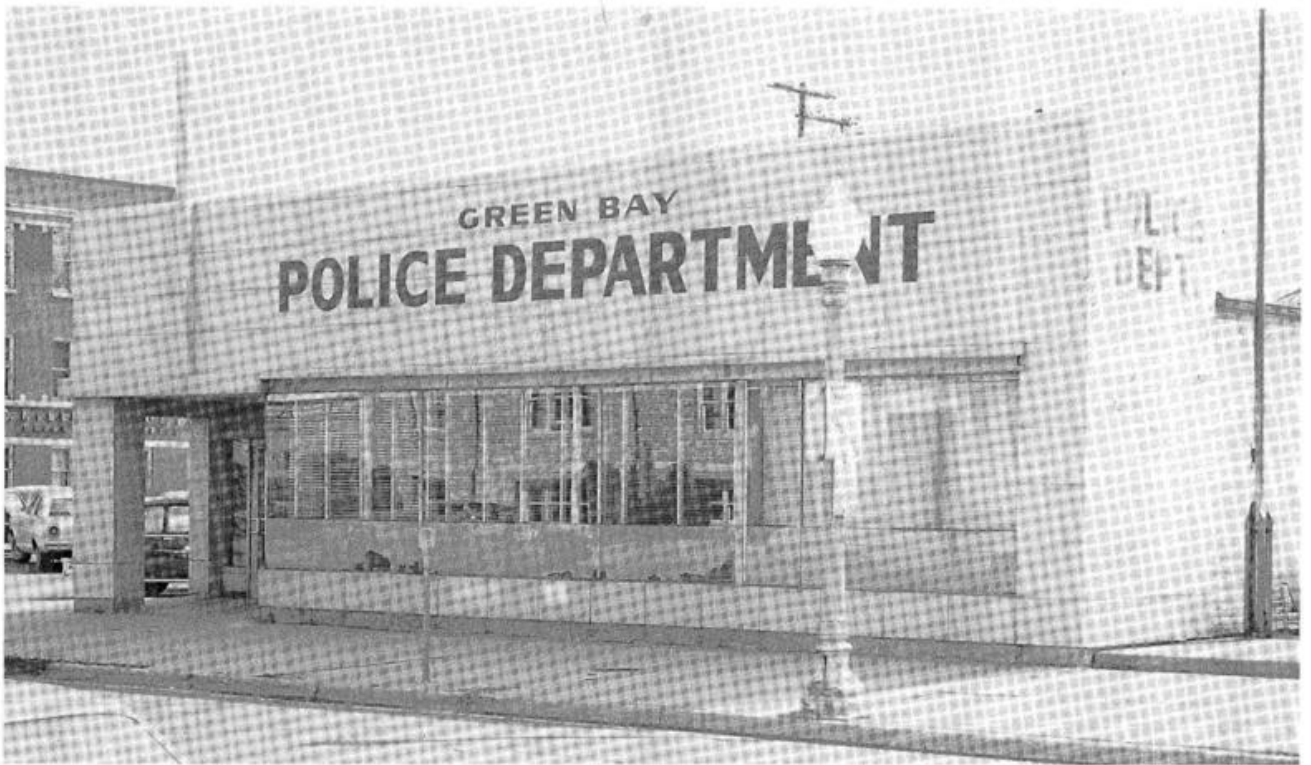
1943 - Chet Walters in Communication Center at old City Hall



1946 - First Honor Guard, L. to R.: Ed Meert, Ken Schoen, Fred Mathews, Emerson Hannon, Tony Pflanzner

walking the Main Street beat. At the end of his shift, Officer Motquin went to the drug store on the southeast corner of Main Street and Webster Avenue and called headquarters informing them that he was 10-42, or off duty. He then called his wife telling her he was on his way home and they would go out for some coffee. Officer Motquin went back out to the street, planning to walk home north on Webster Avenue. The road conditions were icy and slippery. When the traffic light turned green, Webster Avenue traffic proceeded and Officer Motquin began walking north across Main Street. A car traveling west on Main Street skidded through the red light on the icy road, struck Officer Motquin and pushed him through the intersection until they collided with a southbound car on Webster Avenue, crushing Motquin to death.

It was reported that the driver of the car had a blood alcohol content of .16%. This was considered borderline intoxication, because the legal limit established then was .15% blood alcohol content. A coroner's inquest was



Police Department Headquarters located at the corner of Jefferson and Pine. Photo is from the mid 1960's.

held. The driver testified that starting at 6 p.m., he consumed five whiskey and soda drinks. He had dinner at 9 p.m. After dinner he consumed three more whiskeys and three Bacardis. The last drink was a few minutes before the accident. He claimed that because he had a couple drinks right before the accident, his blood alcohol level was rising until the test was given, and therefore his blood alcohol level was lower at the time of the accident. A local pathologist testified that the alcohol in the driver's system before dinner was burned up before the accident. The alcohol consumed after dinner was not in his system yet because of the food.

The coroner's inquest found only ordinary negligence on the part of the driver, and not criminal negligence. No criminal charges were to be brought. The driver was cited for a red light violation and paid a \$10.00 fine. He had no insurance.

Initially Officer Motquin's death was treated as an off duty death. It wouldn't be until 1994 that his death would be considered to be on duty, and he would be honored by having his name placed on the Law Enforcement Memorial in Washington, D.C.

In 1956 the police department moved from its headquarters in the old city hall building, at 122 N. Jefferson St., to what was intended to be temporary headquarters in a converted super market at 200 N. Jefferson St. That "temporary" move lasted for 14 years. A new city hall was built at 100 N. Jefferson Street on the northeast corner of Walnut Street and Jefferson Street. The old city hall, at 122 N. Jefferson, on the northwest corner of

Cherry Street and Jefferson Street, was razed and a parking lot put in its place.

From 1961 to 1977, during the command of Chief Elmer A. Madson, the department grew from 90 sworn officers to 151 sworn officers. It is the largest increase in manpower during one chief's tenure. It was during Chief Madson's tenure that the city of Green Bay almost doubled in size. The citizens of Green Bay and the town of Preble voted in an election on the consolidation of the two municipalities on November 3, 1964. The consolidation passed by a large margin with Green Bay voters voting 4 - 1 in favor of consolidation and Preble voters voting 2 - 1 in favor. The election brought an end to 30 years of efforts to consolidate the two communities.

The consolidation would make Green Bay the fourth largest city in Wisconsin. Preble consisted of 19.6 square miles with a population of 14,500. Green Bay consisted of 21.4 square miles and a population of 66,700. The newly combined city would be 41 square miles and have a population of 81,200. Although the consolidation would add so many more miles of land to patrol, and thousands more people to protect, for the Green Bay Police Department, it was not anticipated that the level of police protection would change for the citizens of Preble.

Prior to the consolidation, the town of Preble got its police protection from the Brown County Sheriff's Department. The town paid for 3 men to staff one car at night only, as the town's own police patrol. The rest of the day the calls for service would be handled by the Sheriff's Department as the need arose. This would make

transition of police protection during consolidation a smooth and easy one. The town of Preble would simply end its contract for police services with the Sheriff's Department and have the Green Bay Police Department assume the responsibilities. This would not be the same for the other departments like fire, water and engineering. Preble had full time staff in these departments and agreements would have to be worked out in combining the personnel from the departments in the two communities into one. Once the Green Bay Police Department took over, police protection would go from one car at night only, to 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

So at midnight, November 4, 1964, the Brown County Sheriff's Department withdrew its deputies and the city police officers moved in. There were no police or fire calls during that first night.

There were approximately 40 annual Policemen's Balls held between the mid 1920's to the mid 1960's. The event was the only fund raiser for the Green Bay Police Department Benevolent Association. All officers were expected to sell tickets. It was a very popular social event.

Police Training

In the early years of the department, through 1960, there was no formal training of new recruits or existing officers. Selection standards were minimal and basic. Applications for a position as police officer were obtained at the Mayor's office. A slight background investigation was made consisting of school records, credit ratings, and police records. The applicant was required to have a high school diploma or GED and be in good physical health. A written test was administered through the old vocational school system. The test was used to develop a psychological profile of each candidate. An oral interview was administered by the Police and Fire Commission. These were all scored and combined to form a numerical rating of the candidates to establish an eligibility list for positions as police officers.

Upon appointment, the new recruit was told to report to the office of Inspector Francis Wigman. He was then taken to the office of the City Clerk for the oath of office, and then to a local sporting goods store for the purchase of a 5-inch barrel .38 caliber Colt revolver. He was then taken to a clothing store for measurement for police uniforms. A clothing allowance did not exist at that time.

A department orientation did not take place. The new officer was merely instructed to report to the 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. shift where he would receive on the job training. The on the job training consisted of working with a senior partner in walking patrol beats, riding in patrol cars and learning the police dispatcher responsibilities. The beat officer would train the recruit in such responsibilities as building security checks, tavern closings, parking tickets, etc. The car officers taught the recruits emergency response, handling domestic and public disturbances, accident investigations, etc.

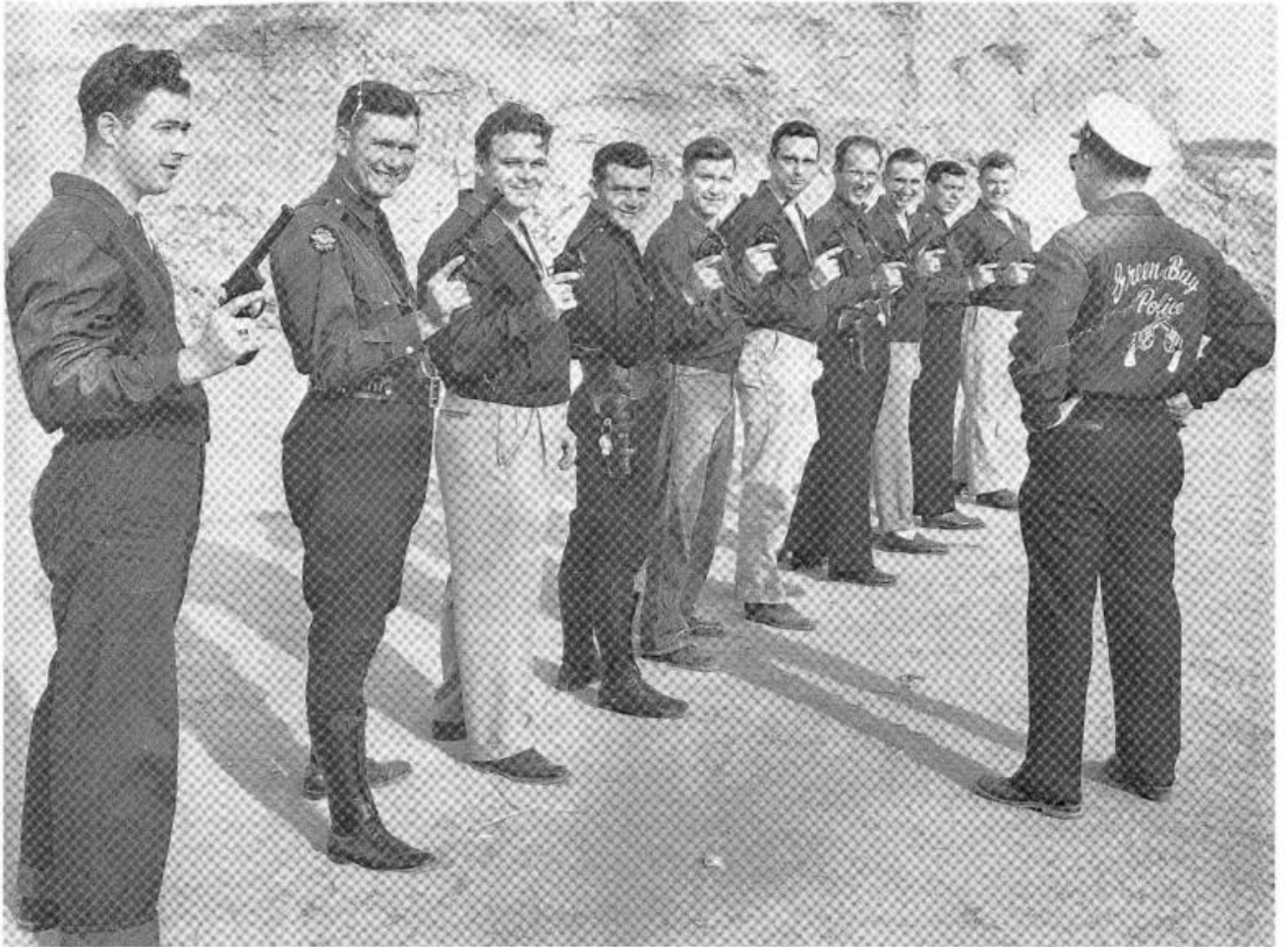
The development of the new recruit into a police officer was accomplished through this hand me down procedure. The new officer learned from the experiences of the older officers, from his own personal experiences, and perhaps most effectively, from his mistakes. It was felt at that time that it took approximately five years under these conditions to develop a good police officer.

The on the job training had its hazards because the officer learned some tricks of the trade that were good,

solid, law enforcement tactics, but in some cases he could develop some practices that were detrimental to good law enforcement. It was left up to the officer to sort out useful learned experiences from those he felt were not appropriate in the development of his own style. Failing to do so would perpetuate poor law enforcement, as this officer would pass on the inappropriate techniques to the new recruits he would someday train. Contributing to the hazards of this style of training was the department's lack of supervisory structure. Each officer worked alone, creating his own style as he developed his skills. Each shift had a desk lieutenant. The day shift alone had a street sergeant. Guidance by street level supervisors did not exist.

On the job training extended to court appearances. Most citations for traffic and ordinance violations were presented in the Municipal Court before a Justice of the Peace. The officer would act as his own prosecutor. The officer and defendant each presented their own case and there was no cross examination. The justice would ask questions and then render a verdict. Likewise, in the Circuit Court, it was quite a humbling experience for the untrained officer when cross examined by a defense attorney.





Outdoor firearms training in local sandpits, above and next page: From L. to R. George Thebo, Harold Brisk, Moe Miller, Eli Muller, Harold Compton, Don Cuene, Bill King, Dick Londo, Milo Kerin, Don Kennedy, and Instructor Ken Schoen.

Some training was started in the 1950's. There was an annual four hour lecture presented by agents of the FBI in conjunction with the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, dealing with criminal investigation matters. The American Red Cross taught a general first aid course. The firearms training then was geared more towards helping officers who were involved in shooting in competitive matches rather than firearms proficiency for the department as a whole.

Pistol Team

The first Green Bay Police Department pistol team consisted of Kenneth Schoen, Jack Schoenrock, Vincent Poels, and Bill Maes, and it was formed in 1946 in response to an invitation to a tournament in Racine. Firearms programs were developed under Schoen's guidance. The department totally lacked training facilities. A metal bullet trap was located in the attic of the YMCA and it was used for indoor shooting. This was discontinued after one officer accidentally fired through the roof, knocking off a roof tile. Outdoor pistol practice was held in Van Nelson's sand pit in the 1900 block of Deckner Avenue until housing development closed it down. Officers later

fired for a while in a sandpit in the 2600 block of Indian Hill Drive. During the 1950's the department used the indoor range in the basement of the Armory on Oneida and West Mason Street. From 1946 on, the GBPD pistol team placed in every tournament it entered with the officers receiving most every award possible.

Kenneth Schoen initiated firearms' qualifications during the 1950's. Training at various types of shooting became a requirement and all officers of patrol and detectives had to attend. Officers were required to attain 70% of the possible score, or return until that level was reached.

When Chief Elmer Madson took command of the department, he found the department to be a rather fragmented organization. Each section of the department functioned separately and handled their own records system. Internal security and training were absent. Job responsibilities and goals were not clearly defined. In reorganizing the department, Madson created a central filing system, a juvenile division was created within the detective division, and the traffic division was strengthened by extending the chain of command to street level supervisors. Harold Compton was transferred from traffic to administration and put in charge of a new function, Training,



Standing L. to R.: Don Cuene, Milt Steeno, Dick Rice, George Thebo, Pete Clover, Front L. to R.: Don LaCombe, Don Rommel, Harold Compton, Len Paul, Loyal Nelsen, and Ken Schoen.

Personnel, and Technical Services.

Compton's College

A forty-hour recruit training program was developed in 1961. Lesson plans had to be drawn up and hand-out material prepared for the department's first classroom

Donald Cuene conducting polygraph examination



effort. Older experienced officers with teaching capabilities, judges, prosecutors, private attorneys, first aid instructors, and others were called upon to assist in the training process. This was during the era when the police department was located at the converted supermarket on Jefferson Street and the building lacked facilities for training. Therefore, the City Hall Council Chambers was used as a classroom.

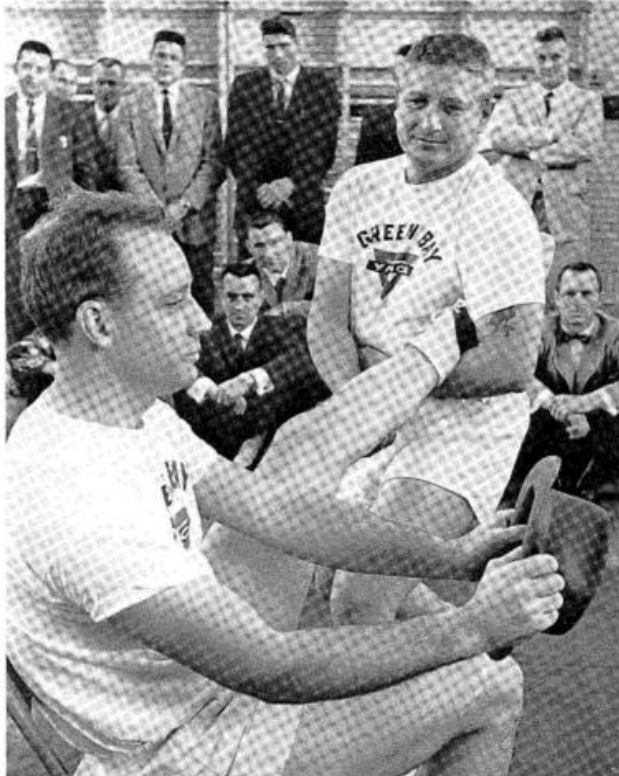
Training programs developed further in 1962 to include in-service training for all officers. It was recognized that all officers not only had to keep abreast of ever changing laws and ordinances, but had to specialize in some areas. The department began to subscribe to specialized training outside the department. Don Cuene was sent to Illinois for polygraph school and became the department's first polygraph operator. Kenneth Schoen and Loyal Nelsen received training in a firearms instructor's course in Waukegan, Illinois in 1962 and became the first certified firearms instructors. Members of the traffic division were enrolled at the Northwestern Traffic Institute at Chicago, Illinois. Members of the Juvenile Division attended various programs concerned with juvenile delinquency. These officers were later used as lectur-



ers in the developing police academy.

Compton became the first Green Bay police officer to attend the FBI National Academy in Washington, D.C. He attended the 72nd session of the academy, a three-month program held in the Department of Justice. The skills and knowledge attained at the FBI National Academy became a strong influence in the development of training at the Green Bay Police Department. After completing the academy, Compton designed a 12-week recruit training program. This training program was made available to officers from other departments throughout Wisconsin. By 1969, the program was recognized as one of the most comprehensive training programs in the state by the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime, The University of Wisconsin, and other law enforcement agencies.

Mandatory police training became law in 1970. Governor Warren Knowles appointed Compton to a four-



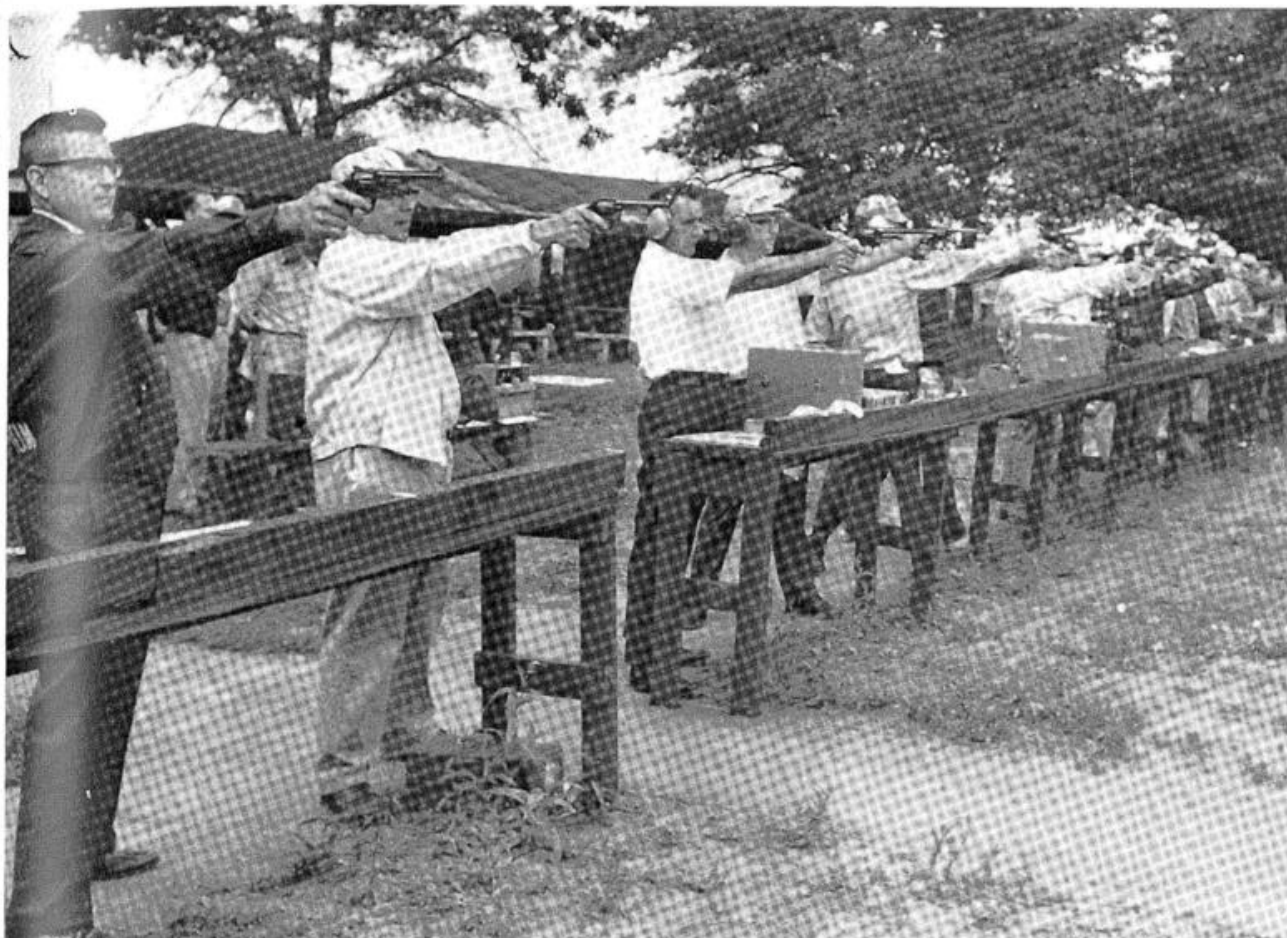
Police Department Training



year term on the newly created Wisconsin State Law Enforcement Board. While on the board, he assisted in the development of a standard curriculum for police recruit training, and the certification of training academies in major police departments and technical colleges throughout the State. Green Bay's training program was certified by the state in 1970 after undergoing inspection of its facilities and the competency of its instructional staff. The department had recently moved into its new building with a classroom, indoor range, and other amenities.

Education was encouraged. Some courses were developed at the University of Wisconsin Green Bay for police officers. Twenty-eight Green Bay officers were enrolled in the first class taught at the Northeast Wisconsin Technical College, in the newly created Police Science Associate Degree program.

In 1980, it was requested of the Wisconsin State Law Enforcement Standards Board and NWTC, that the state certified police training academy be transferred from the Green Bay Police Department to NWTC. The transfer was completed in 1980 and the Green Bay Police Training Academy ceased to exist. The training program was commonly referred to as Compton's College by those who had attended. In the final analysis, it could be said that the Green Bay Police Department was on the leading edge of developing police training in the state of Wisconsin.



Firing line at Fort Nelsen

Fort Nelsen

In 1965, land was leased from Fort Howard Paper Company for \$1.00 per year, to build an outdoor shooting range. The range was completed in 1968, and was located on the far west side of Green Bay, on the end of North Road. Loyal Nelsen was the driving force behind the development and completion of the outdoor range. The concrete work for the range house was done through the volunteer efforts of the United States Marine Corps Reserve. The remainder of the construction was done by other volunteers from the department. The outdoor range eventually took on the nickname of "Fort Nelsen."

Police Cadet Program

Around 1964 the department, under Chief Madson's command, began to consider the implementation of a police cadet program. A major reason for this was that during the 1960's recruitment for police officers was difficult. With the attitude of that era, police work was not a popular career choice. Another hurdle to recruitment was that the minimum age to be a police officer at that time was 23 years. Potential recruits weren't willing to wait for that and went on to other jobs or careers. So a way was sought to recruit those too young to be police officers and direct them to, and prepare them for, a

career in law enforcement. The department conducted research in both practical application from police departments with working cadet programs, and in theory from experts in the field. A proposal was brought forth and the finer points were worked out with the personnel and legal departments, the Police and Fire Commission, and the Mayor and City Council. And thus, a cadet program was put into place in July 1966.

The cadets would not have powers of arrest, but will be dressed in a uniform similar to regular police officers. The cadets' duties would begin with records and radio assignments, with assignments to other duties as they developed.

The qualifications for cadet were age 18-21, height 5'8" to 6'05", weight in proportion to height, good moral character and possess a valid Wisconsin driver's license. The applicant must be a high school graduate or have high school equivalency through General Educational Development testing, and must be in good physical condition with eyesight no more than 20-40 corrected to 20-20.

There was no testing for the cadet program. Applicants were interviewed and screened by the training division at the Green Bay Police Department. Once accepted, the cadets begin training within the department.



Recreational function at Fort Nelsen



The cadets would spend prescribed amounts of time within various divisions, learning the duties as well as being observed by their superiors.

While training on the department, the cadets were to enroll in courses at the vocational school, now called Northeast Wisconsin Technical College. This training and education was called the Cadet Development Program. The cadets were evaluated by their supervisors in the department training program and given grades by the teach-

ers at the vocational schools. These evaluations and grades were converted to a point system and the evaluation and grades would earn the cadet a score. Cadets would also score points for experience by being credited for time served. Once the cadets completed the Cadet Development Program an eligibility list would be created. Cadets were ranked by the scores they accumulated. When an opening for a police officer occurred, the top cadet would be hired for that position. Cadets were not guaranteed a

job as a police officer. The cadet program was to develop qualifications for potential employment as police officers. Hiring could also be done outside the cadet program to qualified individuals. Under the original program cadets would be hired as officers within one to four years, or they were dropped from the program.

The salary for cadets was \$315.00 per month. The program started off with five cadets. The cadets that had completed the Cadet Development Program and were on the police eligibility list were utilized as Park Police. They were trained and supervised by the Police Department, but were on the Park and Rec. payroll.

Under the original program it wasn't until after completing the cadet program and making it to the police officer eligibility list that they were tested and screened for being police officers. This was determined to be a potential waste of time and money for both the city and the cadets. Ultimately some cadets would be turned away because of failing the officer screening after having three years invested in training and education. This was not looked upon as a cost-effective program for the city, so beginning in 1969 the police entrance exam was given to cadet applicants. This assured that those cadets coming through the system were qualified to be police officers.

The times were changing. Applications for police officer were increasing. In 1972 the Police and Fire Commission upgraded qualifications for police officer, requiring a minimum of an Associate Degree in Police Science or equivalent college education. The cadet program also increased in size from 5 to 8 cadets. But cadets were still not guaranteed employment as police officers. Many cadets with associate degrees were not hired. This was still looking wasteful, training these cadets, educating them with associate degrees, and then turning some away.

More changes were needed. The screening by the Police and Fire Commission had to be moved up from the police officer applicants, to the cadet program applicants, so in 1977 the Police and Fire Commission began screening cadet applicants. This assured that cadets were completely qualified for police officers pending completion of their education. This turned the cadet program into an actual training program for police officers, rather than just establishing a pool of potential police officers acting as aides.

In 1978 the program was fur-

ther revised. The cadets were screened and selected as officers were before, but now upon completion of training, cadets were assured of positions as police officers. They were appointed to the next open position by seniority. The cadet program was also expanded to 12 cadets. The benefits of this program were many, including creating a constant pool of police candidates available as positions opened, allowing the department to observe prospective officers over a long period of time, dismissing the unacceptable, and increasing cadet morale by being assured a position as a police officer.

Another improvement at this time was that the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Training and Standards Bureau would now allow cadets to be enrolled in the basic training course before becoming officers. Prior to this, only sworn officers could attend this course, causing a delay after hiring the officer before they could be utilized as police officers. By permitting cadets to attend the training, they would be certified as police officers and ready for duty upon being sworn in. The cadet salary at this time was \$620.00 per month.

New Police Station

The year 1968 saw the construction finally begin





Mayor Tilleman and Chief Madson laying cornerstone

on the new police headquarters at 307 South Adams Street. The police department moved into its new headquarters on September 12, 1969. (Photos on page 31)

Brisk Park

One of Green Bay's finest, Harold Brisk, was paid a very high honor by the city of Green Bay. A municipal park in the Green Bay park system was named after, and dedicated to Brisk, posthumously. Brisk Park was dedicated on June 28, 1972, and is located at 820 Day Street. It is a small park, about the size of the residential lots that surround it, and it is primarily designed as a playground. The park received a facelift in 1995, with all new playground

Children's Summer Park Parade



Ann Brisk at the Brisk Park Dedication in 1972



equipment being installed. An adjoining parcel of land is earmarked for expansion of the park once it becomes vacant.

Harold Brisk started with the Green Bay Police Department on May 16, 1946. He had 24 years on the department when he died at age 48, in February 1971. At the time of his death he was a captain in the traffic division. He specialized in traffic, having attended the accident investigation school at the Traffic Institute at North-



Presentation by Captain Harold Brisk of the High School Safe Driving Traveling Trophy Award

western U., but his main interest was in school and traffic safety. He was very involved with the youth in the community.

Brisk was able to bring his career and his dedication to youth together by working with young drivers in the High Schools. In 1966 he established the Safe Driver Trophy. It was a traveling trophy awarded to the High School each month that had the least accidents and traffic violations. He also started the Inter-Scholastic Driving Competition, which was a student driving tournament held each spring. Brisk would lay out the competition course at the Lambeau Field parking lot. The winners of the competition received cash scholarships, individual trophies, school trophies, and free use of a new car for two weeks.

Brisk was also active in Scouting and Exploring. He formed Police Explorer Post 175 in May 1964 and was advisor for many years. In 1967 he started the Explorer Safe Driving Road Rally. It was a 115-mile road rally, with the winners taking a traveling trophy. The trophy was donated by the Green Bay Police Department Benevolent Association, and after his death the trophy was given

the name "Capt. Harold Brisk Memorial Award." The Explorer Post is still in operation today, now under the designation Post 9175. Exploring is a division of the Boy Scouts of America. The purpose of the Explorer Post is to bring young people together in an effort to further a better understanding and interest in law enforcement. The Post is made up of young men and women between the ages of 14 and 20. The Post meets twice monthly at the police department. The explorers are involved in many activities, from providing services such as traffic direction for popular area foot races and charitable run/walks, to competitive events like shooting, paintball, and wallyball, to the more social events like hayrides and an annual banquet. Explorers are also allowed to ride along with officers of the Green Bay Police Department. Currently the advisors of the Post are Officers Steve Scully, Ron Schaden, Sherry Micolichuk and Specialist Dave Byrnes.

Brisk also worked with the school safety patrol. As was mentioned earlier, the school safety patrol had an annual Christmas Party in which they would be treated to a movie and snacks. It was at one of these parties on December 28, 1961, that then Sgt. Brisk got some national exposure.

An AP Wirephoto was distributed showing Sgt. Brisk with the school patrol in the theatre, intently watching the movie, as he ate the popcorn of the boy seated next to him.

It was because of his years of service to the community and his involvement in youth that his name was chosen for the park. Names for the park were chosen from those nominated by 6th graders in city schools. Brisk's name was nominated by the class at Lincoln School.

Police - School Liaison Program

The police-school liaison officer program began in October 1977. It was a pilot program to be tried and tested for its feasibility. There were four school liaison officers chosen after testing and interviewing. One officer would be assigned to each high school, its corresponding middle school, and all the elementary schools that feed into it. Its purpose was to reduce juvenile delinquency by preventive methods and improve relations between police and youngsters. The initial program was funded by a grant through the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, and joint funding by the state, city, and school district.



Officers of the Police School Liaison Program

The school liaison officers were part of the Green Bay Police Department's juvenile division headed by Lt. Len Paul. The first liaison officers were Ken Gauthier at Southwest, Larry Gille at West, Ken Besaw at East, and Bob Boncher at Preble.

Initially the liaison officers were to be out of uniform and unarmed. In the big cities, officers in the schools were there to patrol the schools, protect property and lives and protect teachers and students from assault. The Green Bay school liaison officers were to act as educators, counselors, investigators, and friends. When the program began there was some doubt and resistance. Students were suspicious and faculty skeptical. Some principals said it wouldn't work. A minor stir was created when it was decided the liaison officers, like all other officers, would carry their revolvers with them.

One officer explained they were not in school to spy on students. He said no officer solicits information on any students or criminal activities, but they do investigate information volunteered by students. Officers are not involved in school discipline matters. They are there to explain the law and law enforcement to students and teachers. They lecture in classes and talk to students informally in their offices.

Once the program got underway and the officers were able to prove themselves, the skepticism wore off. The liaison officers were accepted by the students and faculty began to rely on the officers. The program was a success with the only complaint being the officers were very busy with all the schools they are responsible for, and they aren't always available. There was a call for four more officers to staff the middle schools.

A New Policy Manual

In 1978, the Green Bay Police Department, along with the Appleton Police Department, received a federal grant of \$65,000.00 for the development of a policy and procedure manual. The grant would cover the cost of a



Presentation of the first edition of the Policy Manual

civilian researcher and the publication of manuals. A committee made up of nine department personnel of all ranks and one civilian community representative, was formed. The goal was to develop a manual that would address the customary rules and regulations, as well as go a step further and establish policies and procedures for handling various situations that arise during the performance of duties. The Policy Manual they developed is a living document that has the ability to be updated and changed as the need arises.

The predecessor to the current Policy Manual is the City of Green Bay Police Department Rules and Regulations book, commonly referred to as "The Blue Book." This book was a bound, hard cover book consisting mostly, as its title suggests, of rules and regulations. It did not contain much policy and procedure. The Blue Book was published in 1961 and had become outdated. Because of its format, it was not easily updated and therefore had to be replaced. Although the Blue Book was replaced by the new Policy Manual, it was not completely abandoned. It is noted in the beginning of the Policy Manual that for any point not covered by the manual, the Blue Book will be used.

These two rule books, appearing quite lengthy and complete, had two predecessors that were simply one page lists of the most basic rules governing the department. For the most part these rules just regulated the behavior of department personnel and established some penalties for violations. One set of ten rules was adopted by the Police and Fire Commission on February 10, 1939. The earliest was a set of twelve rules adopted September 20, 1908. That set of rules follows:

General Rules for Police Department

1. Each patrolman shall constantly patrol his beat, unless otherwise directed, and must not sit, lounge, loaf or act the idler thereon.

2. All members of the force while on duty shall refrain from drinking liquors of all kinds.

3. All members of the force are strictly prohibited from standing on street corners, from discussing politics, attending any political convention as a delegate, and from taking any part whatever in political matters, otherwise than to exercise the right of suffrage.

4. Any member of the police force found in any saloon or gambling house, engaged in playing any game of chance, or spending their time in such place while on duty, may be discharged from the force or suspended. Members of the force while on duty shall only enter such places in the discharge of their duties.

5. Being intoxicated, on or off duty, shall be sufficient cause for dismissal from the force.

6. Any and all members of the force shall be subject to dismissal for any of the following reasons: Intoxication, asleep while on duty, disobeying orders, disrespect to a superior officer, unnecessary violence to a prisoner, immorality, incompetency, neglect of duty or neglect to pay their bills.

7. It shall be the duty of the desk sergeant to report any neglect or disobedience of any of these rules to the Chief of Police, who shall report the same to the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. Failure to make such report shall subject the officer failing to report, to dismissal, at the discretion of the board.

8. In addition to the ordinary baton of a patrolman, each member of the force shall be armed while on duty with a revolver of the pattern and caliber approved by the Chief.

9. All persons connected with the police department are required to reside in the City of Green Bay, and no member shall leave the City without permission of the Chief of Police.

10. Police officers must keep themselves informed concerning city ordinances and criminal laws of the state which they are required to enforce, and whenever they are without information or in doubt as to their duty in any particular, or under unusual circumstances, they shall apply to the Chief for instructions.

11. Each member of the force must be quiet, civil and orderly in the performance of his duty. He must be attentive and zealous, control his temper and exercise the utmost patience and discretion. He must at all times refrain from harsh, violent or profane language. When he is asked a question by any person, he is not to answer in a

short, careless manner, but with all possible attention and courtesy, at the same time avoiding as much as possible entering into unnecessary conversation.

12. All requests, complaints or grievances of members of the Police Department must first be presented to the Chief of Police for his decision or action. In case such decision or action of the Chief is not considered by the person making the same, right and just, appeal may be made from such decision to the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners by notifying the President or Secretary in writing of such appeal.

As one can see, the rules are short and to the point, governing officers' behavior with broad definitions and not going into any specific policy or procedure. And it can also be seen that some of these rules are quite restrictive compared to today's standards.

In 1980 the strength of the police department was 162 sworn officers. Some of these officers worked in some of the specialty areas recently developed, such as four school liaison officers, a crime prevention officer, and an arson investigator.

Women Patrol Officers

Although there were earlier police women on the job performing other functions, the first women hired as patrol officers, to perform the same function as male patrol



1981 - Swearing-in ceremony for first two female patrol officers

officers, were sworn in in 1981. The first two female patrol officers were Denise Servais and Kaye Kolbe.

Youth Program

The Green Bay Police Youth Program was established in 1982, as an extension of the Green Bay Police Benevolent Association. The Founding members of the organization were officers Paul Splawski, Robert Gruba, Jerry Thyges, and Dave Byrnes. The organization was created to improve police-community relations with Green Bay police officers interacting with area young people in a positive manner. Some events sponsored by the Youth



Green Bay Police Youth Program - Santa Hospital Visits



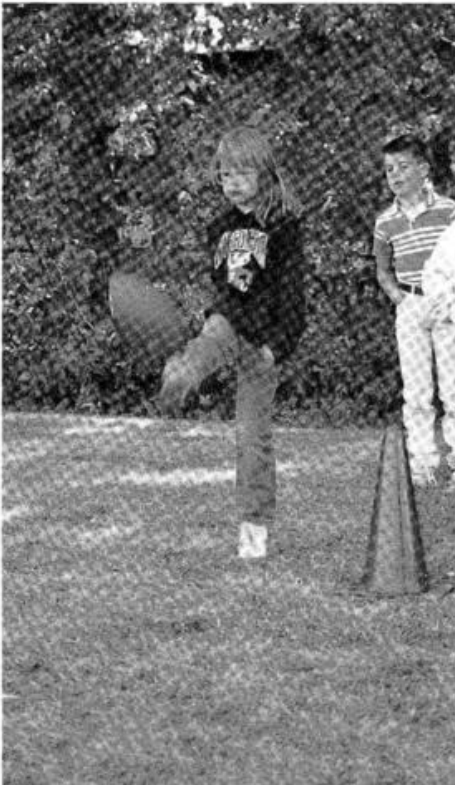
Green Bay Police Youth Program - Punt, Pass and Kick



Program include the annual Punt, Pass and Kick Contest held at the Boys and Girls Club, the annual Kids and Kops poster contest with area students competing to get their artwork on the Youth Program T-shirts, and sponsoring a team for the annual AAU basketball tournament in Milwaukee.

Work Conditions

In 1986 there was a restructuring of the patrol shifts. Previously there had been three round the clock shifts, with the shifts being split so only half the shift was going on or off duty at a time. At that time the officers were divided into three work groups and the schedule was five days on, two days off, and five days on, three days off (5-2, 5-3). The restructuring in 1986 changed this with



Green Bay Police Youth Program - Punt, Pass and Kick



Green Bay Police Youth Program - Punt, Pass and Kick

the addition of the "power shift." The power shift worked from 7:00 p.m. to 3:30 a.m., overlapping the afternoon and night shift, adding additional manpower during these key hours. With this restructuring, the officers were divided up into eight work groups, and the work schedule was changed to 8.5 hour days, with five days on, three days off, (5-3). This was quite different from the 48 hour week during the 1950's and 1960's that had a schedule of six days on, two days off, (6-2), with a 20 minute lunch break and two 10 minute breaks. That schedule was put in effect on 04-01-49. Prior to that, the work week was 56 hours, with seven days on, one off (7-1).

In 1987, the police cadet program was disbanded. The twelve cadets, three park police, and nine telecommunicators were replaced by 23 community service officers. The community service officers are considered non-sworn personnel.

Bike Patrol

The first use of a bicycle patrol on the Green Bay Police Department was in 1987. The first officer in the bike patrol was Paul Splawski. The uniform for the bike patrol was the standard uniform with the option of trousers being cut off for shorts. The equipment consisted of a recovered stolen Schwinn 10 speed bicycle with front

and rear lights. The duties were not too specialized at that time, with the bicycle officer performing about the same duties as the other officers, with a few exceptions. Initially the patrol was limited to the downtown and Joannes Park area. Over the years the bicycle patrol has changed with more members and more varied uses. Bicycles patrol Lambeau Field concourse and parking lot at Packers games, and they patrol the crowd downtown during the 4th of July celebration. The bicycle patrol provides the department with a closer, more open relationship with the community.

Fire Arms Transition

The officers of the Green Bay Police Department had been armed with revolvers for many years. In the early years, the standard weapon was a .38 caliber Colt with a five-inch barrel. This eventually changed to a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson, five shot, with two or three inch barrel for detectives and a six shot with four inch barrel for patrol officers. The revolver was a very sturdy and simple weapon, never experiencing malfunctions, making it an ideal weapon for police use. But the times and threat levels to police officers changed. Eventually the general consensus nationwide was that police officers were becoming outgunned on the streets. The bad guys

had bigger, fancier weapons, semi-automatic, with more firepower and more rounds. FBI statistics were showing that crimes were being committed by more than one bad guy, with others acting as lookouts, decoys and drivers.

An officer that may come upon a crime in progress was facing multiple threats. The revolver came to be considered insufficient for this increasing threat level. The revolver had too few rounds when dealing with multiple attackers. It was proven that reloading the revolver was difficult under stress, and only 15% of the rounds fired hit the intended target. The odds were not good. The FBI and U.S. Military lead the way in changing over to 9mm semiautomatic handguns. Police departments across the nation followed suit.

From 1987 through 1988, the Green Bay Police Department went through transition from revolvers to 9mm semi-autos. Officers were broken up into groups of 15, with each group going through a three day training course to develop proficiency with the 9mm semi-auto handgun. Officers were issued Smith and Wesson model 469, 9mm, with 3 1/2 inch barrel and 12 round magazine. With one round in the chamber, the gun would be charged with 13 rounds. Adding the two 12 round magazines carried in the ammo pouch on the duty belt, the officers would have 37 rounds available. Each officer would fire approximately 700 rounds in the training to develop proficiency. A whole new system had to be learned as the method of handling the 9mm was completely different than the revolver. The officers had to relearn stance, grip, draw, and reloading.

This new weapon was much faster and easier to reload, but there was something new to contend with --

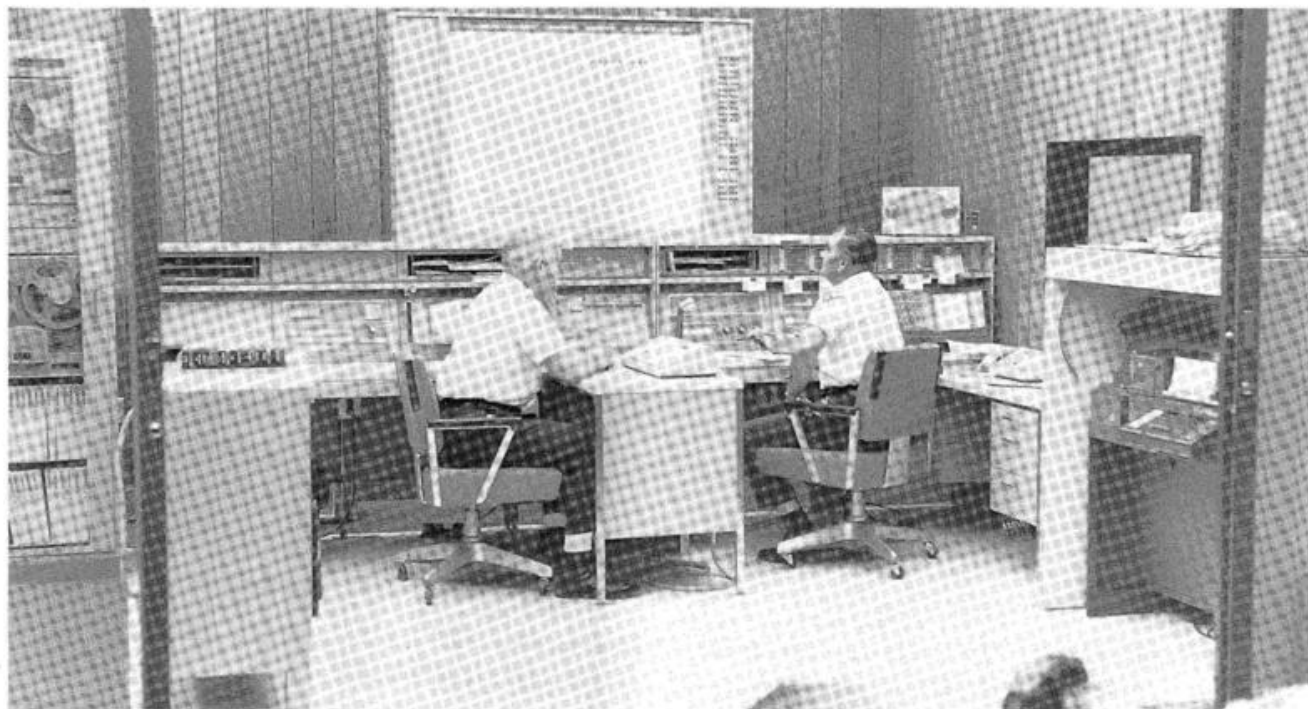


911 Center

malfunctions. Recognizing and clearing malfunctions is a routine part of training now. The 9mm gained wide acceptance as a standard issue police weapon.

The Green Bay Police Department's radio system was upgraded in 1988. Communications had used a conventional FM radio system. It was being upgraded to an 800-950 megahertz truncated system. A computer system followed, with computer terminals in both the police station and in the squad cars.

Communications Center circa 1970





Police Dispatch Center

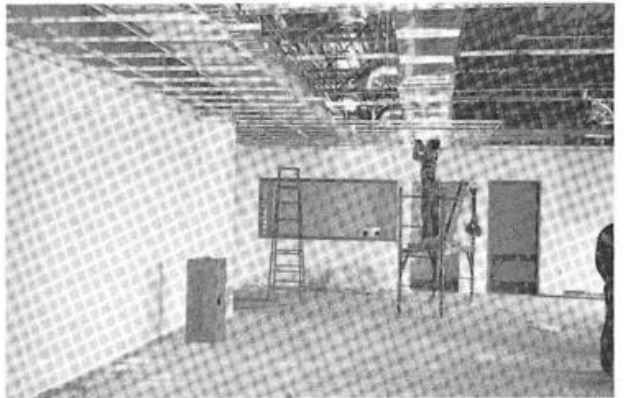
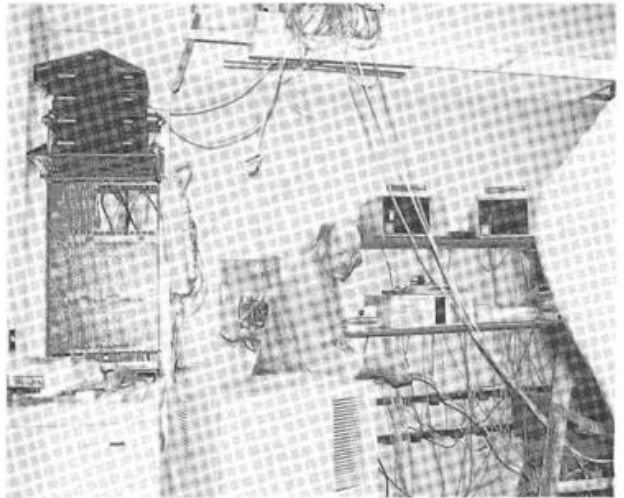
Police Specialization

In 1988 Chief Howard Erickson approved the seeking of state funds to educate two patrol officers in the specialized field of traffic accident reconstruction. Funding was obtained from the State of Wisconsin for officers to attend courses at Northwestern University - Traffic Institute in Evanston, IL. Officers Gary Smith and Ken Gehm were selected and began classes in May 1989. Seeing the benefit and importance of accident reconstruction, the department decided to expand the accident reconstruction team by two members. Officers Glenn Deviley and Dave Argall were chosen and sent to training in March 1990.

Traffic accident reconstructionists respond to scenes of serious traffic accidents where there is great property damage or loss, great bodily harm, or death. Traffic accidents continue to be the most costly occurrences that impact our daily lives. The need for the accident reconstructionist is increasing as the public demands safer roadways, safer vehicles, and the removal of problem drivers by way of criminal charges and convictions.

Investigations of criminal activities associated with street gangs started in 1988 with Officer Paul Splawski initiating investigations into gang activities in the City of Green Bay. The first education on street gangs for the department was provided by Splawski at in-service training in 1989. He was instrumental in establishing a specialized position as gang officer to investigate gang crimes, gather intelligence, and act as a liaison to the community on gang issues. Street gangs are a growing problem for Green Bay and the police department.

In 1990, the outdoor shooting range on North Road was closed due to urban sprawl, and the lease with Fort Howard Paper Company was terminated. The department operated without an outdoor range until 1994 when staff of the Green Bay Correctional Institute contacted the Green Bay Police Department and asked if the department would be interested in forming a "Multijurisdictional Firearms Range" at their Sanger Powers site. The



Photos Above: 1992 Addition and Remodeling

department accepted the offer and the project began to take shape with the efforts of Captain Bob Boncher and Lieutenant Bruce Tilkens. Future developments for the new range include a live fire shooting house for realistic training and an observation tower. The project was made possible by cooperation of many departments of city and county government and through the help of many civic minded businesses donating materials, skills, knowledge and labor.



1993 Addition and Remodeling Completed

Station Expansion

The need for more space for the department was becoming critical. There were offices in converted closets. Some of the technical services, such as communications and photo-identification, required more space as their fields advanced in technology. Evidence storage and control was almost non-existent, and there were many other needs for more space. Either a new building would have to be built, or an addition put on the existing building.

When the current police station at 307 S. Adams Street was built in 1969, it was designed to support a second floor addition. It was decided a second floor would be added, and the first floor and basement would be remodeled. Construction began in August 1992 and took one year, finishing in July 1993. An open house was held in August that year to show the community its newly remodeled police department.

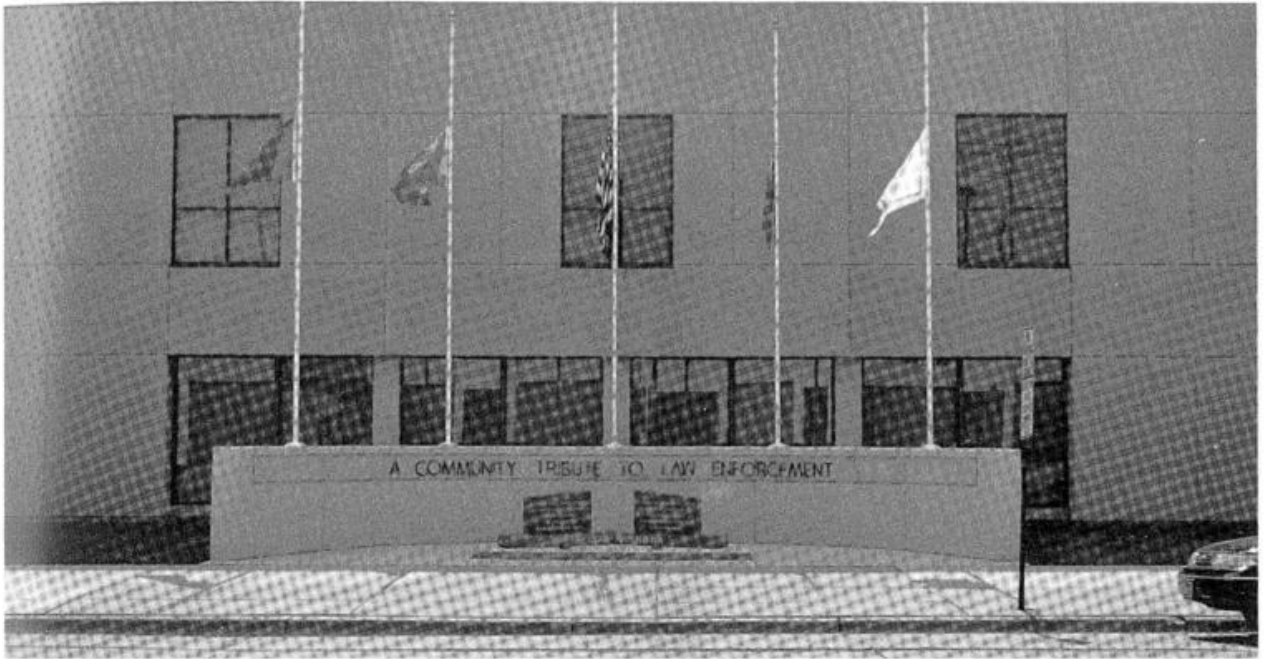
The Future

This department has seen tremendous change since that handful of volunteers was organized by Henry S. Baird in 1857. Just a few of the many changes include the method of patrolling an officers assigned section, from walking beats, to motorcycle patrol, and eventually marked patrol cars. The communications went from running to the marshal's house to summon help, to the sounding of the general alarm, to call boxes on corners, to radio station broadcasts, to portable radios, and finally computers in the squad cars. The police station has changed from the early days of gathering in the hook and ladder room at fire station 1, to the old city hall at Jefferson and Cherry Streets, to the converted supermarket at Jefferson and Pine Streets, and then its current home at 307 S. Adams Street.

The makeup of the department has changed as well, from the beginning with that handful of men, to the current department made up of 185 men and women sworn officers and the large civilian support staff.

The Green Bay Police Department has always stood up to meet the challenge before it, and these changes were needed to keep pace with the needs of an ever changing community. Judging from the past, the Green Bay Police Department's future holds tremendous potential for change.

Green Bay Police Department



A Community Tribute to Law Enforcement
Dedicated May 1994



Presentation of Colors

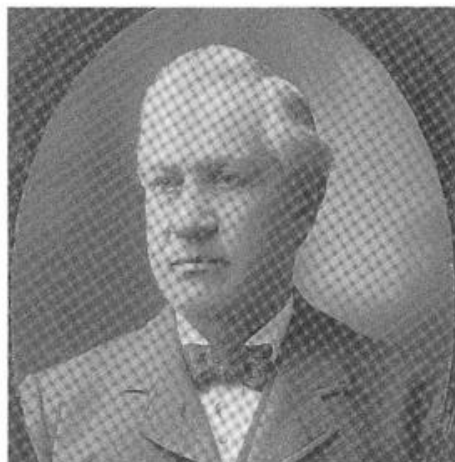


Honor Guard with bagpipe accompaniment

PAST GREEN BAY POLICE CHIEFS



Henry S. Baird 1857-?
(photo courtesy of Neville Public Museum)



Gerhard Bong 1881-1884
(photo courtesy of Kris Beisser Olson)

J. A. Killian
1870-1875

Daniel Dempsey
1880-1881

(photos not available)



John L. Tennis
1889-1892 1896-1899

Henry Loewert
1886-1887

William J. Fitzgerald
1892-1893

(photos not available)



Michael H. Nolan
1894-1895



Thomas E. Hawley
1899-1946

PAST GREEN BAY POLICE CHIEFS



Henry J. Bero
1946-1961



Elmer A. Madson
1961-1977



Donald E. Cuene
1977-1985



Howard L. Erickson
1985-1990



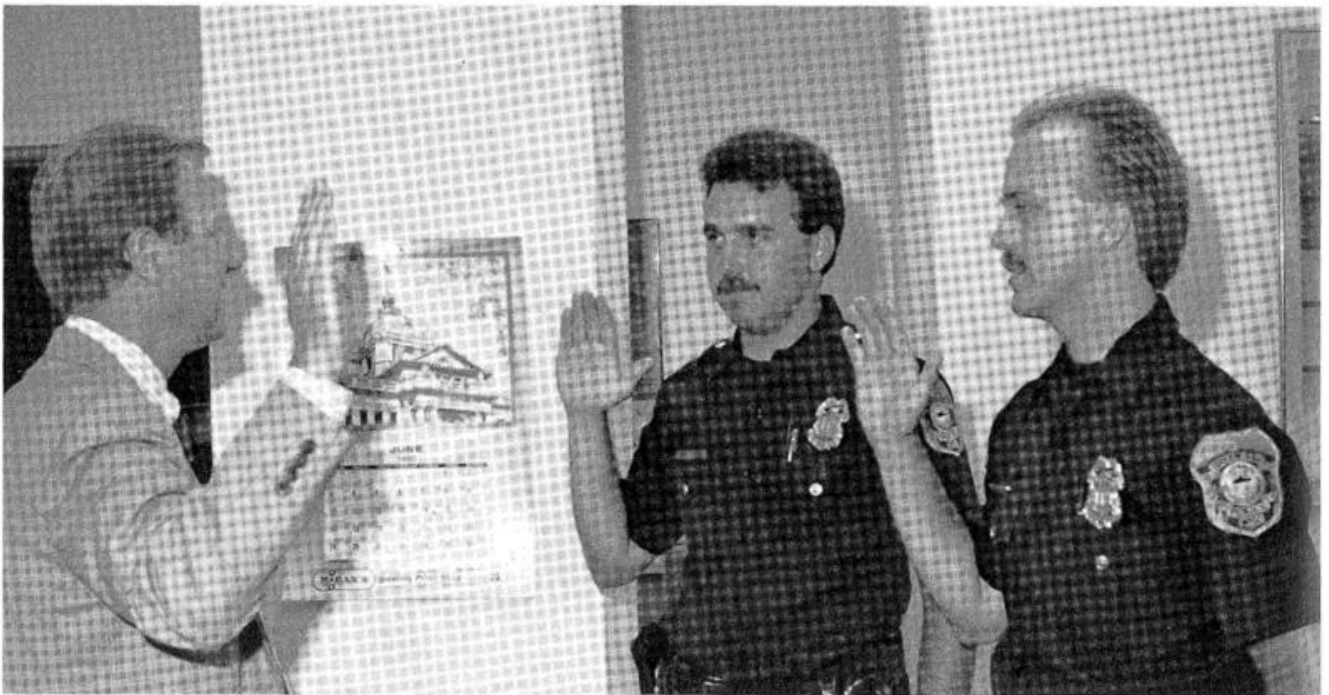
Robert J. Langan
1991-1995

POLICE AND FIRE COMMISSION



Standing left to right: Commissioners Anthony Theisen, James Demeny, President James Queoff Seated left to right: Commissioners Paul Quigley, Bonnie Klika, Donald Zuidmulder

POLICE OFFICER OATH OF OFFICE



City Clerk Paul Janquart, Officers Steve Scully and Scott Schuetze

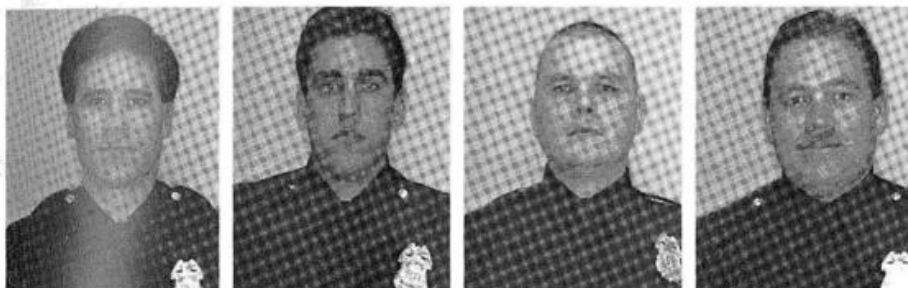
Sworn Personnel



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01/09/94
Off. Richard G. Allcox
09/09/90
Off. Eric E. Allen
04/05/92
Off. David J. Argall
06/26/83



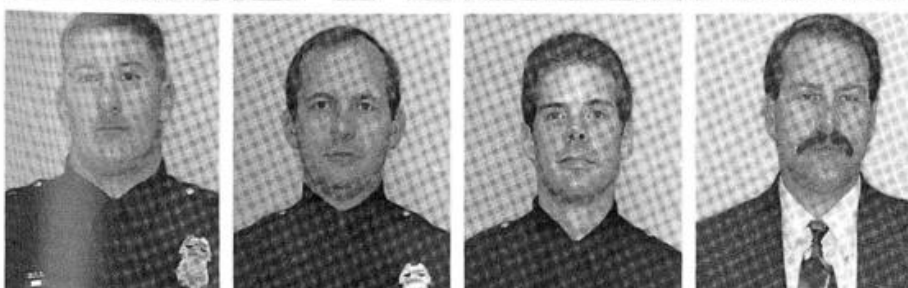
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Off. John M. Balza
03/22/93
Off. Colleen M. Belongea
01/03/88



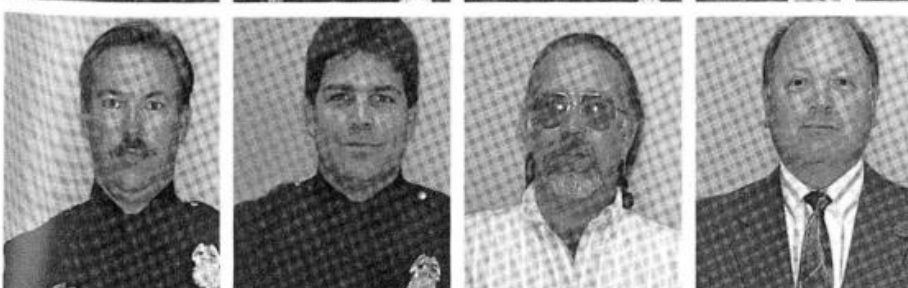
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Off. Tracy Alan Bersch
08/13/89
Off. Bradley R. Biller
02/12/95
Off. Patrick J. Blindauer
01/03/88



Off. Anthony H. Bloom
06/09/85
Capt. Robert H. Boncher
02/03/69
Off. William Bongle
02/15/87
Sgt. Kenneth G. Brodhagen
02/03/75



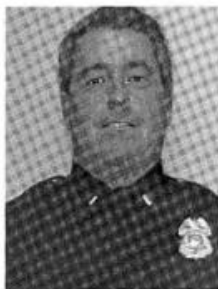
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Off. Jody Buth
10/10/93
Spec. David R. Byrnes
09/10/71



Off. Glen G. Caves
05/13/84
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03/28/94
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05/10/71
Sgt. Michael T. Crabb
10/03/77

Sworn Personnel

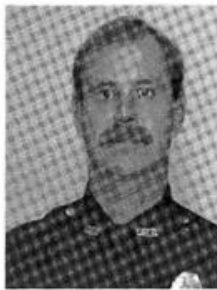
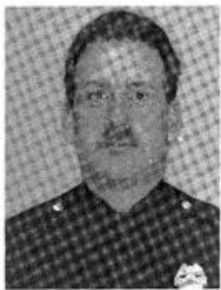
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Off. Steve Darm
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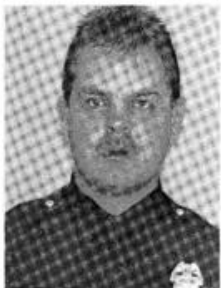
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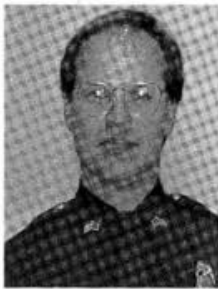
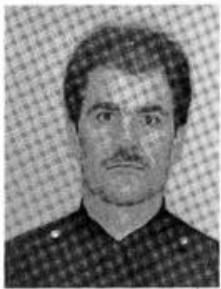
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Spec. Michael D. Ebel
02/03/75
Off. Paul Ebel
06/06/88



Off. David W. Eklund
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Off. Gary J. Fifarek
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Off. Bradley R. Florence
01/07/90



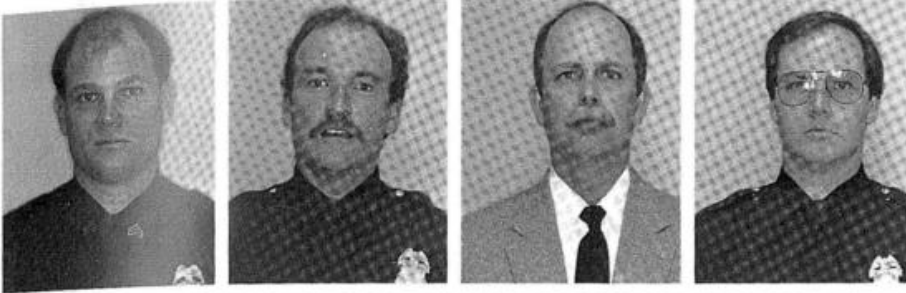
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02/02/70



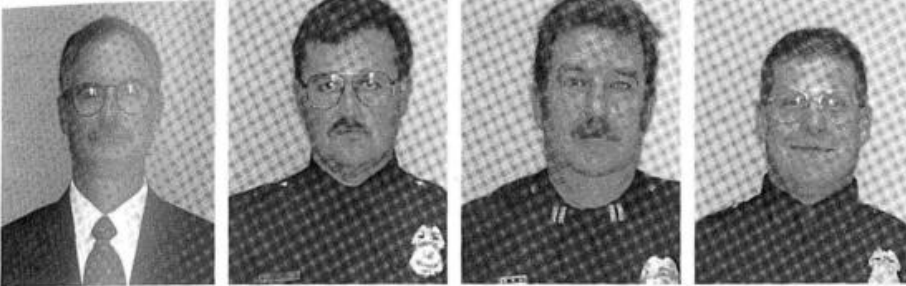
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07/11/66
Sgt. Jeffrey J. Gloeckler
03/22/77
Sgt. Michael E. Graham
05/03/81



Sworn Personnel



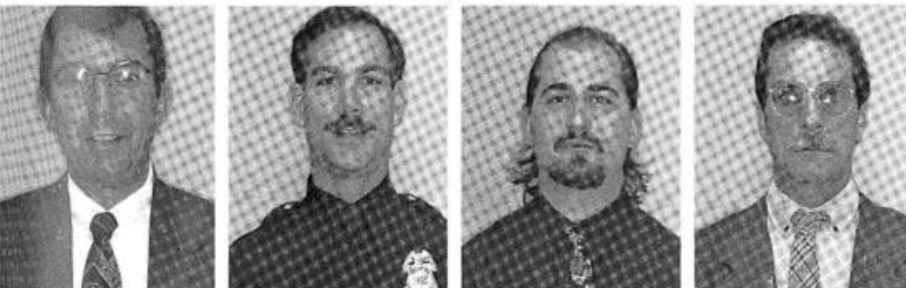
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01/08/89



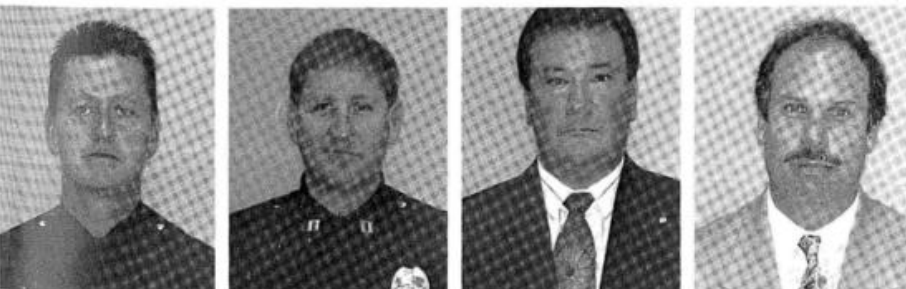
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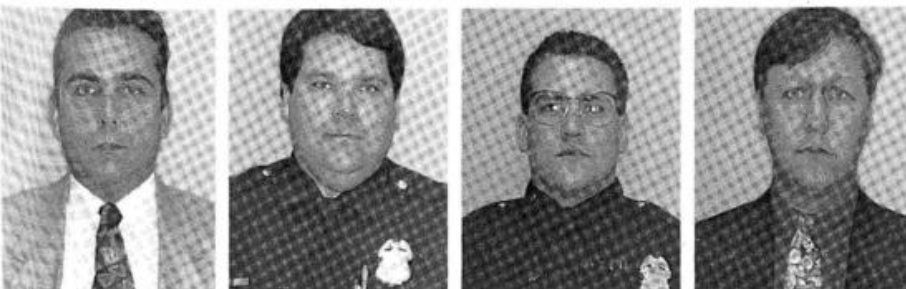
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09/11/71
Capt. Michael G. Heraly
02/02/70



Asst. Chief Thomas J. Hinz
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Off. Alan S. Hunsader
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07/01/76



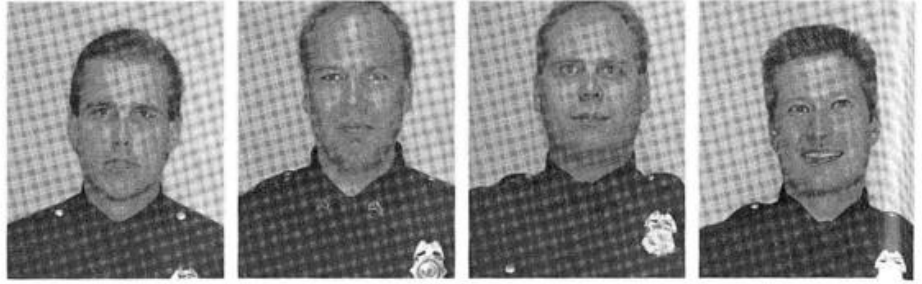
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Sgt. Michael J. Josephson
06/04/78



Sgt. Joseph P. Kaminski
06/01/80
Off. James K. Kelly
11/23/86
Off. Lee F. Kingston
03/27/95
Spec. Robert M. Klika
02/03/75

Sworn Personnel

Off. Keith A. Knoebel
09/08/89
Sgt. Michael E. Komoroske
08/26/79
Off. Thomas J. Kraus
12/09/90
Off. Steven L. Krouth
01/07/90



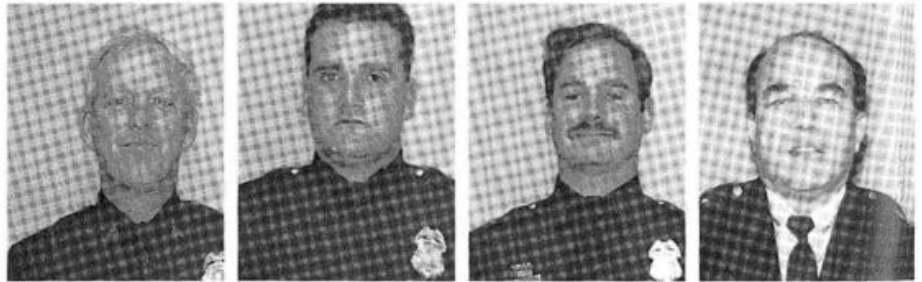
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03/18/76
Spec. Lawrence H. Lange
02/03/75



Off. David G. Larsen
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Sgt. Todd T. Leider
08/09/81



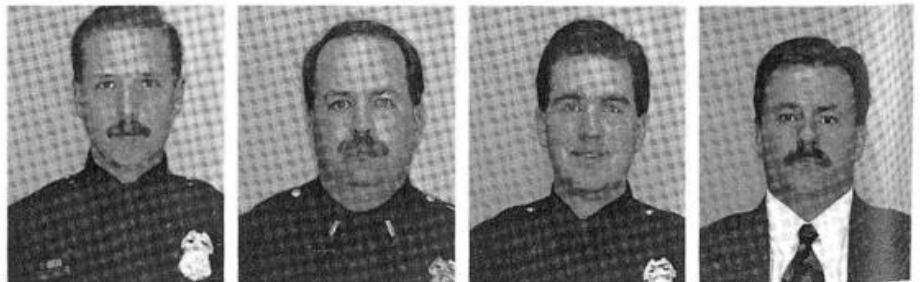
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Chief James M. Lewis
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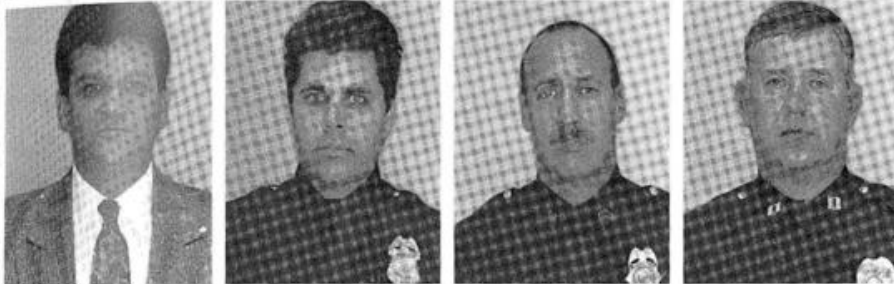
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Sworn Personnel



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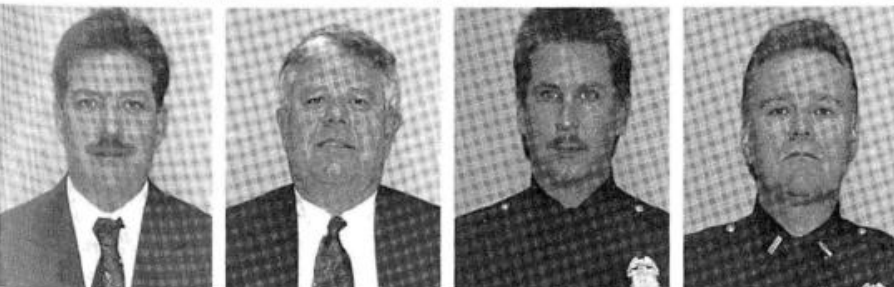
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02/02/70



Off. Sherry Micolichek
04/18/93
Off. Scot F. Miller
10/16/83
Sgt. Thomas J. Molitor
01/01/82
Off. Brenda Mommaerts
02/05/95



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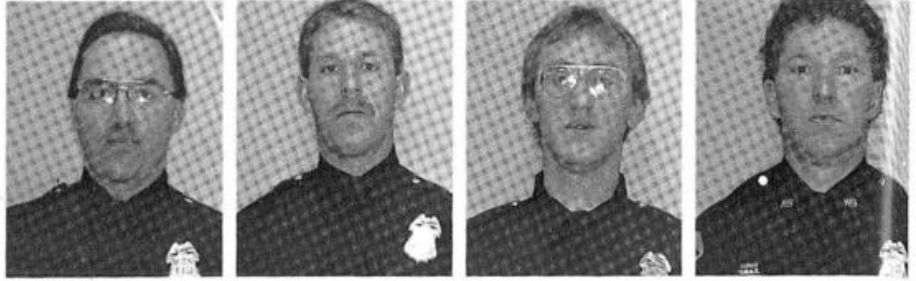
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Off. James L. Pautzke
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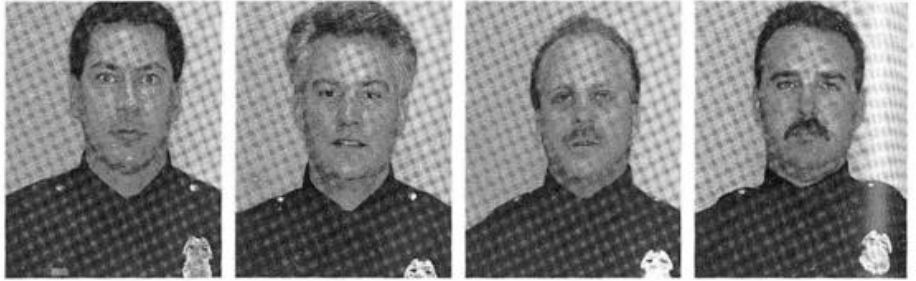
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09/07/80



Off. James Runge
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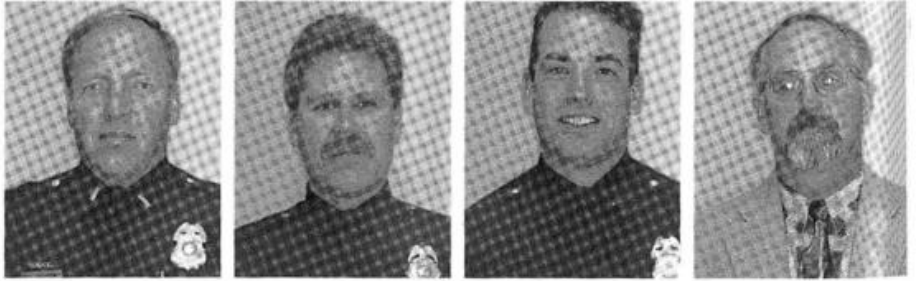
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06/11/74
Off. Keith R. Selissen
06/26/83
Sgt. Denise M. Servais
01/11/81
Spec. Ronald R. Shaha
09/11/71



Lt. Gary W. Smith
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Off. Todd A. Somerville
06/17/91
Sgt. Paul E. Splawski
01/11/81



Off. Brian P. Stanton
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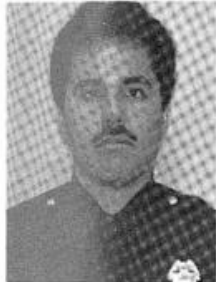
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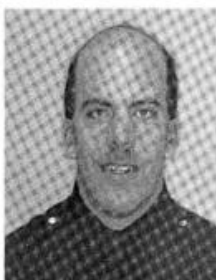
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Off. Russell R. Tjjerina
12/04/95
Lt. Bruce W. Tilkens
06/01/73
Lt. Alan C. Timmerman
10/02/74
Sgt. Matthew P. Tocherman
08/24/74



Off. Jude Trimberger
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Lt. Gary R. VandenHeuvel
04/01/74



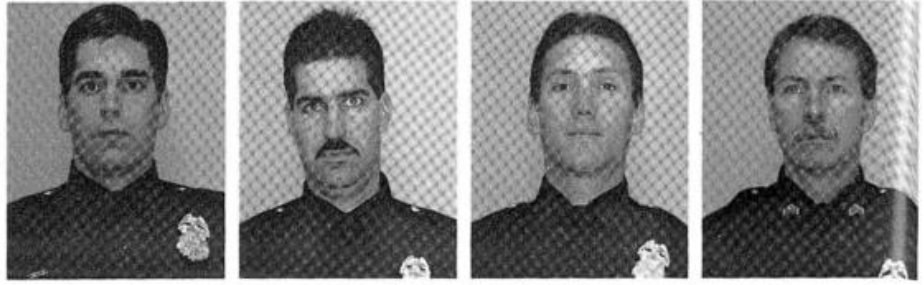
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01/14/79



Sgt. Craig M. VanSchyndle
10/03/77
Off. James E. Veese
01/08/89
Off. Gregory C. Vogel
01/03/88
Off. Timothy J. Wallenfang
03/12/89

Sworn Personnel

Off. Michael J. Wanta
09/08/89
Off. Andrew P. Weiss
02/05/95
Off. David W. Wesely
03/11/90
Sgt. Wayne H. Wians
10/03/77



Off. Douglas E. Wichman
04/18/84
Off. Walter T. Wickman
12/09/90
Capt. Gerald F. Williams
07/01/69
Sgt. Randy G. Winkler
02/03/75



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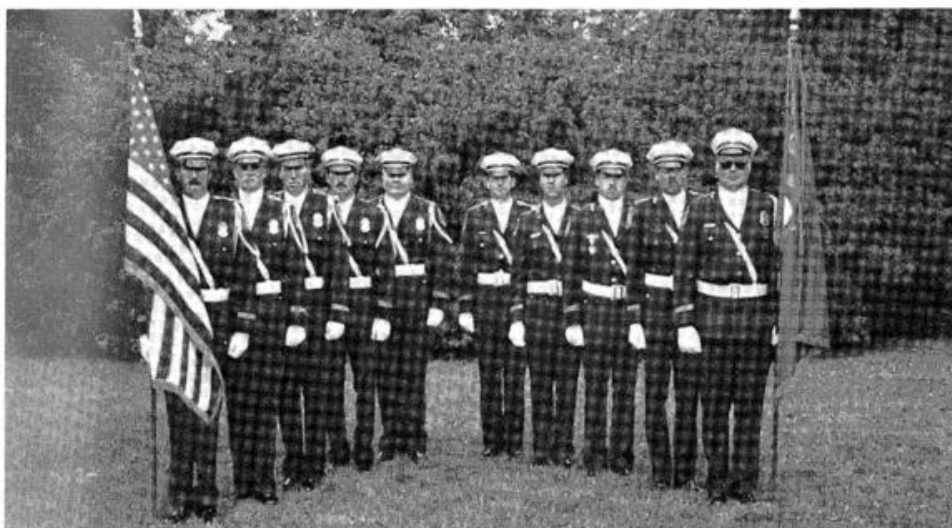


1975 Recruit Class



1974 Recruit Class

GREEN BAY POLICE HONOR GUARD



The Honor Guard, as exists today, was established over 30 years ago by Chief Elmer Madson. Its purpose is to act as an ambassador for the department by attending ceremonial services such as funerals and parades. Members attend services annually in Washington, D.C. for Police Memorial Week.

This unit is made up of volunteers who donate their own time to



be a part of this special team. It is with great pride that they do so. There are many officers who wish to be part of this unit. Presently there are 18 members from the rank of Patrol Officer to Lieutenant. The unit is currently commanded by Lt. Michael Cygan.

Early Police Training



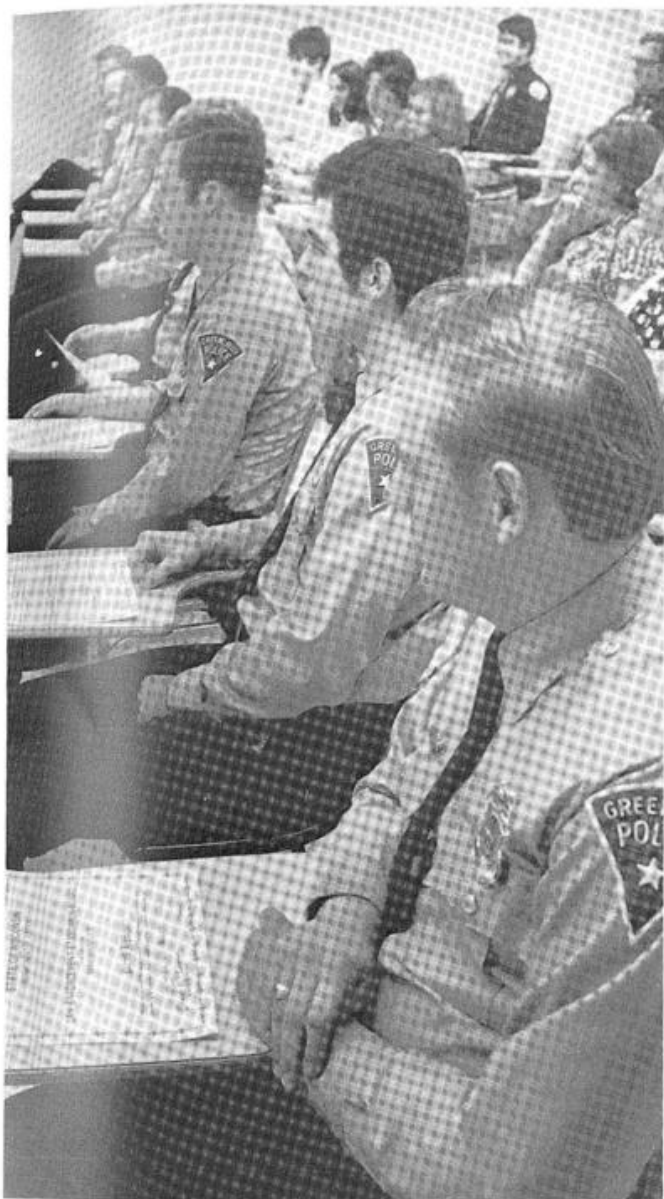


Photo at left: Police Academy graduation day Dec. 16, 1971

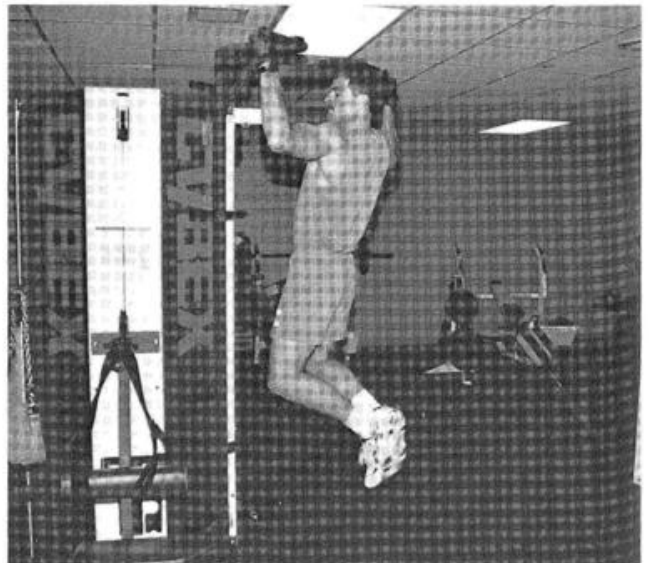
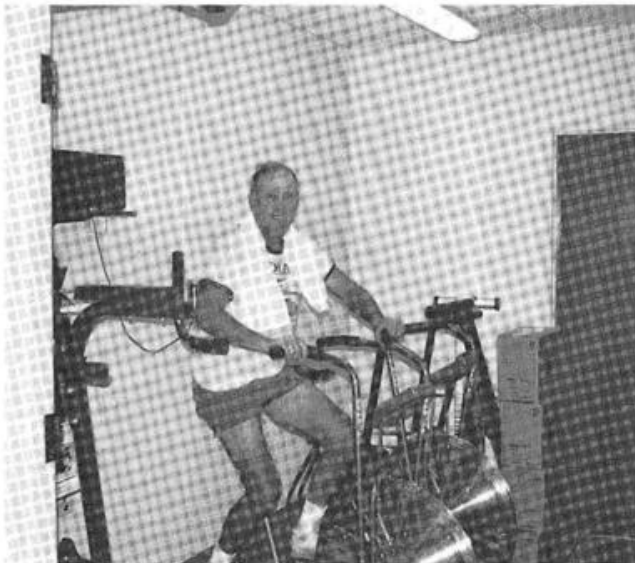
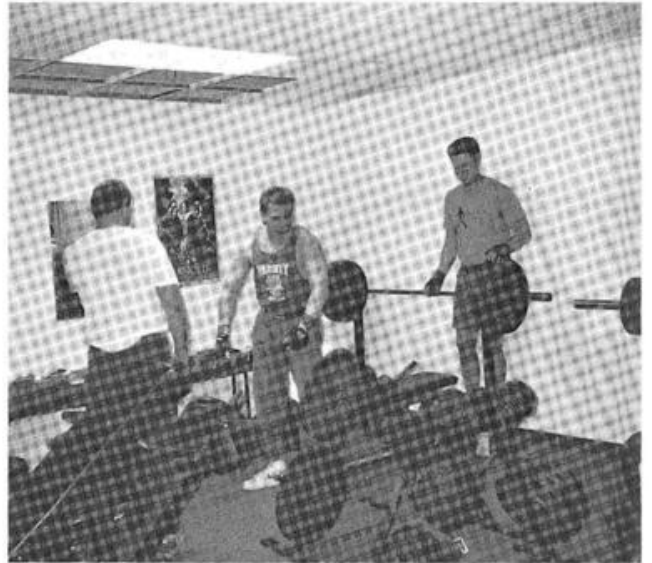
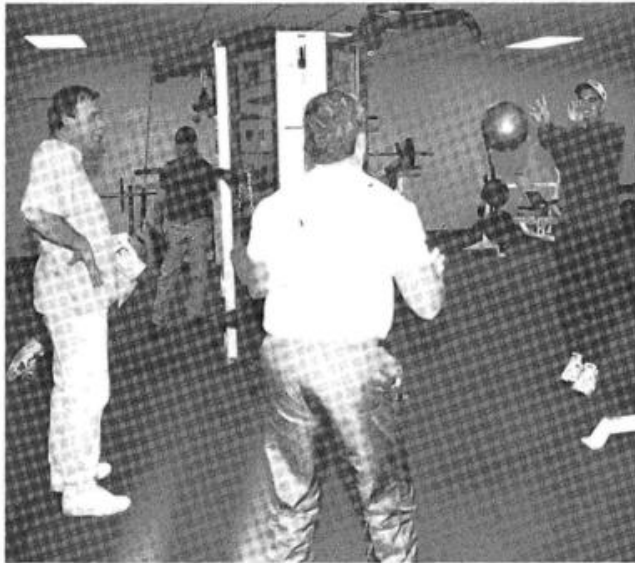
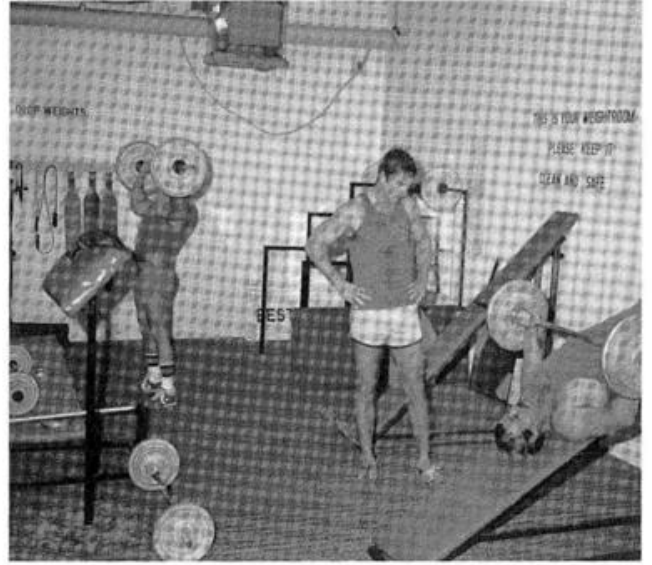


Training in crime scene processing, arrests and searches, and courtroom testimony

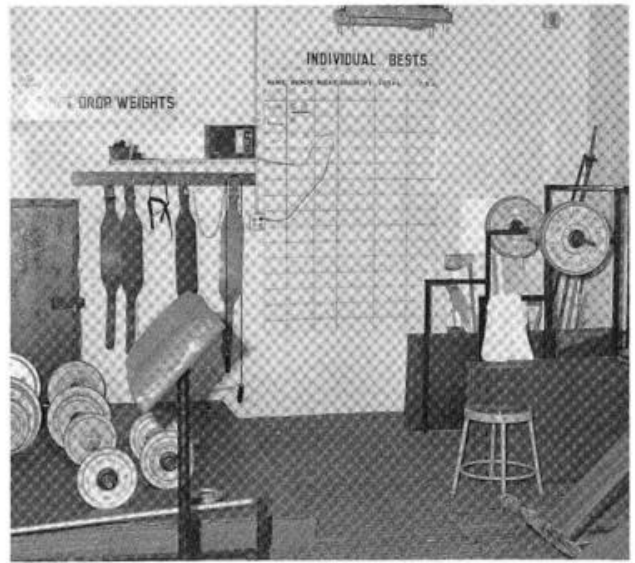
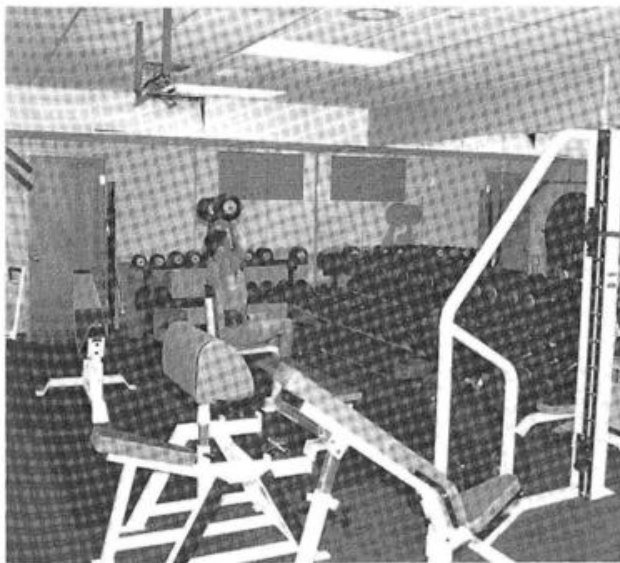
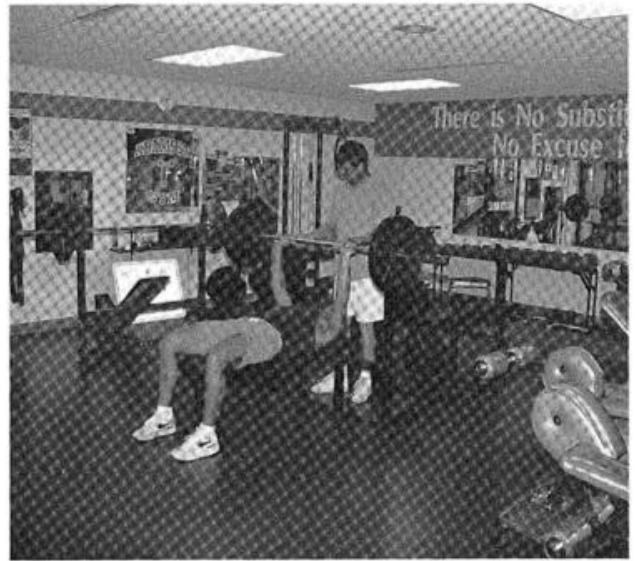
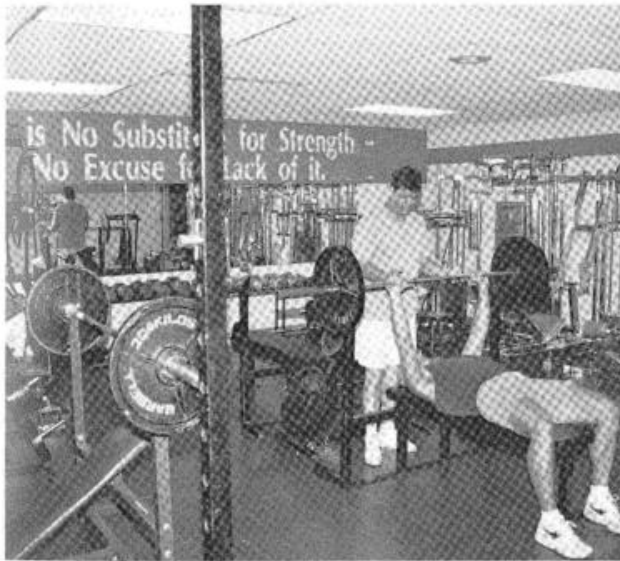
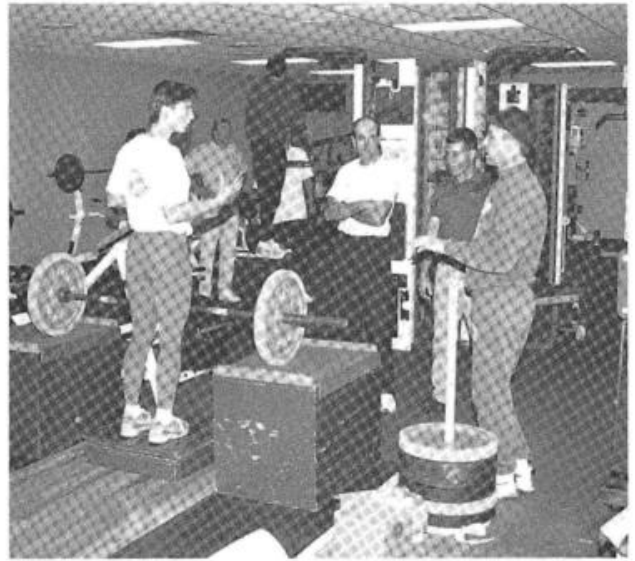
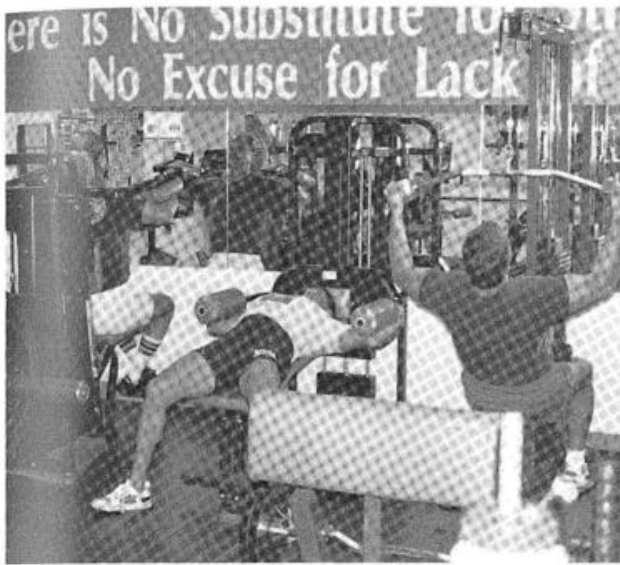




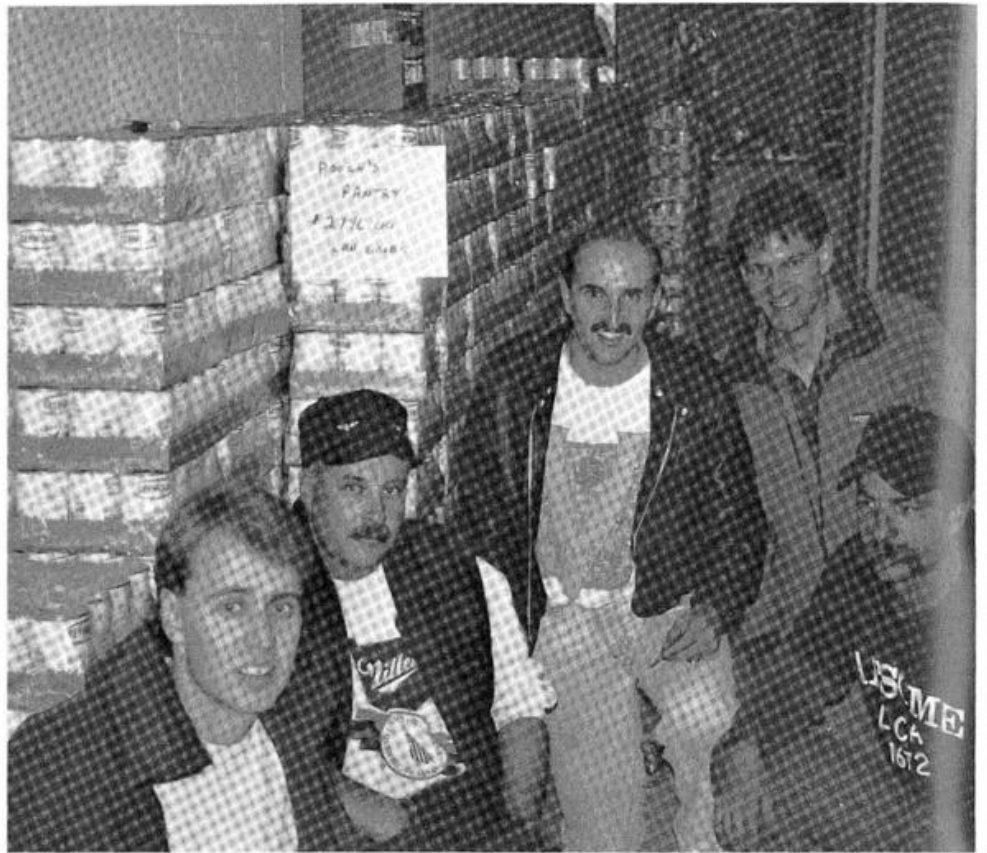
STRENGTH



CONDITIONING

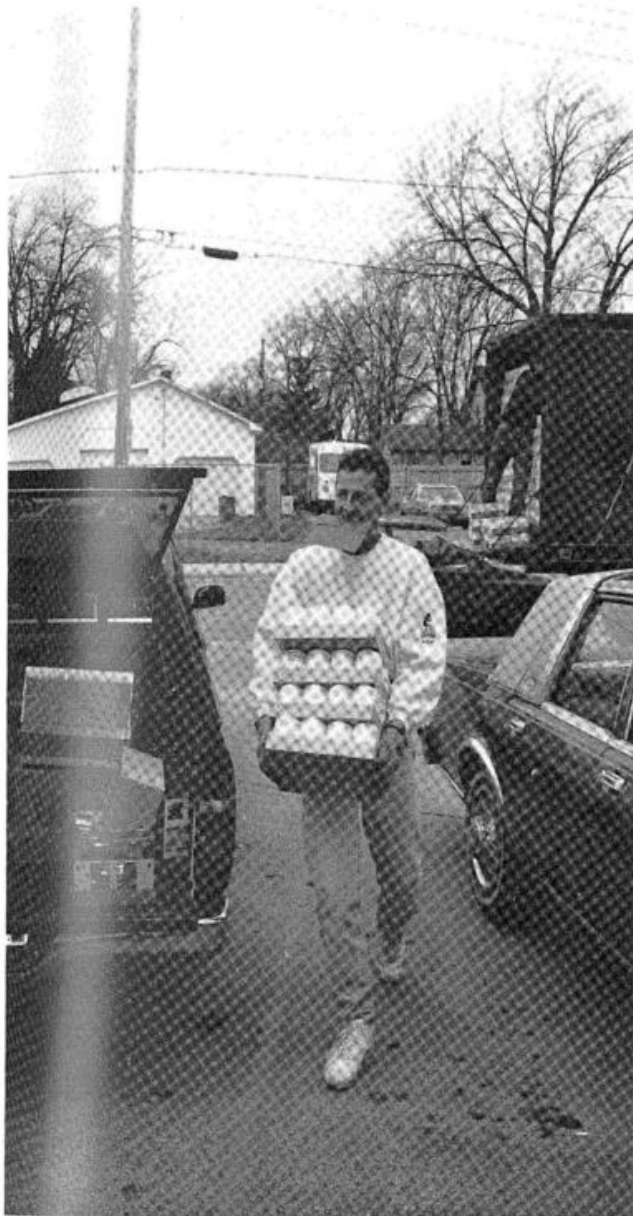


POOCHE'S PANTRY



For many years, the Salvation Army would drop off a collection barrel at the police department to collect canned goods for their annual Christmas Food Drive. It was often inconvenient to bring canned goods to work, and unfortunately the results were usually very poor and little food was donated. In 1988, Officer Jerry "Pooch" Johnson started a cash collection from department employees and bought

cases of canned goods to donate. Each year the collections grew and in 1991 other city departments began to participate. Contributions were pooled and one large bulk purchase was made from Seymour Canning Company at below cost and it was donated to the Salvation Army on behalf of the employees of the City of Green Bay. So far, over \$10,000 has been raised, purchasing 35,000 cans of food.

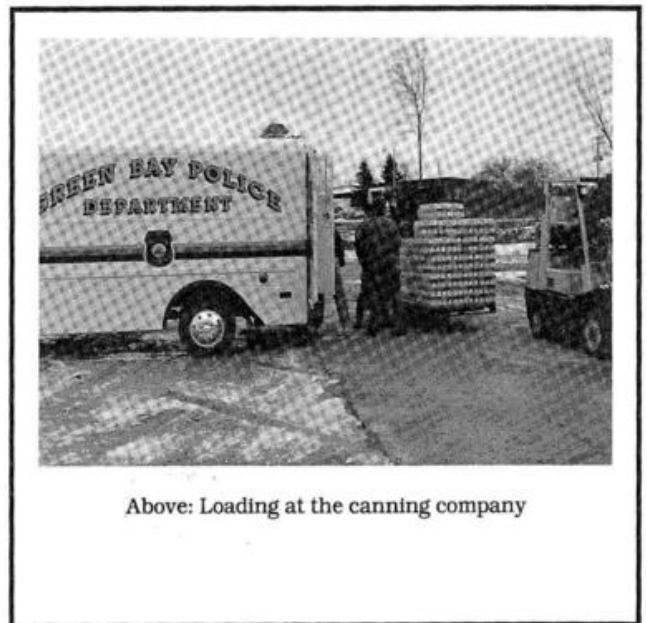


At left: Jerry "Pooch" Johnson

Below: Delivery to the Salvation Army

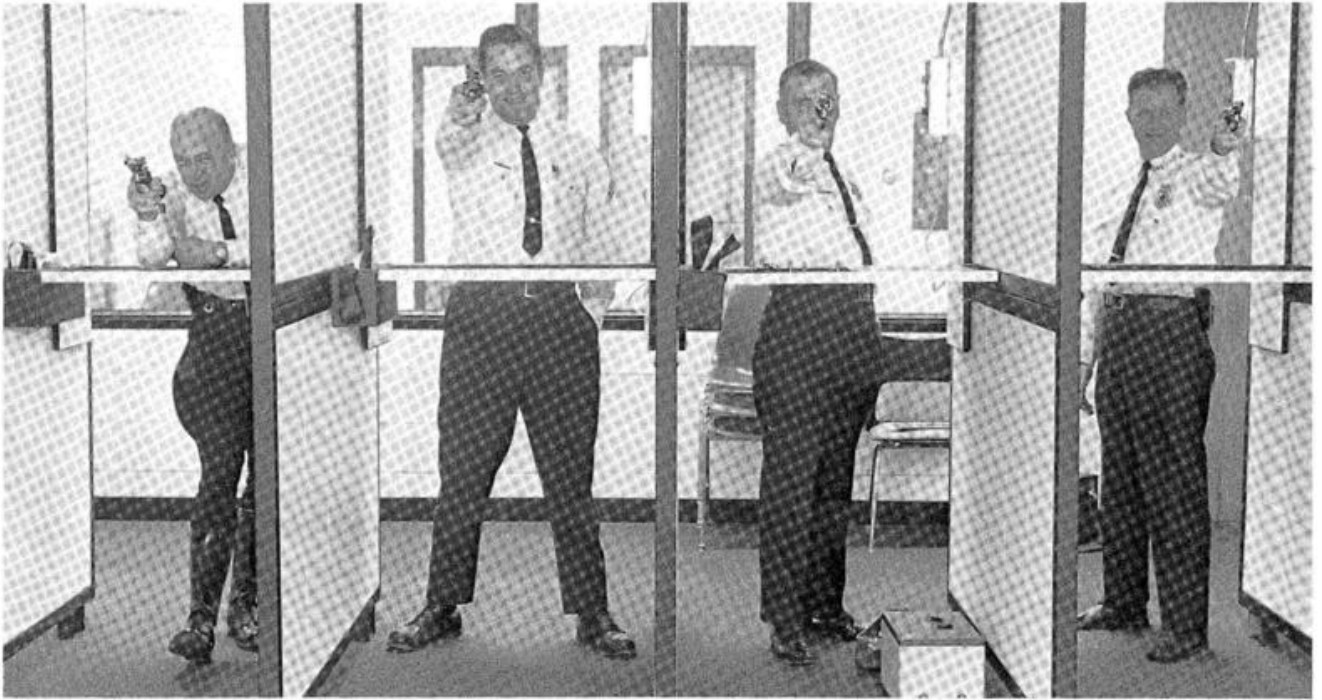


At left: Green Bay Police officers and firefighters — A job well done.



Above: Loading at the canning company

FIREARMS



The new police station at 307 S. Adams Street included an indoor range. (Photo courtesy of Green Bay Press-Gazette)

PISTOL TEAM



The GBPD pistol team has won many awards over the years.

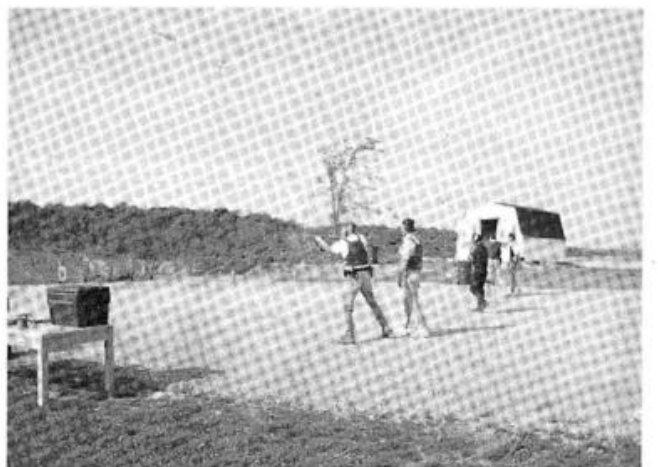
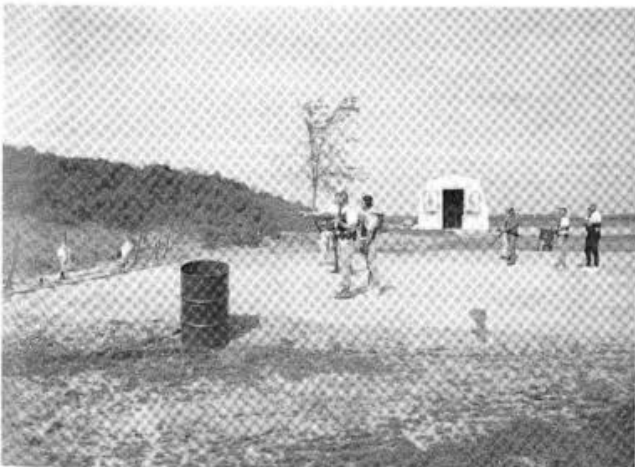
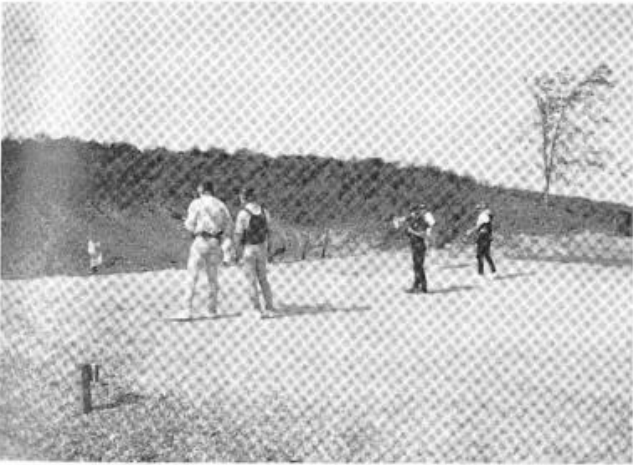
TRAINING



Indoor Range



Rangemaster's Office



SPECIAL OLYMPICS



Olympic Contestants

Lighting of the Olympic Torch

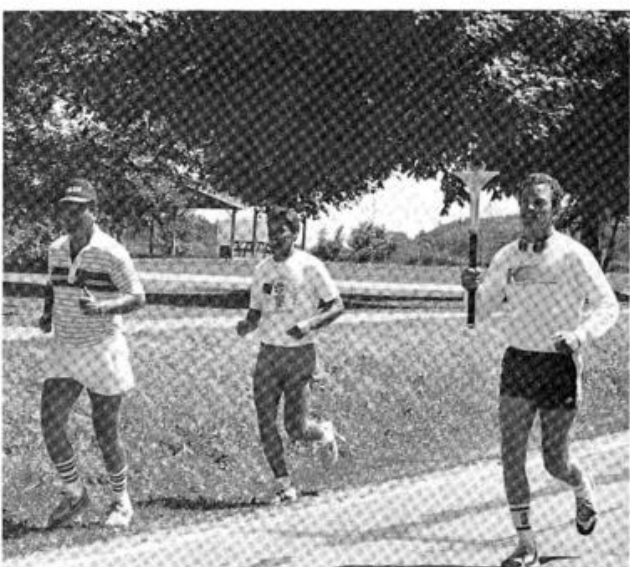


GBPD Torch Runners

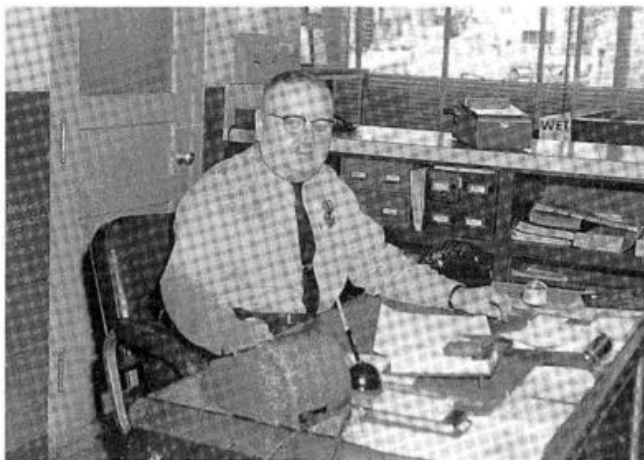


Torch runners from around the State converging at the Olympic grounds, Stevens Point, WI

THE TORCH RUN



COMMUNICATIONS



Complaint Desk at Police Headquarters
200 block N. Jefferson St. Circa 1960



Complaint Desk and Communications Center
200 block N. Jefferson St.



Complaint Desk at 307 S. Adams St.



First floor Communication Center
307 S. Adams St. Circa 1980

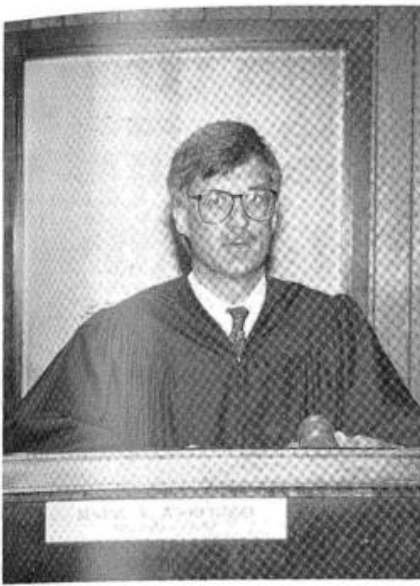


Communication Center relocated to basement
307 S. Adams St. 1990

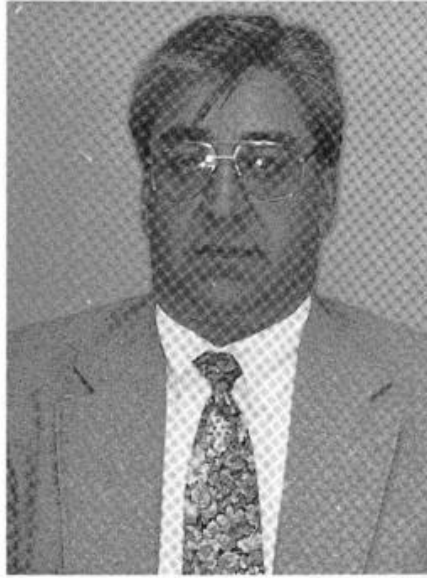


Communication Center relocated to second floor
307 S. Adams St. 1993

MUNICIPAL COURT



Judge Mark Warpinski



Court Clerk
David Raasch



Assistant Court Clerk
Kathy Gillis



Assistant City Attorney
Guy Courchainé

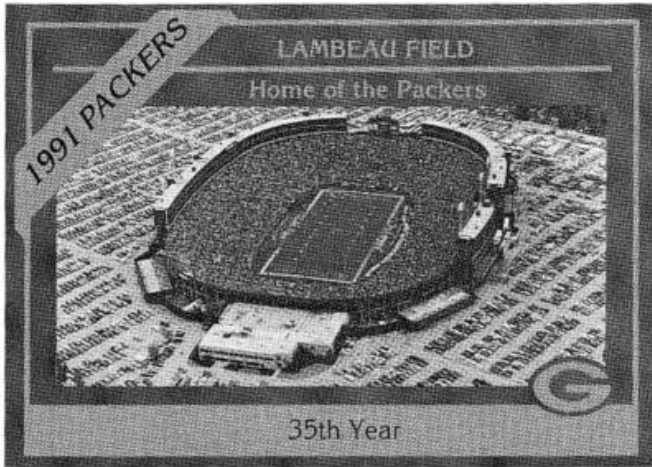


Clerk Typist II
Terry Muth

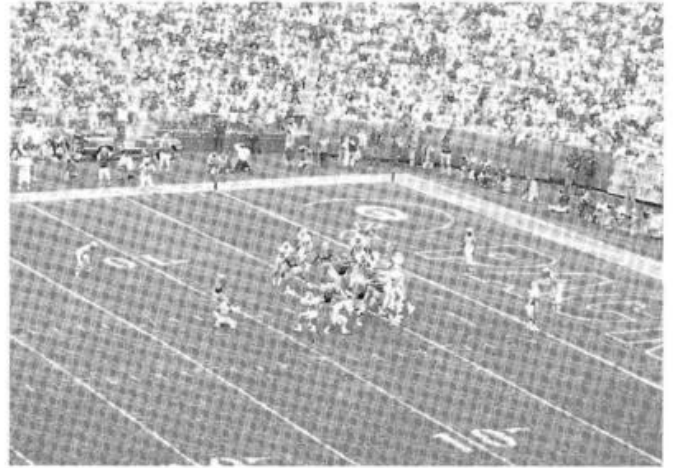


Clerk Typist I
Carrie Metzler

PACKER GAME DAY ASSIGNMENTS



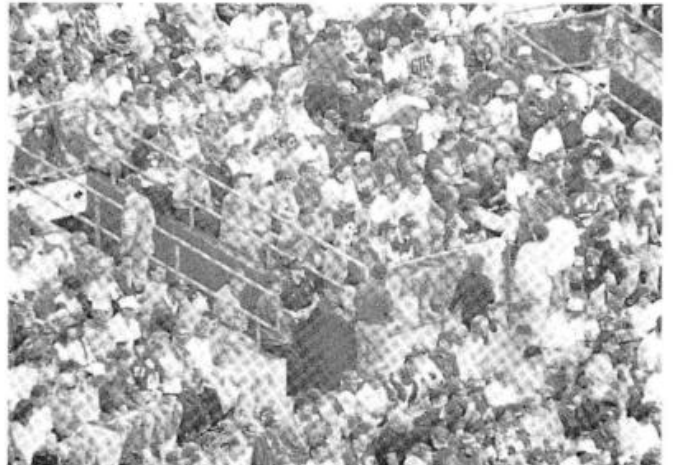
Lambeau Field



Celebrating 75 years with throw back uniforms from 1930



Packer Greats



Stairwell Assignment



Crowd Control

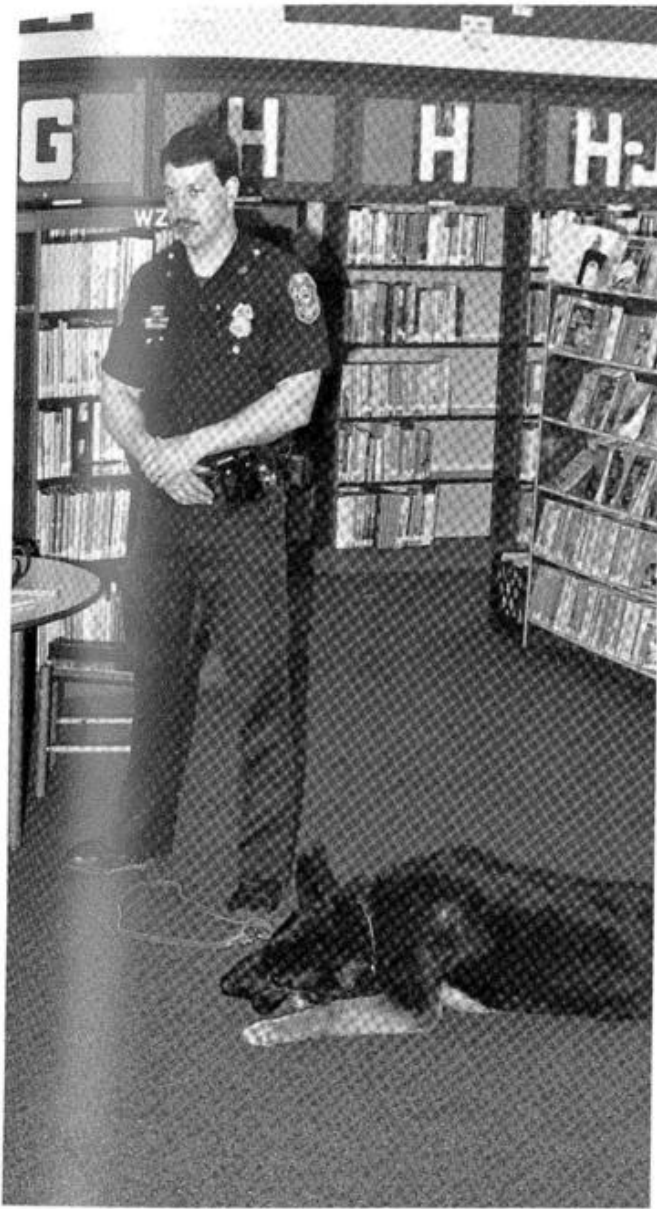


Animal Control

POLICE K-9 UNIT

In 1983 the Green Bay Police Department created two canine officer positions. The first two K-9 Officers were David Byrnes and his partner Smoke, and Joe Mastalir and his partner Dooble. Dave and Joe and their K-9 partners were trained at the Cascade County Sheriff K-9 Academy in Belt, Montana. The handlers were taught to train the dogs in tracking, searches for people and articles, drug and bomb detection, building

searches, and handler protection. As these dogs retired they were replaced by pre-trained dogs requiring only the handlers be trained with their new partner, allowing quicker transition. The dogs live with the handler's family and are the family pet as well as a working dog. Over the years the dogs have proven to be a very important police tool and have accumulated a very impressive arrest record as well as locating lost people.



At left: Officer Mulrine with his partner Zarro at a public speaking engagement.

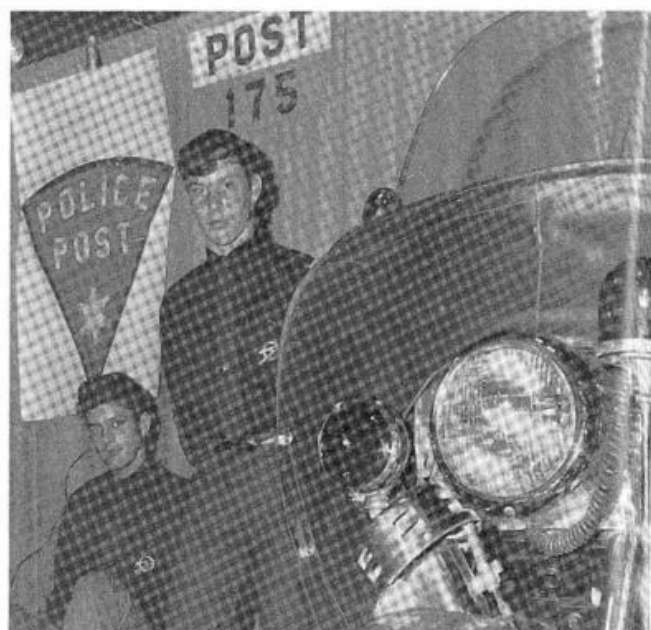
Above: Officer Byrnes and his partner Smoke.



At left: Officer Mastalir and his partner Dooble.

POLICE EXPLORERS

Explorers are trained in various Police functions



Below: Explorers on a field trip to Chicago, IL



POST 9175



Post Founder Harold Brisk in photo at left (Photo courtesy of Press-Gazette)



G.B.P.D. SWAT

The GBPD SWAT Unit had its origin in an informal group of officers selected by its leader, Loyal Nelsen, for their special skills or abilities. They may have been selected for having prior military experience, their physical size, or marksmanship skills. Training was informal and centered more around special weapons and less on tactics. This team eventually faded from existence.



Interest was renewed and a new SWAT Unit was formed in November 1983. This was a more formalized team in selection of members, and equipping and training them. Past commanders of the SWAT Unit include Capt. Jack Adriaenssens, shown in some of these earlier photos, and Capt. Bob Boncher. The current commander is Capt. Jerry Williams.



The SWAT Unit has developed tremendously over the years and is now a highly trained unit made up of 5 OIC's, 6 negotiators, 5 communications personnel, and 21 tactical officers. The tactical team includes 5 team leaders, 4 snipers, and 3 chemical munitions specialists. All tactical team members are trained in room entry and clearing, distraction device and chemical munition deployment, and the use of self contained breathing apparatus.





The unit has two assigned vehicles. One is a converted rescue squad used as the command post. It is manned by the OIC and assistant OIC and two radio operators. The command post is able to communicate on four frequencies as well as a mobile data terminal for computer communications. The other vehicle is an old paddy wagon that has been restructured to carry personnel,

equipment, weapons, and serve as a mobile briefing and assembly point for the team.

In addition to standard issue 9mm handguns, the unit is armed with four Colt SMG's with tactical lights, two Remington 11-87 automatic shotguns with tactical lights, two M16-A2's, four Mini-14's, two with laser sights, two 37mm grenade launchers, two Israeli gas guns, and four Remington model 700 .308 calibre sniper rifles with Leopold scopes. Training is monthly and is set up and conducted by OIC's and team leaders.



Left: 1991 SWAT Unit



Above: 1995 SWAT Unit leaders



Above: 1995 SWAT Unit

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

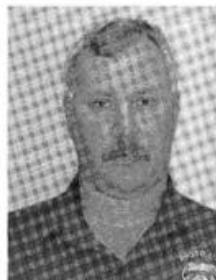
Ann Anderson
Clerk Typist II
Paul Baierl
Mechanic
Susan Bickett
CCO
Marlene Borowitz
Clerk Steno III



Sherry Bosar
Executive Secretary
Sharon Conard
Clerk Typist I
Elaine Conway
Clerk Typist III
Myrna Dangutis
Bldg. Custodian I



Kurt Detry
Bldg. Custodian I
Kenneth Dinse
Head Mechanic
Michael Erickson
Photo Ident Technician
Tracy Ertl
CCO



Cheri Francois
CCO
Dianne Froelich
CCO
Cynthia Gossen
Bldg. Custodian I
Lauren L. Grandaw
CCO



Julie Harkins
Evidence Technician
Sherry Hawley
Office Manager
Ricky L. Johnson
CCO
Carol Kriescher
Humane Officer



Catherine Kudick
CCO
Martin Lewis
Mechanic
Dawn Ligocki
Clerk Typist II
Jo Ann Lochman
CCO



CIVILIAN PERSONNEL



Donne Mahlik
Bldg. Services Supervisor
Alan P. McCarty
CCO
Patricia McKeough
Clerk Steno III
Kathy Millevolte, Dir.
Neighborhood Challenge Proj.



Vicki L. Mueller
Clerk Typist I
Linda Murray
Clerk Typist II
Karen Nuthals
Clerk Typist II
Diane M. Perry
CCO



Susan Petty
Clerk Typist III
Thomas Roberts
CCO
Timothy P. Sauer
CCO
Sharon A. Schacht
CCO



Patricia Schlag
CCO
Merry Scully
CCO
Roxanne Selissen
Administrative Clerk
John Seurer
CCO

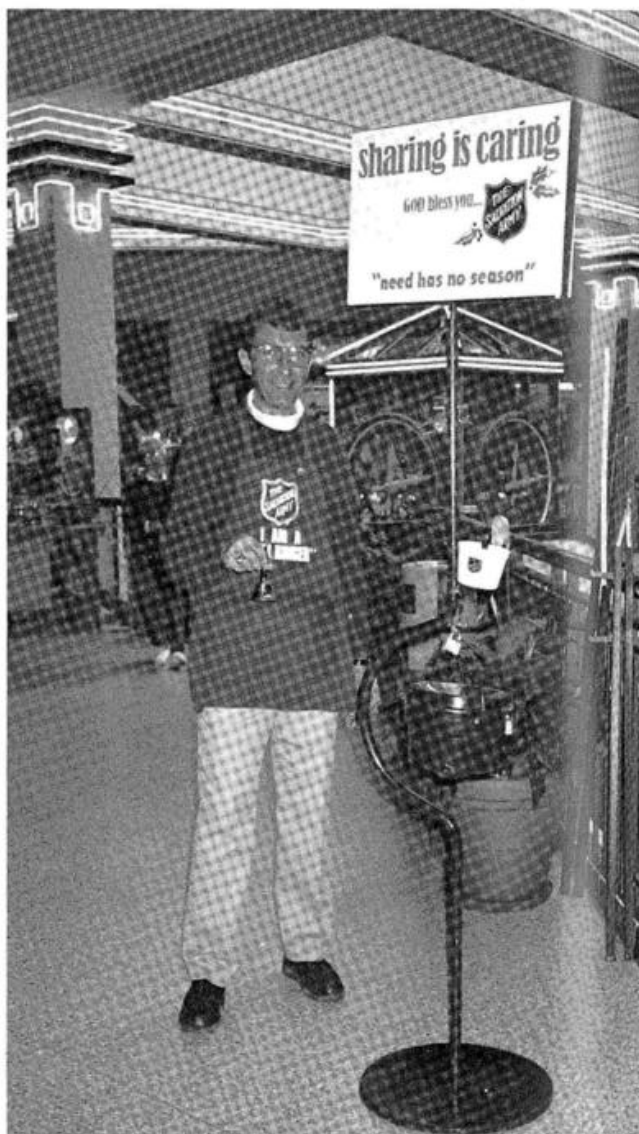


Dean G. Simon
Mechanic's Assistant
Rhonda M. Smith
CCO
Karen Sopata
Senior Secretary
Connie Urban
CCO



Nancy VandenPlas
Communication Asst.
Nancy VanStraten
CSO I
Jeanne Wiskow
CCO
Nao Tou Xiong
Hmong & Lao Liaison

SALVATION ARMY BELL RINGERS





Sworn and civilian personnel all get involved.

Below: McGruff helps out



Above: Little Bell Ringer

BITS AND PIECES



Break Time



Photo Lab



Plain Clothes

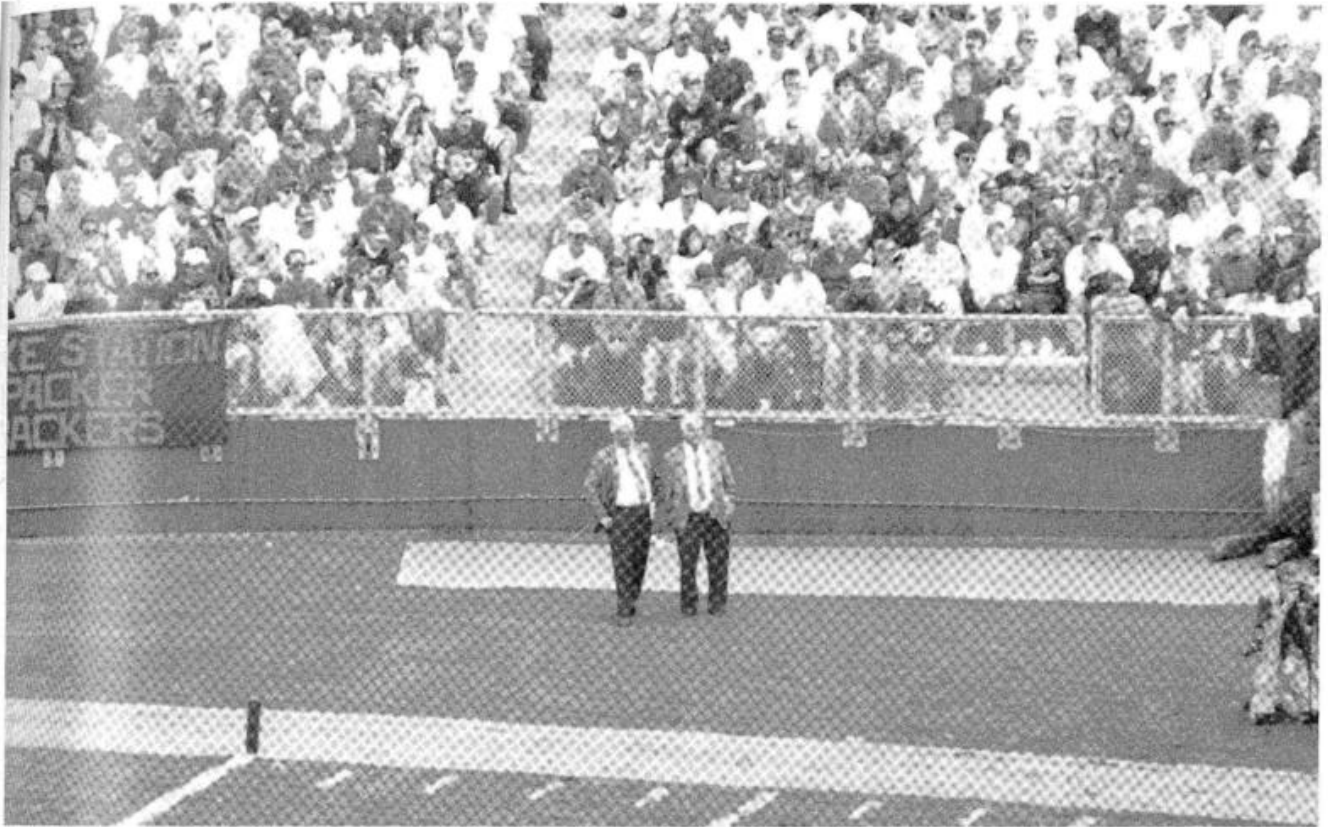


The Chief has a green thumb



Crime Prevention

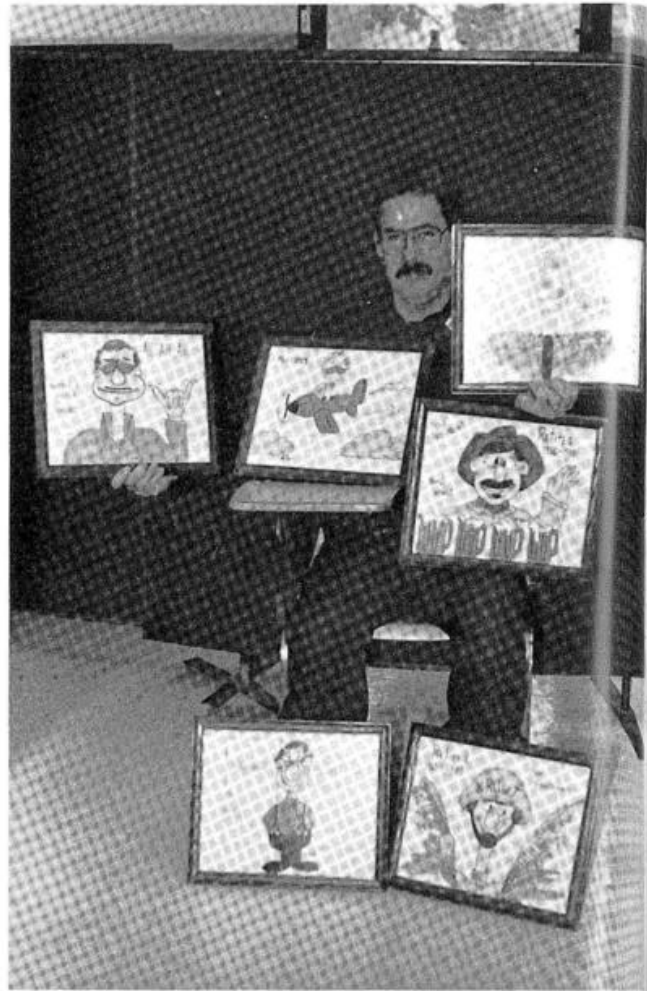
ICE BOWL MEMORIES



The photo above shows Howard Erickson and Harold Compton working a Packers game under pleasant conditions. The picture at left of Larry Pamperin in less pleasant conditions at the Minnesota game in 1977, stirs memories of the 1967 Ice Bowl. Howard recalls he had just been promoted to Sergeant and reported for duty at 10:30 p.m., the night before the game. He worked his first fatal accident as a supervisor that night. It was a terrible accident at 9th and Ridge Road with the car cut in half. It was so cold that the camera froze, and the only thing warm was the shift commander's voice when he learned there were no pictures. After work it was off to church and by the time he got home, it was time to be at his traffic corner for the game. Weather conditions at the game were cold beyond description, band instruments froze to the lips, coffee froze before the cup was half empty, and there were many cases of frostbitten feet because nylons and high heels were the fashionable thing to wear. Officers had to leave the game to direct traffic when the game clock read 5 minutes so they never got to see the winning touchdown. After the game he got a few hours sleep and then it was up again for another night shift. The Ice Bowl, to these night shift officers, brings back memories of cold and no sleep.



Above: 25 year awards



At right: Special retirement gifts



Above: 25 year awards

AWARDS

Officers and civilians are honored with awards for heroism or meritorious service.



At left: Medal honorees



At left: Awards Committee



Above: Heroism awards



Above: Commendation from the Secret Service

Christmas Party



Below Left: Chief Lewis' First Winter



At right: left to right Warren Black, Ed Wirtz, Orbie Bodart, Bob Berkley, Don Baenen, Harold Brisk



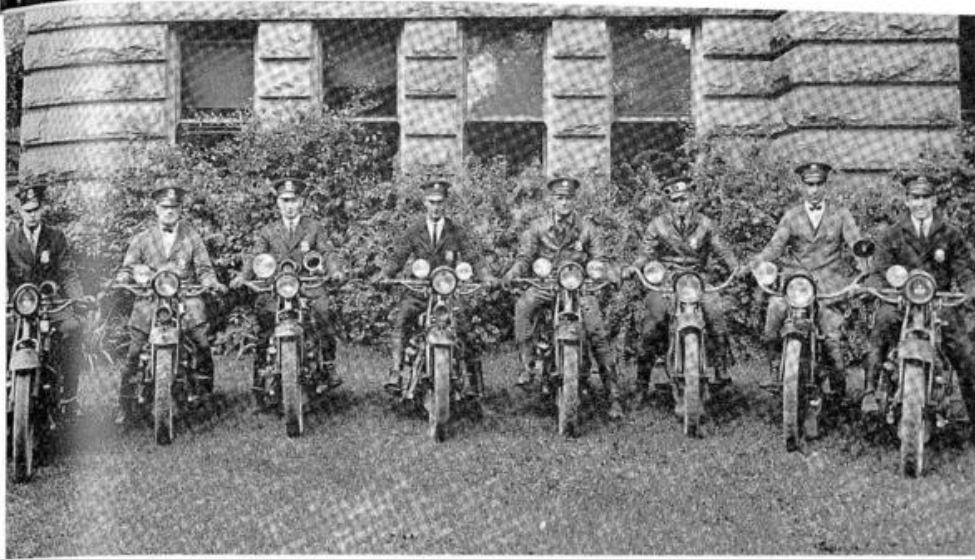
VEHICLES

At right: left to right Lorenz Cassidy, Wayne Williquette, Jerry B. Williams, Don Baenen



Above: Lynn "The Duke" Munger

At right: First and only snowmobile enforcement patrol



Left: 1930's Police Motorcycle Patrol

PAST AND PRESENT



Below: New Paddy Wagon
1994



Above: Lt. William Walters
circa 1920's

Right: Stan Keckhaver and Don Strutz in Photo-Ident

Below: Merrill Boehm



Below: Afternoon Shift Roll Call

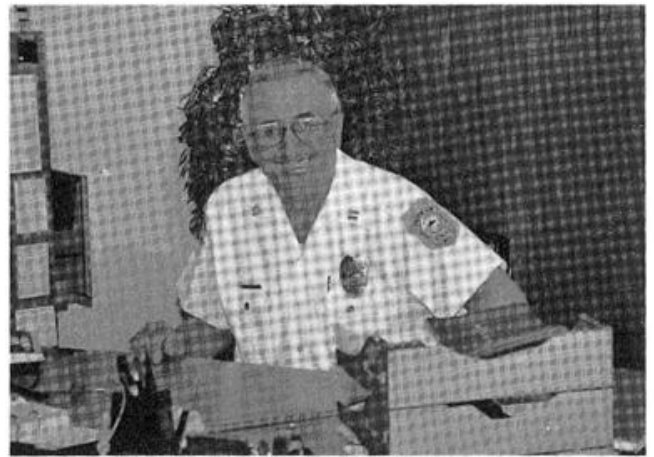


Above: Milt Steeno testing narcotics

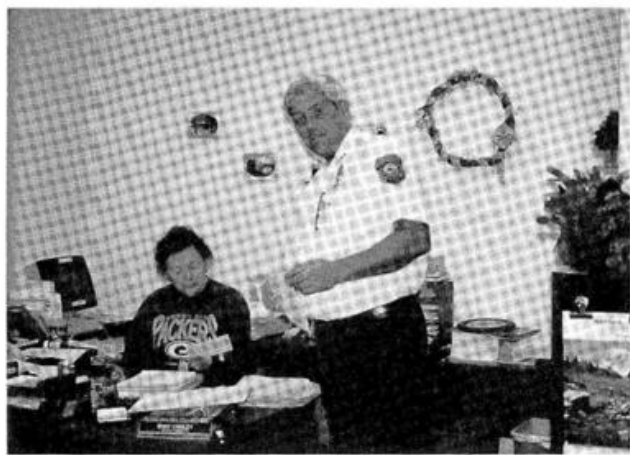
Right: Records Division



BITS AND PIECES



BITS AND PIECES

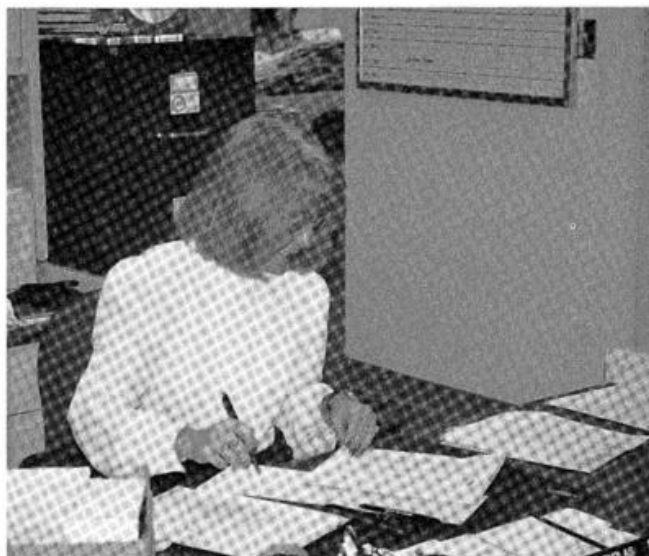




BITS AND PIECES

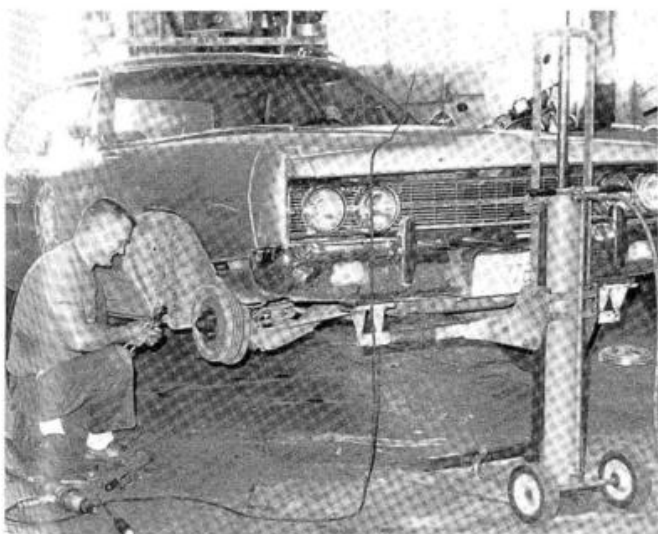
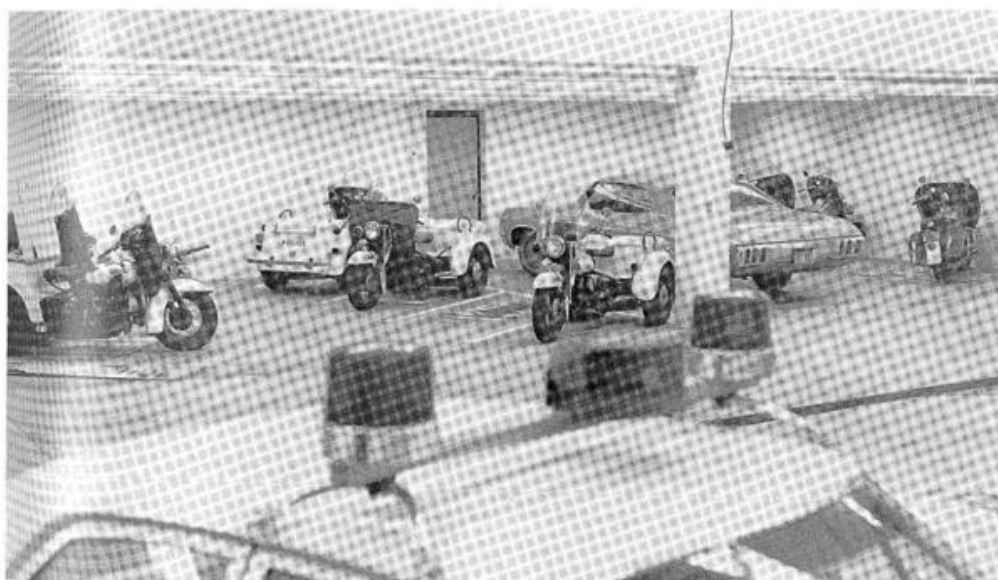


BITS AND PIECES

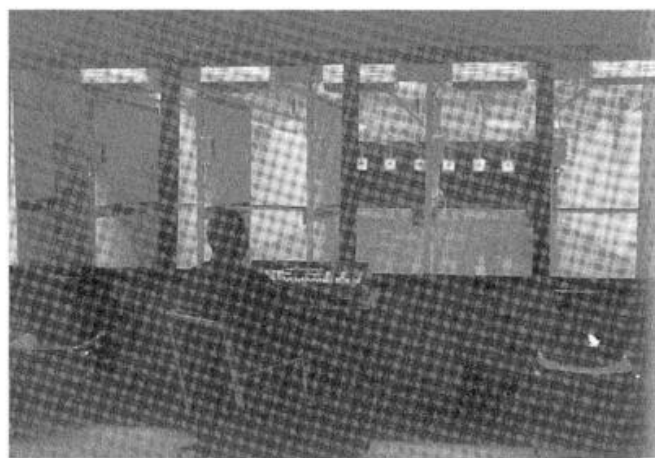




POLICE GARAGE



BITS AND PIECES





In the photo above, newlywed motorcycle officer Clem Faikel and his bride, Agnes Vanden Branden, return to Green Bay on a Northwest Airways' plane. On hand to greet the newlyweds were the bridegroom's fellow officers who "arrested" and handcuffed the couple together. The date was Nov. 17, 1931. Note the uniform of that day with long leather coats.



In the photo at left is Green Bay Police Officer Gregory Biemeret. Biemeret is the great, great grandfather of retired Capt. Jack Adriaenssens. The Green Bay Police Department uniform has changed many times over the years.



BITS AND PIECES



DOWNTOWN GREEN BAY



Looking south on Washington St. from Cherry St. Late 1960's

AERIAL VIEW



Fox River and East Side of Green Bay

THE RUSTY GUNS CLUB



Retired Officers



Spouses



And Friends



At Their



Monthly Breakfast



Get Together

Retired Members



Capt. John Adriaenssens
1959-1988
Insp. James Anderson
1963-1989
Spec. Irvin Arendt
1966-1993
Lt. Donald Baenen
1963-1989



Dep. Chf. Wayne Baetsen
1963-1992
Capt. Edwin Basinski
1962-1989
Capt. Gaylord Baudhuin
1967-1994
Capt. Robert Berkley
1964-1992



Spec. Kenneth Besaw
1965-1992
Lt. Warren Black
1952-1983
Lt. Orbie Bodart
1954-1984
Insp. Victor Braun
1962-1986



Capt. Richard Buss
1962-1993
Lt. Lorenz Cassidy
1963-1988
Off. Tina Chappell
1992-1995
Sgt. Robert Charles
1952-1984



Cpl. Arthur Christensen
1957-1980
Capt. Peter Clover
1956-1987
Dep. Chf. Harold Compton
1950-1980
Chief Donald E. Cuene
1951-1985



Insp. Thomas Cummings
1966-1992
Capt. Norman Daniels
1948-1984
Sgt. Alphonse DeGroot
1958-1984
Lt. Wendell DeLaruelle
1949-1984

Retired Members

Sgt. Robert Delemater
1957-1981
Lt. Harry Dellis
1947-1981
Dep. Chf. Ken Deprey
1959-1988
Lt. Robert Du Four
1956-1984



Chief Howard L. Erickson
1963-1990
Det. Clem Falkel
1932-1956
Capt. George Gegere
1949-1982
Capt. Ray Grimmatt
1963-1986



Capt. Frank Guarascio
1956-1986
Capt. Wallie Hansen
1959-1985
Capt. Gordon Heraly, Sr.
1948-1985
Lt. Gerald E. Herlik
1964-1987



Lt. Leo Holschuh
1936-1959
Capt. Gerald Hurley
1961-1989
Det. Sgt. Richard Jorgensen
1961-1984
Lt. Stanley Keckhaver
1963-1992



Capt. Richard Keon
1968-1994
Sgt. Milo Kerin
1950-1976
Capt. Leo C. Knowles
1942-1973
Capt. Charles Konowalski
1965-1993



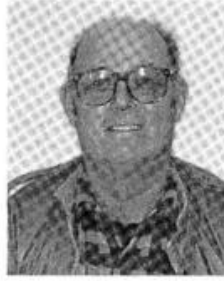
Spec. Frank Kraft
1961-1991
Sgt. Ken Krautkramer
1963-1987
Dep. Chf. Robert Kreuser
1962-1991
Off. William Kreuser
1960-1989



Retired Members



Lt. Everett Krull
1948-1980
Chief Robert J. Langan
1966-1995
Capt. Richard LaPlant
1965-1993
Sgt. Wayne LaPlante
1958-1986



Capt. Patricia Lawrence
1962-1991
Lt. William Lindeman
1950-1979
Off. Eugene Marks
1956-1984
Dep. Chf. Fred Mathews
1946-1983



Sgt. Edwin Meert
1946-1977
Capt. Eli Muller
1946-1981
Capt. Irvin Nelson
1968-1994
Spec. Edward Nerat
1966-1991



Off. Donald Nielsen
1962-1986
Capt. Jerry Parins
1963-1992
Capt. Leonard Paul
1952-1985
Dep. Chf. Richard Rice
1949-1984



Capt. Jerry Rogalski
1966-1993
Lt. Donald Rommel
1953-1984
Capt. Norel Schaut
1956-1988
Capt. Kenneth Schoen
1946-1982



Sgt. George Sharp
1951-1984
Dep. Chf. James R. Sloan
1943-1980
Capt. George Solcz
1962-1993
Det. Sgt. Kenneth Steeno
1967-1992

Retired Members

Dep. Chf. Milton Steeno
1953-1983
Lt. Donald Strutz
1964-1987
Capt. Larry VanHemelryk
1946-1981
Dep. Chf. Ken VanLanen
1962-1988



Lt. Clarence Van Straten
1951-1984
Spec. Thomas Waldorf
1961-1989
Capt. Chester Wallace
1951-1977
Capt. Walter L. Wickman
1967-1992



Capt. Gerald B. Williams
1963-1990
Capt. Wayne Williquette
1962-1991
Capt. Edward Wirtz
1961-1986
Dep. Chf. Merlin Younk
1947-1981



Acknowledgements



Commemorative Book Committee: left to right: Mark Hellmann-Historian, Sherry Bosar-Treasurer, Mike Erickson-Photo, Ken Deprey-Layout, Scot Miller-Chairman.

The Book Committee would like to extend our deepest gratitude to all of you that volunteered your time, thoughts, ideas, photos and newspaper articles. These items made this Commemorative Book possible.

Special Recognition to...

Chiefs **Elmer Madson**, **Donald Cuene** and **Howard Erickson** for their initial interest in the research and preservation of the history within the Green Bay Police Department.

Chief **Robert Langan** for his unremitting and devoted support to the book committee and its cause.

Chief **James Lewis** for his support, patience, and not reminding us how warm it is in Bakersfield, California.

Assistant Chief **Thomas Hinz** for his guidance and beliefs in the abilities of the committee members.

Retired Deputy Chief **Ken Deprey** for his benevolent support and wonderful organizational skills.

Executive Secretary **Sherry Bosar** for her talented secretarial skills and volunteering to sign on the dotted line.

CSO II **Mike Erickson** for his photographic knowledge and attention to detail.

Officer **Mark Hellmann** for the many tedious hours of research and documentation.

Officer **Andy Lewis** for using his personal off time to assist Mark in department history research.

Acknowledgements

Photos & Clippings

Jack Adriaenssens
Don Baenen
Wayne Baetsen
Mary Lou Basche
Warren Black
Vic Braun
Ann Brisk
Dave Bultman
Dave Byrnes
Lorenz Cassidy
Harold Compton
Don Cuene
Mike Cygan
Al De Groot
Wendell Delaruelle
Howard L. Erickson
Corrinne Faikel
Mrs. Daniel Faltynski
Larry Gille
Thomas Hawley
Gordy Heraly

Mary Jane Herber, Brown County Library
Tom Hinz
Gertrude Hockers
Jerry Johnson
Leo Knowles
Robert Kreuser
Bill Lindeman
Ray Litzsinger
Eli Muller
Ed Nerat
Kris Beisser Olson
Larry Pamperin
Louise Pfothenauer, Neville Public Museum
Laverne Raymaker
Lois Roseler
Ken Schoen
Julie Simon
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Larry Van Pay
Mark Van Straten
G.F. Williams

Pledges

Alexander & Alexander Inc.
Alwin Mfg. Co. Inc.
Associated Bank
Baycom Inc.
Belson Co.
Benevolent Assn.
Blaney Funeral Home
Clyde's Jewelers
Commercial Auto Body
Dean Foods Vegetable Co.
Diocese of Green Bay
Enzymatic Therapy
Family Violence Center, Inc.
Fort Howard Corporation

Gene's Deep Rock
Green Bay Press-Gazette
Green Bay Drop Forge
Hoida Lumber Co.
Lamers Bus Lines
Leicht Transfer & Storage Co.
Maloney's Pub
Riverside Ballroom
Sam's Barber Shop
Spielbauer Fireworks Co. Inc.
W. A. Vorpahl Inc.
WFRV TV Channel 5
Wisconsin Public Service

Not Pictured:

CCO Barbara Dennis
CCO Gayle Filo
CCO Theresa Racine
CCO Maureen Teske

RECORDED SWORN POLICE PERSONNEL

Ackermann, Karl D.	1994	Buenning, Gregory	1984	Donovan, John M.	1909-1934	Hawley, Thomas E.	1895-1946
Adriaenssens, John	1959-1988	Bukoski, Harry	1946-1974	Donovan, Norbert J.	1937-1961	Heil, Patrick L.	1994
Alexander, Cletus	1963-1991	Bultman, Harry	1934-1958	DuBois, Rodney J.	1984	Hein, Gary	1969-1990
Allcox, Richard G.	1990	Burke, Martin	1899-1936	Dudkiewicz, Leon	1947-1972	Heitzke, Frank	1921-1944
Allen, Eric E.	1992	Burke, Michael	1943-1944	Duebner, James P.	1984	Herliker, Roger	1962-1963
Anderson, James	1963-1989	Busch, Andrew	1903-1925	DuFour, Robert	1956-1984	Hellmann, Mark	1985
Anderson, Theodore	1895-1916	Buss, Richard	1962-1993	Dumas, Art	1928-1929	Hemes, David	1987
Arendt, Irvin	1966-1993	Buth, Jody L.	1993	Dupont, John	1894-1921	Heraly, Gordon Jr.	1971
Argall, David J.	1983	Byrnes, David	1971	Ebel, Michael D.	1975	Heraly, Gordon Sr.	1948-1985
Arts, James	1987	Campbell, Dennis	1964-1969	Ebel, Paul	1988	Heraly, Michael	1970
Ashton, Donald	1965-1969	Campbell, Peter	1971-1971	Eklund, David W.	1990	Herfort, Alfred D.	1946-1970
Baenen, Donald	1963-1989	Cassidy, Lorenz	1963-1988	Elmer, Melvin	1936-1961	Helgerson, Gerald	1964-1987
Baetsen, Wayne	1963-1992	Caves, Glen G.	1984	Erickson, Howard L.	1963-1990	Hinz, Tom	1966
Baier, Timothy R.	1992	Chambliss, Jeffrey W.	1994	Faikel, Clem	1932-1956	Hirt, Jeffrey J.	1989-1990
Baird, Henry S.	1857-?	Chappell, Tina	1992-1995	Fairchild, John	1968-1971	Hodek, Ferdinand	1939-1966
Balza, John M.	1993	Charles, Robert	1952-1984	Fenske, Jules J.	1918-1947	Holland, William F.	1909-1912
Bartolazzi, Donald	1968-1968	Chic, Donald	1971	Fifarek, Gary J.	1992	Holschuh, Leo	1936-1959
Basche, Del	1928-1928	Christensen, Arthur	1957-1980	Finnegan, William E.	1901-1907	Holz, Herman	1895-1928
Basche, Robert	1949-1967	Christensen, Robert	1949-1956	Fitzgerald, William J.	1890-1893	Howard, Nelson M.	1898-1929
Basinski, Edwin	1962-1989	Clover, Peter	1956-1987	Flemming, John	1893-1898	Hoyer, Joseph J.	1989
Bassett, John	1890-1898	Collister, Samuel J.	1921-1930	Fleury, Karl B.	1987	Hruska, Gerard	1985-1989
Basten, Peter	1937-1943	Compton, Harold	1950-1980	Florence, Bradley R.	1990	Hull, Ralph	1959-1967
Baudhuin, Gaylord	1967-1994	Coppens, Henry	1923-1935	Fonferek, Edward	1928-1961	Hunsader, Alan S.	1995
Belongea, Colleen M.	1988	Coppens, Jules	1925-1928	Francois, Michael	1991	Hurley, Gerald	1961-1989
Bennington, Daniel	1984	Crabb, Michael T.	1977	Freuck, Ralph	1949-1962	Hussin, Michael	1969-1969
Benson, Carl	1932-1943	Cronce, Otto	1925-1947	Galvin, William	1980	Huth, Eugene	1956-1986
Bergin, Stephen R.	1923-?	Crummy, LaVonne	1986	Gardner, Robert	1966-1967	Jack, Thomas	1976
Berkley, Robert	1964-1992	Cuene, Donald E.	1951-1985	Garner, Richard M.	1989	Jacobe, Cyril	1956-1987
Bero, Henry J.	1936-1961	Cuish, Orville	1937-1959	Gauthier, Kenneth	1970	Jaeger, John	1953-1978
Bersch, Tracy	1989	Cummings, Thomas	1966-1992	Gegere, George	1949-1982	Janecek, JoDeanne	1992-1992
Besaw, Kenneth	1965-1992	Cunefare, Orpha	1926-1949	Gehm, Kenneth	1978	Janssen, Paul	1967-1981
Bielmeier, Frank	1937-1965	Cygan, Michael	1974	Gehrke, A.	1874-?	Jauquet, Jules	1914-1948
Biemeret, Gregory	1874-1906	Czechanski, Vincent	1916-1941	Geyer, Damien	1895-1900	Johnson, Ervin	1947-1948
Biller, Bradley R.	1995	Danelski, Dean	1986	Geyer, James	1928-1928	Johnson, Jerry	1984
Bishop, James G.	1946-1973	Daniels, Norman	1948-1984	Gille, Larry	1966	Johnson, Roy	1968
Black, Warren	1952-1983	Darm, Steven	1983	Gillis, Jerome	1966-1974	Jonet, Francis	1971
Blaney, George B.	1934-1956	Daul, Michael J.	1986-1989	Gilsdorf, Wilbert	1937-1962	Jorgensen, Richard	1961-1984
Blindauer, Patrick J.	1988	De Groot, Alphonse	1958-1984	Gilsoul, James	1960-1964	Josephson, Michael	1978
Bloom, Anthony	1985	Dekker, Richard J.	1981	Gleason, James	1935-1957	Jossart, Ambrose	1925-1944
Bodart, Orbie	1954-1984	Delaney, Elland	1924-1929	Gleffe, Merlin	1956-1983	Kaminski, Joseph	1980
Boehm, Merrill	1943-1974	Delaney, Simon	1927-?	Gloeckler, Jeffrey J.	1977	Keckhaver, Stanley	1963-1992
Boerschinger, Lillian	1937-1963	DeLaruelle, Wendell	1949-1984	Graham, Michael E.	1981	Kehl, Paul	1936-1943
Bomber, Joe	1886-?	Delemater, Robert	1957-1981	Graves, Ida	1922-1932	Kelly, James K.	1986
Boncher, Robert	1969	Dellis, Harry	1947-1981	Greene, Charles A. Jr.	1967-1969	Kennedy, Donald	1949-1974
Boncher, Wm. J., Jr.	1953-1955	Delloye, August	1916-1956	Grimmett, Ray	1963-1986	Keon, Richard	1968-1994
Bong, Gerhard	1881-1884	Dempsey, Daniel	1872-1881	Gruba, Robert J.	1981	Kerin, Milo	1950-1976
Bongle, William	1987	Demro, Richard L.	1983	Grygleski, Scott R.	1991	Killian, J.A.	1870-1875
Borkovec, Michael	1980-1980	DeNamur, Elmer	1923-1945	Guarascio, Frank	1956-1986	King, Robert	1944-1948
Boyce, John	1967-1968	De Namur, Herbert	1927-1949	Guerin, Henry	1927-1949	King, William	1946-1971
Braun, Victor	1962-1986	Deprey, Ken	1959-1988	Gutzman, Lloyd	1963-1965	Kingston, Lee E.	1995
Brice, Frank	1894-1900	Destiche, Joseph	1914-1942	Haglund, Robert M.	1981	Kitts, Henry	1893-1900
Briquelet, Joseph	1893-?	Deuster, Joseph	1982	Halvorson, Terry	1989	Klaus, J.	1872-?
Brisk, Harold	1946-1971	Deviley, Frank	1925-1943	Hamilton, Bruce	1969	Klika, Robert M.	1975
Brodhagen, Kenneth	1975	Deviley, Glen	1982	Hannon, Emerson	1946-1948	Klimoski, Roger	1965-1965
Brown, Daniel Y.	1973-1975	Devolder, Fred	1895-1921	Hansen, Wallie	1959-1985	Knoebel, Keith	1989
Bruening, Theodore	1966-1966	Doherty, Clarence	1927-?	Hansford, Michael	1985	Knowles, Leo C.	1942-1973
Brunette, Charles	1971-1979	Doherty, Howard	1943-1947	Hanstedt, Robert	1952-1979	Kolbe, Kaye L.	1981-1988
Buckley, Patrick	1990	Doherty, John	1905-1933	Hawley, Charles	1966	Komoroske, Michael	1979

Konowalski, Charles	1965-1993	Micolichek, Sherry	1993	Rogalski, Jerry	1966-1993	Thompson, Mark E.	1983-1985
Kox, Anton	1889-1916	Miller, Hughes L.	1947-1954	Rommel, Donald	1953-1984	Thyes, Gerald A.	1981
Kozloski, Randall	1980-1981	Miller, Orville	1928-1951	Rondou, Norbert	1929-1952	Tijerina, Russell R.	1995
Kraft, Frank	1961-1991	Miller, Scot F.	1983	Runge, James	1987	Tilkens, Bruce W.	1973
Kral, Otto	1970-1970	Minsart, Robert	1939-1946	Runge, Louis	1966	Timmerman, Alan C.	1974
Kraus, Thomas J.	1990	Molitor, Thomas	1982	Rye, Terry	1971-1979	Tochterman, Matthew	1974
Krautkramer, Ken	1963-1987	Mommaerts, Brenda	1995	St. Laurent, Ed	1947-1948	Tremel, Donald Jr.	1950-1952
Kreuser, Robert	1962-1991	Mommaerts, George	1944-1946	Sanderson, Harland	1956-1965	Trimberger, Jude	1988
Kreuser, William	1960-1989	Monfils, Walter	1932-1957	Sargent, Timothy R.	1974-1985	Trotter, Lyle	1923-1945
Krietzer, Joseph	1971-1973	Morgan, Frank E.	1904-1933	Schaden, Ronald L.	1990	Tyler, Terry	1985
Krouth, Steven L.	1990	Morgan, Martin	1906-1910	Schaut, Norel	1956-1988	Umbehaun, Hayward	1941-1974
Krug, Karla J.	1990	Motquin, George	1946-1951	Schenkelberg, Eugene	1979	Urban, Gregory	1978
Krull, Everett	1948-1980	Muller, Brent L.	1981-1986	Schepeck, J.	1886-?	Van Beek, Clifford	1928-1938
La Combe, Donald	1950-1974	Muller, Eli	1946-1981	Schilt, Brian	1990	VandenBoom, C.	1920-1935
Laluzerne, Randall	1984	Mulrine, Shannon P.	1981	Schmidt, Donald	1965-1966	Vanden Heuvel, Gary	1974
Lampkin, Cline J.	1976	Munger, Lynn	1976	Schmitz, David	1987	VandenHeuvel, Tina	1985
Langan, Robert J.	1966-1995	Nagle, Edward	1930-1932	Schneider, Richard	1969-1976	Vanderlin, James	1970-1986
Lange, Lawrence	1975	Neffs, Edward	1915-1916	Schoen, Kenneth	1946-1982	Vandermissen, C.	1949-1962
Lapine, Louis	1881-1886	Nelsen, Loyal	1956-1983	Schoenrock, John	1932-1955	Van Egeren, Wm.	1936-1964
La Plant, Richard	1965-1993	Nelsen, Michael	1973-1985	Schroeder, Lawrence	1937-1959	VanErem, David D.	1988
La Plante, Wayne	1958-1986	Nelson, Edmund	1947-1976	Schuetze, Scott A.	1990	Van Ess, Ralph	1946-1946
Larsen, David G.	1989	Nelson, Irvin	1968-1994	Schultz, John	1959-1984	Van Haute, Allen	1979
Larson, Gerald	1962-1986	Nelson, Lester	1927-1928	Scully, Steven D.	1990	Van Hemelryk, L.	1946-1981
LaTour, Kenneth	1972	Nelson, Stuart A.	1977	Secor, Donald J.	1974	Van Horn, Harold E.	1956-1959
Laux, John C.	1992	Nerat, Edward	1966-1991	Seiler, Richard	1959-1984	Van Lanen, Ken	1962-1988
Lawrence, Patricia	1962-1991	Ness, Gary	1980-1981	Selissen, Keith	1983	Vanness, James	1969-1969
Leider, Todd T.	1981	Neuman, Winfred	1936-1936	Servais, Denise M.	1981	Van Pay, Lawrence	1959-1966
Lemorande, Peter	1971	Nichols, Gene	1985	Servais, Henry A.	1921-?	Van Rooy, Michael	1979
Leonard, Jerome	1966-1971	Nick, Michael H.	1981	Shaha, Ronald	1971	VanSchyndle, Craig	1977
LePine, Todd C.	1994	Nick, Peter	1971-1979	Sharp, George	1951-1984	Van Straten, Clarence	1951-1984
Lewis, Andrew	1985	Nielsen, Donald	1962-1986	Shepardson, Howard	1965-1966	Veesser, James E.	1989
Lewis, James M.	1995	Nolan, Michael H.	1889-1895	Simon, Eugene	1950-1975	Vincent, Robert	1966-1968
Lewis, Kelly M.	1995	O'Brien, Frank	1925-?	Sloan, James R.	1943-1980	Vogel, Gregory G.	1988
Lind, Tom	1985	O'Brien, Timothy	1889-?	Smith, Gary	1971	Vohwinkel, Edward	1959-1968
Lindeman, Wm.	1950-1979	O'Connell, Richard	1971-1976	Smith, Richard	1881-?	Waise, Ronald C.	1962-1966
Linzmeier, Bradley S.	1989	O'Dell, Carl	1943-1946	Solcz, George	1962-1993	Waldorf, Thomas	1961-1989
Lison, Donald	1944-1945	O'Dell, Patrick	1961-1966	Solper, Michael P.	1977	Wall, Oran	1925-1947
Litzinger, Raymond	1986	Olsen, Peter	1890-1892	Somerville, Todd	1991	Wallace, Chester	1951-1977
Lo Cascio, Todd	1979-1988	Pamperin, Lawrence	1966	Splawski, Paul E.	1981	Wallenfang, Timothy	1989
Loewert, Henry	1881-1887	Paoletti, Michael	1984	Srenaski, Leo	1946-1946	Walters, Chester J.	1916-1942
Londo, Richard	1951-1989	Papflam, Edward	1928-1963	Stache, Harold	1949-1975	Walters, William	1921-1945
Long, Paul J.	1990	Parins, Jerry	1963-1992	Staerk, Mark W.	1986-1986	Wanta, Michael J.	1989
Lund, Jerome	1961-1963	Parins, William	1971	Stanton, Brian P.	1992	Weiss, Andrew P.	1995
Lurquin, Mark J.	1975	Patton, Milton	1916-1940	Steen, Kenneth	1967-1992	Wesely, David W.	1990
Lynch, Matthew J.	1995	Paul, Leonard	1952-1985	Steen, Milton	1953-1983	Wheeler, Joseph E.	1937-1959
Madden, P. Roy	1934-1957	Paulu, Fred A.	1936-1962	Sterr, Lisa A.	1983	Wians, Wayne H.	1977
Madson, Chris	1979-1980	Pautzke, James L.	1992	Stievo, Danny L.	1973	Wichman, Douglas E.	1984
Madson, Elmer A.	1961-1977	Perrigoue, Michael	1971	Stievo, Robert	1948-1981	Wicker, Edward	1928-1929
Maes, William	1928-1952	Peters, Scott	1986	Stimpson, Scott D.	1988	Wickman, Robert	1941-1945
Mahn, Theodore	1874-?	Peterson, Charles	1970	Strenski, Frank	1914-1916	Wickman, Walter	1967-1992
Maloney, John	1980	Peterson, Francis	1937-1938	Strutz, Donald	1964-1987	Wickman, Walter T.	1990
Marks, Eugene	1956-1984	Peterson, Robert	1956-1957	Summers, George	1930-1932	Wigman, Francis X.	1930-1962
Mason, Michael	1971	Petrosky, Ray	1937-1953	Sundstrom, James	1992	Willems, Joseph	1889-?
Massey, Patrick	1971	Pflanzer, Anton	1946-1951	Sutton, John Robert	1949-1970	Williams, Gerald B.	1963-1990
Mastalir, Joseph	1973	Piero, Felix	1874-?	Swanson, David	1994	Williams, Gerald F.	1969
Mathews, Fred	1946-1983	Pies, John L.	1905-1908	Swanson, James	1979	Williquette, Wayne	1962-1991
Matzke, Glenn	1968	Pigeon, Robert R.	1989	Swedal, John	1968-1989	Winkler, Randy G.	1975
Mauel, Daniel	1987-1990	Poehler, Ed	1931-1932	Szczechowski, Frank	1923-1939	Wirtz, Edward	1961-1986
McCabe, Frank	1884-?	Poels, Joseph V.	1937-1966	Tagge, William	1971-1974	Witte, Ann	1963-1965
McKeough, Michael	1980	Powers, Carter	1971-1978	Taylor, James	1965	Yantes, Daniel G.	1991
McNamara, Glen	1947-1973	Queoff, Jerome B.	1943-1974	Taylor, John	1916-1946	Yeager, Malcolm	1923-?
McQuade, Mike	1886-1889	Raab, Lee	1986	Tease, Robert	1974-1978	Younk, Dannie	1968
Meert, Edwin	1946-1977	Radelet, Gustav	1889-1893	Tennis, John L.	1885-1899	Younk, Merlin	1947-1981
Meert, Frank	1916-1936	Reetz, Rodney R.	1995	Thebo, George	1949-1962	Zehren, Ronald	1966-1967
Meier, Kurt N.	1988	Reilly, Thomas	1895-1921	Thiel, Christine	1985	Zeise, Robert L.	1958-1959
Mendolla, Brenda J.	1994-1994	Resch, William R. Jr.	1980	Thomas, Matthew	1904-1934	Zettel, Michael	1971
Meneghini, Neil E.	1977	Reynen, Gary	1968-1972	Thomas, Todd L.	1988		
Menne, Joseph	1915-1934	Reynolds, Harold	1930-1952	Thompson, John	1970		
Mercier, Glenn	1970	Rice, Richard	1949-1984	Thompson, Kenneth	1965-1969		