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 footsteps 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
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.
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
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.
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 on the east shore of the Fox River, outside Fort Howard. The village of Navarino was platted in 1830, 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.

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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 ap­
point 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 ar­
ticles 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 experi­
:ence new creativity when the artisans thoughts are preoc­
cupied with survival. The need for an orderly society is
clear. To establish an orderly society, laws must be writ­
ten 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 return­
ning to the history of this newly formed city, we find the
office of marshal still being used, rather than a police de­
partment 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 estab­
lishing 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 sum­
mon 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 com­
mittee was appointed to study the construction of a city
prison or lock up.

The birthday of the Green Bay Police Depart­
ment 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 accidental 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
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...
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.

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.

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 hoboos 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-
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 de-
partment 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. 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 coun-
cil approved a new police patrol signal system, known as call boxes. At this time the Brown County jail was lo-
cated 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.

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
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 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. 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
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 oppressively 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, continued 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 gunfire. Detective Burke re-
mained 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 communi-
cation 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 sta-
tion, 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 Mo-
tcycle 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 over-
looking the alley when she saw the man run by. She de-
scribed 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.

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, fol-
lowed 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 get-
away west on Mason Street.

As the bandits made their escape the officers re-
grouped 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 condi-
tion 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 re-
mained on duty. He would take command and direct the
manhunt. DeNamur was not injured. The two bank em-
ployees that were beaten were treated at the hospital.
One was immediately released, and the other was hospitali-
zed.

The manhunt began, directed by Martin Burke.
Chief Hawley would keep in touch from St. Vincent Hos-
pital by telephone. Hawley was a very active chief and
not one to give up. He was 65 years old now as he en-
gaged 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 ma-
chine 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 De-
partment were sent out on the road searching. All mem-
bers 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 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 Counard 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
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 patrolmen, 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 other’s 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 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 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. 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 ex­
pected 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 ad­
ministered through the old vocational school system. The
test was used to develop a psychological profile of each can­
didate. 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
officer, and then to a local sporting goods store for the pur­
chase 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 re­
response, handling domestic and public disturbances, acci­
dent investigations, etc.

The development of the new recruit into a police
officer was accomplished through this hand me down pro­
cedure. 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 en­
forcement. 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 supervi­
sory structure. Each officer worked alone, creating his own
style as he developed his skills. Each shift had a desk lieu­
tenant. 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 Cir­
cuit Court, it was quite a humbling experience for the un­
trained officer when cross examined by a defense attor­
ey.
Outdoor firearms training in local sandpits, above and next page: From L. to R. George Thebo, Harold Drisk, Moe Miller, Harold Compton, Don Cune, 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,
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 handout material prepared for the department's first classroom 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-
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-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.
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 Madison’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 6’0”, 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.
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 teachers 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 would be 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 further 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
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 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-
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 Micolichek 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.

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

![1981 - Swearing-in ceremony for first two female patrol officers](image_url)

**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 Thyes, 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 - 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
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 -- 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.
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 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.
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

Henry Loewert  
1886-1887

Daniel Dempsey  
1880-1881

William J. Fitzgerald  
1892-1893

(photos not available)  
(photos not available)

John L. Tennis  
1889-1892  1896-1899

Michael H. Nolan  
1894-1895

Thomas E. Hawley  
1889-1946
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
Standing left to right: Commissioners Anthony Theisen, James Demeny, President James Queoff Seated left to right: Commissioners Paul Quigley, Bonnie Klika, Donald Zuidmulder

City Clerk Paul Janquart, Officers Steve Scully and Scott Schuetze
Sworn Personnel

Off. Karl Ackermann
01/09/94
Off. Richard G. Allcock
09/09/90
Off. Eric E. Allen
04/05/92
Off. David J. Argall
06/25/83

Off. James Arts
01/04/87
Off. Timothy R. Baier
04/05/92
Off. John M. Balza
03/22/93
Off. Colleen M. Belongea
01/03/88

Off. Daniel R. Bennington
04/18/84
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

Off. Patrick Buckley
09/09/90
Off. Gregory M. Buenning
05/27/84
Off. Jody Buth
10/10/93
Spec. David R. Byrnes
09/10/71

Off. Glen G. Caves
05/13/84
Off. Jeffrey Chambliss
03/28/94
Sgt. Donald J. Chic
05/10/71
Sgt. Michael T. Crabb
10/03/77
Off. LaVonne Crummy 12/21/86
Lt. Michael J. Cygan 08/09/74
Off. Dean Danielski 04/13/86
Off. Steve Darm 03/06/83
Sgt. Richard J. Dekker 10/18/81
Off. Richard L. Demro 01/23/83
Sgt. Joseph Deuster 12/12/82
Sgt. Glenn H. Deviley 10/03/82
Off. Rodney J. DuBois 04/18/84
Off. James P. Duebner 05/27/84
Spec. Michael D. Ebel 02/03/75
Off. Paul Ebel 06/06/88
Off. David W. Eklund 01/07/90
Off. Gary J. Fifarek 08/24/92
Off. Karl B. Fleury 11/08/87
Off. Bradley R. Florence 01/07/90
Off. Michael Francis 06/17/91
Sgt. William F. Galvin 12/14/80
Off. Richard M. Garner 06/04/89
Insp. Kenneth F. Gauthier 02/02/70
Sgt. Kenneth G. Gehm 07/16/78
Dep. Chief Larry J. Gille 07/11/66
Sgt. Jeffrey J. Gloeckler 03/22/77
Sgt. Michael E. Graham 05/03/81
Sworn Personnel

Sgt. Robert J. Gruba
05/03/81
Off. Scott R. Grygleski
03/31/91
Sgt. Robert M. Haglund
01/11/81
Off. Terry Halvorson
01/08/89

Capt. Bruce C. Hamilton
02/03/69
Off. Michael Hansford
08/18/85
Capt. Charles J. Hawley
01/10/66
Off. Patrick Heil
01/06/94

Off. Mark Hellmann
11/24/85
Off. David Hemes
01/04/87
Lt. Gordon A. Heraly, Jr.
09/11/71
Capt. Michael G. Heraly
02/02/70

Asst. Chief Thomas J. Hinz
01/10/66
Off. Joseph J. Hoyer
06/04/89
Off. Alan S. Hunaader
02/05/95
Spec. Thomas N. Jack
07/01/76

Off. Jerry Johnson
12/06/84
Capt. Roy C. Johnson
08/07/68
Spec. Francis J. Jonet
06/03/71
Sgt. Michael J. Josephson
06/04/78

Sgt. Joseph F. Kaminski
06/01/80
Off. James K. Kelly
11/23/66
Off. Lee F. Kingston
03/27/95
Spec. Robert M. Klika
02/03/75

47
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

Off. Karla J. Krug 01/07/90
Off. Randall J. LaLuzerne 04/18/84
Spec. Cline J. Lampkin 03/15/76
Spec. Lawrence H. Lange 02/03/75

Off. David G. Larsen 01/08/89
Lt. Kenneth R. LaTour 06/26/72
Off. John C. Laux 04/05/92
Sgt. Todd T. Leider 08/09/81

Sgt. Peter L. Lemorande 10/04/71
Off. Todd LePine 02/15/94
Off. Andrew Lewis 01/06/85
Chief James M. Lewts 12/04/95

Off. Kelly M. Lewis 01/12/85
Off. Tom Lind 01/06/85
Off. Bradley A. Linzmiler 01/08/89
Off. Raymond Litzsinger 04/13/86

Off. Paul J. Long 01/07/90
Lt. Mark J. Lurquin 02/03/75
Off. Matthew J. Lynch 01/21/95
Spec. John R. Maloney 09/07/80
Sworn Personnel

Lt. Michael J. Mason
02/01/71
Insp. Patrick J. Massey
09/11/71
Sgt. Joseph A. Mastalir
02/05/73
Capt. Glenn W. Matzke
01/03/68

Sgt. Michael F. McKeough
08/10/60
Off. Kurt N. Meier
01/03/68
Sgt. Neil E. Meneghini
10/03/77
Capt. Glenn E. Mercier
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
02/05/85

Off. Shannon P. Mulrine
04/05/81
Sgt. Lynn R. Munger
09/13/76
Spec. Stuart A. Nelson
10/03/77
Off. Gene Craig Nichols
10/27/85

Sgt. Michael H. Nick
05/03/81
Capt. Lawrence C. Pamperin
01/10/66
Off. Michael R. Paoletti
05/13/84
Lt. William E. Parsins
09/11/71

Off. James L. Pautzke
07/19/92
Spec. Michael J. Perrigoue
02/01/71
Off. Scott Peters
06/06/86
Insp. Charles J. Peterson
02/02/70
Sworn Personnel

Off. Robert R. Pigeon 01/08/89
Off. Lee Raab 06/08/86
Off. Rodney Reetz 06/19/95
Off. William R. Resch, Jr. 09/07/80

Off. James Runge 03/08/87
Dep. Chief Louis A. Runge 01/10/66
Off. Ronald L. Schaden 09/09/90
Spec. Eugene M. Schenkelberg 10/07/79

Off. Brian Schilt 01/07/90
Off. David Schmitz 01/04/87
Off. Scott A. Schuetze 04/15/90
Off. Steven D. Scully 04/15/90

Lt. Donald J. Secor 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 02/01/71
Sgt. Michael P. Solper 10/03/77
Off. Todd A. Somerville 06/17/91
Sgt. Paul E. Splawski 01/11/81

Off. Brian P. Stanton 08/24/92
Off. Lisa A. Sterr 02/06/83
Sgt. Danny L. Stievo 02/05/73
Off. Scott D. Stimpson 03/04/88
Sworn Personnel

Off. James Sundstrom
01/05/92
Off. David Swanson
01/23/94
Sgt. James J. Swanson
10/07/73
Dep. Chief James R. Taylor
01/04/65

Off. Christine Thiel
08/18/85
Off. Todd L. Thomas
01/03/88
Lt. John B. Thompson
02/02/70
Sgt. Gerald A. Thyes
04/05/81

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

Off. Jude Trimberger
11/20/88
Off. Terry Tyler
01/06/85
Sgt. Gregory R. Urban
04/14/78
Lt. Gary R. VandenHeuvel
04/01/74

Off. Tina VandenHeuvel
01/06/85
Off. David D. VanErem
01/03/88
Sgt. Allen J. VanHaute
05/12/73
Sgt. Michael W. Van Rooy
01/14/79

Sgt. Craig M. VanSchyndle
10/03/77
Off. James E. Vecser
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
12/08/90

Capt. Gerald F. Williams
07/01/69

Sgt. Randy G. Winkler
02/03/75

Off. Daniel G. Yantes
06/17/91

Spec. Dannie L. Younk
08/07/68

Insp. Michael M. Zettel
09/10/71

1975 Recruit Class

1974 Recruit Class
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
Training in crime scene processing, arrests and searches, and courtroom testimony.
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

Above: Loading at the canning company

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

New Multi-Jurisdictional Outdoor Range Facility 1995
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
PACKER GAME DAY ASSIGNMENTS

Lambeau Field

Celebrating 75 years with throwback 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 Doobie. 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 Doobie.
POLICE EXPLORERS

Explorers are trained in various Police functions

Below: Explorers on a field trip to Chicago, IL.
Post Founder Harold Britsk in photo at left (Photo courtesy of Press-Gazette)
The GHPD 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 Minl-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.
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

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

Sherry Bosar
Executive Secretary
Sharon Conard
Clerk Typist I
Elaine Conway
Clerk Typist III
Myrna Dangatis
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
Laurin 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
The Chief has a green thumb

Crime Prevention
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
Below Left: Chief Lewis' First Winter
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
Below: Afternoon Shift Roll Call

Right: Stan Keckhaver and Don Strutz in Photo-Ident

Below: Merrill Boehm

Above: Milt Steeno testing narcotics
Right: Records Division
BITS AND PIECES
BITS AND PIECES
BITS AND PIECES
POLICE GARAGE
BITS AND PIECES
In the photo above, newlywed motorcycle officer Clem Faikol 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 Adriaensen
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
1954-1994

Insp. Victor Braun
1962-1986

Capt. Richard Buss
1962-1993

Lt. Lorenz Cassidy
1963-1988

Off. Tina Chappell
1982-1995

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
1959-1984

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 Grimmelt
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
1950-1978
Capt. Leo C. Knowles
1942-1973
Capt. Charles Konowski
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
1948-1990
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. Cht. Fred Mathews
1946-1983

Sgt. Edwin Meert
1946-1977
Capt. Eli Muller
1946-1981
Capt. Irvin Nelson
1958-1994
Spec. Edward Nerat
1956-1991

Off. Donald Nielsen
1962-1996
Capt. Jerry Parins
1963-1992
Capt. Leonard Paul
1952-1995
Dep. Cht. Richard Rice
1949-1984

Capt. Jerry Rogalski
1956-1993
Lt. Donald Rommel
1953-1984
Capt. Norel Schaut
1956-1998
Capt. Kenneth Schoen
1946-1982

Sgt. George Sharp
1951-1984
Dep. Cht. James R. Sloan
1943-1990
Capt. George Solcz
1962-1993
Det. Sgt. Kenneth Steeno
1957-1992
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
1957-1992

Capt. Gerald B. Williams
1963-1990
Capt. Wayne Williquette
1982-1991
Capt. Edward Wirtz
1961-1986
Dep. Chf. Merlin Younk
1947-1981
Acknowledgements

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

Photos & Clippings

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Ann Brisk
Dave Bultman
Dave Byrnes
Lorenz Cassidy
Harold Compton
Don Cuene
Mike Cygan
Al De Groot
Wendell Delaruelle
Howard L. Erickson
Corrine Faikel
Mrs. Daniel Faltynski
Larry Gilles
Thomas Hawley
Gordy Heraly

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

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 Pfotenhaus, Neville Public Museum
Laverne Raymaker
Lois Roseler
Ken Schoen
Julie Simon
Mrs. Raymond Stenski
Larry Van Pay
Mark Van Straten
G.F. Williams

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ackermann, Karl D.</td>
<td>1959-1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin, George</td>
<td>1937-1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartz, James</td>
<td>1967-1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baudhuin, Gaylord</td>
<td>1963-1994</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bennington, Daniel</td>
<td>1937-1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benda, John</td>
<td>1953-1963</td>
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