

HISTORY OF THE EVANSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Evansville, Indiana was founded in 1812. Evansville received a village charter from the State in 1819. Law enforcement in Evansville began in 1818 and can be broken down into four phases. The first phase covered the period from 1818 to 1847. During this period law enforcement was the responsibility of the Vanderburgh County Sheriff's Department. The second phase began when Evansville was granted a charter by the State of Indiana in 1847 and became a city. The city marshal and his constables had sole law enforcement jurisdiction until 1863 when the police department was established. During the third phase the city marshal shared law enforcement jurisdiction with the police department. The fourth phase began in 1883 with the consolidation of the marshal's office with the police department by the Metropolitan Police Act by the Indiana Legislature.

On January 29, 1847 Evansville was granted a charter by the State, becoming an incorporated city with a population of 4,000. At this time, the elected position of city marshal was established to oversee law enforcement within the corporate limits of the 280-acre city. The first city marshal, William Bell, served from 1847 to 1850. The city marshal's staff increased over a period of time as the city grew to include, in addition to the marshal, a deputy marshal and constables.

The following are the city marshals, following William Bell, who served up to the time the police department was established: John Gavitt (1850-51), J.F. Sherwood (1851), G.W. Glover (1851-53), John Ward (1853-54), Patrick Burke (1855), J.B. Evans (1856), and Ed Martin (1857-63). The second city marshal, John Gavitt, became sheriff 2 years later, serving from 1859 to 1861. Gavitt became city marshal again 13 years later, serving from 1874 to 1875. In 1875 Gavitt became a lieutenant on the police department.

In 1857, Evansville—with a population of 7,000—merged with the neighboring city of Lamasco, which had a population of 3,000. The city marshal's staff grew to serve the increased area and population. Ed Martin was the first marshal following the merger.

On April 14, 1862 Constable John Welsh became the first Evansville law enforcement officer killed in the line of duty. Miles Ogle shot him with a shotgun on a flatboat on the riverfront.

The police department was created in 1863 as a night watch to supplement the city marshal's staff, which still held primary law enforcement responsibility within the city. City Marshal Ed Martin served as acting chief of police. The first two members of the police department were Philip Klein from Evansville and George Bates from Lamasco. Klein went on to become the first chief of police to be appointed by the Mayor (William Baker). Bates left the department after a short while, becoming superintendent of the county home. A mentally deranged resident of the home later killed Bates. Bates and Klein were also responsible for fire department functions, as there was not a professional fire department yet.

In April 1863 Anthony Tenvoorde succeeded Martin as city marshal and became the new acting chief of police.

In 1865, with the end of the Civil War, a large number of veterans returned from the war. There was an increase in the crime rate, causing the need for a larger police department to become

evident. The force was increased to 16 officers. Philip Klein became the first (the third if counting acting chiefs Edward Martin and Anthony Ten Voorde) chief of police. He also served as wharf master.

That same year a mob lynched 2 black men from a street lamppost near the courthouse. The mob had acted on rumors that the men had assaulted a white woman. In response to this lawlessness the City temporarily increased the number of officers to 36. When the crisis passed, the number of officers was reduced to 16 again.

In 1866 a city ordinance was enacted defining the responsibilities of the city marshal and the police department. This ordinance expanded the police department's duties beyond being just "door shakers" and gave them broader law enforcement powers. Part of the ordinance stated that an officer had to give 10 days' notice when leaving the department or forfeit any pay he had coming.

In 1867 Klein became the tenth city marshal and Peter Roesner became the fourth chief of police. That same year the police department became the City's night law enforcement agency and the city marshal's office became the City's day law enforcement agency. From 1867 to 1869 Deputy Marshal Dewitt Copley was the day chief and Roesner was the night chief. All constables and officers worked 12-hour shifts.

In 1867 Ed Martin was elected to the city marshal's office again, taking office in 1868.

The police department was expanded in 1869 by 7 officers, bringing the total force to 23 officers. Thomas Royston was appointed chief of police that same year and Christian Wunderlich became the 12th city marshal. The police department had 2 ranks: chief and patrolman. The annual salary for the chief was \$912 and for a patrolman it was \$730.

Peter Roesner began his second term as chief in 1871, replacing Thomas Royston.

The positions of lieutenant and detective were added to the police department in 1874. The officers who held the rank of lieutenant during the period leading up to the implementation of the metropolitan system (1874-1883) were (in chronological order):

Henry Huber
John Gavitt*
John Paul
S. Sellig
John Resing

During these early years the rank of lieutenant was equivalent to the rank of assistant chief of police, being second in command of the department. One of the early detectives, Joseph App, later became chief of police.

*John Gavitt had served as city marshal twice and once as county sheriff.

The first black officer, Robert Nichols, was appointed to the police department on September 7, 1874.

Christian Wunderlich left the city marshal's office in 1875 to become sheriff. Fred Brennecke became the 14th city marshal. Henry Ayres began his first term as chief of police, replacing Peter Roesner.

The elected position of "turnkey" was created in 1875 to oversee the city jail.

In 1877 Philip Klein returned to the chief's position. Klein remained chief for a year. The man he replaced a year earlier, Henry Ayres, replaced him. Having won the city election of 1877, Ayres also held the city marshal's office during his second term as chief (1878-1879).

In 1879, with a change in politics, Ayres was out of both the city marshal's and the chief's jobs. Joseph App replaced Ayres as chief and Louis Langolf replaced him as city marshal. Langolf was the last city marshal and served until the metropolitan system came in, in 1883.

There was a great deal of crossover between the city marshal's office and the police department during the years that both departments coexisted. Examples were John Gavitt, Henry Huber, Philip Klein, and Christian Wunderlich. Gavitt, who was city marshal in 1850 and 1874, was the lieutenant on the police department from 1875 to 1876. Langolf appointed Huber, who was the first officer to hold the rank of lieutenant on the police department in 1874, deputy marshal in 1880. Klein, who was chief of police from 1865 to 1867 and city marshal in 1868, was chief of police again from 1877 to 1878. Klein also served as wharf master, assistant fire chief, fire chief, and on the City Council during the period 1870-1890. Wunderlich, who was city marshal from 1869 to 1874, was appointed a captain on the police department in 1888. Job security was nonexistent during these early years. The Chief of police and city marshal could replace their entire staffs at will.

Many of the early chiefs had no law enforcement experience prior to their appointment. Often, the mayor would appoint someone based on purely political considerations. Some were businessmen who, after serving their terms as chief, would return to their business pursuits. With this in mind, it is easy to understand the significance of newly appointed Chief Edgar Schmitt's statement in 1914 that "he was appointed from the ranks."

However, several of the early chiefs had prior law enforcement experience. Examples are Joseph App, Frank Pritchett, George Covey, and George Newitt. App joined the police department in 1875 and was appointed chief in 1879. Pritchett had served as a patrolman on the police department, a deputy city marshal and as county sheriff during the period 1878-1882. Newitt served on the police department from 1873 to 1876, served as a deputy marshal from 1876 to 1879, returned to the police department under the metropolitan police system in 1883 as one of the first captains and was appointed chief in 1886. Covey, who had been a constable in the city marshal's office in 1879, joined the police department in 1884 and was appointed chief in 1892.

By 1880 Evansville's population had reached 29,280.

Since its establishment the department had occupied space in the rear of city hall at the corner of 3rd and Walnut Streets. In 1882 the department moved into its own building located across the street. The building was known as the “Number Eleven” building.

Frank Pritchett began his first term as chief in 1882, replacing Joseph App.

In 1883 the city’s population stood at 30,000. There were 40 officers on the department.

In 1883 the metropolitan police system was implemented. This system changed the chief’s title to “superintendent of police.” It created a 3-member commission to oversee the police department. The commissioners appointed officers in equal numbers from both major political parties. The original commissioners were George Haynie, Gus Lemcke and Dr. M. Muhlhausen. A well-known landmark in Evansville, Haynie’s Corner, was named after Commissioner Haynie. F. Dough Martin, who served on the commission during its 10-year history, was black.

Chiefs of both the police and fire departments were required to be of opposite political parties to each other. The metropolitan police act also authorized a police insurance fund. The main benefit that was realized by this act was the creation of a single law enforcement agency for the city. This eliminated the duplicity of the city marshal’s office and the police department.

The metropolitan police act eliminated the position of lieutenant. It provided for the following ranks:

Chief of Police
Captain
Sergeant
Detective
Court Officer
Turnkey*
Sanitation Officer
Patrolman

The act also created the part-time sworn position of police surgeon. The first man to hold this position was Doctor Isaiah Wilton. The police surgeon was a medical doctor appointed by the Board of Public Safety (when that board was established 10 years later) to “examine all applicants for the police force...to make a frank and true statement as to the physical condition of the applicant.”

*The turnkey had been an elected office since 1875. Under the metropolitan police act it became an appointed rank within the department.

Further duties of the police surgeon included:

“He shall be notified when a member of the police force is sick or injured, and shall take full charge of the case. In this connection, he shall report to the chief of police when the member is able to return to duty. He shall, upon notification, visit and care for all persons under arrest suffering from illness or injuries. He shall...examine the sanitary conditions of the police department and city jail, ordering such health measures as are necessary...for the welfare of the service. If it is suspected that a member of the force is seeking to evade duty through fictitious illness or injury, he may be called upon to examine the officer and report to the chief of police.”

The first captains appointed were George Newitt and John McCutchan. Newitt began his law enforcement career in 1873 when he became a patrolman on the police department. Newitt left the police department to become a deputy city marshal in 1876. He served in the marshal's office until 1879. McCutchan had been a deputy marshal from 1870 to 1871 and city recorder/police judge from 1872 to 1874. Former city marshals Fred Brennecke and Christian Wunderlich succeeded Newitt and McCutchan in the positions in 1888.

The table of organization called for a single detective. The first detective under the metropolitan system was John Resing. Resing, who later became a sergeant, had been the last lieutenant on the department prior to the implementation of the metropolitan system.

The Evansville Police Relief Association was founded on December 20, 1883 with 40 charter members. The mission of the association was to assist officers and their families in case of sickness, accident or death. Members contributed dues to the association. The first chairman was Thomas Hutchens*. Charles Denby, Jr. was secretary and Thomas Gowen, Jr. was treasurer. Executive committee members were John Earl, John Roberts, Syl Kinney and Abe Smock**.

In addition to aiding officers and their families during time of sickness and death, American flags were placed on the graves of deceased officers. Attached to the flags were ribbons with the inscription “Evansville Police.”

On January 29, 1884 Addie Maddox, one of the first policewomen hired and the only one of the original policewomen who would remain on the department until retirement, was born in Morton's Gap, Kentucky. Her father was town marshal of Morton's Gap.

The population of Evansville reached 45,000 in 1885.

*Thomas Hutchens was appointed as one of the first members of the detective bureau in 1892. In 1903 Hutchens shot and wounded Chief Heuke and Captain Brennecke before committing suicide.

**Abe Smock was killed in the line of duty on December 30, 1887. The association also provided social benefits to officers. The association sponsored its first benefit dance in 1884. These dances continued to be held until 1942. Funds raised by these events went to the association for its work.

George Newitt was appointed chief to replace Frank Pritchett in 1886. Pritchett had been elected county sheriff. The first call boxes were installed that same year.

On December 30, 1887 the second Evansville officer was killed in the line of duty by friendly fire. Officers Joe Ziegler and Abe Smock were investigating a burglary. The officers were in separate parts of the building, looking for the suspect. Ziegler mistook Smock for the suspect and accidentally shot and killed him.

The Metropolitan Police Commission established the first physical requirement for officers in 1889. Applicants were required to be at least 5 feet, 8 inches in height. In 1891 the first physical examinations were required for officers appointed to the department. Officers were required to “furnish a certificate from a medical examiner, giving height, weight, girth of chest expansion, complexion, eyesight, hearing and general appearance to the chief and to the captain.” The superintendent (chief) and the captain constituted an “examining board” to determine if an officer would be retained after his probationary period.

The detective bureau was established in 1892. The head of the bureau was given the rank of “chief of detectives.” This was the second highest rank within the department until the creation of the rank of assistant chief 32 years later. Fred Brennecke, a 5-year veteran of the department and a former city marshal, was the first officer selected for this position.

When the detective bureau was established, the number of detectives was increased from a single officer to 5 officers (4 detectives and the chief of detectives). The original detectives assigned to the bureau were:

William Crain
Thomas Hutchens
John Lehnhard
William Wilson

The positions of “humane officer” and “wagonman”* were also added to the organizational structure in 1892.

With a new mayor (Anthony Hawkins) coming into office in 1892, George Covey was appointed chief of police to replace George Newitt.

With the revocation of the metropolitan police act in 1893, the Metropolitan Police Commission was disbanded. In its place the 3-member Board of Public Safety was created to oversee personnel and other matters for both the police and fire departments.

The Evansville Police Department became one of the founding law enforcement agencies of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) in 1894. Chief Covey attended the charter meeting of the IACP, which was held in St. Louis on May 8, 1894. The organization was initially known as the “National Police Chiefs Union.”

*The “wagonman” was literally a “wagonman.” He drove a horse-drawn wagon. This means of transporting prisoners lasted for 22 years until the first motorized prisoner-transport vehicle was obtained.

The department hired its first woman in 1895. Elizabeth Crum, a civilian matron was hired to supervise women prisoners in the jail. Her salary was set at \$520 per year. Ms. Crum's employment lasted for a year. Mary Roberts replaced her on June 20, 1896. Roberts remained the lone female employee of the department until January 7, 1918 when Theresa Eberle was hired to assist Roberts. The Board of Public Safety gave Mary Roberts the power of arrest in June 1903. She was the only woman in Indiana who held such power at that time.

With a new mayor (William Aiken) coming into office in 1897, Frank Pritchett was reappointed to his second term as chief of police to replace George Covey. The new administration abolished the rank of chief of detectives and reinstated the rank of lieutenant in its place. Fred Brennecke was appointed as lieutenant.

The first specialization occurred within the detective bureau in 1897 with the introduction of a "bertillion officer." The police department adopted the bertillion system as a method of identification. The officer assigned to this duty reported directly to the lieutenant, and later when the rank of chief of detectives was reinstated, to the chief of detectives. The bertillion officer was compensated at a higher rate of pay than a patrolman. John Heeger*, who became the first head of the bureau of identification and held the position of bertillion officer longer than any other officer, was appointed bertillion officer in 1901.

The bertillion system was a forerunner of the modern fingerprinting system. The bertillion system consisted of identification of persons by a description based on anthropometric measurements, standardized photographs, notation of markings, color, thumb-line impressions, and other data. Over the years, with the introduction of fingerprints as a more positive means of identification, the bertillion system was phased out. John Heeger was responsible for introducing the fingerprinting system to the police department. He spent a great deal of his own time studying this new method, attending seminars on the subject, and acquainting members of the department with it.

A short while later, another specialization occurred within the detective bureau—the introduction of a 2-man "morals squad." The morals squad was the forerunner of today's organized crime section.

Mayor Aiken** replaced Frank Pritchett as chief of police with King Cobbs in 1899.

By 1900 Evansville's population had increased to 59,000 (doubling in 20 years). The police department had increased in number to 63 (including the civilian matron). The position of chief of detectives returned with the abolishing of the rank of lieutenant for the second time. Fred Brennecke changed his rank title from lieutenant to chief of detectives.

*John Heeger was later promoted to the rank of captain. He was the longest serving member of the police department at 45 years.

**Aiken Park, on Evansville's East Side, was named after Mayor Aiken.

A bicycle squad was established in 1900. Bicycle officers received \$84 a year more than patrolmen. Among their duties, bicycle officers were required to respond to fire calls. Bicycle

officers were initially stationed at headquarters and later at hose houses and made runs from these locations. Bicycle officers were also called “emergency officers.” Initially there were only 2 bicycle officers. The number tripled by 1908. During 1908 bicycle officers responded to 3,352 runs. By 1918 the number of bicycle officers had doubled to 12.

On March 2, 1901 Chief Cobbs, acting upon instructions from the Board of Public Safety, issued an order to arrest all vagrants and streetwalkers and close all rooms where these classes congregate. All saloons and dives harboring the vagrants and streetwalkers were to be closed and their owners were to be arrested.

With the return of the Democrats to city hall in 1901, Fred Heuke was appointed chief of police and Jesse Peck became chief of detectives. Fred Brennecke was made a captain.

During these early years, the pay scale for officers ran from \$624 per year for a rookie patrolman to \$912 for the chief of police. Officers on days worked 12-hour shifts (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.). Officers working nights alternated between a 12-hour shift and a 9-hour shift (7p.m. to 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. to 4 a.m.). Day shift beats were worked singly (except for a couple in high-crime areas, which were worked by 2-man teams). Teams manned night beats.

The long hours worked by officers in the early years differed little from those worked by the private sector. Men working the factories and mills worked 10-hour days and 6-day weeks. Members of the fire department also worked long hours: 72 hours on and 24 hours off. The police department was able to patrol the city with fewer officers during these early years because of the lengthy workweek and the density of population. One benefit, beginning in 1903, that made the jobs of firefighter and police officer attractive in spite of the long hours was the pension. Other than the military and public safety occupations, almost no jobs had any type of retirement plan. There was no Social Security System yet.

The first known rules and regulations manual was published during Chief Heuke’s watch (1901-1904). A copy is located in the library at police headquarters. This manual bears no date but lists Fred Heuke as chief of police.

On May 19, 1901 Officer Ben Wallis was shot through the eye while attempting to arrest Evert Conway. Conway had just killed William Garrison and his wife and was attempting suicide when Officer Wallis approached him. Officer Wallis recovered but lost sight in one eye.

The first police pension fund was established on February 27, 1903. Officers could retire after 20 years of service at \$30 per month and at \$50 per month after 25 years of service. Widows received \$30 per month and children \$6 per month until their 18th birthday. The pension benefits were increased in 1921 to \$40, \$60, \$40, and \$8 respectively. Officer Louis Kessler, the first pension secretary, served in this capacity until 1927 when Officer William Schulte succeeded him.

On Friday, July 3, 1903 Officer Louis Massey was patrolling his beat in the area of 10th and Canal Streets. Officer Massey’s day-shift beat was one of only 2 day-shift beats that 2 officers would normally be assigned (most day-shift beats were 1-man beats). Due to a manpower shortage, he was assigned to solo the beat.

Lee Brown (a.k.a. Bob Lee) entered Ossenberg's Saloon and Grocery at 10th and Canal Streets about 4 o'clock that afternoon and ordered a glass of beer. Brown left the saloon with the beer without paying. Tom Berry, the store clerk, followed Brown outside where he spotted Officer Massey. Berry reported the failure to pay to Officer Massey. After leaving the tavern, Brown had continued to walk up 10th Street. Officer Massey caught up with Brown at 10th and Mulberry Streets.

Officer Massey stopped Brown, placing his hand on Brown's shoulder. Brown pulled a pistol from his pants pocket, whirled around and shot him in the abdomen. The shot was so close that it left powder burns on Officer Massey's uniform. Brown crossed the intersection and faced Officer Massey. Officer Massey pulled his service revolver and shot Brown, hitting him in the chest. Both Officer Massey and Brown continued to exchange gunfire until their weapons were empty.

Meanwhile, a call had been placed to headquarters and soon backup officers in a patrol wagon arrived. Officer Massey was taken to Deaconess Hospital. Officers, following a trail of blood, located Brown in Jones Dry Goods Store at 9th and Oak Streets and arrested him. Brown was taken to Deaconess Hospital and later to jail.

The bullet had passed through Officer Massey's abdomen and lodge near his spine. Doctors at the hospital considered it impossible to remove the bullet because of its location. Officer Massey died the following evening.

When word spread that Officer Massey had died, a crowd of about 100 men gathered at police headquarters. The crowd became unruly and attempted to enter the building and lynch Brown. Rookie Officer Ira Wiltshire and a bailiff were the only persons at headquarters. When the Sunday edition of the Evansville Courier went to press, an artist's rendition showing the lynch mob attacking the building appeared on the front page. At the time the paper went to press, the mob was storming the building and the outcome was uncertain. A group of deputized citizens arrived and dispersed the crowd.

A riot followed, requiring the calling up of the state militia by the Governor. The shooting of Officer Massey, the near lynching of Brown, and the riot made national headlines with a newspaper in San Francisco giving the coverage a full-page spread.

Captain George Covey had Brown moved to the jail in Vincennes. Later, Brown was transferred to a prison in Jeffersonville where he died from his wound on July 31st of that year.

In September 1903 Detective Hutchens shot Chief Heuke, Captain Brennecke, and a city councilman from Boonville, Indiana. After shooting the others, Hutchens fatally shot himself. Both Heuke and Brennecke were seriously wounded but recovered and resumed their duties.

A mid-term shakeup occurred in Mayor Charles Covert's* administration on July 1, 1904. Covey returned to the chief's position, replacing Heuke. Ed Ossenberg was promoted detective to captain to fill the captain's vacancy created by Covey's appointment as chief. John Hougland was promoted to detective to fill Ossenberg's former detective slot. Jesse Peck continued as chief of detectives.

A law that had been on the books since 1883, when the metropolitan system came into existence, required that the chiefs of the police and fire departments be of different political parties was repealed by the legislature in 1905.

John Boehne, a Democrat, won the mayoral race in the election of 1905. Upon taking office in 1906, he replaced Covey as chief of police with Fred Brennecke. John Davis was appointed chief of detectives, replacing Jesse Peck.

The Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company installed a police patrol telephone system in 1906 consisting of 75 stations throughout the city.

The first escape of a prisoner from the city jail occurred on March 8, 1906. Edward Kirby used his dinner fork to dig through the wall of his cell.

By 1907 the police department had increased to 67 members.

A new law enacted in 1907 became a major law enforcement problem for the morals squad. The law required taverns to close on Sunday; thereby, creating “bootlegging.”

The oldest copy of a listing of beat boundaries and call box locations still in existence dates from 1907. A copy of this old list is located in the historical archives in the library at headquarters.

In the early 1900's, with the advent of motorized vehicles (automobiles, trucks and motorcycles), selected officers were assigned to “traffic duty.” Later, a traffic bureau would be created. The first traffic officers were Earl Gentry, August “Gus” Heneisen, William Hudson and Fred Walton. The first traffic officers were nicknamed “beauty cops.” When asked years later why they were tagged with that name, Heneisen could not recall the reason for that designation. Most probably it was their special uniform, the fact that they were more on display to the public in such duties as directing traffic in intersections and they did not get their uniforms torn or dirty as often by having to fight with drunks and others persons resisting arrest.

The position of “motorcycleman” was created when the department in 1908 purchased the first motorcycles. Ben Bartlett, John Scales and Edgar Schmitt were 3 of the early officers assigned to motorcycle duty.

The department owned 4 horses in 1908. They were used to pull the patrol and prisoner-transport wagons. A mounted patrol was created 19 years later.

*Covert Avenue on Evansville's East Side was named in honor of Mayor Covert.

An attempt was made by Chief Brennecke and the Safety Board in 1908 to remove the department from politics. The Safety Board stated:

“Discipline has so improved that the same is highly satisfactory and we hope to still further the department’s usefulness by taking the police department entirely out of politics, which is the sincere wish and recommendation of the present superintendent.”

However, it was not to be for a long time—another 50 years would pass before the department was removed from politics by the merit system.

The department was increased to 73 members in 1908, including the civilian matron.

Republican Charles Heilman won the city election of 1909 and took office in 1910. Heilman brought George Covey back as chief of police. When Covey signed his appointment papers in 1910, he was the last chief to carry the title of “superintendent”—a title left over from the metropolitan police act of 1883. Ed Ossenbergs was appointed chief of detectives, replacing John Davis.

A khaki uniform was adopted for bicycle officers in 1911.

On January 25, 1913 Policewoman Alice Stebbins Wells of the Los Angeles Police Department visited Evansville. Officer Wells was the first policewoman in the United States and wore a button that read “Number 1.” Officer Wells spoke to several Evansville organizations including the Mothers Club of Centennial School and the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. Officer Wells had a lengthy talk with Chief Covey and was interviewed by the Evansville Courier. She said that she was surprised that Evansville officers still worked 12-hour days and 7-day weeks. She said that in her department officers were working 8-hour days and had one day a week off.

In 1913 members of the police and fire departments formed a joint insurance network that provided \$500 for police officers and firefighters who died natural deaths and \$1,000 for those who died in the line of duty. Police officers and firefighters that were off on extended illness received \$10 a week. Each police officer and fire fighter contributed \$1 a month to this fund.

In 1913 Will Pearson, who had just killed a woman, shot Officer John Ising. Officer Ising had pursued Pearson into a dark stable at night and was hit in the chest by a bullet fired by Pearson. In this case, nothing short of a “miracle” happened—the bullet hit a metal box in Officer Ising’s pocket and lodged in it. Pearson was later killed in a shootout with police in Arkansas while resisting arrest.

The Republicans held City Hall for 4 years. In 1914 the Democrats were back in the person of Evansville's most famous mayor, Benjamin Bosse. Mayor Bosse replaced George Covey with Edgar Schmitt as chief of police. Covey, although a Republican, was given back his former rank of captain. Mayor Bosse gave this admonition to Chief Schmitt upon his appointment:

“Make good or give the position to one who could.”

Shortly after becoming chief, Schmitt called the members of the department together in the roll call room and asked for their cooperation. Chief Schmitt made the following statement:

“I have been selected from among you men—from the ranks, and I need your help and good will. When the time comes for another change, I hope my successor will be chosen from the ranks as I was.”

On Sunday, June 14, 1914 Officer John “Irish” Cain, a 47-year old, 14-year veteran of the police department, was killed in the line of duty. About 10 minutes after midnight Officer Cain and his partner, Officer Tillman Irvin, were working the night shift. Their beat included the inner city along Lincoln Avenue. The saloons had just closed and a crowd was standing near the intersection of Riley Street (Riley Street was located between present-day Governor and Elliott Streets) and Lincoln Avenue. The officers ordered the crowd to disperse. Robert Collier, a parolee from Michigan City Prison, pulled a gun and shot several times at Officer Cain, one of the bullets severed Officer Cain's aorta. He died within minutes. A woman bystander was wounded.

Officer Irvin pursued Collier east on Lincoln Avenue, firing several shots at him. All of Irvin's bullets missed Collier. The first backup officers to arrive were the 2 bicycle men stationed at headquarters. Shortly, Chief Schmitt and Chief of Detectives Ossenberg arrived with members of the detective bureau and began canvassing the neighborhood looking for Collier. All off-duty officers who could be reached were called in.

Later that night Officer Melville Jenkins, while working his beat on Water Street (Riverside Drive), spotted Collier heading toward the Howell Rail Yards. Officer Jenkins stopped, arrested and searched Collier. Officer Jenkins recovered a 32 caliber Smith and Wesson pistol with one live and 5 spent rounds from Collier's pocket.

Officer Cain was buried with full honors in St. Joseph Cemetery on the city's West Side. His wife and 2 daughters (ages 14 and 9) survived Officer Cain.

Collier was tried and executed. Indiana had just changed its method of execution from hanging to electrocution. Collier was the first person from Vanderburgh County and one of the first in the state to be executed in Indiana's newly installed electric chair.

Collier had received an early parole from prison due to tuberculosis. In the ensuing investigation detectives learned that Collier had boasted that he was “going to kill a cop.”

The police department in 1914 purchased their first automobiles. These included a patrol wagon for transporting prisoners. This wagon became known as the "Black Annie" and remained in service for 13 years. It was replaced in 1927 with a Stutz straight-eight combined patrol and ambulance. The contract for the new vehicle was awarded to the Evansville Auto Exchange.

The bureau of identification was established in 1914. John Heeger, who had been bertillion officer since 1901, was the first commander of this unit. Fifteen years later the position would be upgraded, calling for the rank of captain with Heeger receiving the promotion. Heeger began studying the Henry Fingerprint System in 1914. This system would be adopted by the department and eventually replace the bertillion system. Heeger spent his own money and used his own time to study this system. Heeger became so knowledgeable of fingerprinting that he became recognized throughout the Midwest as one of the early experts in this new field.

Mayor Bosse gave police officers 3 substantial pay raises during his tenure (1915, 1918 and 1921). The 1915 increase raised a rookie patrolman's annual salary to \$766 and the chief's to \$2,000. The second round of raises increased the pay scales as listed below:

- chief of police - \$2,190
- chief of detectives - \$1,460
- captains - \$1,387
- court officers - \$1,186
- sergeants, detectives, bertillion officers and humane officers - \$1,149
- motorcycle officers, bicycle officers, auto patrolmen, turnkeys, sanitary officers and traffic officers - \$1,095
- patrolmen - \$839-\$1,003
- telephone operators - \$821
- matrons - \$730
- janitors - \$657

The last raise occurred on March 6, 1921 and brought the salaries up to the following positions*:

- chief of police - \$2,800
- captains - \$2,025
- sergeants, detectives, bertillion officers and humane officers - \$1,788
- patrolmen - \$1,642

On November 24, 1916 Ernest Tidrington became first black officer to hold a rank above patrolman on the police department. He was appointed to the department at the rank of detective. Tidrington later became an Evansville Attorney.

*Information for other ranks/positions is missing.

On the Monday evening following Easter in 1918 the Evansville Police Relief Association held its first "grand ball." Funds raised by the ball went to the Evansville Police Relief Association.

Mayor Bosse had a new police building constructed in 1917 across the street from the “Number Eleven” building that the department had occupied for the past 35 years. At the time the building was “state of the art” and featured many modern innovations. The department occupied this building for the next 52 years.

The book, *A Souvenir History of the Evansville Police Department*, written by John A. Ellert, was published on April 1, 1918. Businesses were solicited for advertisements. Funds raised by this solicitation went to the Evansville Police Relief Association.

The department initiated a monthly bulletin listing losses of property by crimes and descriptions of wanted persons in 1918.

By 1918 the department had increased in size to 102 employees. Officers comprised 97 of this number with 5 civilian making up the remainder. The officer breakdown was as follows:

- 1 chief of police
- 1 chief of detectives
 - 2 captains
 - 4 sergeants
 - 7 detectives
- 1 humane officer
- 1 bertillion officer
 - 2 turnkeys
 - 4 wagon men
- 12 bicycle officers
- 1 court officer
- 4 sanitary officers
- 2 morals officers
- 4 traffic officers
- 1 license officer
- 48 patrolmen

The civilian employee breakdown was as follows:

- 2 matrons
- 2 telephone operators
- 1 detective clerk

There were 16 walking beats in 1918 on days and 34 on nights. The number of automobiles had increased to 4 by that year.

Ira Wiltshire returned to the department in 1918 after an absence of 10 years. Wiltshire was hired back as chief of detectives, replacing Ed Ossenbergh who left the department to operate his family’s grocery business*.

Bicycle Officer Herb Sullivan was shot and wounded in the line of duty in 1918. An armed robber shot him. Officer Sullivan recovered from his wound and spent several more years on the department before retiring.

At the end of World War I a new innovation that was used in the war was adapted to police work—tear gas. The department obtained a supply of this new gas to be used to flush barricaded subjects out. Also, it became a potential resource to use in crowd control.

Officer Gilbert Gudgel was accidentally shot and killed by Officer McDivett on March 10, 1919. Officer Gudgel became the fifth officer to die in the line of duty in the history of the Evansville Police Department—the second to die by friendly fire.

The 18th Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified in 1919. The 18th Amendment forbade the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the United States. The Volstead Act was created to enforce this amendment. Violations of this federal law would lead to the replacement of 2 chiefs of police before the Amendment was finally repealed by the 21st Amendment in 1933.

During the tenure of Chief Schmitt the city grew in population and area by the annexation of a large area located on the city's southwest side known as "Howell." This was the largest population jump and area expansion since Evansville had merged with Lamasco in 1857. By 1920 the population of Evansville had increased to 85,000. Chief Schmitt considered using a mounted patrol in Howell because of the large area involved and its distance from headquarters. (Funds for a mounted patrol were included in the 1916 city budget, but were never spent.) Other problems arose that diverted the attention of Chief Schmitt. A mounted patrol was finally instituted 7 years later—not to patrol Howell but as a traffic control measure. With more and better automobiles being produced, automobiles were becoming a better way to respond to calls far from headquarters.

In 1920, at the beginning of Prohibition, federal authorities launched an investigation of the Evansville Police Department. Tensions ran so high between members of the department during this period that Chief Schmitt pulled his gun on Captain Fred Heuke and threatened to shoot him. Chief Schmitt suspended Captain Heuke for 2 weeks (the time was restored by the Safety Board).

Fred Ossenberg (a member of the Safety Board), Chief Schmitt, Captain Andy Friedle, Detective William Fuchs and Motorcycle Officer William Perrett were indicted in a conspiracy to import illegal whiskey into Evansville from Henderson, Kentucky.

*It was at Ossenberg's Grocery that the failure-to-pay incident occurred that resulted in the death of Officer Louis Massey in 1903.

Mayor Bosse appointed Ira Wiltshire as acting chief on June 15, 1920 when the conspirators went on trial in federal court in Indianapolis. Friedle, Fuchs and Perrett pleaded guilty and turned state's evidence. They were allowed to remain members of the police department. Ossenberg and Schmitt were both convicted. Schmitt was sentenced to 2 years in prison and fined \$2,000.

Ossenberg was sentenced to a year in prison and fined \$1,000. Both were sent to the federal prison in Atlanta.

Schmitt served 8 months of his sentence and was paroled on March 6, 1921. The warden of the prison reported that Schmitt had been a model prisoner. The Attorney General of the United States and the parole board recommended to President Harding that Schmitt be pardoned. President Harding refused. Schmitt remained in Evansville and operated a successful contracting business for many years.

Ira Wiltshire became the department's 21st chief of police on July 19, 1920. Captain Fred Heuke was promoted to chief of detectives to fill the vacancy left by Wiltshire's promotion to chief of police. Norman Broshears was promoted from sergeant to captain to fill Heuke's former position of captain. Upon his appointment, Chief Wiltshire made the following statement:

“Now, Mayor and Gentlemen of the Board, I want to thank you for this honor. I feel I am able to handle the department. I have had twelve years service in all branches. Reorganization of the police department will be a great undertaking. Your selection of Sergeant Broshears and Captain Heuke meets with my approval, and they will be of great assistance. They are the best men on the police department. I want to promise you as head of the police department that I will conduct the department in a gentlemanly way and will be on the square.”

Henry Karges, President of the Safety Board, noted that the primary reason for selecting Wiltshire was “the competence shown in managing the detective department.” On July 19, 1920 Karges said to Chief Wiltshire:

“I feel that you can give the best service and know that you have the ability to handle the department as it should be. We want the department reorganized to insure the best service to the public.”

Shortly after becoming chief, Wiltshire appeared at roll calls and distributed copies of a list of “10 commandments” that he had written for police officers. These “commandments” were as follows:

1. Mooch not, nor be talked about.
2. Be not jealous of your brother officer that the department may operate harmoniously and prosper.
3. The state laws and ordinances are many and varied. Know them that you may properly function.
4. Swat the public gambler.
5. Always remember there are search warrants for private homes.

6. Report to headquarters what happens on your beat and pass not the buck.
7. Use kindness rather than bulldozing tactics that ye gain the respect of the community.
8. Your only duty is living up to your oath of office.
9. Be neat and tidy lest ye be mistaken for a suspicious character.
10. Let's all hit the ball.

Wiltshire made it plain to his officers that he wanted the law enforced to the letter, and he stressed the fact that he wasn't issuing orders to contradict them the next week. He said his orders would remain or he would resign. Wiltshire said:

“I feel kindly toward each man, and I don't believe I have an enemy on the force. If I have, it isn't my fault. The department has been very lax. How it happened, I am not in a position to say. Possibly, the leader might have been bad.”

In 1920 representatives from the Evansville Police Relief Association approached Mayor Bosse with a proposal to shorten the workday from 12 to 8 hours. Mayor Bosse considered the request, but felt the extra manpower required would be too expensive for the city. Members of the department continued to work 12-hour days for another 6 years until the state legislature shortened the workday to 8 hours.

The first policewomen were appointed in 1921. The below-listed 5 women were hired:

Anna Duffy
Mae Dusky
Cora Foley
Katherine “Kate” Kerney
Addie Maddox

Maddox was the daughter of a town marshal from Morton's Gap, Kentucky. Kerney was the widow of Neal Kerney who had been Vanderburgh County Coroner for several years prior to his death in 1918. Dusky had worked as a cigar maker in an Evansville cigar factory before pinning on her badge. Foley was promoted to sergeant before the year was out, making her the first woman supervisor in the department's history. The title of “policewoman” was listed as a separate position in the table of organization.

The following was the job description for the position of “policewoman” during the early years:

“General rules and regulations of the police department shall apply to all policewomen...Policewomen shall be under the direct charge of the chief of police

and shall perform such duties and keep such records as shall be prescribed from time to time. They shall be subject to call for duty at all times, and must keep themselves in readiness to respond.

It shall be their specific duty to visit public dance halls, parks, picture shows, theaters, cafes, stores, stations and other places frequented by women and girls. They shall especially take charge of cases of young girls in the downtown streets at night unchaperoned and of girls and women loafing or soliciting on the streets. Their work shall be protection and reformation of girls and women and their manner in dealing with them shall be quiet and inconspicuous. They are charged not to make unnecessary arrests and their only designation of officer shall be their badge.”

During the 1920's Officer Maddox walked a beat between the L & N Depot on Fulton Avenue and the Greyhound Bus Station on Sycamore Street. One of the streets she patrolled was High Street and was known as the “red light” district where several houses of prostitution were located.

On February 1, 1921 the first automobile patrol, where officers actually went on the street with the objective of patrolling, was established. The department obtained 4 new Fords at the beginning of 1921. Chief Wiltshire had the cars patrol outlying districts. With no 2-way radio communications, the cars reported to headquarters for instructions several times a day. Two officers worked each car and were armed with pistols and shotguns.

An ordinance was enacted in 1921 that fined someone for “putting his feet on the captain's desk” at headquarters. The fine amounted to 10 cents or 10 hours in the lockup. One of the early offenders was an Evansville Courier reporter who paid his dime and then wrote an article in the Courier. The article said that several attorneys were also fined for violating the ordinance.

The rank of assistant chief was established on January 1, 1922. Captain Norman Broshears, a 15-year veteran of the department, became the first assistant chief. The annual salary was set at \$2,263. The rank was eliminated and reinstated several times over the years with the most recent reinstatement on January 1, 2001 with the appointment of Sergeant David Gullede to this position. The rank had been vacant for 20 years since the retirement of Assistant Chief Charles Gash in 1981.

The traffic bureau was separated from the patrol force at the beginning of 1922, becoming a separate unit. Sergeant William Perrett, an 8-year veteran of the department, was assigned to head the bureau. Sergeant Perrett had 7 years of traffic experience as a motorcycle officer. The traffic unit remained a separate component in the table of organization for 48 years. In 1970 Chief James Lane merged the traffic unit back into the patrol division. Probably the most remembered head of the traffic unit was Captain Herman Hayes who headed the unit in the 1950's and 1960's.

A major shakeup in both the police and fire departments occurred at the beginning of Bosse's third term in 1922. Several veteran officers were dismissed from the department and replaced by new officers. The changes affected so many that the concept of a merit system was made. This had been the first mention of such a system since 1908 when Chief Brennecke and the Safety Board had suggested the concept. Those calling for the change felt the mayoral system of city government had to change to a city-manager form of government before a merit system would work. In 1921 the state legislature had enacted a statute allowing cities to institute this type of municipal government. The city never adopted a merit system on its own for the police department but was forced to do so by the state legislature in 1957. Ronald "Chick" Shively, a local realtor and member of the state legislature from Evansville, helped push the bill through the legislature. Thirty-five years after the police department adopted a merit system, the City under Mayor Frank McDonald, II adopted a merit system for the fire department.

As part of the shakeup, Ben Bartlett replaced Fred Heuke as chief of detectives. Bartlett had returned to the department after an absence of 2 years and immediately was named chief of detectives. During his absence, Bartlett operated a coal business. Bartlett was rewarded for his support of Bosse for Bosse's bid for a third term in the 1921 election. Although, Chief Wiltshire was a personal friend of Heuke and wanted to retain him as chief of detectives, he was a realist as to politics and had to accept the mayor's choice. Heuke took his pension and successfully ran for sheriff that year, taking office at the beginning of 1923. Heuke became the second EPD officer who had served as chief of police to become sheriff. Heuke's Republican opponent in the sheriff's race was Harry Hornbrook, also a former EPD officer.

Two examples of the 1922 shakeup were Patrolmen Ed Koch and John Stark who were dismissed without cause. When questioned by the media concerning their dismissal, Mayor Bosse replied "just did it." Koch, who was only 3 months short of a 20-year pension, was allowed to serve the remaining 3 months in order to qualify for his pension. Stark was already eligible for the maximum 25-year pension, having served 28 years (he had been a member of the department since August 4, 1893).

A major breakthrough in hiring minorities occurred in 1922. Three black officers were hired: Henry Jackson, Mose Marshall, and Nathaniel Rucker. By 1927 the number of black officers had increased to 6.

Floodlights were installed at the major downtown intersections in January 1922 to aid traffic officers stationed at these intersections.

Physical exams for newly hired officers had been implemented with the creation of the position of police surgeon in 1893. However, the practice had been allowed to lapse. Beginning in 1922 the Safety Board reinstated this practice for news recruits.

Mayor Bosse did not live long into his third term. On April 4, 1922 he died of a complication of rheumatism, influenza, pneumonia, and a heart ailment at age 47. Mayor Bosse coined the famous slogan "when everybody boosts, everybody wins." A high school and a sports facility were named

after this famous man. City Controller William Elemendorf* succeeded him in the mayor's office. Elemendorf retained Wiltshire as chief.

In 1922 the police department began checking motorists' headlights and issuing certificates in compliance with a newly enacted state law. This service was provided free to the public.

Emmett Bell replaced Ben Bartlett as chief of detectives in 1924.

The state legislature adopted a pension plan for cities in Evansville's population size category in 1925, replacing the local plan that had been in effect since 1903. The plan called for officers with 20 years of service to receive 50% of the base pay plus longevity pay of a patrolman. Those with 25 years of service would receive 60%. Widows received 30% and dependent children received 10% up to 18 years of age. In 1968 this plan was revised to allow officers with 32 years of service to receive 74% of their base pay plus longevity. The 1925 pension plan remained in effect for 52 years until the State adopted the PERF (Public Employees Retirement Fund) in 1977.

In 1925 Peter Vogt became the first officer in the department's history to complete 40 years of service. Vogt had 41 years of service when he retired a year later. Only 4 other officers have attained the 40-year mark—John Heeger in 1930, Wayne Heironimus in 1980, Marvin Guest in 2003, and Ray Gardner in 2004**.

In the 1925 city elections the citizens elected Republican Herbert Males as mayor, who took office in 1926. Mayor Males replaced Wiltshire with William Nolte as the new chief of police. Joshua Cavins became the new chief of detectives, replacing Emmett Bell. Nolte stepped down 3 months later after suffering a nervous breakdown. Harry Anderson, a former motorcycle officer on the department and a strong republican, returned to accept the position as chief. Wiltshire left the department for the second time to operate a private detective agency. Norman Broshears, the assistant chief of police since 1922, stepped down. Information on who was assistant chief during Males' administration or if the position was filled at all is missing.

*A street on Evansville's Southeast Side was named in honor of Mayor Elemendorf.

**Heeger retired in 1935 with 45 years service, Heironimus in 1982 with 41 years service, Guest in 2004 with 40 years service, and Gardner in 2005 with 41 years of service.

Beginning on January 1, 1926 the department was required by state law to adopt an 8-hour workday. The department went from a 2-shift operation to a 3-shift operation. Chief Anderson requested 72 additional officers to cover the extra shift, but was turned down due to financial restraints. To make up for the shortfall officers were assigned to cover 2 or 3 beats.

By 1927 the department had increased to 132 members, including officers and civilian employees. In 1927 Edward Suthimer was promoted to chief of detectives, replacing Joshua Cavins.

The number of day-shift beats reached 34 in 1927--the high-water mark of the walking-beat era. After 1932 walking beats began to be phased out in favor of the more efficient automobile patrol.

There were 3 captains in the patrol force (one for each 8-hour shift) and 6 sergeants (2 per shift). The city was divided into 2 districts with a sergeant in charge of each district. The traffic bureau consisted of a single sergeant and 12 officers. Half of the officers were motorcyclemen and the other half were traffic men who directed traffic at downtown intersections. There were 3 turnkeys (one for each shift) and 6 wagonmen (2 for each shift). The detective bureau consisted of a chief of detectives and 10 detectives. There were 3 telephone operators.

The department implemented a mounted patrol in 1927. This patrol consisted of 2 horses named "Dick" and "Mary." The patrol was part of the traffic bureau and was used to direct traffic in the downtown area. Homer "Tradein" Ashworth, Adrian Fleming, Curtis Pitts and G. Staub were officers assigned to this patrol.

On Labor Day, 1927 a shootout occurred between officers and a black man named Wesley Cooksey. Two officers, Chief of Detectives Sutheimer and Patrolman Everett Jones, received leg wounds. Another officer lost an eye and 3 others received wounds. It was the largest shootout in the history of the police department. Cooksey was killed in the shootout. Jones recovered and went on to become a captain in the patrol bureau 14 years later. Sutheimer continued to suffer from his wound and was forced to retire by the incoming Democratic administration of Mayor Frank Griese 3 years later. Sutheimer, who was chief of police for the year immediately preceding Griese's administration, was told he had to "walk a beat or leave." Due to lingering problems with his leg wound, Sutheimer left the department early in 1930.

A report generated by the department at the end of 1927 stated that the police department had used 495 gallons of gasoline during the year.

On December 3, 1927 August "Gus" Heneisen was promoted to captain replacing Harry Freer* who was demoted to detective. Such promotions and demotions were common place during this political era.

*Harry Freer went on to become chief of police in 1941.

The number of officers assigned to the traffic bureau increased dramatically during the 1920's. As more motorized vehicles took to the road replacing horse-drawn vehicles, the need for a large traffic unit became a necessity.

At the beginning of 1928 the department implemented a new innovation. The idea began in the northern Indiana City of Gary. Aluminum cases containing emergency notification information were placed on the front of businesses to aid police officers and firefighters in emergency notifications. The cases were 3 inches by 4 inches. They were thin and inconspicuous. They contained cards with the name of a contact person with his telephone number and address. Also listed were the locations of water and electricity controls.

By 1928 the department had increased to 144 personnel, including officers and civilian employees. The detective bureau had 12 detectives. In 1928 an inventory of the police arsenal listed the following weapons:

- 26 shotguns
- 15 rifles
- 6 bulletproof vests
- 1 rapid-fire gun
- 4 riot guns
- A supply of tear gas

The City Council launched impeachment proceedings against Chief Anderson, License Inspector Benjamin Bartlett, and members of the Board of Public Safety in September 1928. Chief Anderson submitted his resignation from the department in December 1928. The text of Chief Anderson's letter read as follows:

“Honorable Herbert Males and Board of Safety. Having been elected Clerk of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court the past election and as this term of office begins January 1st, I hereby tender my resignation as superintendent of the police department to take effect January 1, 1929.”

Mayor Males promised a “shake up” in the police department effective with the appointment of the new chief in response to charges that gambling and illegal booze had been allowed to flourish within the city. A former federal prohibition official, Jesse Jones, was appointed by the mayor to oversee this effort. Jones assured everyone that he would work in cooperation with the police department in suppressing gambling and illegal booze activities. Mayor Males issued a news release in December 1928 that he was going to eliminate “blind policemen.”

Former Chief of Police Wiltshire returned to the department in 1928 after an absence of 2 years during which he operated a private detective agency.

Chief of Detectives Sutheimer was appointed to fill the vacant chief's position created by the resignation of Harry Anderson on January 1, 1929. Captain Heneisen was appointed chief of detectives. Sergeant Herbert Sullivan was promoted to captain to fill Heneisen's vacancy. The chief of detectives was assigned a civilian secretary. George D. Mann was transferred from his position as secretary in the traffic bureau to fill this new position. Otto Smith was hired as secretary in the traffic bureau.

The heads of the traffic bureau and bureau of identification were upgraded from sergeant to captain in 1929. William Schulte became the traffic captain and John Heeger* became the bureau of identification captain.

The 1929 annual report listed 3,902 arrests with a breakdown as follows:

Drunkenness – 502
Assault and Battery – 217
Petit Larceny – 137
Disorderly Conduct – 122
Burglary – 28
DWI – 43
Homicide – 17

Of the 17 homicides in 1929, 15 were listed as cleared.

On February 21, 1929 Chief Sutheimer issued instructions to officers to question all suspicious-looking characters. The instructions were given in anticipation of visits by Chicago gangsters who, it was said, are leaving Chicago daily.

The city election of 1929 brought the Democrats back to power. Frank Griese became Mayor in 1930. He appointed Emmett Bell as Chief of Police, replacing Sutheimer. Ira Wiltshire was appointed chief of detectives in 1931, replacing August “Gus” Heneisen. Heneisen, although a Republican, was only demoted to the rank of Captain. However, in the city election of 1933 Heneisen openly backed the Republicans because he was promised the chief’s position. Griese did not run again, and Mayor William Dress had Heneisen demoted to patrolman in 1934.

The captains in Griese’s administration were:

John Heeger – Bureau of Identification
August “Gus” Heneisen – Traffic Bureau
William Nordhaus – Patrol Bureau
William Schulte – Patrol Bureau
Charles Taylor – Patrol Bureau

The number of captains in 1927 stood at 3. By 1930 they had increased by 2 to a total of 5.

*John Heeger had been in charge of the bureau of identification since its creation in 1914, holding the rank of sergeant. By 1930 maximum pay for a patrolman was \$2,160 per year. During the 1920’s officers’ pay had increased by \$518 (32%) from 1921. The department consisted of 162 members in 1930.

Beginning on April 1, 1930 an officer was stationed at the L & N Depot on Fulton Avenue. The officer maintained order in the depot as well as enforcing traffic and parking regulations around the depot.

On January 19, 1931 William Parrett succeeded Schulte as captain in charge of the traffic bureau.

The police department in 1931 first used the radio when a regular receiver was tested in a police car and emergency calls were broadcast over a commercial radio station. Prior to the use of radios, cars were stationed at headquarters and selected fire department hose houses. Cars were

dispatched by telephone from headquarters. On May 26, 1931 in a test of the new radio cars, 9 sensational crimes were stated to test the system's responses. Twelve police cars were equipped with the one-way radios. Officials were pleased with the test. By 1934 (on the eve of 2-way radios), the number of radio-equipped cars had reached 14.

On March 12, 1931 the Safety Board adopted new eligibility regulations for the police department. An intelligence test for new recruits was used for the first time.

Police schools were conducted for rookie officers in 1931 and 1932. Three future chiefs attended the police school of 1932:

Wayne Berry
Norman Hooe
William Hyland

This is the only time in the history of the department that 3 future chiefs attended a rookie police school together. The original schools lasted for about 2-1/2 months.

An order issued by the Board of Safety on March 12, 1931 authorizing the first police school read as follows:

“This school shall be organized under a competent director, who shall be a member of the force. He shall be given the rank of a superior officer and all members of the force shall be subject to his orders insofar as they do not interfere with their regular duties and are consistent with the rules and regulations of the department, and the orders of the chief of police.

This training shall be established in an honest effort to raise the standards of the member of the force, by giving actual training in police methods and instilling in the minds of the members the principles of good citizenship and moral stamina. Emphasis shall be placed on policing as a profession and an effort made to create in the officer a desire to advance in his profession through observation and study.

The following courses shall be taught; by competent instructors (as far as possible they shall be members of the force): Rules and Regulations of the department, history and geography of the city, civics and law, first aid and rescue work, firearms and target practice, problems of the patrolman, problems of the traffic man, records and reports, and physical training.

Any other special topics and tests that may be of peculiar interest to the patrolman, traffic man, detective, or special officer, in advancing in his profession.

Every new recruit on the force shall be required to attend the training school within the first 6 months of his service as ordered by the chief of police.

The school shall be opened at such times as the director by order of the chief of police and Board of Public Safety shall designate.”

The director of the first training schools was Alvin Strickler, Ph.D. Strickler is the first officer on the department known to have had a college degree and the only EPD officer ever to have a doctorate. Strickler was a member of the department from January 1931 to March 1937. Strickler was given the rank of sergeant and assigned to establish the training program. Strickler visited several cities throughout the United States, which already had police schools in an effort to develop information for setting up the local police school. Strickler left the department in 1937 to become a professor at Evansville College. Other instructors in the early schools were Captain William Nordhaus, Sergeant Albert “Fluky” Felker, Sergeant Jake Kissinger, and Officer Alvin Bosse.

In 1932 the Safety Board and the police department published a revised rules and regulations manual. This is the first known republication of the police manual since 1903. The foreword to the manual read as follows:

“A good officer should...be helpful and courteous, no matter how humble the person asking the favor. He should not put himself under special obligation to any person. An officer should be orderly and neat in appearance, cool and collected on all occasions, active, courteous and cooperative. The worth and character of the department is reflected in the conduct of each police officer, both on and off duty, and it therefore behooves him to be mindful, not bringing reproach upon the department.”

The ranks that existed in 1932 were as follows:

Chief of Police
Chief of Detectives
Captains
Sergeants
Turnkeys and Drivers
Traffic Men
Patrolmen
Policewomen

Civilian employees included the following:

Police Surgeon
Nurses*
Telephone Operators
Mechanics
Matrons

In 1932 Patrolman Clyde Schuetz became a “whistle blower.” He called attention to problems present in the Safety Board, the chief’s office and the department. E.F Diekmann, a member of the Safety Board, was accused of protecting bookies. Chief Bell was accused of improprieties. The

Safety Board fired Schuetz for insubordination. Rev. W.T. Percy, Chairman of the Evansville Ministerial Association, sent a letter to Mayor Griese asking that Schuetz be reinstated to the department. The mayor refused, saying that as long as he was mayor, Schuetz would not be rehired.

Diekmann resigned from the Safety Board. Chief Bell was suspended and demoted to detective by the Safety Board for drunkenness and holding up search warrants in connection with violations of the 18th Amendment. On October 15th Mayor Griese reappointed Wiltshire as chief of police. Wiltshire had been out of the chief's office for almost 7 years.

The following is the context of the letter that Mayor Griese wrote to the Safety Board recommending Bell's demotion:

"The inquiry held last week convinces me that for the good of the police department, Chief Bell should be relieved of his duties as chief of police. I recommend that the board take appropriate action to accomplish this and then name his successor. Mr. Bell's long experience as a police officer of Evansville should not be wholly lost to the city, if it can be avoided. I, therefore, recommend to the board that a place be offered to Mr. Bell in the department, which will give him the opportunity to make such experience useful to the department."

Chief Wiltshire made the following speech to the Safety Board upon his appointment:

"I believe there are a number of changes needed in the department, and I am sure I can straighten things out. I want to assure the board and the mayor that they never will have reason to be ashamed of the department while I am in charge."

*The health department was part of the police department at this time.

The transfer of power brought personnel changes within the department:

- Sergeants Edmund Hawkins and Ben Thrasher were demoted to patrolmen.
- Detectives Everett Jones and Henry Reincke were promoted to sergeants.
- Emergency Officer Duane Pemberton was promoted to detective.
- Wagonman William Patton was promoted to emergency officer.
- Patrolman Charles Collier was promoted to wagonman.

The rank of “emergency officer” was given to those officers previously referred to as “bicycle officers.” They were stationed at headquarters and the hose houses and made runs from those locations. The application of the 2-way radio would soon make the position of “emergency officer” obsolete.

Evansville, along with the rest of the nation, suffered through the great depression. No officers were laid off, but some were given unpaid vacations when the city treasury ran out of money. As a result of the depression, the 1930’s saw a great deal of labor unrest with violent strikes being common. A local strike that turned violent and involved the Evansville Police Department was at the Swift Packing Company.

Chief Wiltshire announced that, due to financial restraints caused by the depression, he would not fill the “chief of detectives” position he had vacated to become chief of police. He would handle the duties of both positions. However, such a political plum did not go long before being filled. The Safety Board appointed Albert “Bert” Morris as chief of detectives on January 5, 1933. At 48 years of age, Morris was the oldest person on record to be appointed to the department. In 1933 the annual salary for chief of detectives was \$2,920.

The school safety patrol program was established in 1933. The initial officers assigned to this program were Officers Curtis Pitts and Policewoman Addie Maddox. Evansville’s school safety patrol program was the first in the nation and set the pattern for others to follow.

The 21st Amendment to the Constitution put an end to Prohibition in 1933, nullifying the 18th Amendment.

The department’s annual report for 1934, prepared by Sergeant Albert “Fluky” Felker, listed 3,324 arrests and 294,255 calls for service.

The department purchased an armored car. It was nicknamed “Leaping Lena” and was only used for special occasions.

A 50-watt radio transmitter was installed at headquarters in 1934. Officer Ralph Davidson was the technician who installed the radios. Davidson went on to become a lieutenant. On January 5, 1935 the new radio system was demonstrated to the media. On January 8, 1935 11 cars were equipped with 2-way radios and field-tested. The only complaint from the officers driving the test vehicles was that the cars’ generators created background noise and made reception difficult. This problem was corrected. The first call letters of the police radio station were “W9XEH.” This was an experimental designation. The call letters became “WQKB” after the trial period. Later, the call letters were changed to “KSA931.” The initial radio system cost the city \$3,500 to install.

At the outset 3 2-way radio cars were put into service in addition to the emergency car stationed at headquarters. L.C. Roberts was the first director of the radio division. Ray McConnell* was the

chief radio operator. The first dispatchers were Everett Harper, Uriah C. Morris and Edward Moutoux.

In April 1935 a police radio school was conducted for 12 members of the department under the supervision of McConnell. The graduates were given 3rd class radio operators' licenses. The 12 officers who participated in this training are listed below:

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Roy Brown | Herman Hayes | Kirby Scherer |
| Luther Egan | Floyd Long | Emil Strunk |
| Adrian Fleming | Glenn Meeker | Don Zirkelbach |
| Frank Freihaut | Duane Pemberton | Waldo Zwickel |

On May 21, 1935, the department was linked to the Indiana State Police radio network through the Jasper Post. Broadcasts for stolen cars, etc. were broadcast to the Jasper Post where they were rebroadcast on the statewide State Police radio network. The Indiana State Police had similar radio links with other county and municipal departments throughout the state.

The Democrats retained power after Mayor Griese left office. The new Democratic mayor, William Dress, took office in 1935. He continued Wiltshire in the chief's position. Dress had a bias against women being police officers and fired both the policewomen on the department. Kate Kerney came back to the department as a civilian matron and remained in this position until her retirement. Addie Maddox took her battle to the courts and was reinstated 5 years later as a policewoman. Maddox remained on the department until January 1, 1959 when she was forced to retire by the Merit System which set mandatory retirement at 65. Maddox was 74 years old upon her retirement.

During the period that Maddox was off the department she operated an ice cream parlor. Among her accomplishments she developed the first business directory for the police department in 1940. The business directory allowed the radio unit to contact representatives of businesses when they were closed and an emergency arose such as a break in. During the period that the health department was under the police department she worked in that unit, spending a total 18 of her 36-year police career in the health department.

*McConnell was appointed as the first captain of the radio division in 1937.

In 1935 the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) established Lodge Number 73 in Evansville. The State Lodge had been established a year earlier. The first lodge officers were:

President: Norman Hooe
Secretary: William Reisinger
Treasurer: Glenn Meeker

From the outset the FOP and the Evansville Police Relief Association worked cooperatively together.

A city ordinance was enacted in 1935 that differentiated between sworn and non-sworn personnel. The Safety Board could only fire sworn personnel for cause while non-sworn personnel were at-

will employees. The ordinance gave the Safety Board greater power in establishing rules, regulations and policies for the police and fire departments.

Prior to 1935 officers had not been included in the “2% club.” The “2% club” meant that city employees had to donate 2% of their incomes to the party in power to retain their jobs. Prior to 1935 officers were only expected to pay \$10 in political donations at campaign time. However, in 1935, they too were inducted into the “2% club.”

The rank of lieutenant, which had existed from 1874 to 1873 and from 1897 to 1900, was brought back in 1935. The ranks of assistant chief and chief of detectives were deleted from the table of organization and 2 inspectors were added.

Both the police and fire departments had their longest-serving members on record retire in 1935. John Heeger retired from the police department with 45 years of service and Henry “Cap” Hammer retired from the fire department with 50 years of service. Captain Albert “Fluky” Felker replaced Captain Heeger, who had been the first commander of the bureau of identification (since 1914). Paul Bonham (who later became chief of police) filled Felker’s vacated sergeant’s rank.

Heeger joined the department on October 1, 1889. The Evansville Courier recognized Heeger for his many years of service with an article featuring a recent photograph. For the last 5 months of his career Heeger had been on sick leave with a heart ailment. Heeger told the Courier:

“I don’t like to quit, but as long as I am unable to carry on my duties, I am hampering the work of the department.”

Chief Wiltshire expressed regret at having to accept Heeger’s retirement and made the following statement:

“The department is losing one of its most valuable men.”

Heeger was recognized throughout the Midwest as an authority on criminal identification. He died 9 years later in 1944.

From 1935 to 1942 there was no chief of detectives. A captain was placed in charge of the detective bureau during those years. The captains who served in this position were (in chronological order): William Lukeman, Walter Johnson, and Homer “Tradein” Ashworth.

The mounted patrol was discontinued in 1935. During the final 2 years of the patrol, Dick and Mary were used only in parades. On February 26, 1935 Dick and Mary were sold at auction along with their saddles. Among the bidders were 2 members of the detective bureau, Detectives Roy Perkins and William Lukeman. Lukeman had the successful bid and purchased the horses for \$170. Lukeman pastured the horses on his partner’s (Detective Homer “Tradein” Ashworth) farm. Although it was a sad moment to see the era of horses pass into history; it was also comforting to know the horses would remain in the police family.

During the life of the mounted patrol there was only one major injury. Officer Curtis Pitts dismounted his horse at the corner of 8th and Main Streets to use the police call box. While attempting to remount his horse (he had one foot in the stirrup and other foot under the horse's body), the horse became frightened. Pitts grabbed for the bridle. Both the horse and Pitts lost their balance and both crashed through a plate glass window in the Imperial Hotel. Pitts suffered a fractured shoulder, several broken ribs and a broken cheekbone.

In March 1935, 20 members of the police department received training in first aid at several weekly sessions taught by City Nurse Eileen Kiehl. All officers who participated in this training were volunteers.

On April 27, 1935 the department established a park patrol. Officers were assigned to Mesker and Garvin Parks.

Evansville suffered one of the worst natural disasters in its history when the great flood of 1937 occurred. Many areas of the city were under water with many evacuations required. The police department joined other public service agencies in responding to this emergency.

A 500-watt radio transmitter was installed in 1938 replacing the 50-watt transmitter, which continued to serve as an auxiliary unit. On March 13, 1938 the police and fire departments developed interlocking radio systems for better efficiency and coordination between the 2 departments. On August 26, 1938 the department gained radio access to the Kentucky State Police Post at Henderson.

In April 1938 an inter-office Teletype system replaced the inter-office speaker system at headquarters. That same year police call boxes were reduced to 3.

Since the beginning the department's records had not been centralized. Each unit maintained handwritten ledgers. The turnkey maintained a slate where prisoners' names were temporarily written down. A WPA project, in 1938, was undertaken involving the assembling of records going back to 1925. The bureau of identifications' records was also included in the project. Local FBI agents also lent their expertise to this project. The accumulated information was organized into one central repository with the establishment of the Central Records Unit in 1939. Standardized reporting forms were also developed as part of the project.

A police radio network was begun in 1939 in the Tri-State enabling interstate radio traffic. The department had established radio capability with the Indiana State Police in 1935 and the Kentucky State Police in 1938. The network established in 1939 expanded that contact to the Illinois State Police and interlocked many county and municipal departments in the Tri-State.

The annual salary for the chief of police stood at \$3,650 in 1939.

Beginning in 1939, patrol cars were equipped with red lights and sirens and were marked "Evansville Police."

Police schools were again conducted from 1939 through 1941. In 1939 the school was expanded to 6 months with 14 participants attending the first school, which began on July 1st of that year. On July 1, 1940 a second school was conducted with 20 participants. Trainees wore military-style uniforms. They attended school full time for 2 months and then for another 4 months they attended a half-day of school, working the remainder of the day as probationary officers with veteran officers. The annual salary for trainees was \$1,040 (about half of a regular officer's salary).

Schools closely followed the FBI National Academy's teaching methods. Three of the instructors in the 1939-41 schools were future Chief of Police Paul Bonham, Captain Hershel Wire and Sergeant Wilson Horn. Sergeant Horn spent a great deal of his working time overseeing the rookies assigned to the school.

Chief Wiltshire died at 4 a.m. on July 1, 1940 of a heart attack. William Hyland was named by Mayor Dress to succeed him. Hyland died 14 months later on September 25, 1941. Mayor Dress appointed Norman Hooe to succeed Hyland. Chiefs Wiltshire and Hyland are the only chiefs to die in office.

Salaries for officers did not increase much during the Depression. In 1930 the pay for a patrolman was \$2,160. In 1941 the annual pay was \$2,280. This amounted to only a \$120 annual increase over an 11-year period.

As the years passed and those in the private sector began to work shorter workweeks, the department granted more time off to officers. By the 1940's officers were receiving 2 days off a month. By the 1950's they were on a 7 and 1 rotation (7 days on and 1 off). In 1958 with the arrival of the merit system, they were placed on a 40-hour week. For the convenience of scheduling patrol officers began working a 4 and 2 schedule (4 days on and 2 days off).

In 1940 the department re-codified all city ordinances, scrapping a number of outdated and unnecessary laws and adding others. The result was the 1940 edition of the municipal code, which aided officers by giving them a book from which they could learn the laws they were to enforce.

On August 7, 1941 the 22 members of the 1941 police school marched in a parade in downtown Evansville.

In September 1941 Captain Walter Johnson, who was in charge of the Detective Bureau, resigned amid allegations of misconduct. He moved his family to Jackson, Michigan where he obtained a job as a truck driver. He was arrested and extradited back to Evansville to face charges of embezzlement. He was sentenced to 1 year and fined \$100. Homer "Tradein" Ashworth replaced him as captain of detectives. Two years later the Chief of Detectives position returned to the department's organizational structure. Roy Perkins was named as chief of detectives.

Chief Hooe, upon taking office, instituted several major changes in the department:

- Beginning in October 1941 the department's 2 inspectors, Wayne Berry and James Collison, alternated working days and evenings (7 a.m.-3 p.m. and 3 p.m.-11 p.m. shifts). The inspector working evenings was designated "night chief."
- On November 3, 1941 a property and evidence storage room was established.
- Duane Pemberton was promoted to lieutenant and took charge of the communications unit and Lieutenant Paul Bonham took charge of Central Records in November 1941.
- The police department began inspecting taxicabs in November 1941.
- An indoor firing range was built (only 22 caliber weapons could be fired) and motion picture films were used to simulate actual shooting scenarios.
- The department set up a line-up room on the 3rd floor of headquarters.

On December 24, 1941 Chief Hooe and Captain "Tradein" Ashworth received gold badges with a diamond in the center of each badge. Chief Hooe made the following acceptance speech.

"I thought I was tough, but this gets me. It isn't the badge so much, as the way it is being presented. It is coming in the only way in which I would accept it—from the members of my department, the Board of Works and Safety and personal friends. It is not from a lot of others who might be expecting something in return. I have my Bible here on my desk, and I promise you here neither to let it down nor to disappoint members of the department, board and my friends. I will strive to be deserving of the trust and never to do anything to lower my high vow to these people and the badge."

Safety Director Lou Warren, City Judge Marion Rice, and Adolph Brizius, Jr. of the Safety Board made presentation speeches. A pen and pencil set were also presented to Chief Hooe. Members of the department presented a glass desktop, an electric clock and a perpetual calendar to Chief Hooe. Rev. Reveal also supplied enough Bibles for one to be placed in each cell in the city jail.

Captain Ashworth made the following acceptance speech.

"I came in this office with the expectation of seeing Chief Hooe get his badge. It is a complete surprise to me to get one too. It means even more to me than it did when I received my first badge as a police officer 15 years ago. As God as my judge, I will continue with the same policies I have in the past, always doing my best. In this time when the country is at war, I want the people of Evansville to feel I am at their service and my office is open to everyone. I wish all a very, very merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

On December 19, 1941 the 1941 police school held its graduation. It was to be the last graduation of the school. With the war, the selection of young men to serve as police officers and the demands made by the war in time, experience and scarce materials caused the school concept to be placed on hold. Never again would the department embark on such an ambitious and noble program. There would be other training, but none to match the 6-month school concept of 1939-41.

Of the 19 officers graduating 8 were assigned to regular police patrol. With the war emergency and the threat of sabotage by enemy agents, officers were assigned at the waterworks and 3 at the SIGECO plant. Those assigned to the Waterworks not only guarded the plant on Waterworks Road, but also the city's reservoirs.

Speakers at the graduation ceremony were Mayor Dress, Chief Hooe, and members of the Safety Board. The speakers congratulated the graduates and urged "honesty, loyalty, and sobriety on their part as officers of the law." The graduates were:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Elmer Bracket | Elmer Ours |
| Howard Bufkin | Paul Prather |
| Walter Downs Jr. | Jack Pride |
| Cornelius "Connie" Dulin | Willard Riney |
| Millard Fisher | Alvah "Alvey" Simms |
| Rudolph "Rudy" Haug | Galen Sprinkle |
| Leo Hunt | Gordon Turpen |
| John Kueber | William "Bill" Varden |
| John Martin | Ted Wardrip |
| Charles Williams | |

After the conclusion of the 1941 police school training was cut back during the war years, but not totally eliminated. Some examples of training during the war years were:

- In 1942 Chief Hooe, Inspectors Berry and Collison, Captain McConnell, Sergeant Horn and Detectives Harry Freer and Floyd Long attended a school in Indianapolis dealing with civilian defense problems, arson and police radio communications.
- Lieutenant Paul Bonham attended a FBI school on police record keeping in Washington, D.C.
- The FBI conducted a wartime traffic school for members of the traffic bureau.

Lieutenant Paul Bonham of the Records Bureau submitted the following annual report for 1941:

Value of property stolen-----\$195,877

Value of property recovered ----\$168,303

These figures included robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts. All stolen motor vehicles with the exception of 2 were recovered.

On January 10, 1942 Captain Felker reported that the Bureau of Identification had 10,700 items (photos and fingerprint cards) on hand.

During World War II the department played an important role in the war effort. Shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 Chief Hooe sent officers to guard industrial plants throughout the city from sabotage. The bureau of identification fingerprinted and maintained fingerprint files on thousands of persons who worked in the industrial plants during the war.

The department had to deal with a lot of thefts during the war resulting from rationing. Gasoline and auto parts were in short supply and were constantly subject to theft. Tire thieves were especially a problem. Tires would be stolen from cars parked on the streets overnight. In some cases, the cars would be jacked up and all the wheels removed. In an effort to combat this problem, the department sent letters to tire dealers, garages and auto repair shops advising them to record the serial numbers of all tires sold or serviced. Other war-related crimes were the existence of a black market because of shortages and the theft and illegal use of food and gasoline stamps issued by the government.

The public could not purchase automobiles during the war years because of the declared national emergency. Police departments were, as well as other emergency agencies, allowed to purchase a limited number of automobiles. In 1942 the Evansville Police Department was able to purchase 4 cars.

Because of the war, the department developed the capability to load its own bullets. Beginning in 1942 the department issued these reloads to its officers.

In March 1942 the detective bureau underwent a major renovation with the purchase of new furniture.

Chief Hooe established a system of civilian auxiliary defense protection districts for Evansville to assist established public safety organizations. This was the beginning of the civil defense agency, which would become the emergency management agency.

The department first used moving targets on its firing range in 1942.

In 1943, 25 wartime officers were appointed to serve at the pleasure of the mayor to fill vacancies created by permanent officers serving in the armed forces and to help handle problems caused by the influx of new people into the city to work in the war plants. After the war many of the special (temporary) officers were retained and given permanent status. The 3 special officers remaining on the department at the beginning of Chief Bonham's administration in 1948 who had not been given permanent status were fired.

Members of the department who served in the armed forces during World War II are listed below:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Lester Brown – Army | Frank Long – Army |
| Russell Cox – Navy | Harry Payne – Navy |
| Ralph Davidson – Army | Paul Prather – Army |
| William Dorr – Army | Jack Pride – Coast Guard |
| Wayne Heironimus – Army | John Reutter – Navy |
| Floyd LaMar – Navy | Ted Wardrip – Coast Guard |
| Herschel Wire – Coast Guard | |

The above officers were members of the department at the time they served. Many other officers who joined the department throughout the remainder of the 1940's and the 1950's were also veterans who had served in the armed forces during World War II.

On March 7, 1942, 2 officers who had become well known for their service to the department, Captain Charles Taylor (patrol shift commander) and Captain William Lukeman (detective bureau commander) were replaced by 2 officers who would themselves leave their mark on the Evansville Police Department. The officers replacing Lukeman and Taylor were Alvah "Alvey" Simms who was destined to become the first liaison with the merit commission and Ted Wardrip who was destined to become an inspector and command the field operations division during the riots of the late 1960's. Taylor had a mental breakdown and was forced into involuntary retirement. Taylor had openly threatened to kill Mayor Dress. Lukeman died.

After an absence of 8 years Katherine "Kate" Kerney, one of the original policewomen, returned to the department in 1943 as a civilian matron. Kerney remained in this position until 1955 when she retired. Mae Dusky, another of the original policewomen, also returned to the department in the 1940's for a short while but left for a job in the voters' registration office on November 26, 1947.

On January 1, 1943 incoming mayor, Manson Reichert, appointed Harry Freer chief of police. Freer had a stormy relationship during his term as chief with the Safety Board, City court Judge James Crenshaw, and high-ranking members of the police department.

The position of chief of detectives was returned to the department's organizational structure in 1943 with Roy Perkins being named to this position. Captain Curtis Pitts was given command of the traffic bureau.

Bingo was an illegal activity in Evansville in 1945. However, charitable and patriotic organizations were allowed to conduct bingo. An organization known as the "Young Men's Democratic Club" conducted a bingo downtown to raise money. Mayor Manson, who was a Republican, had said earlier that he saw nothing wrong with a friendly bingo. He decided to crack down on the bingo at the Young Men's Democratic Club and ordered Chief Freer to conduct a police raid. On June 11, 1945 the raid was carried out with 8 bingo operators arrested.

The raid drew a crowd of several thousand citizens and caused a disturbance, which came to be known as the "bingo riot." A police car was overturned and 2 other police cars had their tires slashed. A group of about 1,000 people marched to police headquarters to protest the raid. Freer

came under criticism for his handling of the raid and was pressured to resign as chief, which he did on June 16, 1945. On July 3, 1945, Mayor Reichert appointed Wayne Berry as chief of police. Freer took his vacation and retired on July 3, 1945.

Before his retirement Freer received a diamond-studded badge like Chief Hoe's. Frere's badge was offered for sale 50 years later in Albuquerque at a flea market and was purchased by a member of the Albuquerque Police Department. Three years later the badge was sold again at a flea market in Los Angeles.

Jesse Thomas was appointed assistant chief of police in 1945.

The Fraternal Order of Police and the Police Relief Association presented the first annual outdoor circus at Bosse Field. The circuses lasted for several years up to the mid-fifties and adorned the front cover of the FOP and the Police Relief Association annual yearbooks. Officers joined the professional circus performers in putting on the circus. Examples were Officer Casey Randolph appearing as a clown and Officer Leo Hunt leading the circus parades on a white horse.

The FOP and the Police Relief Association published their first yearbook in 1945. This was the first such publication since the 1918 Souvenir History of the Department. A committee was formed, as it had been in 1917, to solicit businesses for advertisements. The yearbook continues as an annual publication yet today. When the Police Relief Association disbanded in 1958, the FOP continued to publish the yearbooks on their own.

World War II ended on August 14, 1945 with the surrender of the Japanese. The police department received call after call from people wondering what all the noise was about as citizens celebrated. All off-duty officers were called in for a period following the announcement.

The department had a complement of 173 personnel in 1945. By 1945 the traffic bureau had grown to 36 officers, 2 automobiles, 4 3-wheel motorcycles and 12 2-wheel motorcycles.

On October 9, 1945 the Chamber of Commerce presented a "drunkometer" to the department.

After World War II the department established a system of placing newly hired officers in the parking meter department. Time spent there was considered a form of probation. As vacancies came open on the department for patrolmen, the officer would be transferred from the meter police. This setup continued until the merit system took effect on January 1, 1958. The last officers transferred from the parking meter police on December 14, 1957. They were:

Frank Bradshaw
Russell Lang
Leroy Mentzel
Francis "Bud" Sebastian

On June 1, 1947 Chief of Detectives Roy Perkins was demoted to sergeant and replaced by Richard Ryan. Ryan held this position for 7 months until the Democrats regained control of city hall.

On December 30, 1947 Assistant Chief of Police Jesse Thomas died of a stroke. With only 2 days until the administration changed, the position was left vacant.

After being out of office for 5 years, William Dress returned to the mayor's office in 1948. Mayor Dress made the following changes in the police department:

- Paul Bonham was appointed chief of police
- Albert "Fluky" Felker was appointed assistant chief
- George Hansch was appointed chief of detectives
- Alvin Bosse became captain of records
- Emil Strunk became captain of traffic
- Duane Pemberton and Arthur "Art" Temme became patrol captains

The following officers retained their positions in spite of the political change in the mayor's office:

- Darwin Covert remained captain of radio
- Frank Freihaut remained a patrol captain

The commander of records was upgraded from lieutenant to captain and the commander of the B of I was downgraded from captain to sergeant as it had been prior to 1929. Sergeant Birk Harl was placed in charge of B of I.

Curtis Pitts retired at the beginning of 1948 when it was announced the Democrats would replace him as captain of traffic.

Two new lieutenant positions were created. They were entitled "special duty lieutenants" and worked out of the chief's office. The officers promoted were Herman Hayes and Don Zirkelbach. Their jobs were to investigate complaints made directly to the chief's office.

The juvenile division was established in 1948. This division handled persons under 18 years of age. The initial personnel assigned to the juvenile division were:

Sergeant Floyd Long
Officer Millard Fisher
Civilian Matron Mabel Hall

Officer John "Slats" Martin replaced Fisher on June 1, 1948. Long was selected to head this new division because of his prior juvenile experience. Beginning in 1941 Long, a sergeant in the detective bureau, had been assigned all cases pertaining to juveniles. The following year saw an

expansion of the juvenile division to 4 persons and the promotion of Long to captain. The juvenile division's monthly report for January 1949 showed a 46% increase in cases handled from January 1948.

Another position that was eliminated by the new administration was that of sanitary officer. This position had been around for about 50 years. The health department took over the duties of the sanitary officer.

On March 15, 1948 a group of civic leaders and businessmen held a banquet to honor the command staff of the police department. The banquet was held at the New Yorker restaurant. Chief Bonham, Assistant Chief Felker and Chief of Detectives Hansch were presented diamond-studded gold badges.

In 1948 the department replaced the 1945 model drunkometer. By 1948 the technology of the drunkometer had improved greatly. Sergeant Rudy Clark of records was sent to Indiana State Police Headquarters at Indianapolis to be certified to operate the new drunkometer.

In 1948 4-foot by 8-foot signs depicting a police officer holding a child with the words "stop this killing" were placed on all major highways leading into the city. The signs were the result of the police department and the American Automobile Association. A large scoreboard was placed on Main Street near Dress Plaza. The scoreboard listed the number of traffic accidents for the current and previous year occurring within the city.

Mayor Dress died a year after taking office and was succeeded by Edwin Diekmann. The changes made in the department's organizational structure under Dress remained.

The department hired a traffic engineer and a secretary to assist him in 1949. Later, the traffic engineer would become a separate city department.

Chief Bonham conducted a "shakeup" in the department in 1949. The rank of inspector was returned to the department's organizational structure after an absence of 1 year with the promotion of 3 captains to that position. The 3 inspectors were:

- Matt Brite – Placed in charge of physical equipment
- Duane Pemberton – Placed in charge of personnel and special details
- Emil Strunk – Placed in charge of the traffic bureau

The three sergeants promoted to take their captain positions were:

- Birk Harl remained in charge of the B of I
- Floyd Long remained as head of juvenile
- Ted Wardrip remained in charge of patrol

With these changes the B of I had a captain in charge again. Two years earlier the captain's rank had been transferred from the B of I to records. With the creation of new rank both units now had captains.

The position of "detective lieutenant" was created with Marvin Huff being the first officer to take this position. Lieutenant Huff was placed in charge of 3 night detective teams. The total strength of the detective bureau in 1949 stood at 21 officers.

On January 1, 1949 all patrol cars were equipped with traffic equipment the same as traffic bureau cars.

On May 27, 1949 Chief Bonham told the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations that there are 3 essentials to good law enforcement.

- Efficient police personnel
- A good prosecutor
- Impartial courts

The department received its first national traffic safety award from the IACP in 1950. The award was presented for having the most effective traffic law enforcement program in the country for cities in Evansville's population class.

The department's manpower level stood at 178 in 1950, including officers and civilians.

In the 1951 city elections H.O. Roberts won the mayor's race. The new mayor made the following changes in the police department upon taking office in 1952:

- Kirby Stevens – Chief of Police
- Ted Karges – Assistant Chief
- Dan Hudson – Chief of Detectives
- Luther Egan, Benny Kellems, and Galen Sprinkle – Inspectors

The first black policewomen were appointed under the new administration. Juanita Gregory and Emma Hill pinned on their badges on January 1, 1952. The new administration also promoted the first black officers to supervisory rank on the same date. They were:

Arthur Bias
William Cooksey
Sam McBride

The 7 captains in the Stevens' administration were:

Fred Althaus
Darwin Covert
Millard Fisher
Birk Harl
Floyd Long
John Martin
Leroy Robinson

The new administration added 4 lieutenant positions to the table of organization, bringing the number of lieutenants to 7. The 7 lieutenants were:

Jim Barney
Clyde Bullock
Fred Hallenberg
John Reutter
Lee Riley
Lyle Thompson
Bill Varden

The new administration added 5 new sergeants bringing the total to 42.

The Evansville Police Auxiliary was formed in 1952. The name was later changed to the Auxiliary Civil Defense Police. Civil defense police officers supplemented regular sworn police officers in handling traffic details at special events at such locations as Roberts Stadium and the Mesker Amphitheater.

The FOP purchased 20 acres just West of the city limits in 1952 for \$9,500. This acreage became known as the "Pal Camp." "PAL" stands for "Police Athletic League." Officer Hubert Kelly was the first chairman of the PAL Camp Committee. Captain Clarence Schiff succeeded him. During the spring and early summer of 1957 off-duty officers constructed buildings and other facilities, landscaped the area and prepared the lake for swimming. The officers who were active in preparing the camp for its grand opening were:

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Orville Burch | Jerry McBride | Glen Vanhooser |
| Connie Dulin | Casey Randolph | Jack Weber |
| Bob Gander | Lee Riley | William Whittaker |
| Bill Jones | Clarence Schiff | |
| Hubert Kelly | John Stanfield | |

The first youngsters arrived at the camp on July 15, 1957. The Police Athletic League has since that time sponsored summer camps for youths each year. Businesses and individuals through the years have donated funds and officers and other individuals have donated their time to provide this community service.

The position of assistant chief was eliminated from the table of organization in January 1953. In its place a 4th inspector was created. Ted Karges, who had been assistant chief, became the new inspector.

On August 13, 1953 the meter police (at that time they were part of the police department) began using motor scooters instead of the motorcycles they had been using. A motor scooter could be purchased for less than \$400 while a fully equipped motorcycle ran over \$1,000. The officers assigned to the meter police at this time were:

Lieutenant Paul Gross (in charge)
Officer Owen Byers
Officer Bob Hertzberger
Officer Dave Jackson
Officer Gene Martin
Officer Jim Wallace

The National Safety Council issued a report on police departments throughout the United States. The Evansville Police Department was described as “strong on record keeping and weak on law enforcement.”

A patrolman’s salary in 1954 was \$3,999.

On February 6, 1954 City Judge Victor Ahrens charged that the administration of the Evansville Police Department is “inefficient and incompetent.” As a result, department morale is low and law enforcement has suffered, he declared.

On May 25, 1954 the department instituted a suspicious persons, file. Department-owned cars were supplied with specially printed cards. The cards had spaces for officers to list the name, address, place of employment, age, race, weight, height, clothing description, vehicle information and the location where the suspicious person was at. The department in later years would adopt a similar card and call it a “field interview card.”

In 1954 the department sent the below-listed officers to a basic police school at Purdue University. The instructor was Shelby Galien.

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Bob Boylls | Bob Hertzberger |
| Owen Byers | Dave Jackson |
| Walter Gooch | Gene Martin |
| Bill Hanssen | Jim Wallace |

The detective bureau conducted one of the most intense investigations in its history in 1954 and 1955, which resulted in the arrest of serial killer Leslie Irvin.

The department increased its manpower level by 5 officers in 1955 bringing the total strength up to 191 officers.

Patrolman received a \$61 raise in 1955 bringing their salary to \$4,060 where it was to remain for 6 years. The chief's salary in 1955 was at \$6,099.

R. Vance Hartke, a Democrat, won the city election of 1955. Upon taking office in January 1956, he appointed the youngest chief in the department's history. Charles Gash, a veteran of World War II, was 32 years old at his appointment. George Hansch, who had been demoted to sergeant 4 years earlier under the Republicans, returned to the Chief of Detectives position. Dan Hudson was demoted from Chief of Detectives to sergeant.

Early in 1956 Chief Gash nixed an opportunity for the department to obtain a polygraph. Chief Gash cited as a reason for not wanting a polygraph was that no officer was trained to operate it. If the department wanted a polygraph test run on anyone, they had to be sent to Indianapolis for the Indiana State Police to do it. However, the department obtained its first polygraph the following year on February 21, 1957. Sergeant Dick Morris was sent to school to become the department's first polygraph operator. The department had been using lie detectors since 1942, but did not have one as part of departmental equipment or anyone trained to operate it. The West Side Nut Club donated the polygraph to the department.

The department reestablished its in-service training program in the autumn of 1956. Since the police school program had ended just prior to the beginning of World War II, the department had been sending officers to outside training such as Purdue University. Lieutenant Alvah "Alvey" Simms was placed in charge of the new training unit.

On January 29, 1957 the department hosted a birthday party for its oldest officer. Addie Maddox turned 73. Members of the department presented her a portable television set. She would continue for almost another 2 years before finally being forced to retire under the department's new merit system at the age of 74.

Gilbert "Fuzz" Rohner became the last officer appointed under the political patronage system on December 28, 1957—just 4 days before the merit system was scheduled to go into effect.

Just prior to the implementation of the merit system the Safety Board ordered a complete reorganization of the police department. The rank of chief of detectives was eliminated. The detective bureau became the criminal investigations division with an inspector in charge. George Hansch, the last chief of detectives, was given the rank of inspector and retained his position as head of the criminal investigations division. The salary for chief of detectives at the time it was eliminated stood at \$5,403. The chief of police earned \$6,250.

Technology continued to advance with the department replacing its drunkometer with a breathalyzer in 1958.

With the advent of the merit system, a unit was needed to act as liaison with the merit commission and conduct all the testing that would be required under such a system for both hiring and

promoting. The personnel unit was established in 1958 with Lieutenant Alvah "Alvey" Simms becoming its first commander. The personnel function was merged with training and the unit was called the personnel and training unit. Later as the functions of the unit grew, the unit was divided into the personnel unit and the training unit. One of the first things that Lt. Simms did was to establish an outdoor firing range for training officers.

The merit statute had been enacted by the state legislature in 1957. It became law on January 1, 1958. A 3-member commission was established. Since that time officers have been hired and promoted on merit rather than on political patronage. The original commissioners were:

Earl Lynn
Gordon McNown
Lester Pollack

The merit system did not come into being quietly. There was a lot of initial opposition to changing a system that had been around for 95 years. Mayor Hartke, Chief Gash and the top commanders of the police department opposed it. Ronald Shively, a state representative from Evansville, pushed the bill through the legislature. The FOP backed the legislation. Jim Barney, a member of the Evansville Police Department, was a member of the FOP State Legislative Committee responsible for lobbying for passage of the statute. In retaliation for his vigorous efforts to get the merit law enacted, he was demoted from lieutenant to patrolman. Barney was able later, under the merit system, to regain his former rank.

The merit system established maximum and minimum age requirements. The maximum age was set at 65. Officers over 65 were allowed to remain on the department until the end of 1958. The system also established a 40-hour workweek for officers. Some of the ranks within the department were reorganized. The position of assistant chief was reestablished after an absence of 5 years. Everett McIntire was appointed to the position of assistant chief.

The first applicant school, conducted by the merit commission, occurred from December 1-8, 1958. The school consisted of 10 hours of training with a written test based on subjects taught in the school. The merit commission also conducted interviews. The personnel and training unit, in conjunction with the merit commission administered the school and tests. Height requirements fell between 5 feet, 9 inches and 6 feet, 5 inches and the weight requirements between 150 and 230 pounds. Age limits were 23 to 33.

The first officers appointed under the merit system occurred on January 12, 1959. Five officers were appointed:

Harold Chaffin
Frank Gullede
Jack Lutz
Clarence Shepard
Jack Taylor

In 1958, in response to several letters to the editors of the local newspapers about officers' rudeness, the department instituted training in officer courtesy.

In 1958 Mayor Hartke ran for the U.S. Senate and won. City Controller J. William Davidson was mayor during 1959. He continued Gash as chief of police.

The late 1950's were a time of economic stagnation in Evansville. Several local factories closed (Chrysler and International Harvester were among the largest). The city's population declined. Wages for city employees were frozen throughout the 4-year administrations of Mayors Hartke and Davidson. In 1959 wives of Evansville officers went to Indianapolis to show support for a bill in the state legislature, which gave officers longevity pay.

Morale on the department was low due to the wage freeze and a civil suit filed by members of the department over what they considered to be unfair and improperly administered and scored promotional tests in the newly implemented merit system. The suit was resolved in the 1960's with a change in the testing procedure. The 16 officers whose names were listed on the suit were:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Jim Baumeyer | Bill Korff |
| Bill Blair | Walter "Curly" Lashbrook |
| Charles Dickens | Jean Pace |
| Frank Endress | Roy Perkins |
| Bob Hawkins | Leslie Sanders |
| Stoy Hays | Floris Scales |
| Fred Hellenberg | Al Shaw |
| Manson Johnson | Charles Welch |

In 1959 the number of officers increased by 2 to 193.

In 1959, Addie Maddox, one of the original policewomen, became the oldest officer in history to retire from the police department at 74 years of age. At a media interview prior to her retirement, Officer Maddox said she was still in good health and would like to continue working. After her retirement and, as long as her health allowed, Officer Maddox continued to be active in the FOP.

On February 10, 1959 the department won the *Walker Safety Award* for 1958. The National Police Officers Association to police departments, which materially reduce traffic fatalities and injuries in their communities, presented this award. The award program was aimed at recognizing the efforts of law enforcement officers in the fair but strict enforcement of traffic regulations, which resulted in the saving of life and pain to the injured. Evansville reduced traffic fatalities from 14 in 1957 to 8 in 1958.

Officer Gene Martin became the first officer to receive a merit award under the new system. On July 12, 1959, he was presented the Bronze Award for rendering life-saving first aid to a woman who lost both her legs in a traffic accident.

In August 1959 the department initiated a program of replacing officers with civilians in central records.

Frank McDonald, Sr. was elected mayor in the city election of 1959. Lieutenant Alvah "Alvey" Simms was considered the front runner for the chief's job. However, on December 31, 1959, Mayor-Elect McDonald made a surprise announcement naming Inspector Darwin "Lefty" Covert to that position. Birk Harl was promoted to inspector to replace the vacancy left by Covert. Owen Byers was promoted to captain to replace Harl and placed in charge of the B of I.

In January 1960 Assistant Chief McIntire, who had been acting assistant chief since 1958, returned to his permanent rank of captain and former Chief of Police Gash was given the rank of assistant chief. Gash had achieved the rank in initial merit testing in 1958. McIntire had placed second on the promotional list. McIntire filled the position in an "acting" capacity while Gash remained chief of police. McIntire immediately retired from the department to become city traffic engineer. The salary for assistant chief was \$5,404.

On June 6, 1960 Chief Covert designated Assistant Chief Gash as "night chief." Assistant Chief Gash had the option of working 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. or 4 p.m. to midnight. The concept of a "night chief" was a repeat of history. The title "night chief" had been given to the chief of the police department in 1867 when the deputy chief marshal was designated "day chief." Assistant Chief Gash continued in this capacity until he was eventually returned to days. Assistant Chief Gash was again assigned as "night chief" under the administration of Chief James Lane.

On July 19, 1960 the police department first began microfilming old records to make space for new records.

In 1967 the department began sending officers to a 6-week academy at the IU campus at Bloomington.

In 1968 the state legislature granted an increase in rank differential pay from 5% to 8%. Longevity was doubled from \$60 for each 3 years of service to \$120.

A pilot program in police community relations began in the fall of 1968 at the University of Evansville. On October 14th the first 30 officers from the department attended this course. It was the first in Indiana under a new crime law bill passed by Congress. Evansville received a \$24,500 grant to pay for the program. The classes consisted of 2 2-hour sessions each week for 11 weeks. All members of the department were required to attend.

The year 1968 saw the end of the motorcycle era. Motorcycles had been part of the Evansville police scene for 60 years. Thirty-four years would pass before motorcycles would again become a part of the motorized fleet of the department.

In 1969 the department moved from the building it had occupied since 1917 at 3rd and Walnut Streets into the new Civic Center Complex. The new headquarters featured expanded space for departmental functions and an indoor firing range. Since the new building also housed the sheriff's

department, it made for better liaison between both departments. This arrangement made possible the elimination of the city jail. Chief Covert retired to become the director of security for the new complex.

From Chief Covert's retirement on April 8, 1969 until a new chief was appointed 24 days later, Assistant Chief Gash was in charge of the department. On May 2, 1969 James Lane was appointed the 35th chief of police to replace Covert. Lane was the first "merit" chief (original appointment under the merit system). In the 24-day period between Covert's retirement and Lane's appointment, rumors abounded as to who would be the mayor's pick. Two prominent names that were mentioned were Captain Thomas Gaslin and Lieutenant Wayne Farthing. When the mayor named Lane, it came as a complete surprise. Mayor McDonald had sent out a questionnaire to all officers asking them to recommend 3 choices for chief of police.

The police-community relations unit was established in 1969. The mission of the unit was to establish lines of communication with the community and to develop programs, which involved the community in the task of law enforcement. Some of the programs conducted by the unit were the citizen ride-along program, providing crime prevention films and related materials, coordinating media interviews, conducting police department facility tours, fingerprinting children, assisting elderly citizens, and acting as liaison and advisor to neighborhood associations. Through the years, the unit conducted many other citizen-oriented programs.

The first officer assigned to the unit was Sergeant Jim Degroote. Degroote and his replacement, Sergeant Clarence Shepherd, were later elected sheriff. Since 2 sheriffs had come from the police-community relations unit, it became a common saying that the "the position was a springboard to the sheriff's office."

A new program began in Evansville in the fall of 1969. It was a program already in existence in more than 700 cities. The program was known as "community radio watch." Drivers of radio-equipped vehicles owned by private firms would notify their dispatchers when they observed a fire, crime in progress or any other emergency. The dispatcher would, in turn, notify the proper authorities.

In 1970 the police-school liaison program began. This program placed an officer at each high school with responsibility for the feeder elementary schools that pertained to the high school. At that time, Lieutenant Charles Johnson, commander of the Youth Section, formulated the police-school liaison program for Evansville based on a survey of other cities, which already had instituted such programs. Later, the program would include "Officer Friendly."

In 1970, in addition to the police-school liaison program, 2 other innovations occurred: the cadet program and the police legal advisor.

Ten cadets were appointed. Requirements were that the cadet had to be a high school graduate; 18 years of age (appointed before reaching his 19th birthday); possess a valid Indiana drivers license;

pass physical, written and oral exams; meet height requirements and submit to a background check. The 10 cadets were:

Jack Daniels
Bob Diekhoff
Kim Grafton
Joe Lutz
Tim Theuekauf

Rex Dendinger
John Fox
Bill Korff, Jr.
Don Stock
Ed Wessel

The cadets were issued special uniforms and received a beginning annual salary of \$2,500 (the maximum salary was \$3,500). They were entitled to other benefits such as hospitalization and life insurance with portions of each being paid by the city. Paid vacation and sick leave in accordance with current department policy was also provided. Each cadet spent a minimum of 25% of duty time attending college. College attendance was on a 12-month basis with minimum and maximum hours of study regulated by the police department. A satisfactory grade average was required. Tuition, supplies and textbooks were supplied to the cadets. The cadets were required to carry sufficient hours of college work to attain an associate degree in law enforcement by age 21.

The cadets were assigned non-hazardous duties relating to the police function and participated under the same regulations as regular police officers. The cadets also attended internal training classes that related directly to the individual level of development knowledge and compensation. A sponsor (a regular police officer) was assigned to each cadet to provide guidance and advice.

The purpose of the program was to allow young adults to assume a position of responsibility and service to the community and to improve personally through advanced education. Funds for the program came jointly from the city and a federal grant. The cadets were not given any special points in the applicant process, but had an edge due to their college and practical experience. Three of the cadets who went on to become members of the department were:

Rex Dendinger
Bob Diekhoff
Don Stock

The cadet program ended in 1973 when the federal grant expired.

Through a federal grant, for the first time in the department's history, a legal advisor was hired. The legal advisor made legal expertise readily available to officers in the execution of their duties and enforcement of laws. The first legal advisor began his duties on May 15, 1970. His office as located in the chief's complex. In 1971 the legal advisor's annual salary was \$15,000. The legal advisors were (in chronological order):

Roy Tyler

Bob Kinkle
Keith Meier

The program lasted for over 9 years, concluding at the end of 1979 with the expiration of the federal grant.

In 1970 the largest inspection of officers and equipment in the department's history was held on the Civic Center parking lot. The inspection and display was ordered by Chief Lane. Most the rolling stock and as many officers from all divisions as could be spared line up for the inspection by the Mayor, the Safety Board and Chief Lane.

During the 1970's, with the aid of a federal grant, the department employed a civilian psychologist. The psychologist was Ms. Susan Wilkie. When the grant expired, the position was eliminated.

On February 17, 1970 Chief Lane reinstated walking beats in the downtown area. The initial officers assigned to these beats were:

Terry Cook
Don Erk, Sr.
Ted Mattingly
Jerry Welch

In 1971, for the first time in the department's history, the department issued take-home vehicles to officers in the motor patrol division. The purpose of the program was to increase the visibility of the police presence in the community and to improve response time to emergency calls. These vehicles went by the radio call number of "900" (i.e., 902, 905) and were called "900" cars. Officers who were assigned these vehicles were required to make a specific number of off-duty runs and to log these runs each month. Officers could use the cars for personal use.

In 1971 Chief Lane introduced a major restructuring of the department's organizational structure to eliminate an excessive number of officers in supervisory and command positions. Also, the department began to emphasize hiring non-sworn personnel for positions not requiring sworn officers. The Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) filed suit against implementation of Chief Lane's reorganization. Part of the downsizing of rank resulted in some officers working in positions below their rank level even though they were being paid at the higher rank, i.e., a junior lieutenant might be functioning as a sergeant. The suit was moved to Warrick County. There was a lot of bitterness and low morale in the department because of the friction caused by the new organizational chart and the civil litigation. The problem finally resolved itself when the new chief took office in 1972.

In November 1971 Russell Lloyd, Sr. became the mayor elect. Prior to taking office, he decided to select a new chief of police to replace Lane. On December 7, 1971, for the first time in the history of the department, a written examination was given to aid in the selection of the new chief. Participants took the examination at the University of Evansville administered by Professor Joseph Holt. Dave Jackson was selected to be the 36th chief of police. Jackson remained chief of police throughout the 8-year administration of Mayor Lloyd. Jackson was the last “political” (originally appointed to the department under the political spoils system) chief.

In 1972 the city recognized the benefit of college-educated officers by paying a bonus for degrees in law enforcement related areas.

In the early 1970’s court challenges to hiring restrictions changed the way applicant processes were conducted. No longer would police departments establish separate eligibility lists for men and women. The height requirements were also eliminated.

In 1973 Chief Jackson followed up on restructuring begun by his predecessor, former Chief Lane, with reductions in supervisory and command positions.

In 1975 Indiana opened a modern state-of-the-art academy at Plainfield and increased the training time to 8 weeks. Today new officers attend 12 weeks of training in police subjects at this academy.

In 1975 the department, with the aid of a federal grant allowing funding to hire 25 officers, expanded its number of officers to a record 264. On August 6, 1975 the most officers ever appointed in a single day occurred with the hiring of 20 new officers.

The department was also able to increase the number of civilian employees. A federal program known as CETA (Comprehensive Employment Training Act) allowed the department to expand its civilian work force to more than 50 all funded by this federal program. When the program ended, the number of civilians was greatly reduced.

In 1976 officers were placed on permanent shifts ending the era of rotating shifts.

In 1976 the department’s “ride along” program was initiated. This program allows citizens to ride along with officers while the officers are on patrol and observe them performing their duties.

Due to a loss of federal funding, beginning in 1977, the department instituted a 3-year hiring freeze reducing the number of officers to 237.

In 1977 Marvin Guest became the first black officer promoted to lieutenant.

In 1977 the book *Evansville Police and Vanderburgh County Sheriff* was published. This was the first comprehensive book on the department and its history, which had been, published since the 1918 book *A Souvenir History of the Evansville Police Department*.

During the late 1970's when federal funds began to dry up, the city had to cut back on expenditures. Pay raises for public employees failed to keep up with the double-digit inflation of the era and there was labor unrest, resulting in low morale on the police department.

On November 21, 1977 members of the department began a work slowdown to protest a 5.5% pay hike offer for 1978. The FOP demanded an increase of 12.5%. As part of their protest, all officers who had been assigned take-home cars in the 900 program parked the cars in front of the Civic Center with lights on and the cars locked. The keys had identifying numbers removed and were left at headquarters with the day-shift motor patrol commander, Lieutenant Jack Danks. A city garage mechanic was called to unlock the cars. This was the end of the "900" program.

Officers also considered a step up in the enforcement of vice laws at the city's taverns. Officers' wives picketed the Civic Center carrying signs with such slogans as "think slow" with a picture of a turtle depicted on the sign. Other signs had various messages such as "Evansville is 65th out of 68 departments of similar size in pay."

On November 24, 1977 the city made a "final" pay increase offer of 7% which the FOP rejected. By the end of the year a blue-flu call-in was rumored. A contingency plan was set up to provide emergency coverage by ranking officers. It was agreed to call in a federal mediator at the last minute and a strike was averted. Offices continued to work without a contract and received the 7% wage hike.

By February 1978 the results of the work slowdown were showing. Monthly traffic tickets had plummeted from a high of over 900 in June 1977 to less than 100 for February 1978. In September 1978 the local FOP lodge joined the state lodge in a statewide ticket-writing slowdown dubbed the "Selective Traffic Enforcement Program" or "STEP."

In 1978, for the first time in history, the department published an operations manual. The research and development unit headed by Captain Jim Kleeman compiled the manual. Up until 1978 the department's written directive system consisted of a hodgepodge of orders, memoranda and other assorted documents. The research and development unit collected these and, with input from various units within the department, put together the operations manual. The manual consisted of individual standard operating procedures, covering most topics within the police function.

Friction continued into 1979 with off-duty officers and firemen doing "informational picketing at shopping malls and in front of the Civic Center in an effort to gain public support for a 15% pay raise (the city had given officers and firemen an 8% raise for 1979). One sign read "honk—support your police and fire departments—honk." The next step was the publication of advertisements in the local newspapers by the FOP. One ad began with the words "what price is your public safety?" The ad encouraged citizens to contact the mayor and city council to support a larger pay increase. The city did not increase the officer above 8% and the department went through another year without a contract.

In 1980 the occupants of city hall changed again. Michael Vandever, the newly elected mayor, appointed Ray Hamner to become the 37th chief of police.

On January 7, 1980 the department established the information desk. This unit was located near the entrance to the department. It provided immediate access to citizens entering headquarters seeking help. Officers assigned to the unit also answered the information phone lines. The establishment of this unit to take routine reports from citizens freed officers on the street to spend more time at directed patrol. Officers Dorothy Burke and Floris Scales were the initial officers assigned to the information desk. The last officer assigned to the desk before it was discontinued 20 years later by Chief Marvin Guest was Sergeant Leonard Stilwell.

In 1981 Barbara Hertzberger became the first policewoman promoted to lieutenant.

Fifty years after the introduction of the radio into Evansville police work another important tool was introduced—the computer. The department obtained its first computer in 1981. The computer revolutionized law enforcement as radios and call boxes did in an earlier era. Today, the department has specialized units that devote their efforts to adapting the computer to the department's needs—the automated information services unit and the crime analysis unit.

In 1981 the position of assistant chief of police was eliminated from the department's organizational structure with the retirement of Charles Gash. Gash had been assistant chief for 21 years. The position was returned to the department in 2001 with the appointment of Dave Gullede to that position.

The city began paying officers working the evening and night shifts a shift bonus in 1983.

The department added a canine unit in 1983.

Marvin Guest became the first black officer on the department promoted to captain in 1984.

In 1985 the department began publishing an annual report. The report describes the various units within the department, lists statistics from the department's various activities, lists highlights from the year, lists goals for the coming year and features photographs from activities throughout the year. The printed report was discontinued in 2005 with a more condensed version on the department's web page.

In 1985 Chief Hamner instituted a weekly staff meeting whereby the chief would meet with the assistant chief and deputy chief on a weekly basis and discuss any topics that were important to the department. These staff meetings also allowed for a system of reviewing changes in standard operating procedures and the setting of goals for the department. Chief Gann continued the practice of weekly staff meetings after Chief Hamner retired. In addition to captains and above, other officers on special occasions attend the meetings when their input and expertise in specific areas is required.

In 1986 James Evans Associates conducted a feasibility study for the consolidation of the radio systems of the police, fire and sheriff's departments. The project director Captain Larry Hayden of the police department held several meetings. The meetings included representatives from all 3 agencies.

In 1986 the police-community services unit was created. The police-community services unit expanded on services provided by the police-community relations unit. The unit worked in close cooperation with the Department of Metropolitan Development. Expanded programs included "Project Cleanup" (a program utilizing prisoners on work release to pick up litter) and correcting problems in public parks and other public-access areas. Officers assigned to this unit went into targeted neighborhoods on motor scooters, bicycles and on foot.

From April 23 to 26, 1987 Chief Hamner, Major Jim Kleeman and Major Dick Tenbarge attended a national meeting of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) in West Palm Beach, Florida. Lieutenant Dick Alvey was appointed as the first accreditation manager. The department officially applied for accreditation 2 years later.

In 1988 Marvin Guest became the first black officer on the department promoted to major.

Sergeant Barry Hart was selected as accreditation manager to succeed Alvey in 1989.

In 1989 the police-community relations unit and the police-community services unit merged and were renamed the community-policing unit.

In 1989 the department began requiring officers to undergo annual physical fitness assessments. Beginning with the merit system officers had been required to take a physical fitness test to become members of the department. Chief Hamner reasoned that if it was important for officers to be physically fit to become members of the department, it was equally important for them to remain physically fit.

Three officers (Danny Carlile, Lonnie Rahm, and Gary Voegel) were sent to the Cooper Institute in Texas where they were trained to conduct physical assessments. Rahm became the first fitness officer, succeeded by Voegel. For a period during the 1990's, the position was vacant. Chief Guest reinstated the position in 2000 with the appointment of Officer Sam Smith. To encourage officers to remain physically fit they were allowed to go to the YMCA and workout instead of taking a meal break.

In 1989 the department instituted a tuition-reimbursement program so officers could attend college, working toward a law-enforcement-related degree.

In 1990 Central Dispatch, a modern high-tech communications center, became operational. Charles Cortwright, a retired police officer from Elmira, New York, became the first director. After a stormy relationship with the media, Cortwright resigned. The board representing the 3 agencies decided not to replace him with another outside director but to assign members of the police and fire department as co-directors. Major Jim Kleeman of the police department and Inspector Dennis Mosby of the fire department were the first co-directors. Captain Barbara Hertzberger succeeded Kleeman in 1992. In 1998 Deputy Chief Patti Dee Wazny became the director. The co-director from the fire department was dropped in favor of a civilian

In 1990, with the chief's position becoming vacant due to the election of Hamner as sheriff, it became necessary to select a new chief. Mayor McDonald decided the best way to do this would be to use an assessment center. Art Gann finished first in the assessment center and Marvin Guest finished second. Gann was appointed chief of police at the beginning of 1991.

One of the first things that Chief Gann did was to take accreditation off the back burner. He appointed Captain Ray Gardner as accreditation manager. Gann and Gardner attended the summer meeting of the Commission for the Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) in Springfield, Illinois. Chief Gann established a committee to coordinate the project. Inspector Kleeman was appointed chairman of the committee. The following officers, representing the major divisions of the department, made up the committee:

Lieutenant Gary Keene – Motor Patrol
Lieutenant Jerry Paddock – Criminal Investigations
Lieutenant John Schnacke – Field Support

Corporal Patrick Kelly was given the special assignment assisting Captain Gardner in rewriting the Motor Patrol standard operating procedures that dealt with accreditation.

In 1991 a golden retriever named "Brodie" was acquired as the department's first drug-interdiction dog.

In 1992 Barbara Hertzberger became the first woman promoted to captain on the department.

In 1992 the department began conducting semiannual "citizens academies." The public was invited to participate. Instructors explained the operations of the police department during the classes.

On February 6, 1992 a C-130 Hercules military aircraft crashed into a restaurant and motel on the city's north side. The crash caused a major fire, destroying the restaurant and motel. Among the first responding officers was James "Duke" Gibson. Officer Gibson, a 40-year old 18-year veteran of the department, entered the scene in an attempt to rescue persons trapped by the fire and smoke. Officer Gibson suffered aftereffects from the toxicity of smoke inhalation and died 18 days later on February 24, 1992. Officer Gibson was honored posthumously by the presentation to his widow, Glee, the Gold Merit Award. He also received national honor by having his name read into the Congressional Record by Indiana Senator Dan Coats.

In 1993 the department adopted the community-policing concept. The city was divided into sectors and went from time-based to geographic-based policing. Each sector was assigned to a motor patrol lieutenant. The sectors were broken down into beats with the same supervisors and officers assigned to the same beats continuously. The community-policing unit was discontinued, and crime prevention offices were established throughout the city. These officers performed the activities formerly carried on by the community-policing unit such as the ride-along program and crime prevention films.

In 1994 the department began installing compact computers called MDT's (mobile data terminals) in police vehicles. These units enable officers to access records and wanted information on persons and to check stolen property directly from the vehicle without having to tie up a radio channel.

In 1994 the department acquired an explosives-detector dog to assist in locating bombs and other explosive devices.

In 1994 the department received national accreditation by CALEA.

On September 11, 1995 Adam Zirkelbach became a member of the Evansville Police Department. Adam was fourth in a generational line of police officers. Adam's great-grandfather, Peter Zirkelbach, joined the department on October 22, 1924; his grandfather, Don Zirkelbach, joined the department on June 14, 1934; and his father, John Zirkelbach, joined the department on March 12, 1973. The Zirkelbachs are the only family in the history of the police department where more than 3 generations served on the department. Adam left the department to take a job with federal law enforcement. Also, on the same date when Adam joined the police department, Tracy Grace (daughter of Captain Clayton Grace) joined the police department. For the first time in the history of the department, both a father and daughter were members of the department. Six years later Tracy left the department to become a schoolteacher.

On November 3, 1995, Gilbert "Fuzz" Rohner retired from the police department. Rohner's retirement signaled the end of era. He was the last officer to retire whose initial appointment had been under the political spoils system.

In 1996 the department reached a complement of 305 personnel, 276 officers and 29 civilians.

On January 23, 1996, Bonnie Benson became the first female member of the police merit commission. January of 1996 also saw another first. Joy LeDuc became the first female member of the safety board.

On May 29, 1996 a new position was created within the department's organizational structure. The position of "community policing project commander" became a part of the motor patrol division with the officer in that position reporting to motor patrol operations commander. Lieutenant Bill Welcher became the first officer to hold this position. Lieutenant Larry Brush became the second officer to hold this position on August 1, 1997 replacing Lieutenant Welcher. The position was re-titled "administrative assistant to the division commander" in 1997. Lieutenant Cindy Brush became the third officer to occupy this position on July 8, 1998.

On June 13, 1996 Lieutenant Jack Taylor, the last of the 5 original "merit" officers appointed to the department on January 12, 1959, retired.

On September 16, 1996 the position of "watch commander" was created. With the change in the method of patrol from time-based to geographical-based policing, there were no commanders (officers above the rank of sergeant) assigned to the evening and night shifts. The watch commander was assigned to work these shifts in order to have a command presence during these

hours. Lieutenant Terry Brooks was assigned to this position. The position lasted for 2 years when it was eliminated on October 1, 1998 with Lieutenant Brooks being reassigned to the criminal investigations division.

On November 18, 1996 the city council changed the rank of "major" to "deputy chief." The 3 deputy chiefs command the three major divisions of the department: motor patrol, criminal investigations, and field support. For the first time since 1958, when the title of "chief of detectives" was changed to "Inspector", the commander of the criminal investigations division again took the title of "chief."

In March of 1997 the department reached a manpower level of 278 officers.

On August 1, 1997 the department created a new unit within the organized crime section. The new unit was named the "drug interdiction unit." Sergeant Mike Atherton, who had been supervisor of the specialized investigations unit, became the first supervisor of this newly created unit.

On November 23, 1997 the department created a new unit within the headquarters section of the motor patrol division. The new unit was named "the alarm coordination unit." The first officer assigned to this unit, as alarm coordinator was Corporal Steve Evans. This new unit came about after two years of working with local businesses to establish a false alarm policy. Violators were fined if they exceed an established number of false alarms each year. Officers in the field were making too many false alarm runs taking officers out of service when they needed to be patrolling. Lieutenant Walter Kochersperger had headed up the committee that studied the problem of false alarms.

The department introduced a new concept beginning in January 1998. The new concept was known as "tip sheets." "Tip sheets" are forms that citizens can report illegal activities such as gambling, narcotics, prostitution or bombs. Lieutenant Tim Bishop, head of the organized crime section, first distributed the forms to the public at a neighborhood association meeting.

On February 1, 1998 the department established the position of "public information officer." Officer Scott Hurt, a 10-year veteran of the department was the first officer to hold this position. The public information officer acted as liaison between the department and the media.

Also on February 1, 1998 the department created a new position called the "advanced community policing coordinator." Lieutenant Walter Kochersperger, a 26-year veteran of the department was assigned to this position. Lieutenant Kochersperger's duties were to coordinate all aspects of community policing for the department with emphasis on obtaining government grants.

The department reached an all-time record number of officers in 1998--285.

In 1998 Gann ran for Sheriff of Vanderburgh in the primary elections. Chief Deputy Brad Ellsworth of the Vanderburgh County Sheriff's Department defeated him. In July 1998 Mayor McDonald announced he would not seek reelection. Gann retired from the police department on August 21, 1998 to accept a position as head of security for Bristol Meyers.

During the early morning hours of August 8, 1998 Sergeant Dave Molinet with his K-9 partner, Derrek, tracked a subject wanted for kidnapping, attempted murder, robbery and carjacking. As they approached a van that the subject was hiding in, he opened fire with a handgun killing Derrek. The subject, Antwain Henley, was then arrested. Derrek is the only police dog to die in the line of duty in the department's history.

When Gann retired from the department on August 21, 1998 the mayor had the job of selecting a replacement for him. Nine officers applied to replace Gann. The nine officers were Lieutenant Tim Bishop, Sergeant Andy Chandler, Captain Dave Fehrenbacher, Lieutenant John Haller, Deputy Chief Joe Reed, Sergeant Larry Sparks, Deputy Chief Richard Tenbarge and Lieutenant Bert Weisheit.

To help select the best person for the job, Mayor McDonald went back to the scores attained during an assessment center conducted when former Chief Ray Hamner retired in 1990. Gann had placed first on the list and Guest second. In addition to the assessment scores, the mayor interviewed all of the candidates. After giving all of the candidates serious consideration, Mayor McDonald selected Guest as the new chief.

Chief Guest set about reorganizing the department shortly after taking the reins from Chief Gann. The field support division was disbanded with its components being moved to the motor patrol and criminal investigations divisions. The personnel and training units were merged to become the personnel and training section and moved to motor patrol. The records section was moved to the criminal investigations division. The automated information support unit (computers) was moved from the administrative division to the criminal investigations division.

Patti Dee Wazny became the first woman in the department's history to become deputy chief in 1998. With the deletion of the field support division from the department's organizational structure, Wazny remained as director of Central Dispatch. Captain Clayton Grace, who had been operations commander of the field support division, assumed the new title of "special projects coordinator." As part of his duties, Captain Grace also conducted staff inspections for the department.

Labor relations between the city and FOP had been fairly tranquil since the tumultuous days of the Lloyd Administration. However, in the summer of 1998 relations soured over the issue of the city raising health insurance premiums substantially while refusing to consider a longevity increase for officers. When the city negotiating team, headed by Gary Alderson of Administrative Services, refused to budge, the FOP went to the city council. On July 20, 1998, a large turnout of officers filled the city council chambers when the FOP made their pitch for better longevity pay.

Members of the department attended the next city council meeting a week later on July 27th. Some members of the city council sat in on negotiating sessions between the city and the FOP.

The FOP took their cause to the public, collecting more than 5,000 signatures on a petition. Full-page ads were taken out in the local newspapers soliciting support from the public for the longevity increase. By August 18th, talks had broken down. The council passed the 1999 budget without a longevity increase for officers.

The FOP returned to the council for the council's August 24th meeting. After a lengthy meeting involving speeches by both sides of the issue (the city and the FOP), the council compromised by funding a federal mediator. The mediator met with both sides in September but walked away after meeting with both sides, being unable to break the deadlock.

According to state law, the budget could not be increased until January of 1999. The council could not pass an ordinance increasing longevity until then. In a compromise vote, the city council passed an ordinance that said it would write an ordinance for presentation at council in 1999, increasing longevity pay. However, the vote was less than needed to override the expected mayoral veto in 1999.

Some members of the city council who supported the mayor proposed another ordinance, which took the council out of contract negotiations between the city and its unions. The ordinance was enacted.

In October 1998 the FOP requested the mayor to attend the negotiating sessions personally instead or along with his representative, Gary Alderson. The mayor refused. The FOP sued the city because the city had given some raises to individuals higher than 3% in the preceding year. The city countered that the contract called for equity in pay only between bargaining groups, not individuals.

The FOP and the City signed a new bargaining agreement for 2000 calling for a 3% raise.

In 2000 a new mayor, Russell G. Lloyd, Jr. took office. Mayor Lloyd is the son of former Mayor Russell G. Lloyd, Sr. Mayor Lloyd reappointed Guest as chief of police.

On January 1, 2001 the position of assistant chief of police was reinstated to the table of organization with the appointment of David Gullledge to that position. The position had been vacated 20 years earlier.

On July 17, 2001 former Chief of Police David Jackson died.

On August 23, 2001 Mayor Lloyd replaced Guest as chief of police with David Gullledge. Gullledge was the son, brother, and nephew of Evansville police officers. Upon assuming office, Chief Gullledge advertised for his replacement as assistant chief. Several officers submitted resumes. After reviewing all resumes, interviewing all candidates, and giving the matter serious thought, Chief Gullledge selected Sergeant Kent Burnworth on September 13, 2001. Burnworth was the son and grandson of Indiana State Police officers.

During 2001 several changes occurred in the police department's organizational structure.

- The patrol headquarters section was merged into the patrol special operations section.
- The motor patrol division was renamed the "patrol division."
- The field support division was brought back into the table of organization and renamed the support services division.
- The personnel and training section moved from the patrol division to the support services division.
- A new section entitled the "informational services section" was created.
- The central records unit moved from the criminal investigations division to the informational services section.
- The crime analysis unit moved from the administrative services section to the informational services section.
- A lieutenant rather than a captain was placed in charge of the administrative services section.
- The patrol operations section ceased to exist.
- The deputy chief in the patrol division resumed the title of administrative commander with the captain in that division resuming the title of operations commander.

The following changes occurring in 2002.

- On April 1st a motorcycle unit was created as part of the special operations section of the patrol division. It had been 34 years since the department eliminated motorcycles and 94 years since the department first used motorcycles.
- The "adult section" was changed to the "violent crimes section." This renamed section comprised the below-listed units.
 - The adult investigations unit
 - The crime scene unit
 - The domestic and sexual violence unit
- The "special investigations section" was changed to the "property crimes section." This renamed section comprised the below-listed units.

- The auto theft unit
 - The bunco/fraud unit
 - The burglary unit
- The position of “patrol division administrative assistant” was deleted.
 - The position of “patrol division watch commander” was reinstated.
 - The narcotics and the drug interdiction units each had their own supervisor.
 - The crime analysis unit moved from the support services division to the administrative division and was merged with the automated information support unit.
 - The automated information support unit changed its name to “the information technology unit.”

On January 6, 2003 the department made changes in its organizational structure. The department was reorganized, creating five divisions. These divisions were as follows:

- The Administrative Division
- The Patrol Division
- The Criminal Investigations Division
- The Personnel and Training Division
- The Records Division

On June 2, 2003 the department reinstated the bicycle unit, which had been phased out during the 1920s. Two officers were sent to New Albany, Indiana to become trainers for other members of the unit. Six officers were assigned to the unit. Unlike the original bicycle unit established by King Cobbs which were assigned at fire department hose houses, these officers actually patrolled on their bicycles. Sergeant Bran Hildebrandt supervised the unit. Other members of the unit were:

Officer Tim Bickel
Officer Jason Cullum
Officer Jack Spencer
Officer Rob Waller
Officer Jeff Worthington

With the exception of Officers Cullum and Spencer, all of the above officers returned to their regular assignment in the School Liaison Unit at the end of the summer. The unit was moved to the Special Operations Section of the Patrol Division and named the “Bicycle Patrol Unit.” Sergeant Jim Magary was placed in charge of the unit.

On January 1, 2004, newly elected Mayor Jonathan Weinzapfel, appointed Brad Hill as the 41st Chief of Police. Hill had been a captain in the patrol division prior to his appointment as chief of police.

On May 1, 2004 the following changes were made in the table of organization:

- The number of divisions was reduced from five to four.
- The Personnel and Training Division became Personnel and Training Section.
- The Records Division became Records Section.
- The Support Services Division returned to the Table of Organization with the Personnel and Training and the Records Sections being assigned to this division.
- The Personnel Section became the Personnel Unit.
- The Training Section became the Training Unit.
- The Central Records Section became the Central Records Unit
- The Property and Evidence Section became the Property and Evidence Unit.
- Firearms training and physical fitness, which had been designated as separate units, became functions of the Training Unit.

On May 13, 2004 Marvin Guest, the 39th Chief of Police, retired from the department.

On July 15, 2004 Rob Hahn was appointed assistant chief of police. This position had been vacant since Kent Burnworth left this position at the end of 2003. Rob Hahn, a 15-year veteran, had been a sergeant in the drug interdiction unit.

On July 19, 2004 headquarters section was returned to the table of organization with the appointment of Lieutenant Tonya Wisner to head that unit.

The department in 2004 and 2005 reduced the number of deputy chiefs by two, the number of captains by 1, the number of lieutenants by 1, and the number of sergeants by 3.

In January 2005 the Property and Evidence Custodian was reassigned from the Records Section to the Information Technology Unit. The position was changed from a sworn position to a non-sworn position. Officer Mark Fellwock was the last officer to serve in this function, and Susan Townsend was the first civilian to serve in it.

On February 25, 2005 the Personnel and Training Section was disbanded with the Personnel and Training Units being assigned to the Administrative Services Section under the command of Lieutenant Walter Kochersperger. With this new alignment there are 3 divisions—down from 5 less than a year ago. The 3 divisions are the Patrol, Criminal Investigations, and Administrative. Deputy chiefs command the Patrol and Criminal Investigations Divisions and the Administrative Division is under the direct command of the Assistant Chief. The Personnel and Training Units are under the command of sergeants. Previously, lieutenants had commanded them.

During the summer of 2005 the police department and the sheriff's department established a joint academy. Officers no longer went to the state academy at Plainfield but were trained locally.

Sergeant Richard Hubbard was transferred from Motor Patrol to the Professional Standards Unit to assist Captain Ray Gardner as Accreditation Manager in 2005. The Evansville Police Department went through its third reaccreditation process under Captain Gardner's direction. Captain Ray Gardner retired after the completion of the process with the Reaccreditation Team's recommendation that the Evansville Police Department be accredited for the fourth time. Captain Gardner retired after serving over 41 years with a party in the Chief Conference room. His wife and family members joined him. Captain Gardner was presented a hand drawn picture card, Retirement Certificate and retirement Captain's badge from Chief Hill. Gift cards for the Cracker Barrel and Canton Inn were also presented. Sergeant Richard Hubbard took the position of Accreditation Manager upon Captain Gardner's retirement.

During the fall of 2005 the Patrol Headquarters Section was merged into the Patrol Special Operations Section under the command of Lieutenant Andy Chandler. Also, the Field Training Unit was moved from the Patrol Division to the Personnel and Training Section under the command of Lieutenant Walter Kochersperger.

In 2006 former Chief of Police David Gullede ran in the Republican Party primary against Deputy Sheriff Sergeant Robert Goedde for Sheriff of Vanderburgh County. On May 2, 2006 Sergeant Goedde won the primary and will run against Democrat Chief Deputy Eric Williams for Sheriff in the November election.

On September 30, 2005 the Southwest Indiana Law Enforcement Academy held its first graduation. The Posting of Colors and the Pledge of Allegiance began the ceremony. The American Flag slipped down the pole and had to be reattached during the opening. Reverend Adrian Brooks gave the Invocation and the Benediction. Speakers included Evansville Mayor Jonathan Weinzapfel, Evansville Police Chief Brad Hill and Vanderburgh County Sheriff Brad Ellsworth addressed the class. The Keynote Address was delivered by the Honorable Richard L. Young, United States District Judge for the Southern District of Indiana. Sgt. Debbie Thompson was presented a special recognition award for her services of supervising the SWILEA. Officer Chuck L Knoll and Officer Sam Smith were recognized for their services as well. The class of 2005-01 was given the oath from Class President Bryan Underwood. The Academic Honors was presented to Vanderburgh County Sheriff Deputy Johanna M. Norman and Top Gun Award was presented to Evansville Police Officer Zachary O. Elfreich.

2005-01 SWILEA Graduating Class

| <i>Evansville Police Department</i> | <i>Mt. Vernon Police Department</i> | <i>Vanderburgh County Sheriff</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Michael V. Condiff | William J. Denning | Bryan S. Bishop |
| Chad A. Diedrich | Anthony W. Stallings | Johanna M. Norman |
| Zachary O. Elfreich | | Gabriel B. Rexing |
| Matthew J. Hastings | | |
| Eric S. Krogman | | |
| Bryan L. Underwood | | |
| Zane A. West | | |

On October 6, 2005 Lieutenant Joyce Molinet, a 21 year veteran was promoted to the rank of Captain at a ceremony held at the Centre with Mayor Jonathan Weinzapfel, Chief Hill and several other representatives of the police department present. Captain Molinet will continue to be in charge of the Criminal Investigation Division.

On October 24, 2005 a change in the organizational structure of the department was issued. The Headquarters Section was deleted as the Hit & Run unit and Alarm Unit became functions of the Special Operations Section. The Field Training Unit became part of the Administration Services Section with the Firearms Training and the S.W. Indiana Law Enforcement Academy became formal functions of the Field Training Unit. Sgt. Debbie Thompson will supervise this unit. The Fiscal Control Section was added to the Table of Organization and was assigned to the Administration Division. Office Services Unit, Grants Management and Special Projects will be functions of the Fiscal Control Section. Lt. John Schnacke will supervise this unit. The Professional Standard Unit and Staff Inspection will be a function of the Training Unit and will be supervised by Sgt. Richard Hubbard.

Chief Hill on October 21, 2005 issued a General Order that required that the Patrol Division Patrol Officers and Sergeants wear their department issued bullet proof vest. Officers in Narcotics Interdiction, School Liaison and School Safety are also required to wear the body armor. Any officer working a secondary job in uniform is also required to wear the bullet proof vests.

On October 31, 2005 Sgt. Riecken was transferred to Criminal Investigations Unit, second shift. Sgt. Hubbard assumed the duties as supervisor of the Training Unit of the police department while maintaining the Professional Standards Unit and Staff Inspection.

On November 19, 2005 the Evansville Police Department received its fourth CALEA re-accreditation by the commission. Chief Hill, Asst. Chief Hahn, Sgt. Hubbard and Sgt. Loehrlein appeared in front of the commission in Nashville, TN and was present at the banquet to receive the re-accreditation vote. Chief Hill acknowledged for the record, Captain Gardner's contribution to the success of the re-accreditation assessment.

A restructuring of CID personnel to sector houses was begun on November 17, 2005. Each sector has two Detective Sergeants and three shifts of detectives. The Detectives report to the Detective Sergeants and the Detective Sergeants will report to the Motor Patrol Sector Lieutenants. Financial Crimes will be moved to the basement of the Administration Building of the Civic Center. The Property Crime Unit was eliminated as the detectives were reassigned to normal investigators duties in the sector houses. This move will allow the former detective office to be cleaned and new carpet to be installed resulting from a law suit by the FOP reference to the jail conditions above causing leakage of bodily fluids.

Officer Joe Phelps was selected as "Officer of the Month" for August for his apprehension of a robbery suspect from the Star Market.

Officer Nathan Schroer was selected as "Officer of the Month" for September for his investigation of narcotics from a car stop that he made. The investigation produced a large narcotics recovery and several arrests.

Cpl. Mike Winters was selected as "Officer of the Month" for October for his initiative involving a homicide investigation. He took information that was given at roll call and began checking with individuals in the neighborhood and developed a suspect from the information that he received. An arrest for the homicide was made from his efforts.

In the month of December Sgt. Larry Willet signed his retirement papers making his last day on the Evansville Police Department February 24th, 2006. Also Lieutenant Gary Weber signed his retirement papers making his last day on the Evansville Police Department February 10th, 2006

On December 28, 2005 Officer Jason S. Short tendered his resignation after serving 6 years, 8 months and 9 days. He decided to stay in the Army where he will be stationed in Washington D.C. after his unit received the honor of the Military Police Unit of the Year.

On January 2, 2006 Sergeant Mike Lauderdale signed his retirement papers making his last day on the Evansville Police Department March 5th, 2006.

On January 3, 2006 Sergeant Stephanie Loehrlein was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and assumed the duties of West Sector Commander. Sgt. Karla Larmore was transferred to the Personnel Unit and Sgt. Riecken was transferred to the Information Technology Unit.

On January 26 and 27, 2006 the Vanderburgh County Sheriff's Department moved inmates from the Civic Center jail to the new Detention Center located on Highway 41 and Lynch Road. Sheriff Brad Ellsworth expected to have all 345 inmates moved by 7 a.m. to the new Detention Center. Evansville Police and Indiana State Police stood by but no problems were encountered with the move.

Officer Scott Hurt was selected as November "Officer of the Month" for actions taken regarding a shooting that took place at 2606 W. Illinois with the recovery of the weapon used and the name of the suspect.

On February 9, 2006 Officer Ryan Rizen tendered his resignation after serving 16 years, 9 months and 9 days.

On February 15th the Evansville police Department held its first annual Awards Luncheon at the Center where over 150 officers, families and friends attended. A new Awards, Commendations and Recognition Program was established. Medal Awards were changed to a Ribbon Program to be worn on uniforms. Chief Hill with Mayor Weinzapfel presented to awards along with Merit Commission members.

Gold Merit Award recipients: Officer Joe Dickinson, Officer Brent Hoover, Officer Anna Fillmore, Officer Buford Lundy, Officer Brian Hessler Officer Jacob Taylor and Sergeant Lonnie Rahm.

Silver Merit Award recipients: Officer Jeff Breivogel (2), Officer Todd Lincoln, Officer David Burris, Corporal Tim Nussmeier, Officer John Cox, Officer Darren Richardson and Officer Kent Walker.

Bronze Merit Award recipients: Officer Allen Gansman, Officer Sean Reed, Officer Scott Hurt, Officer Darren Richardson, Officer Mark Perry and Officer Jeff Taylor.

Merit Commendation Certificate recipient: David Bonenberger.

Certificate of Recognition recipients: Officer Billy Bolin and Officer Paul Kirby.

Civilian Employee of the Year recipient: Madonna Smith. This new award was established for police department civilians for the first time.

Recognition Plaque was presented to Retired Officer Steve McDaniel for his many years of service to the Police Merit Commission.

On February 27, 2006 the Evansville Police hired eleven new officers. The ceremony was held at the Centre with family, friends and officers present. Chief Hill and Mayor Weinzapfel presented each officer with their new badges. City Clerk Alberta Matlock administered the Oath of Office to the new officers. The new appointees are Kacey Ross BN 1295, Amber Pfeffer BN 1296, Jeremy Graham BN 1297, Patrick McDonald BN 1298, Marty Harrington BN 1299, Douglas Bueltel BN 1300, Jason Henry BN 1301, John Pieszchalski BN 1302, Sarah Brown BN 1303, David Fehrenbacher BN 1304 and Martin Montgomery BN 1305. Note: David Fehrenbacher is the son of Deputy Chief David Fehrenbacher.

Officers Shawn Chapman, Lenny Reed, Brent Lloyd and Hank Wheeler were selected for December 2005 "Officers of the Month" for their actions reference to a home invasion robbery at 871 S. Spring Street that resulted in the arrests of the two suspects involved.

Officers Wayne Hunt, Chad Diedrich and Detective Tony Mayhew was selected as January 2006 Officers of the Month for apprehending a suspect in a robbery of a pizza delivery person. The individual was also a suspect on other robberies in the West Sector.

April 4, 2006 the 16th Citizens Academy began with 20 civilians attending the 7 week course. This academy was the first to expand from 6 weeks to 7 weeks with the additional class on Domestic Violence and Computer Crimes. Civilian Training Coordinator Debbie Baird oversaw the academy.

Sergeant Tim Fussner honorably retired on April 14, 2006 serving 29 years and 6 months. His last assignment was supervisor of the Central Records second shift.

Officer James Myers was promoted to the rank of Sergeant on April 24, 2006 with a promotional ceremony held at The Centre. His new badge number 5152 was presented by Chief Hill. Sergeant Myers had been assigned to the CSTU as a Crime Scene tech and now will supervise second shift, East Sector in the Patrol Division.

April 27, 2006 Officer Zane A. West, badge 1290 tendered his resignation after serving 11 months and 17 days.

Retired Sergeant Mike Atherton having been elected to the Police Merit Commission resigned after serving three months. The FOP will hold a special election for his replacement on June 21, 2006. Retired Officers Steve McDaniel, Mike Lauderdale and Earl Chapman are the candidates for the position. Retired Officer Mike Lauderdale won the election and took his new position on the Police Merit Commission.

August 2, 2006 Officer Kent Walker was transferred from Patrol Division/West Sector/ Crime Prevention Unit to Criminal Investigations/Juvenile Section/ School Safety Unit.

August 8, 2006 Officer Ron Pike after serving 25 years, 11 months and 7 days honorable retired from the Criminal Investigations/Juvenile Section/ School Safety Unit.

On August 12, 2006 Sergeant Rick Reed retired from the Police Department after serving 20 years. Sergeant Reed's last assignment was Internal Affairs Commander. Sergeant Scott Doan was assigned as the new Internal Affairs Commander after serving Patrol Division, second shift supervisor.

August 29, 2006 Officer Jeff Vantlin was transferred from Patrol Division West Sector to Criminal Investigations South Sector. Officer Jack Spencer was transferred from Patrol Division Special Operations to Criminal Investigations West Sector as Officer Kevin Mason was transferred from Criminal Investigations to the Patrol Division South Sector and Officer Dan Winters was transferred from Criminal Investigations South Sector to Patrol Division South Sector.

The Executive Offices of the Police Department moved to the former Sheriff's Administration offices in the Civic Center on August 21, 2006.

On August 21, 2006 the Evansville Police Department hired ten new officers. The ceremony took place with family and friends at the Centre with the Honorable Mayor Jonathan Weinzapfel and Chief Brad Hill presenting each new officer with their badges. They took the Oath of Office from City Clerk Alberta Matlock. Jarid Harris BN 1306, Nicholas Cassin BN 1307, Michael Ward BN 1308, Tyrone Wood BN 1309, Cara Messmer BN 1310, Charles Irvin BN 1311, Nicholas Sammet BN 1312, Amanda Epmeier BN 1313, Jonathan Helm BN 1314 and Kenneth Dutschke BN 1315.

On August 23, 2006 Chief Hill made effective immediately that officers with approved take-home vehicles must now wash their own vehicles or pay for the car wash themselves. Line cars and personally-assigned vehicles that are not taken home, will be limited to one car wash per month. Any deviance of the policy will need the approval of the sergeant after a visual inspection. The current city rate for a car wash is \$5.75.

On August 21, 2006 Lt. John Schnacke was transferred from Fiscal Control Unit to the Central Records Division as Commander and Lt. Tonya Wiser was transferred from Central Records to the Juvenile Unit as commander.

On August 22, 2006 Lt. Larry Brush having served 32 years, 5 months and 11 days submitted his retirement as commander of the Juvenile Unit effective October 4, 2006.

Sergeant Richard Reed after serving 20 years honorably retired effective September 12, 2006 and is teaching Criminal Justice at University of Southern Indiana.

September 15, 2006 Officer Scott Hurt Badge #5153 was promoted to Sergeant and was assigned to Patrol Division, West Sector, Second Shift. Officer Scott Hurt was promoted to the rank of Sergeant on September 15, 2006 with a promotional ceremony held at The Victory. His new badge number 5153 was presented by Chief Hill. Sergeant Hurt had been assigned to the Patrol Division/West Sector day shift and now will supervise Patrol Division/West Sector second shift.

Officer Paul Kirby BN 1215 was promoted to Sergeant BN 5154 effective October 5, 2006. Sergeant Kirby was transferred from the Crime Scene Unit to Adult Investigations Unit South Sector. A promotional ceremony was held at The Centre with family and friends present. Chief Hill presented Sergeant Kirby with his new badge.

On October 12, 2006 the Administration Division of the Training Unit, Personnel Unit, PIO, Special Projects Unit was moved from the third floor of the Civic Center Room 327 to the former Chief's Complex within the Police Department.

On October 12, 2006 Officer Chris Jones was transferred from the Patrol Division East Sector to the Criminal Investigations Crime Scene Unit.

On October 13, 2006 Sergeant William Woods was transferred from Adult Investigations Unit South Sector to the Administration Division Special Projects and Staff Inspections. Lt. Schnacke previously held this position and the Table of Organization was changed to a sergeants position.

On December 20, 2006 Detective Larry Nelson was installed as President of the Fraternal Order of Police #73. This is his second time serving as president.

On January 10, 2007 Chief Brad Hill advised Sergeant Hubbard to begin work with the Indiana Law Enforcement Accreditation Commission (ILEAC) for state accreditation. Chief Hill is a Commissioner on ILEAC.

On February 8, 2007 Chief Hill, Assistant Chief Hahn, Captain Molinet and Sergeant Hubbard attended the IACP (Indiana Association of Chiefs of Police) Conference in Indianapolis to receive the ILEAC (Indiana Law Enforcement Accreditation Commission) State Accreditation. The Evansville Police Department was the second agency to receive this honor after Indianapolis Metro Police Department. Also attending was Detective Brain Turpin and Holly Dunn. Detective Turpin received the IACP "Officer of the Year" award and Holly Dunn received the IACP "Community Service" award for their service to Holly's House. Chief Hill was elected and sworn in as Secretary of the IACP.

On Sunday February 11, 2007 The Evansville Police Department held the first Latino Outreach Program at Nativity Church. Sergeant Karla Larmore and Officer Kevin Corbin hosted this event. Nearly 50 Hispanic citizens attended this meeting and learned about the history of the department and the services that the department provides. The attendees received a list of important phone

numbers and a community alert written in English and Spanish about a string of armed robberies in recent weeks where Hispanic residents were targeted. The goal of the ongoing program is to help the city's growing Latino population better understand the way local government agencies work. Civilians' Maura Robinson and Pilar Tirado assisted with the planning and the implementation of the Latino Outreach Program. Future meetings are planned to be held once a month with future topics on how to obtain legal documents, file complaints with Internal Affairs, set up bank accounts or get an identification card.

On February 13, 2007 the Evansville Police Department held its second annual Awards Luncheon at the Center where over 150 officers, families and friends attended. Chief Hill with Mayor Weinzapfel presented to awards along with Merit Commission members.

Serious Injury Award recipient: Former Officer Curt Todd

Gold Merit Award recipients: Corporal Jim Allison, Officer David Barron, Officer Chad Elfreich, Officer Anna Fillmore, Officer Doug Kemmerer, Officer Kevin Mason and Detective Robert Weaver

Silver Merit Award recipients: Officer Tim Alford and Corporal Mike Brady

Bronze Merit Award recipients: Officer Sarah Brown, Officer Dan Deeg, Officer Kevin Donahue, Officer Steve Huddleston, Detective Brian Turpin and Corporal Mike Winters

Merit Commendation Certificate recipient: Retired Sergeant Rick Reed, Task Force Officer Clifton Simpson, DEA Special Agent Doug Freyberger and ISP Task Force Officer Robert Hornbrook.

Filed Training Officer of the Year recipient: Officer Sam Smith

Civilian Employee of the Year recipient: Judy Johnson. This award was established for police department civilians for outstanding contributions to the Evansville Police Department.

2006 Retirees were acknowledged for past service:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Sergeant Rick Reed | Lieutenant Larry Brush |
| Officer Chris Larrison | Corporal Steve Fox |
| Officer Ron Pike | Lieutenant Gary Weber |
| Sergeant Timothy Fussner | Sergeant Larry Willett |
| Sergeant Mike Lauderdale | |

2006 Retirees in memoriam were honored:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sergeant James DeGroote | Sergeant Arthur Wolf |
| Patrolman John Stanfield | Corporal Charlie Patton |
| Sergeant Keith Gentry | Sergeant Howard Davis |
| Sergeant Glenn VanHooser | |

On Saturday, February 17, 2007 house for the public was held at the old North Park Library for the future home of "Holly's House", a child and adult advocacy center for victims of intimate crimes.

Several people attended including Chief Hill and Assistant Chief Hahn. Remodeling will start within weeks with the target completion time in the summer. Holly's House will be the first in the area to serve sexual and domestic abuse victims. The remodeled building will be a safe, quiet, caring and compassionate place. Over 50% of the officers and civilians of the police department are giving direct deposit donations to support the advocacy center.

The following Officers honorably retired from the Evansville Police Department that had signed up for the DROP (Deferred Retirement Officers Program).

- Sergeant Alan Brack retired 02/11/07 served 33 years
- Corporal Larry Cannon retired 02/21/07 served 26 years
- Corporal Robert Weaver retired 03/15/07 served 34 years
- Sergeant Gerald Hudson retired 04/09/07 served 34 years
- Sergeant Robert Pointer retired 04/22/07 served 33 years
- Officer Buford Lundy retired 04/26/07 served 33.5 years
- Officer Dan Danks retired 05/02/07 served 26 years
- Sergeant David Gulledege retired 05/10/07 served 26 years
- Officer Glen Maxwell retired 05/31/07 served 23 years
- Sergeant Dan Stock retired 06/09/07 served 41 years
- Corporal David Vaupel retired 07/25/07 served 32.5 years
- Officer Mark Fellwock retired 07/27/07 served 25 years
- Officer Donald Hill retired 08/24/07 served 24 years
- Sergeant Paul Gerhardt retired 09/11/07 served 33.5 years
- Corporal Mike Brady retired 09/11/07 served 29 years
- Corporal Dan Carlile retired 08/18/07 served 32 years
- Sergeant Steve Cain retired 09/11/07 served 33.5 years
- Deputy Chief Dave Fehrenbacher retired 09/11/07 served 33.5 years

On April 30, 2007 a promotion ceremony was held at The Centre for newly made Sergeants Bart Kormelink - badge 5155, Sam Smith - badge 5156 and Brian Talsma - badge 5157. Family and friends joined them as they accepted their new promotion from Chief Brad Hill.

On August 03, 2007 Chief Hill began a new volunteer Chaplain Program for the department. Five chaplains volunteered to assist the department with critical incidents for spiritual and emotional support. The chaplains have made roll calls and make regular visits to the sectors to visit with officers. They also go on ride alongs and are setting up meetings with officers to better know each other. The five new department pastors are:

Tyrone Edwards, Senior Pastor of Forest Hills Baptist Church
Brad Ferris, Preaching Associate at First Christian Church in Newburgh
Carl W. Mann, II, Senior Pastor at New Horizon Fellowship Church of God
Dr. Ron Osborne, Senior Pastor of Keck Avenue Baptist Church
Father John Silva, Associate Pastor at Saint Joseph Catholic Church in Jasper.

On August 13, 2007 an appointment ceremony was held at The Centre. Chief Hill and Mayor Jonathan Weinzapfel addressed the new officers. Alberta Matlock, City Clerk administered the Oath of Appointment. Chief Hill and Mayor Weinzapfel presented each new officer with their badges. These new officers will now attend SWILEA for sixteen (16) weeks of training.

Aaron Bourland badge 1316
Catherine Herrell badge 1317
Timothy Wolfe badge 1318
Jonathan Oakley badge 1319
William Shirley badge 1320
Edward Kitzinger badge 1321
Todd Mattingly badge 1322

Kareem Neighbors badge 1323
Ryan Winters badge 1324
Eric Rasche badge 1325
Skyler Ford badge 1326
Sharon Outlaw badge 1327
Jasen Clegg badge 1328

On September 24, 2007 the Evansville Police Department held a Promotional Ceremony at the Centre with the Invocation given by Reverend Adrian Brooks and the Introduction and presentation of badges by Chief Brad Hill. The Benediction was presented by Police Chaplain Dr. Ron Osborne. The following officers were promoted to their new rank with family and friends present.

Deputy Chief Cindy Brush badge 210
Captain Tonya Wisner badge 330
Lieutenant Karla Larmore badge 465
Sergeant Jason Cullum badge 5160
Sergeant Ted Karges badge 5161
Sergeant Brent Hoover badge 5162

On November 15, 2007 Sgt. Hubbard with Captain Tonya Wisner attended the Fall CALEA Conference in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Sgt. Hubbard attended the Assessor Training two-day class. Sgt. Hubbard became an Assessor for CALEA and ILEAC.

On December 17, 2007 the Evansville Police Department held a Promotional Ceremony at the Centre with the Invocation given by Reverend Adrian Brooks and the Introduction and presentation of badges by Chief Brad Hill. The Benediction was presented by Police Chaplain Dr. Ron Osborne. The following officers were promoted to their new rank with family and friends present.

Deputy Chief Joyce Molinet badge 211
Captain Andy Chandler badge 331
Captain Gary Voegel 332
Lieutenant David Molinet badge 466
Lieutenant Tim Everley badge 467
Lieutenant Bret Fitzsimmons badge 468
Sergeant Greg Motz badge 5163
Sergeant Steve Evans badge 5164
Sergeant Craig Jordan badge 5165
Sergeant Larry Nelson badge 5166

Sergeant Vernon Lutz badge 5167

Sergeant Darren Sroufe badge 5168

Special presentations were made at the ceremony as Sgt. David Molinet pinned his wife, Deputy Chief Joyce Molinet's badge on her uniform and in return, Deputy Chief Joyce Molinet pinned her husband, Lieutenant David Molinet's badge on his uniform. Captain Gary Voegel had his mother pin his badge on his uniform.

On February 15, 2008 Officer Allen Gansman was named 2007 "Police Officer of the Year" by the Indiana Association of Chiefs of Police. Evansville Mayor Jonathan Weinzapfel and Police Chief Brad Hill congratulated Officer Gansman for this prestigious statewide award. Officer Gansman received this award as a result of lifesaving actions he performed on July 22, 2007.

On February 19, 2008 the Evansville Police and the Police Merit Commission held the annual Awards Banquet at the Centre. Merit Commissioners Rev. Adrian Brooks and Mr. John Hegeman was present. Chief Hill made the presentation announcements. The following Officers and Civilians received the listed awards.

MERIT COMMISSION AWARDS

Gold Merit Award

Corporal Jim Allison

Sergeant Jason Cullum

Sergeant Bret Fitzsimmons

Officer Mike Gray

Officer Stacy Spalding

Sergeant Brent Hoover and K-9 Taz

Officer Wayne Hunt

Officer Nick Sandullo

Officer Jack Spencer

Officer Paul Jacobs

Officer Bob Wies

Silver Merit Award

Officer Dave Burris

Officer Mike Sitzman

Sergeant Jason Cullum

Bronze Merit Award

Officer Jeff Hales

Sergeant Brent Hoover

Officer Wayne Hunt

Officer Martin Montgomery

Sergeant Lonnie Rahm

Sergeant Jeff Wilson

Officer Nick Henderson

Officer Allen Gansman

Sergeant Scott Hurt

Sergeant Chris Pugh

Officer Darren Richardson

Certificate of Merit Commendation

Dispatcher Deanna Daubs

Civilian Pamela Sims

Officer Mark Perry

Civilian Dee Ozechowski

Sergeant William Nutt

Officer Brian Watson

POLICE DEPARTMENT AWARDS

Field Training Officer of the Year
K-9 Unit Catch of the Year
Meritorious Unit Citation

Officer Dan Deeg
Officer Jeremy Matthews and K-9 Brix
Intel/vice unit
Sergeant Alan Yeager
Officer Keith Whitler
Officer Kenny Fields
Officer Quentin Wilkerson

Civilian Employee of the Year
Howard Davis Peer Recognition Award

Teresa Roy
Officer Ben Gentry

Acknowledgement of Past Service

2007 RETIREES

Tim Bishop
Kent Burnworth
Dan Carlile
David Fehrenbacher
Paul Gerhardt
Gerald Hudson
Tim McDaniel
Joe Reed
Dan Stock
Robert Weaver

Alan Brack
Steve Cain
David Cook
Mark Fellwock
David Gullede
Buford Lundy
Delbert Nutt
Steve Robinson
Roy Stofleth
Bill Welcher

Mike Brady
Larry Cannon
Dan Danks
Joe Frasier
Don Hill
Glen Maxwell
Bob Pointer
John Schnacke
David Vaupel

IN MEMORIAM

Delbert Dugan

On March 17, 2008 Steven Hollifield was sworn in as an officer badge number 1329 in a special ceremony due to him serving in active military and being deployed the next day. City Clerk Alberta Matlock swore him in as Chief Hill, Assistant Chief Hahn and many other were present as was the news media.

On March 24, 2008 the following civilians were sworn in as police officers at a ceremony held at the Centre. City Clerk Alberta Matlock, Chief Hill presided at the ceremony as family and friends were present. The news media was present during the ceremony. Allen Baker ,badge #1330, Justin Walter, badge #1331, Jackie Lowe, badge #1332, Deon Jordan, badge #1333, Andrew West, badge #1334, Raymond Holden, badge #1335, Shawn P. Smith, badge #1336, John Montgomery, badge #1337, Elizabeth McKinney, badge #1330.

*Officer Allen Baker resigned from the department the next day and Elizabeth McKinney was contacted and she was assigned badge #1330 the very same day. She was sworn in at the City Clerk's Office by City Clerk Alberta Matlock immediately.

Officer Andrew West resigned while attending the academy on May 8, 2008 and Officer Justin Walter resigned on July 2, 2008 just prior to graduating the academy.

Officer Amanda Epmeier #1313 resigned from the department on April 14, 2008 while on probation.

Officer Catherine Herrell #1317 resigned from the department on May 7, 2008 while on probation.

Officer Sharon Outlaw #1327 resigned from the department on July 3, 2008 while on probation.

In 2008 the Evansville began to do the Physical Evaluations in-house with In-service Training. Training Coordinator, Civilian Debbie Baird, Corporal Jerry Tooley, Sergeant Richard Blanton and Sergeant Sam Smith attended FITFORCE Training.

In 2008 the In-service training program was moved from the Spring to the Fall due to the turnover in personnel. The training schedule included Firearms, Defensive Tactics and Physical Evaluations with 3 breakout groups rotating through each area during the three-day training class. Civilians were included on the last day of training and received special topics for the last three hours of the day.

The below-listed officers from INPAC (Indiana Police Accreditation Coalition) conducted a mock assessment of the Evansville Police Department on Monday, March 31 and Tuesday, April 1, 2008 to prepare for the CALEA re-accreditation in August.

- Lieutenant Mike Dixon - Carmel (IN) Police Department
- Lieutenant Mike Johnson - Fishers (IN) Police Department
- Lieutenant Mark Wood - Indianapolis (IN) Metro Police Department

The exit interview was done on April 1st (April Fools Day) and everyone was in on a joke with the assessors including Chief Hill that they were going to report that the mock assessment was "badly botched" and should be delayed due to poor files that the Accreditation Manager Sergeant Richard Hubbard was responsible for. A laugh was had by all after Sergeant Hubbard realized it was April Fools Day. The assessment went very well and the files were found to be in order.

May 2, 2008 Chief Hill issued a General Order reference to those officers with take-home cars would be charged a fuel assessment charge starting on May 23, 2008. Those officers living outside of Vanderburgh County and those who choose not to pay the assessment would stop driving the vehicles home. They would still have them as a personally assigned vehicle but not a take-home vehicle. Due to the high price of gasoline over \$4.00 a gallon the assessment was for officers residing within the Evansville City limits be \$25.00 per paycheck (\$650.00 annually) and for those residing in Vanderburgh County, but outside the city limits would pay \$35.00 per paycheck (\$910.00 annually).

The Southwest Indiana Law Enforcement Academy conducted graduating ceremony on July 11, 2008. The following Evansville officers graduated. Jackie Lowe, badge #1332, Deon Jordan, badge #1333, Raymond Holden, badge #1335, Shawn P. Smith, badge #1336, Elizabeth McKinney, badge #1330. John Montgomery, badge #1337 had graduated from the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy prior to being hired and did not attend this academy.

On August 6, 2008 Corporal Jim Allison retired after serving over 26 years on the Evansville Police Department having served as a detective in his last assignment.

On August 18, 2008 eight new civilians were sworn in as police officers at the Centre. City Clerk Alberta Matlock, Chief Hill presided at the ceremony as family and friends were present. The news media was present during the ceremony. Jessica Barnes badge #1339, Jeremy Riecken badge #1340, Mark Saltzman Badge #1341, David Smith badge 1342, Joshua Calhoun badge #1343, Eric O'Brian badge #1344, Aaron McCormick badge #1345 and Aaron Kennedy badge #1346.

On August 23 through 27, 2008 the CALEA on-site was conducted. The following assessors were sent to do the assessment. Captain Stephen M. Seefchak - Aventura, Florida Police Department, Sergeant Bobby G. Brown - Winston-Salem, North Carolina Police Department, and Captain Humberto I. Cardounel, Jr - Richmond, Virginia Henrico County Police Department. The assessment went very smooth, there were no non-compliance issues found and the team recommended re-accreditation for the Evansville Police Department.

On September 10, 2008 Officer Mark Perry resigned from the department after serving over 14 years due to personal issues.

The Southwest Indiana Law Enforcement Academy conducted graduating ceremony on December 12, 2008. The following Evansville officers graduated. Jessica Barnes badge #1339, Jeremy Riecken badge #1340, David Smith badge 1342, Joshua Calhoun badge #1343, Eric O'Brian badge #1344, Aaron McCormick badge #1345 and Aaron Kennedy badge #1346. The keynote address was from Vince M. Bertram, Ed.D. Superintendent, Evansville-Vanderburgh School Corporation. Officer Mark Saltzman Badge #1341 had graduated from the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy prior to being hired and did not attend this academy.

On November 7, 2008 the fuel assessment to officers with take-home vehicles were notified that a reduction in the fuel assessment would take place. Officers residing within the Evansville City limits were reduced to \$10.00 per paycheck and for those residing in Vanderburgh County, but outside the city limits would pay \$19.00 per paycheck. The gasoline prices started to drop down less than \$2.00 per gallon.

On December 2 through 7, 2008 Sergeant Hubbard attended the CALEA Conference held in Tulsa, OK with Chief Hill arriving on the 4th and Assistant Chief Hahn arriving on the 5th for the CALEA hearing on the department's reaccreditation. The Commission hearing was very smooth as Chief Hill did the presentation about the Evansville Police Department. On Saturday night at the banquet, the Evansville Police Department received its fifth reaccreditation award from CALEA.

On December 10, 2008 Officers were dispatched to 3960 N. 1st Ave to check for the victim of a possible abduction. Dispatch advised that the victim and possibly the suspect were at 3960 N. 1st Ave. Several Officers arrived on scene and found the victim of the abduction. Information was put out on dispatch that the suspect, Christopher Banister, had just left on foot and was armed with two handguns. Officers set up a perimeter to search and contain Banister. Information was later given out that the Banister was seen by Frontier Liquors with a gun. Officers and Detectives arrived on scene and spotted Banister who fled north from the area. Officers then caught up to Banister in the 900 block of Heerdink. Banister was walking backwards on Heerdink to the West with the gun to his head. Banister then fled North through some yards and fired a shot at Officers as he was fleeing. The following is what Officer Jeremy King stated to me, Sgt. K. Day. At this point Officer Jeremy King and his partner, Chris Goergen, headed to Central to help set up a perimeter. They heard Officers state that the suspect had ran South across Mill Road towards Holy Redeemer Church. Officer Jeremy King and Officer Goergen then proceeded down to Mill Road near Holy Redeemer. Officer King and Goergen then saw several Officers chasing the suspect and yelling for him to stop. Officers pulled up in their car and Officer Goergen jumped out of the car to assist in containing the suspect. Officer King then proceeded down Oxford Square to 1138 Oxford Square. Officer King stated he was at 1138 Oxford Square when he observed Banister between two apartment buildings by a chain link fence. Officer King stated he observed two Officers to his left as he was taking cover next to 1138 Oxford Square. Officer King stated he observed Banister raise his hand with what appeared to be a gun and point it at the two Officers to his left. Officer King stated he believed the two Officers to his left were about to be shot. Officer J. King then fired one shot from his patrol rifle striking banister in the chest. Banister then fell to the ground and after a short time Officers secured Banister and rendered first aid.

On December 9, 2008 Corporal Guy Minnis submitted his retirement after serving over 33 years effective on December 19, 2008. His last assignment was detective in the Adult Investigations Section.

On December 10, 2008 Corporal Stanley Michael Ford submitted his retirement after serving over 33 years effective December 30, 2008. His last assignment was in Motor Patrol west sector day shift accident investigator.

While the Evansville Police Department is proud of its history, as a dynamic department, it will continue to evolve and change as new technologies and innovative concepts in law enforcement are developed. The department is looking forward to new and exciting challenges as the men and women of the department move into the 21st century.

CHIEFS OF POLICE AND CITY MARSHALS

Chiefs of Police

1. Edward Martin (1863)*
2. Anthony Ten Voorde (1863-1865)*
3. Philip Klein (1865-1867)
4. Peter Roesner (1867-1869)
5. Thomas Royston (1869-1871)
6. Peter Roesner (1871-1875)
7. Henry Ayres (1875-1877)
8. Philip Klein (1877-1878)
9. Henry Ayres (1878-1879)
10. Joseph App (1879-1882)
11. Frank Pritchett (1882-1886)
12. George Newitt (1886-1892)
13. George Covey (1892-1897)
14. Frank Pritchett (1897-1899)
15. King Cobbs (1899-1901)
16. Fred Heuke (1901-1904)
17. George Covey (1904-1906)
18. Fred Brennecke (1906-1910)
19. George Covey (1910-1914)
20. Edgar Schmitt (1914-1920)
21. Ira Wiltshire (1920-1926)
22. William Nolte (1926)
23. Harry Anderson (1926-1928)
24. Edward Sutheimer (1929-1930)
25. Emmett Bell (1930-1932)
26. Ira Wiltshire (1932-1940)
27. William Hyland (1940-1941)
28. Norman Hooe (1941-1942)
29. Harry Freer (1943-1945)
30. Wayne Berry (1945-1947)
31. Paul Bonham (1948-1951)
32. Kirby Stevens (1952-1955)
33. Charles Gash (1956-1959)
34. Darwin "Lefty" Covert (1960-1969)
35. James Lane (1969-1971)
36. David Jackson (1972-1979)
37. Ray Hamner (1980-1990)
38. Art Gann (1991-1998)
39. Marvin Guest (1998-2001)
40. David Gullledge (2001-2003)
41. Brad Hill (2004-

City Marshals

1. William Bell (1847-1850)
2. John Gavitt (1850-1851)
3. J.F. Sherwood (1851)
4. G.W. Glover (1851-1853)
5. John Ward (1853-1855)
6. Patrick Burke (1855-1856)
7. J.B. Evans (1856-1857)
8. Edward Martin (1857-1863)
9. Anthony Ten Voorde (1863-1867)
10. Philip Klein (1867-1868)
11. Edward Martin (1868-1869)
12. Chris Wunderlich (1869-1874)
13. John Gavitt (1874-1875)
14. Fred Brennecke (1875-1878)
15. Henry Ayres (1878-1879)
16. Louis Langolf (1879-1883)