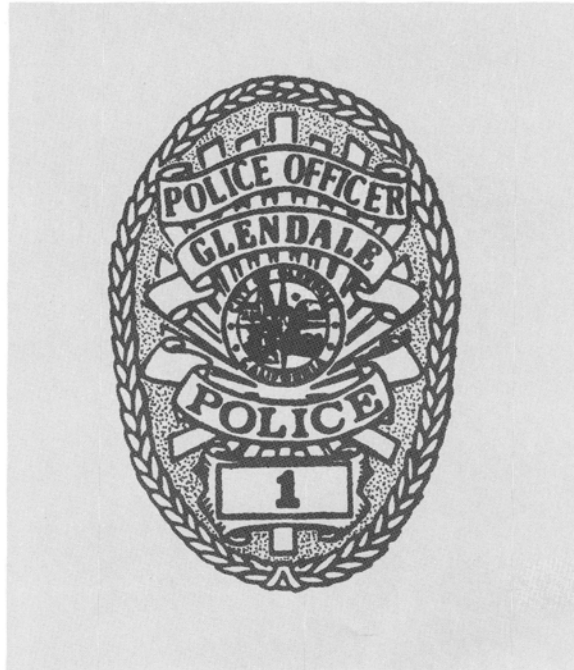


Glendale Police Department



PICTORIAL HISTORY
1851-1990

PERSONAL HISTORY



NAME

DATE OF HIRE

ACADEMY CLASS

DATE SWORN

FIRST BADGE NUMBER

FIRST PATROL DAY

TRAINING OFFICER

ASSIGNMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

RETIREMENT DATE — YEARS OF SERVICE — RANK/ASSIGNMENT

This is book number 164
of 500 special Limited Edition copies
of the
Glendale Police Department
Pictorial History 1851 – 1990



David J. Thompson / Chief of Police



Michael S. Post / Lieutenant

Dedication



THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED TO ALL THOSE WHO HAVE SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES IN FULFILLMENT OF THEIR SWORN DUTIES. IT IS A MEMORIAL TO THE CONTINUING SACRIFICES OF ALL TYPES THAT THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THIS DEPARTMENT CONTINUE TO MAKE IN SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITY AND TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSION.

MARSHAL CHARLES SMITH — 1915

MOTOR OFFICER LESLIE CLEM — 1926

POLICE OFFICER JOHN ISAACSON — 1972

Glendale Police Department



A Pictorial History
1851 – 1990

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Glendale Police Department

For information about, or additional copies of this book, write

*Glendale Police Officers Association
140 North Isabel Street
Glendale, California 91206*

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Anyone who has been privileged to be a team member of the Glendale Police Department can take pride in his or her association with one of the most professional and respected police agencies in the country. Department members have enjoyed a mutually-respected 84-year relationship with their community. This is reflected in the continuing support and trust given by the citizens of Glendale.

Historically, we have seen some tough times as well as good times; we have endured only to be stronger and wiser for our experiences. Stronger, because we have appreciated that our members are the pillars of strength for the department, and that they are at their best when working in harmony as an integrated team. Wiser, because we have been visionaries who have continually exploited and adapted new technology for the betterment of the department, while relying on the collective wisdom of its members – past and present.

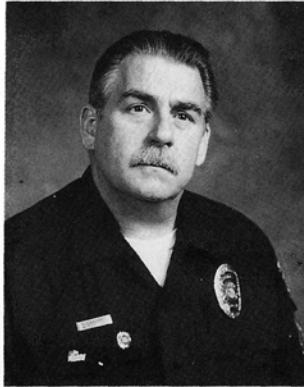
Throughout this Police Pictorial History project we have attempted to capture and portray not only the historical experiences of the department's many members, but the magnificent spirit and pride that seems unique to the Glendale Police Department. Lt. Michael Post, author and editor, deserves our praise, as he has aggressively ventured every path imaginable to track down old photographs and records for publication. He has tried to include as many past and present department employees as possible. But space was limited; if you were not included in this edition it is certainly not because you were forgotten.

During my 35 years with the department, I have been honored to have known and served with many of you. In presenting this book, I can only hope that the cherished memories we have shared are at least in part portrayed, so that we may all enjoy them in the years to come. As we approach the Twenty-First Century, may our future be as fulfilling, rewarding and exciting as our past.

David J. Thompson

Chief of Police

Introduction



In 1906 the Glendale Police Department was authorized and organized. Shortly afterwards the Glendale Police Officer's Relief Association was formed, later to become the Glendale Police Officer's Association.

By 1990 Glendale has become a metropolitan city with a population nearing 200,000, and over 32 square miles of service area.

During its 84-year history, the Glendale Police Department and the Glendale Police Officer's Association have had a long partnership that includes history of prestigious law enforcement coupled with tradition, honor and community involvement. It is with great pride that the Glendale Police Officer's Association has served its members and the community.

The Glendale Police Officer's Association supported the development of the book to record the history of this department, and show the camaraderie, closeness and family relationship its members have with each other and the community which they serve.

The Glendale Police Officer's Association commends and thanks Lt. Mike Post, Chief David Thompson, and the many others who helped to make this book a reality.

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This book began, unbeknownst to me, in about 1981. It was at that time, in the eighth year of my career, that I began to save things. Just a few current photos as first, later traffic-related historical photos, and finally it was any historical photo or artifact. The "why" of it was not clear except for the fact that no one else was doing it, and it seemed a shame to lose what little of our past was left. A single file folder eventually grew to five three ring binders, about two feet of shelf space.

This book is not a comprehensive history of our department. I am not a historian and by my own observation many stones were left unturned during the compilation of the material presented here. During the last four years I have tried to both assemble this book and to run a narcotics unit. I fear that I may have short-changed both. If so, my apologies to you all. I know that there are probably errors and omissions in the text in spite of the best efforts of many people. To those who may have been left out, misidentified, or otherwise mistreated, again my apologies.

I have learned many things during this book publishing process. Perhaps the most important was how much I had underestimated the task. It is a horrendous undertaking, one which I will not likely perform again in the near future. I do intend, at the very least, to maintain a revision file. All the errors, lost photos, and forgotten facts that will suddenly leap forward upon distribution of this book must be preserved. Perhaps a year 2000 edition will be in order, but only time will tell.

As I said earlier, this book is not intended as a scholarly historical work. It is intended to be a keepsake that will hopefully preserve an overview of our past while strengthening the bonds we all share today. I urge all of you to take a greater interest in our department history and to actively create a permanent record of the great changes we are now experiencing, so that future generations of police personnel will have the opportunity to understand how their world came to be.

Last but not least, I know the cost of this book has been high. That is a factor of our production of 500 copies. Had we the support to produce in greater volume the cost would have dropped dramatically. Sacrifices have been made in the production of this history in an attempt to balance the cost against the quality of the content. The choices made were mine and I must stand by them. What I hope I have done is create the best product for the least cost. This book did not turn a profit for anyone, that is one assurance I can give, at least not a monetary profit. I only hope that our department has benefitted, both in spirit and in future action, from this historical record.

Lt. Michael S. Post

Author /Editor

Acknowledgments

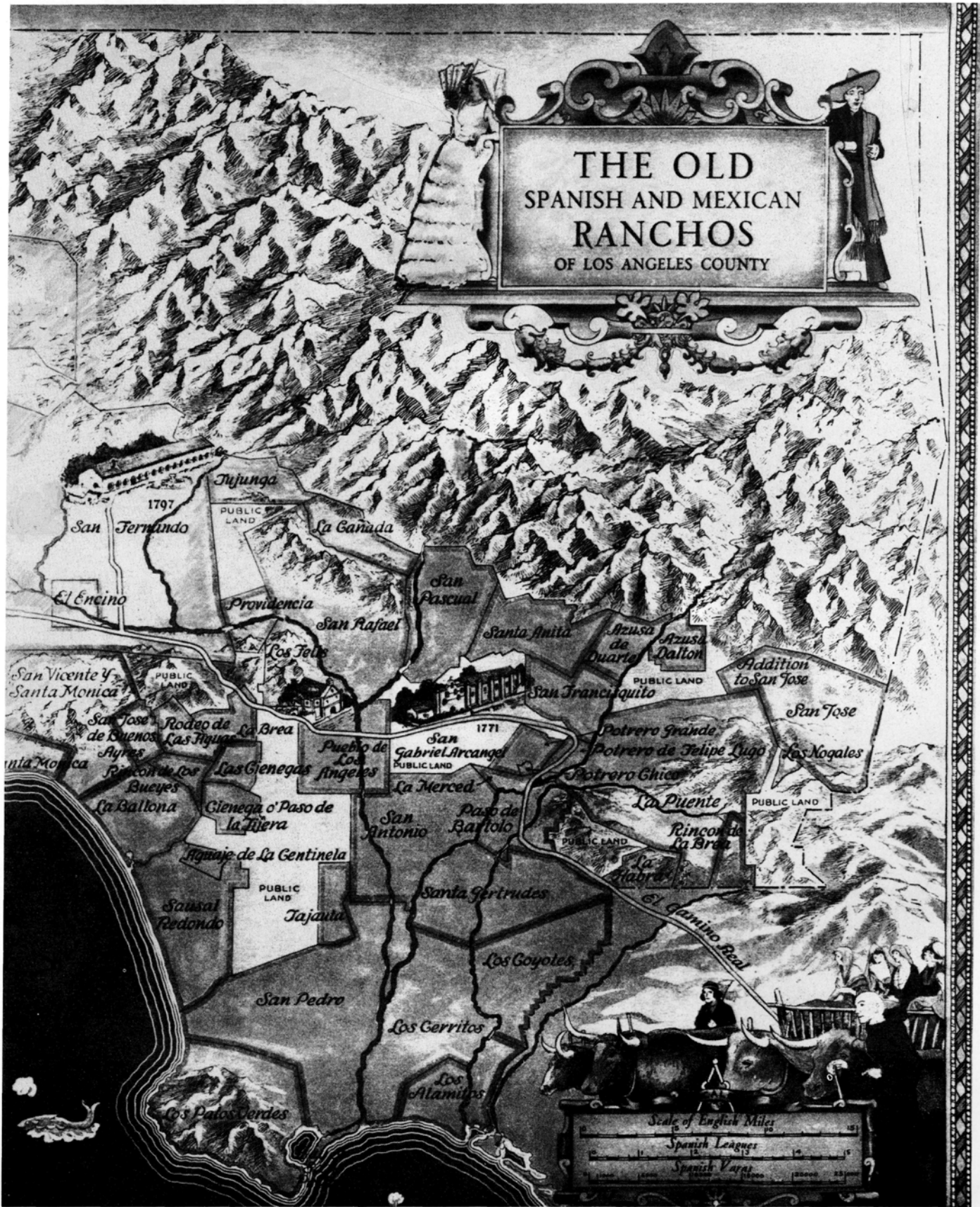
A project like this does not come together without the help of a tremendous number of people. This book is the result of a great outpouring of material and information from our retirees, our current employees, and the community. So much material, in fact, that much of it could not be used due to space limitations. To all of you who brought in your memories I offer my sincere gratitude. Often submissions that could not be published provided key information about other items of great interest that were included. This project was fixed at 160 pages because of economic considerations, but could just as easily have run to 260 pages with the materials provided by enthusiastic donors.

While it is not possible to personally thank everyone who helped make this project a success, there are a few whose contributions were so critical to the completion of the book that they require recognition:

- Barbara Boyd for her valuable assistance and loan of a vast amount of material from the Glendale Central Library, Special Collections Section.
- Karen Howell, Louise Saiz, and Vicki Young for their ceaseless word-processing labors and successful deciphering of my handwritten drafts.
- Our “Crime Lab” crew who tirelessly shot, reshot, and reshot again the many photos needed to complete the project.
- My family, who put up with my preoccupation with this project, and the boxes of photos and documents spread all over the house on many a weekend.
- Chief David Thompson, whose support and encouragement kept the project alive.
- Jeff Millet, the publisher, who led me by the hand through this overwhelming task and cheerfully accepted every excuse I made for missing a deadline.

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Glendale's roots lie deep in the Spanish land grant system. Glendale today is generally the eastern two thirds of the San Rafael Rancho seen here.

GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT PICTORIAL HISTORY

THE BEGINNING: VERDUGO DAYS

In 1851 a windjammer, braving the storm-wracked Horn, brought Joseph Lancaster Brent and the first law library in Southern California to the Los Angeles area. Brent was a brilliant pioneer lawyer in the land grant field and became a close friend of the Verdugo family. He was the first Anglo land owner in what is now Glendale and was a feared member of the Los Angeles Vigilantes. His prowess in upholding the law, both in and out of the courtroom, entitled him to be considered as the first "protector of the public" in Glendale's law enforcement history. Brent went on to become a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army and was second in command at the last battle of the Civil War in Western Texas, where he and his troops were victorious over Union forces. Unfortunately for Brent, Lee had already surrendered to Grant. Brent later had the distinction of negotiating the last surrender of Confederate forces in the war that had ended long before his victory.

Up until Glendale's incorporation in 1906, law enforcement needs for the area were served by the Los Angeles County Sheriff. Tomas A. Sanchez served as the Sheriff of Los Angeles County from 1859 to 1867 and built his home in Glendale; the Casa Adobe de San Rafael at 1330 Dorothy Drive remains as one of Glendale's treasured historical landmarks. His twenty-one children still constitute a Glendale law enforcement record for progeny that has had few challengers.

Like Joseph Brent, two of the most prominent historical figures in the birth of the Glendale community were Confederate army officers and lawyers involved in the justice system. Captain Cameron Erskin Thom was a native of Virginia who had served with Robert E. Lee and was wounded at Gettysburg. He originally came to California following the lure of the Gold Rush. He served as Los Angeles City Attorney, District Attorney for L.A. County, and eventually as Mayor of Los Angeles. He purchased 2,700 acres of what is now Glendale from the Verdugos and participated in the plotting of the original Glendale townsite. One of



Joseph Brent, lawyer and vigilante in the Glendale area in the 1850's.



Los Angeles County Sheriff Tomas Sanchez, builder of the Casa Adobe de San Rafael.

Glendale's prominent peaks, Mt. Thom, (a police radio transmitter site), is named in his honor. At his death he had the dubious distinction of being the largest individual tax payer in Glendale.

Captain Thom's nephew, Judge Erskine M. Ross, also served the Confederacy and followed his uncle to California in 1869. He purchased 1,100 acres from his uncle and eventually established the Rossmoyne Ranch. Judge Ross served on the California Supreme Court from 1879 to 1886. In 1886 he was appointed to the U.S. District Court. In 1895 he was appointed to the circuit court and served in that capacity for 30 years.

On February 7, 1906, the incorporated City of Glendale came into existence. On that day Mayor Wilmot Parcher as one of his first official acts swore in Orrin E. Patterson as City Marshal. Patterson was also expected to act as Fire Chief as well and received the tidy sum of \$10 a month for his efforts. History does not record the existence of any subordinates, police or fire, to help him with his task. Marshal Patterson's career was neither illustrious nor long. By April 18, 1908, a new marshal was being sworn in, having defeated Patterson in a municipal election. (The ballot count was 214 to 130.)

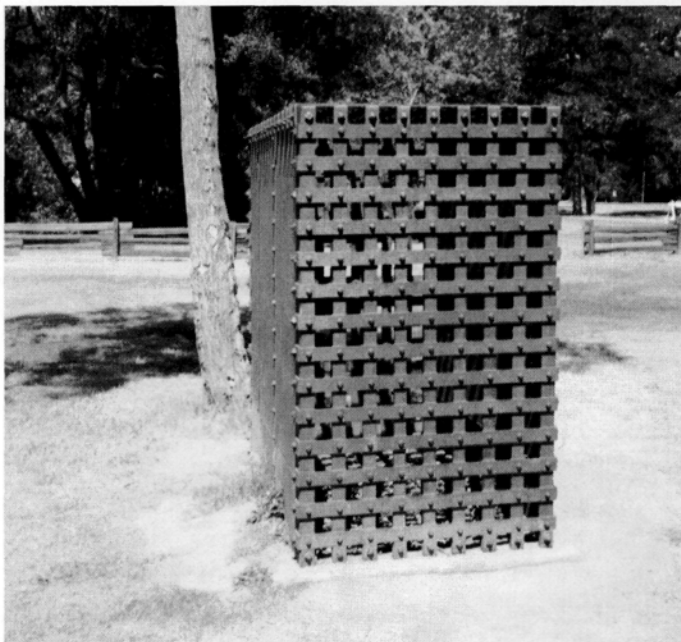
Marshal Harry Miller was our second law enforcement official. His salary is not known, however it has been noted that he was privileged not only to command a one man Police/Fire operation (fires being fought by volunteer firemen), but he was also head of the new Street Department. The City Fathers went all out to support their new Marshal and purchased him the very first piece of safety equipment the city ever owned in order to help him get around the city of 1300 citizens: a horse and wagon. To house the desperate criminals of that era the first "City Jail" was constructed at the rear of the fire station on Howard Street just south of the present Public Service Building. This "jail" was nothing more than an iron cage of the type commonly in use through the late eighteen hundreds. Marshal Miller obviously found the job to his liking as he served as Marshal for the next 6 years.

A history of Glendale law enforcement is also a history of Glendale crime. Little is known of the criminal events of the area prior to the establishment of a record keeping entity. Rumors of the celebrated bandit Tiburcio Vasquez hiding out up in Dunsmore Canyon at the Inter-Valley Ranch site are about as exotic as the nineteenth century has left us. As the Vasquez gang was rooted out, however the final chapter of the history of that outlaw band was written in

the La Crescenta area in Verdugo Canyon. Henry M. Mitchell, the 13th Sheriff of L.A. County, participated in the capture of Vasquez in the Hollywood area in 1874 as a Deputy. As Sheriff in 1878, he looked for an opportunity to finish the job of eradicating the



The original fire station and jail site on Howard Street, land now occupied by the Municipal Services Building.



The original "jail" was merely an iron cage, similar to this one preserved in the California Gold Country.

Vasquez gang. The last member of the violent robber band was Miguel Sotello. Sheriff Mitchell discovered that Sotello was fond of a cantina in Verdugo Canyon, a wild area not yet envisioned as part of the La Crescenta residential area and miles from the existing small Glendale settlement. Sheriff Mitchell and Deputy Adolf Celis set out, warrant in hand. As they rode up to the cantina, Sotello spotted their approach. Sotello leaped on his horse and the chase began. For two miles of hard riding the lawmen and the outlaw traded shots from horseback until finally Sotello fell from his mount, mortally wounded.

In 1902, a train wrecker struck, leaving 2 men killed and 33 injured. A Southern Pacific train was nearing the Verdugo Wash in what would one day be West Glendale. The train wrecker rigged a wire to a rail he had loosened and when the train came by, he pulled on the wire and rail, derailling the train and sending it plunging into the Verdugo Wash. The suspect was never caught.

Glendale's first crime wave involved fruit thieves, a fitting story for a community that was primarily agricultural in its beginnings. In August of 1906, a team of fruit thieves were terrorizing the local populace when a certain Mrs. Irving flushed them from her peach orchard with a shotgun blast. A front page editorial of the *Glendale News* expressed the hope "that some party may get a better aim at these thieves and succeed in filling their hides full of lead."

The first major felony occurred in December of 1906, when the Glendale Post Office was burglarized of its registered mail. A local horse and buggy was also stolen as a get-away vehicle for the burglars. This case tested the Glendale Marshal beyond his resources and the County Sheriff was called in to investigate. (No record of a successful case clearance exists however).

Alcohol has long been linked to many of the crime problems traditionally experienced by law enforcement. The first saloon to open in the Glendale township served its first drink and promptly burned to the ground in 1888. The cause of the fire has not been remembered but a civic minded arson may not be an unlikely guess. Glendalians were a very temperant bunch and in February of 1908, they declared Glendale to be a "dry" city by municipal ordinance. (This followed an earlier denial of Glendale's first billiard room permit application in 1906 where city fathers commented that "a pool room would do harm in keeping a desired class of people from locating here.") Possession, use, or the providing

of alcohol was a misdemeanor taken quite seriously. Glendale was not to see a replacement for that burned out saloon until well into the 1930's. Alcohol enforcement was to become a major focus of Glendale Police activity in the coming decades.

The first "safe job" occurred in April of 1908, when a rather inept crew of crooks blasted the Tropic-Glendale Berry Growers Association safe with so much explosive that the office door and all the windows were blown out. The few dollars recorded as being in the safe were believed lost with the safe itself, as it suffered extreme damage.

One "first" that a good many readers will identify with is the first "TA-CPI" (traffic accident-city property involved) incident. On June 9, 1908, Marshal Miller inaugurated the TA-CPI report designation (not that they bothered with police reports in those days). One critical task of the Marshal was to insure that the horses who pulled the fire apparatus were properly exercised. A duly diligent Marshal Miller hitched up the new fire horse to a wagon in order to exercise him. As the *Glendale Evening News* of the day describes it, the over-fed, under-exercised animal was ready for great things and as the Marshal completed the harnessing job and prepared to get under way, the animal broke loose at a run. The newspaper describes it best: "There was a lively steeple chase across Glendale Avenue...with the city marshal hanging on valiantly to the lines, but an obtrusive electric light pole in the alley caught the front wheel, threw the wagon aside, scattered the marshal and wagon bed around the vacant lots promiscuously, while the animal continued its wild dash for liberty." Marshal Miller later recaptured the horse; however, his escape from serious injury was deemed remarkable.

By December of 1908, crime was a significant concern of the average Glendale citizen. Local gun permits were being issued with "alacrity in the hope that their content bullets will be placed where they will do the most good." The following February a local businessman became Glendale's first victim of a street robbery when he was accosted at gun point by a highwayman as he rode into town on horseback from Los Angeles.

Perhaps Glendale's earliest major criminal was Carl D. Sutherland. Sutherland's exact linkages to Glendale are unknown; however, a box found under a Glendale house in February of 1927, contained almost 50 pages of penciled notes by Sutherland himself detailing his life of crime. Uncovered by an errant dog,



The entire Glendale Police Department, ready for parade, in their patriotically decked out Overland touring car and Henderson motorcycle. Left to right are Captain E. A. Laurence and Officer C. V. Arrington in the rear seat, Officer H. W. Hollenbeck and Officer Frank Far standing in the rear, City Marshal and Fire Chief George H. Herald and Officer Harry M. Miller in the front seat, and Lonnie Garwood on the four-cylinder Henderson motorcycle. In the background is the "new" City Hall built in 1912.

the box's contents described a life full of stagecoach holdups, train robberies, bank jobs, and street car robberies. This life of crime came to an end when, after having shot and killed LAPD Captain Auble in an arrest situation, Sutherland killed himself by drinking cyanide. Sutherland had been famous throughout the L.A. area as the "Top Hat Bandit" due to his penchant for wearing a silk top hat during his streetcar robberies.

The year 1911 saw the issuance of the first recorded traffic citation. This first-of-millions to be written was given to a famous violator, none other than "city father" Captain Thom. An unidentified but dedicated officer chased Captain Thom down on a bicycle as the captain sped with reckless abandon through the city in his 1907 Olds at approximately 8 MPH.

Glendale's first murder was noteworthy not so much as a crime but as a comparison with where we are today. A domestic dispute led to the killing of a Verdugo area housewife by her husband, Louis A. Larsen, in 1913. Larsen was tried and condemned to death in 1914. By January of 1915, the local press ran a scathing editorial bemoaning delays as long as one year from the conviction of murderers to the date of their execution. Larsen was executed ten days later.

1914 was a banner year in the development of the G.P.D. and heralded a change from rural community to bustling city. In one prophetic article the Glendale *Evening News* discussed the growing drug problem:

"Police authorities have come to regard cocaine as one of the recognized sources of crime. The cocaine fiend seems to have his moral sense destroyed. It is believed that cocaine directly stimulates evil passions and evil deeds."



Officer Emil Schroder, Officer Henry Hollenbeck, Chief George Herald, Officer Ernest Lawrence, and Officer Claire V. Arrington prepare for the parade in front of the original joint Police and Fire Headquarters prior to March 6, 1916, when a distinct Police Department was formed. The horses are presumed to be fire apparatus teams as there was no "horse patrol" at this time.

Jan 9 W. G. Collins 118 N. Denwood complains
of parties living 129 No Jackson throwing
leaving fire burning same and
and the lady called at 129 Jackson
again. E. P. S.

- 9 The Auditor of the Lincoln + Montrose R.R. telephoned 6:53 P.M.
that a man 5 ft short, dark, dark colored, hot stuffed him
and asked for money. He has hot pulled down over his eyes
which looked suspicious. Schneider taking men searched
him and 2 men.
- 9 Re: Blairington 5:00 9:15 7:44 P.M.
- 9 " 3 Schneider 5:25 9:32 10:32 11:12 P.M.
- 9 " 4 Hollenbeck 8:15 9:15 10:15 11:15 P.M.

9 8:25 P.M. Star Harland works at Munson Drug Store
held up by 2 young fellows at Laurel + Central Tropic
they got gold watch + chain ring + change
one fellow tall slim 20 year old speaks broken english
other " short + stout built also young fellow
Marshal Smith of Tropics shot by the tall man dead
man is 5ft 10 in 160 lbs + mother face corduroy pants
light oop cap spoke broken english Brought to Ray and
killed by selective at 320 Crocker St Los Angeles

- 10 Street lights burnt out at Chestnut + Brand south of
Chestnut 11:00 side of Brand clear slumps out at 5th + Brand
3 on the north side + 4 on the south side of Brand
side of Brand + Everett and Broadway 5th St near
10 U Supt Mobile # (59743) 1915 dinner standing all night
at #1107 West 7th St

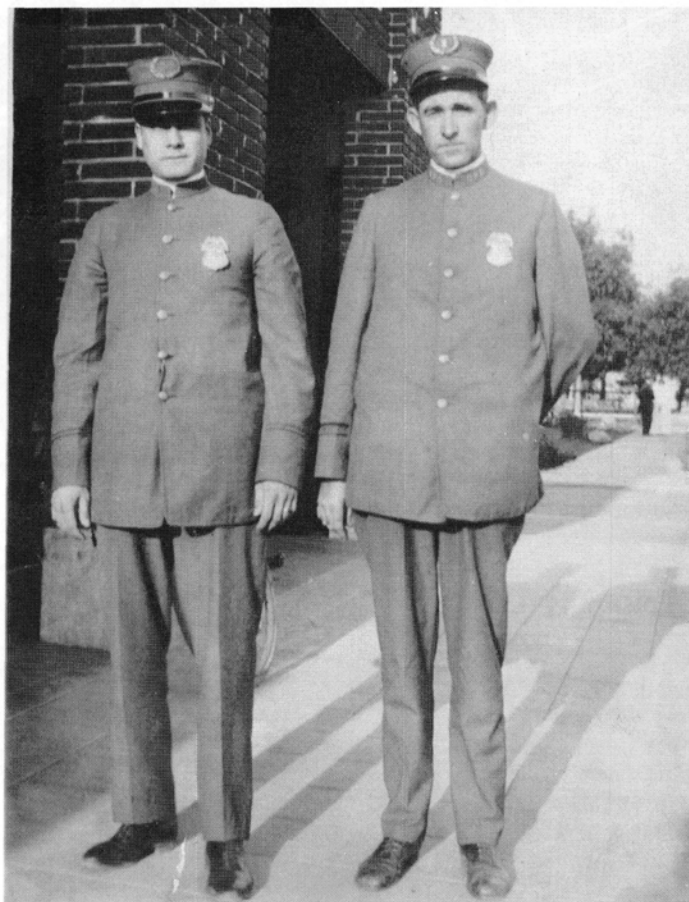
This highlighted paragraph from the first record of the Department coolly documents the death of Marshal Smith and the killing of his murderer.

The City of Glendale appointed a new lawman on January 22, 1914. George Herald replaced Harry Miller as Fire Chief and Marshal. Records do not reflect the reasons for the change, however Miller stayed on as a uniformed foot beat officer and Assistant Chief, apparently quite satisfied with the arrangements though only for a short period. Miller resigned in December after his election to the position of Justice of the Peace for Burbank. He had become a local police legend when he accepted a \$100 reward for catching a bank robber and then threw a large party with the money for all city officials.

Days later, on February 1, 1914, a new combined Police and Fire station house opened on East Broadway at the site of the current main Glendale Post Office. The building included a jail and a court room for the Police Court Judge. Firemen were depended upon to monitor prisoners in the jail.

The first effort at formal record keeping began in 1914. In what is now a faded and shopworn collection of linen and leather record books, brittle yellowing pages reflect calls for service and dispositions. Beginning at 8:20 P.M. on February 7, 1914, C. Broggs and Tony Escorse asked the Chief for "Hoboes Lodging." Later that night a residential burglary was reported, the first crime of the month. It was another two days before the next incident occurred. At 11:30 P.M. on February 9, a suspect known only as Maloney was charged with intoxication and disturbing the peace. The entire arrest report/booking sheet/workman's compensation memo/criminal history record reads "Mahoney resisted to the last minute. (Officer) Everett's arm hurt in scuffle putting him in cell, was very noisy good part of the night."

Some of the comments in the record book certainly reflect a different era in police work. Physical and ethnic descriptions of suspects would make any modern Chief cringe. One "disturbing the peace" suspect was described as "insane on religion we think." A La Crescenta man was arrested and fined \$10 for "walking recklessly." Kids riding their bikes on the sidewalk had their bikes impounded for a week. Most vagrants were arrested and then "floated out of town," a disposition that has never clearly been defined but presumed to involve transportation beyond the city limits. Dozens made such trips during 1914. W. M. Moore, a "drug fiend in bad shape" was involuntarily committed to County Hospital, typically a two year "cure." Gilbert Perrez, charged with a violation of Section 8 of the State Poison law, "Raising



The natty uniform of 1915. All weapons and other equipment were hidden from view by the long coats. Note the earliest-known badge of the Department. The hat pieces do not exist today.

Indian Hemp commonly known as Marijuana," received a suspended \$150.00 fine.

Police personnel on duty in late 1914 included George H. Herald, Fire Chief/Marshal; E. A. Laurance, Badge #1; C.V. Arrington, Badge #2; H.M. Miller, Badge #3; E. A. Schroder, Badge #4. Smaller "Special Police" badges were issued to A. H. Lankford, #1; George T. Brewster, #2; J. W. Burton, #3; Captain Stanley, #4; C.E. Hall, #5; Dr. T. C. Young, #6; Ed Kinser, #7. To what, possibly questionable, use these "special badges" were put is not known, however the next 30 years saw a liberal unregulated use of police badges

for many purposes, mostly political, in all police agencies in the area. There were also two large "Police Stars," one issued to Cal Thomas.

Chief Herald was earning \$120 per month at the time. His officers were making \$90 to \$100 per month for working 12 hour days, six days a week. Given the heavy turnover at the time, this was apparently not an attractive wage for the job. There were no benefits.

Chief Herald was responsible for the first field police communications system in Glendale. In March of 1914, two large red lights were installed on Broadway at Glendale Avenue and Brand Boulevard. When



*Tropico Marshal Charles Whitney Smith is gunned down by robbery suspect Gilbert Herringa.
Artist's rendering of the event penned by Jim Flores.*

beat officers saw the lights turn on it was time to call the station for instructions from one of four call boxes around the city.

The year 1914 also had its dark side. The town Marshals of both Burbank and San Fernando were shot to death in the line of duty. Within a few months Glendale's first death of a peace officer was to occur as well.

In the early days of 1915, what is now South Glendale was the independent City of Tropic. Four years later most of Tropic, including the area discussed below, would be annexed to Glendale.

On January 9, 1915, the City Marshal of Tropic was requested to resign by the city trustees of Tropic. History does not record the circumstances surrounding this request, however the last words of Charles Whitney Smith were captured by the Glendale Evening News two days later. Marshal Smith told his wife that he could not accept her urging that he remain at home.

"No, I can't do that. I am giving Tropic the best there is in me and before I quit my position I am going to show the people that I am more than worthy of my hire. I may have a chance to show it tonight."

Marshal Smith proceeded to the Tropic city jail where within minutes of his arrival, a victim of a street robbery, Stephen Haviland, came to report the crime. Haviland had been robbed of his cash, gold watch, and stick pin at the corner of Central and Laurel by two men. The Marshal immediately set out to the scene and soon located the two suspects and placed them under arrest. The two bandits offered no resistance as Smith trooped them off towards the jail. The larger suspect of the two suddenly broke away and ran, apparently not restrained by any device. Marshal Smith kept his one "bird-in-hand" and delivered him to the jail. He then set out to recover the second suspect. As he searched the area he ran into Glendale Marshal Herald and Officers Tarr and Herrington who had also heard of the robbery. They assisted in the search of the area, however Marshal Smith choose to proceed down to the Pacific Electric tracks by himself where he boarded the street car in hopes that he would cross the path of his suspect. Sure enough, the suspect boarded the car at the next stop and the Marshal attempted to take him into custody. Upon being advised that he was under arrest, the suspect knocked Marshal Smith to the floor of the car and fled towards the door. Marshal Smith recovered and began to give chase. At this moment the suspect turned and fired

four shots, striking Marshal Smith in the chest, and then jumped from the street car. The Marshal, mortally wounded, died a few hours later in the hospital after whispering to his wife, "maybe I made good tonight."

Marshal Herald and the officers from Glendale were advised of the shooting and proceeded to the Tropic city jail. They managed to procure a confession and information about the second suspect in short order. The killer of Marshal Smith was identified as a Los Angeles man named Gilbert Herringa. This information was immediately forwarded to L.A.P.D. detectives. We have only the press report of what happened next but the report seems quite clear. The L.A.P.D. detectives went to Herringa's residence and knocked on the door. When Herringa answered the knock, they shot him down. He died a short time later; case closed.

Marshal Smith's death has been long forgotten. His name, as of this writing, does not appear in any city history nor does it appear on any peace officer memorials. His death in service to future Glendale citizens and his dedication to his profession are worth remembering.

Perhaps one of G.P.D.'s earlier "characters" was Officer Henry Hollenbeck. Drafted from the Street Department where he was a teamster, (as in horse team, not union), he was appointed Deputy City Marshal in 1913. He continued to function as a part-time



Henry "Slewfoot" Hollenbeck, seen here in a 1957 photo. Hollenbeck transferred in 1913 from the Street Department to the Marshal's Office to catch speeders on a bicycle.

milk inspector as well for several years. Hollenbeck spent his early days chasing down speeders who disregarded the city wide 15 MPH limit on a bicycle. The year 1914 brought a new Harley Davidson for Hollenbeck to ride, the city's first motor.

Hollenbeck earned the nickname of "Slew Foot" as a result what might be one of Glendale's first covert operations. The officer managed to sneak up and apprehend a group of high school boys who had established a crap game complete with beer behind the old Glendale Union High School. The apprehensions caused quite a stir in the town and Hollenbeck's notoriety as "Slew Foot" was indelibly etched in Glendale history.

In October of 1915, a drunken fruit peddler became the first recorded D.U.I. Officer Lampert's entire report reads "Sitting on wagon and boy in drunken stupor. No lights on wagon. Reins hanging down in street-fined \$5.00."

These early years were filled with complaints of stray cows, lost dogs, vagrants, drunks, and all the small town trivia of police work. In 1915 a total of 202 misdemeanor cases were brought to trial in the police

court. The entire budget for police services was \$771.29 per month.

1916 was a year of great change. City Manager Watson was greatly interested in improving police service in a number of ways. The police force began its first actual 24 hour/7 day a week coverage. There was a formal "day shift" and "night shift" with 2 officers on days and 4 officers on nights. "Glendale 1300" was established as the emergency phone number for the department. The four existing call boxes were expanded to fifteen. The force obtained its first piece of state of the art forensic equipment: a fingerprint kit. Marshal Herald took classes from L.A.P.D. on its use and the classification of fingerprints.

Resolution #889 by the Glendale Board of Trustees finally created an organized "Police Department" on March 6, 1916, although it still remained physically and organizationally tied to the Fire Department.

An unusual turn of events made February 7, 1917, a day to remember. Marshal Herald, the "Chief of Police" of the era, was a working cop as well as being the top law enforcement administrator. While handling a traffic matter on Glendale Avenue he observed



a drunken man brandishing a revolver. The Marshal attempted to take the suspect into custody but the fellow "viciously attacked" Herald and beat him to the ground. The City Manager, Mr. T. F. Watson, was passing by and rescued the Marshal by applying a choke hold on the suspect. Marshal Herald was seriously injured in the affair and no doubt paid an even higher price living down the incident and his rescue at the hands of his boss.

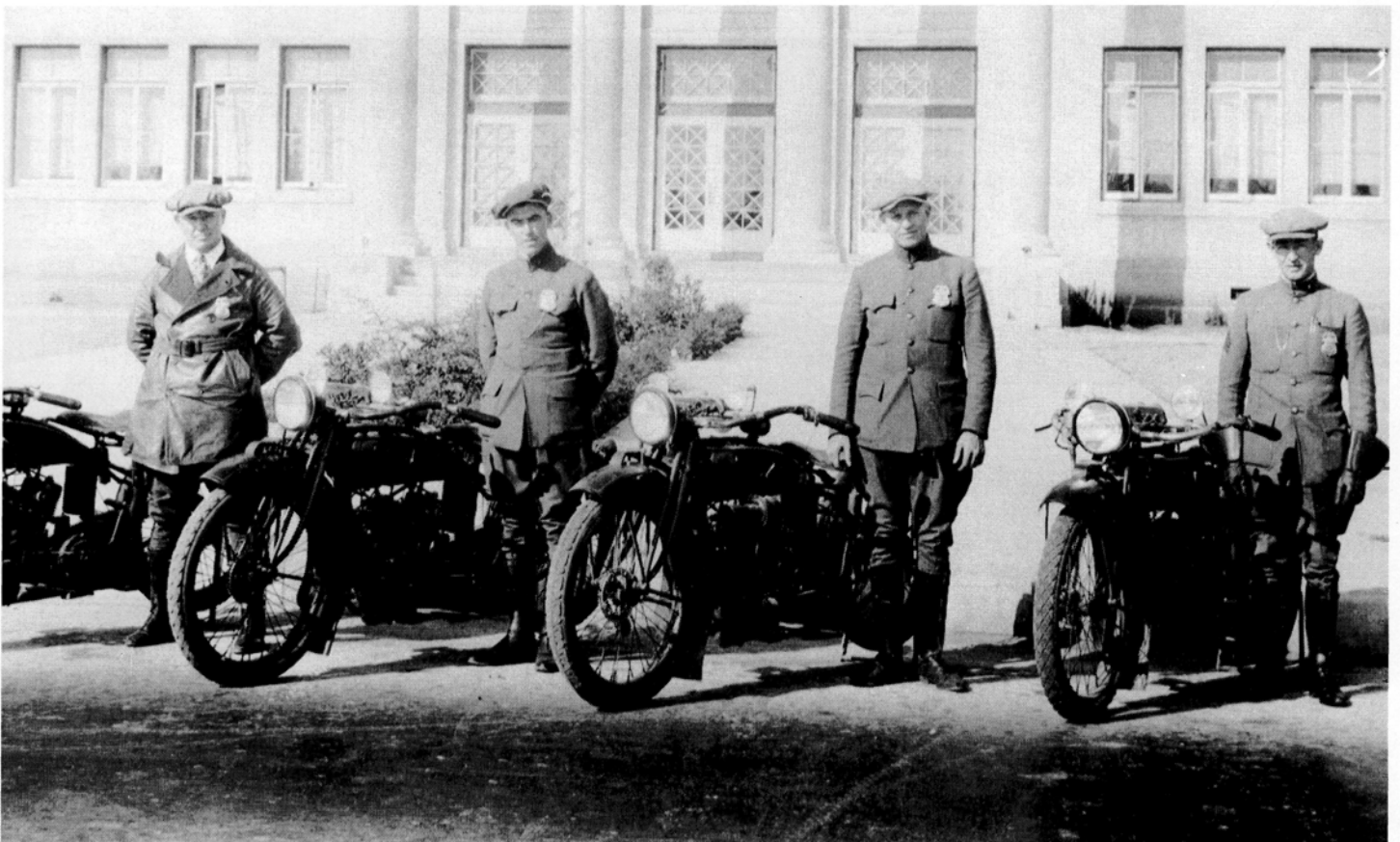
With the annexation of Tropic in 1918, the Glendale Police Department was formally born as a distinct city division. The department moved out of the fire station and established its headquarters in the new City Hall. Regular corner beats were established at Brand and Broadway, Loss Feliz and San Fernando Road, and a bicycle patrol created for the residential area.

Left: The entire force poses in front of the new City Hall, circa 1918.

George Herald resigned his position as City Marshal on October 31, 1918. He was succeeded by J. P. Lampert who was but one of many short term executives the police department was to see in the next few years.

The oldest living former member of the department was hired on October 30, 1919. Officer Merle Collins, now 95 years old, provided invaluable insights about the department in a 1989 interview arranged by his family. As a young veteran recently discharged from the service, Collins joined his brother-in-law, Walter Trautwein, who had urged him to join the force.

Collins and Trautwein were to become the first pair of motor partners when they both were assigned motorcycles in 1920. The motor assignment was to be both pinnacle and the low point of both men's careers. Collins suffered a serious accident on his motor resulting in a crushed ankle that fused permanently. Trautwein was to become involved in controversy and was ultimately forced to resign in what was to be the first, but not last, major shake-up in the department.



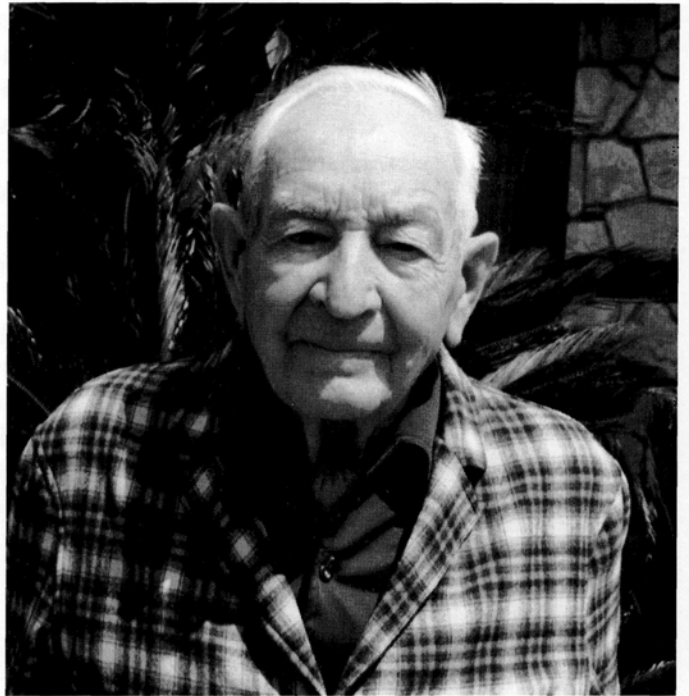
Our first Motor Sergeant and his three man crew, circa 1919, with their four Indian bikes.

THE ROARING TWENTIES

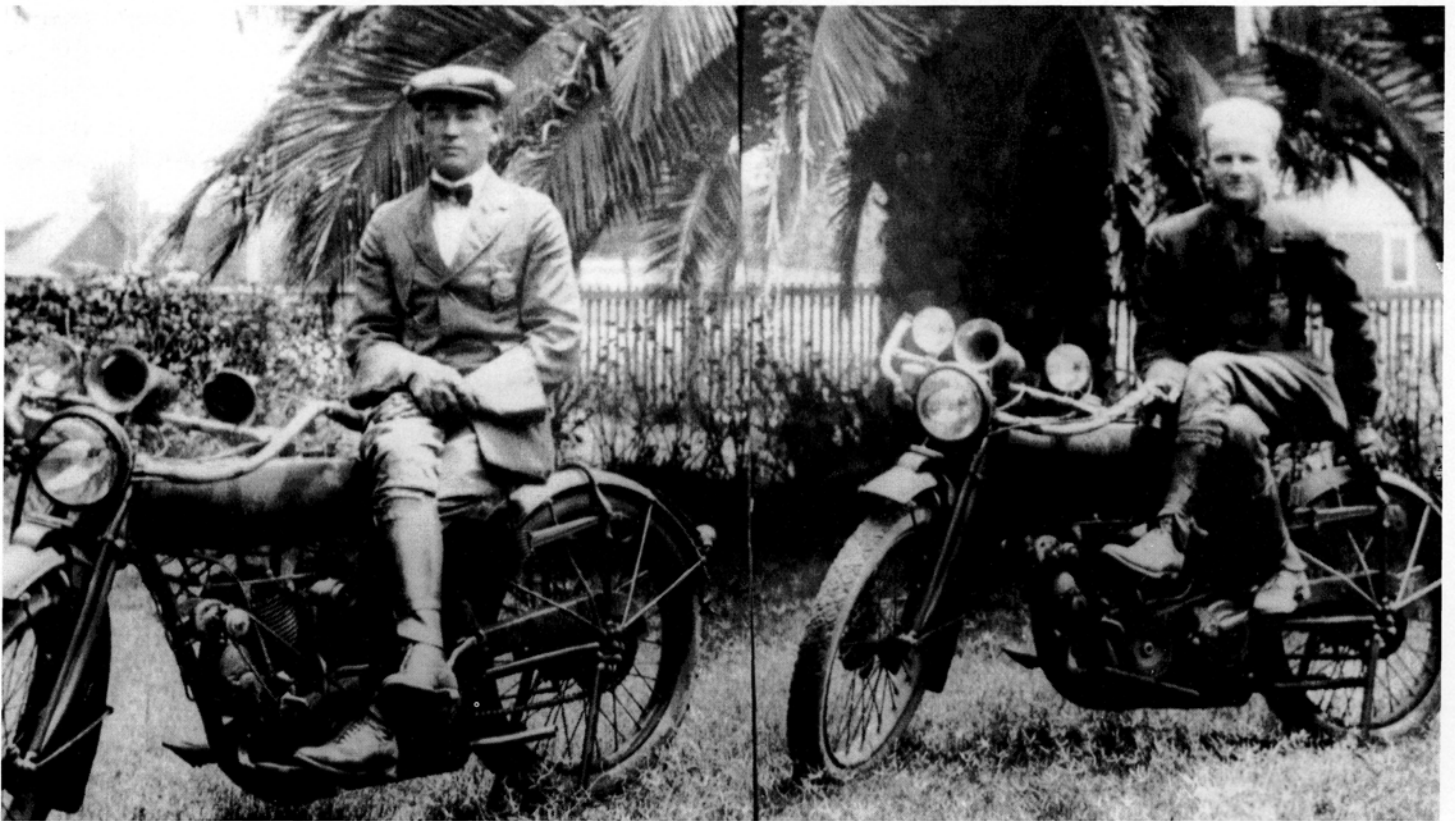
The Twenties were perhaps the decade of greatest change for the G.P.D. A succession of Marshals and Chiefs and a public scandal faded into a period of intense professionalization and growth.

The year of 1920 had barely begun when Marshal Lampert left the department. Charles E. Stanley took over the reins in May as Acting Town Marshal and was permanently appointed upon Lampert's formal resignation on June 5. Stanley performed as Marshal for only a few months when Lampert again became town Marshal. On September 15, 1921, Lampert resigned and Allen O. Martin took over the newly created position of Chief of Police, adopted as part of the city's new "chartered city" status. The force now totalled 12 officers. Chief Martin came with a host of glowing references from his past endeavors. Circumstances which were to develop later indicated that perhaps more inquiries should have made into his brief 22 day service as the Chief of Police of Pasadena.

Collins and Trautwein, now known as "Speed Officers," gained their brief fame on August 29, 1921, for their capture of a bank robber. Following upon a



Officer Merle Collins, pictured here in 1990, at age 95; he is believed to be the oldest living former member of the Department, having been hired October 30, 1919.

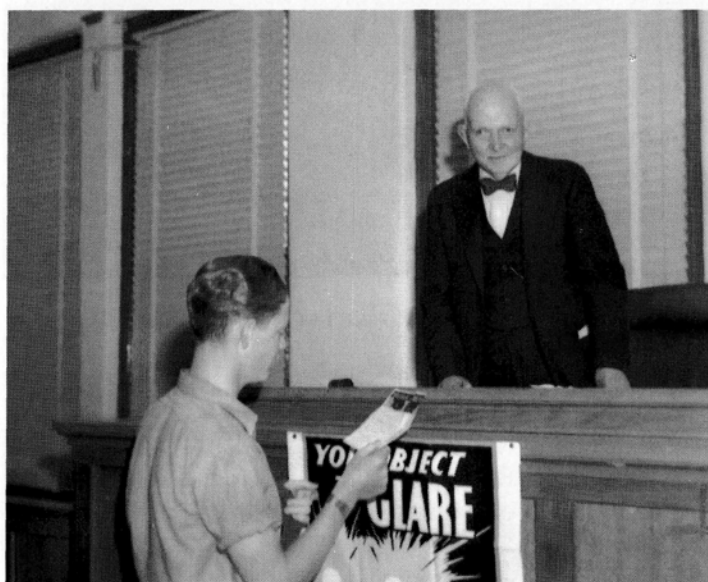


Officer Collins with his brother-in-law and partner, Walter Trautwein, posing for their "front page" photo after apprehending a bank robber on August 30, 1921.

complaint of a possible bad check, they were attempting to locate and stop the suspect. En route to the location, Collins had a collision which totalled his motorcycle. Collins was unhurt and leaped onto the back of Trautwein's motor. They continued on and located the suspect down in Los Angeles. They apprehended the suspect and found a replica gun on his person which they took from him. As Officer Collins began to walk the suspect back towards the motor he broke and ran. Collins shouted, "Halt, in the name of the law!" three times, each followed by a warning shot. The suspect failed to take heed of the warnings and was then shot by Collins. Both officers were celebrated as local heroes on the front pages the next day.

The year 1921 saw the appointment of Glendale Police Court Judge Frank H. Lowe. He served for 24 years, until 1945, as the magistrate of the local court of the day. Police Court was housed with the Police Department for most of this period. Not only was Judge Lowe the personification of justice in the Glendale community, he was also the only Glendale judge who was not a lawyer. Judge Lowe had never been to law school, never practiced law, nor been admitted to the bar. In spite of his lack of legal background he successfully ran the Police Court and dispensed justice to a generally appreciative population for over two decades. This same year inaugurated the first formal training program for Glendale officers. Retired Army Captain and World War I veteran, "Captain" W.A. Loving was recruited to train officers in military drill and marksmanship on Saturdays.

The first jail break occurred on October 20, 1921, when Henry Wilsey, an alleged forger, escaped from the jail facility in Firehouse #1. At this time the jail cells were located in the fire station and not at the police station. Officers would make periodic checks but the firemen were the normal "security" for the jail. Upon his recapture Wilsey related that he had made his escape through the use of a file that he had obtained off of one of the fire trucks. Grabbing a broom used to clean the cells, he dragged a file off the running board of a fire truck. He waited until all the firemen briefly left the station and then he pried the lock off the cell door. Wilsey then opened his cell to check his success



Police Court Judge Lowe in his station house courtroom in 1941.



Constables of the Glendale Township were the forerunners of the County Marshal's Office.



Headquarters, detectives, records, dispatch, and front counter all rolled into one in an office in City Hall, 1921.

and then re-entered his cell, putting the broken lock back in place. Sometime later a few of the firemen stopped by the cell to talk to him about racing cars and other topics, none noticing the tampered lock. Upon their retirement for the evening, Wilsey quietly slipped out and was not missed until 9:00 A.M. the next day when an officer brought his breakfast. Wilsey was recaptured asleep in his car in Pasadena after having successfully evaded several motorcycle pursuits.

The Glendale Police Reserve concept was born in November, 1921, when City Manager Reeves put forth a plan to create a cadre of special officers to assist in times of rampant crime. These special officers were intended to be citizens employed in or living in the city that would be held back from regular police duties as an emergency or reserve squad but would receive the same training, such as it was, as the regular officers. Fire Chief Lankford is recorded as having stated that should such a system not be successful, his men were ready to run down and capture criminals at anytime.

The first hint of dark days ahead came in the following month of December when Detective Sergeant

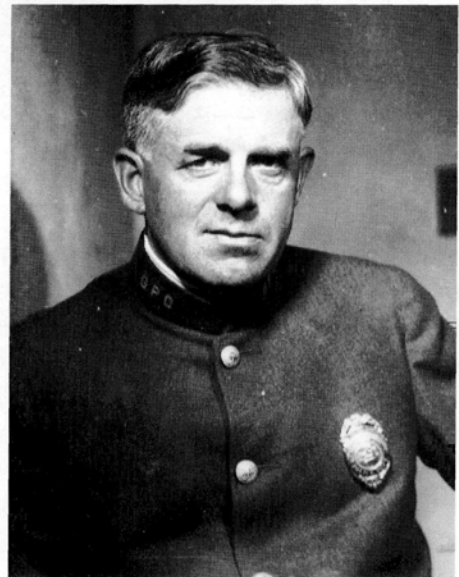
Scales was discharged for "calling another officer vile names and threatening him." Scales responded by charging Chief Martin with accepting a bribe in a criminal case. The Chief was exonerated in the bribery issue but was criticized by council for having "erred in judgement" in the disposition of reward money paid to the Chief for the apprehension of the suspect in the same case.

It appeared that this was the end of this situation, however by March the council was deluged by a host of complaints about Chief Martin's misconduct, one being made by the earlier mentioned Motor Officer Trautwein. The charges included abuse to employees, misappropriation of evidence, improper use of police employees, "frame ups" in criminal cases, inefficiency, and interference with private patrol services.

Within 3 days the council held a hearing where charges and countercharges flew back and forth with wild abandon. At its conclusion five men were asked to resign: Chief Martin, Detective Sergeant George Herda, Detective Sergeant George Delgado, Motor Officer Walter Trautwein, Patrolman J. Balthazar.



Note the various uniform styles present in the Twenties. The "peacock" badge is now in use.



Uniforms sport a mixture of high collars, lapels, double breasting, metal or fabric collar insignia, and white or brown, hard and soft hats.



Colonel (retired) John D. Fraser, appointed Chief on March 15, 1922, and considered to be the first real, progressive Chief for the Department.

“Captain” William A. Loving was appointed Acting Chief of Police.

On March 15, 1922, Colonel (Retired) John D. Fraser was selected as the new Chief. Chief Fraser’s selection marked a real turning point in the evolution of the department. He was able to secure more adequate office space on the first floor of City Hall and an increase in personnel. The department now included 1 Captain, 2 Detective Sergeants, 2 Desk Sergeants, 2 Motorcycle Officers, and 8 Patrolmen to man the police force of what was now known as “the fastest growing city in America.” Chief Fraser was charged with cleaning up the reputation of the police force; a tough job in an era when police corruption, particularly within the nearby L.A.P.D., was rampant.

The Chief needed every one of his new men as the council passed an ordinance that same month making “prohibition” a local matter; alcohol possession or manufacture now being a municipal offense.

Chief Fraser immediately implemented many new concepts such as his “flying squadron” plan whereby a motor officer was stationed at the headquarters at night. When emergency calls came in, the motor officer would pick up the appropriate foot patrolman and transport him to the scene of the incident. He also established the first patrol districts with specific duties assigned to each district officer.

Within two months Chief Fraser had obtained six more patrolmen for the force. The city continued to grow by leaps and bounds. By 1923 there were 20,000

The Glendale Police Officers Relief Association was organized as a separate organization in 1924, having prior to this time been affiliated with the Glendale Firemen.

The new year also saw the building of a new jail (of sorts). Chief Fraser was dissatisfied with placing prisoners in cells located in the fire stations, as the prisoners were supervised by the firemen under very lax conditions. The new jail was merely a 4 x 20 foot steel cage with four cots built into an existing courtway within the City Hall building. The entrance to the lock-up was through the police locker room. Even this "improved" jail was inadequate. Women were housed in hotel rooms under guard, as the cage was for men only. When a notorious burglar escaped by bending the bars on the cage, Chief Fraser called the Glendale City Jail "a public disgrace."

Chief Fraser became responsible for all public safety in February, 1924, when the council removed A. H. Lankford as Fire Chief and demanded the resignation of the entire Fire Department. Excessive use of "intoxicating liquors on duty" was the reason given, an offense not taken lightly in this "dry" city. Within 48 hours new fire personnel were on duty. Chief Fraser continued on as Fire Chief for some time until Lankford was allowed to return.

In the waning days of 1924 Glendale's first double homicide was discovered. A surveyor discovered two male skeletons in a shallow grave being disturbed by animals in Dead Horse Canyon, just off what is now Rossmoyne. With one skull crushed and the other with a bullet hole in it, there was no doubt of the crime.

Almost a year later another body, that of a female, was found in what was a continuation of the earlier found grave. Newspapers with the body were dated in January of 1920. These cases remained unsolved, if forgotten, to this day.

By 1925 the department had outgrown the three small rooms in City Hall and moved into the newly built City Hall Annex. The entire basement was given over for police use and included six modern jail cells, designed to hold 4 prisoners each, one padded, and two designed for women. A "modern" fumigation and delousing room was also featured. This was very timely as the L.A. County Grand Jury had just condemned the old City Hall jail. In fact the new jail and its food were so good that local vagrants tried hard to get in and continuously marked the station with chalk in a hobo's



cars per day using the still rustic San Fernando Road, requiring a growing traffic control effort that produced 3,729 traffic cites.

The fast growth of the city at this time also brought the first traffic and parking problems. At the same time he was restructuring the Fire Department, Chief Fraser also expanded his motorcycle officer forces from four to eight. The eight motorcycle officers on the traffic roster were Baugh, Lyons, Clem, Collins, Lamb, Duncan, Hutton, and Reppell. In 1924 the department recorded 2,403 auto accidents, a significant number even by today's standards.

The "Glendale Policeman's and Fireman's Association" was formed in January of 1923, with Detective Sgt. W. J. Royal as its president. This organization would eventually become the GPOA after several evolutionary steps, the first of which was the separation from the Fire Department one year later creating the "Glendale Police Officers Relief Association." This association played an important role, as the relief funds they generated constituted the only sick leave, workman's compensation, or death benefits available for officers.

City of Glendale
California

JOHN D. FRASER
CHIEF OF POLICE



July 3rd, 1923.

This report (complete with original typos) reflects a different mix of activity than we see today.

John D. Fraser,
Chief of Police,
City of Glendale,
Glendale, Cal.

Dear Sir:-

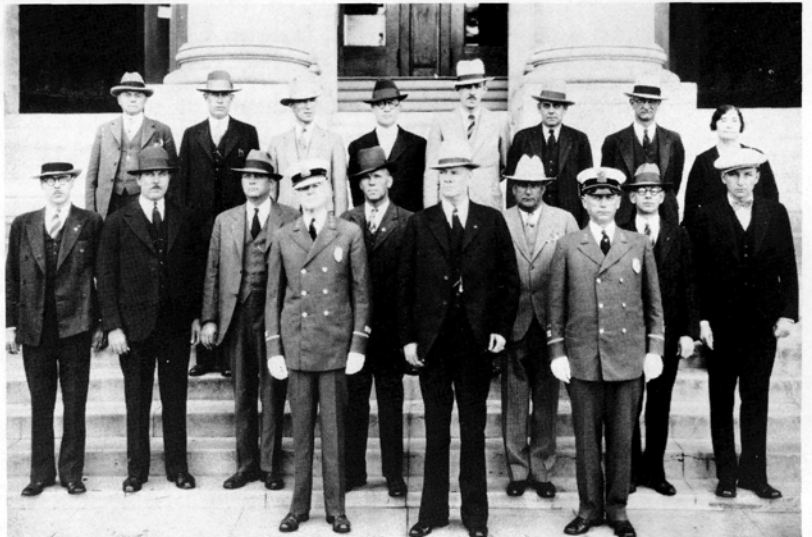
I am submitting herewith a complete report to the activities of the Glendale Police Department, for the year ending June 30th, 1923, showing class of cases handled.

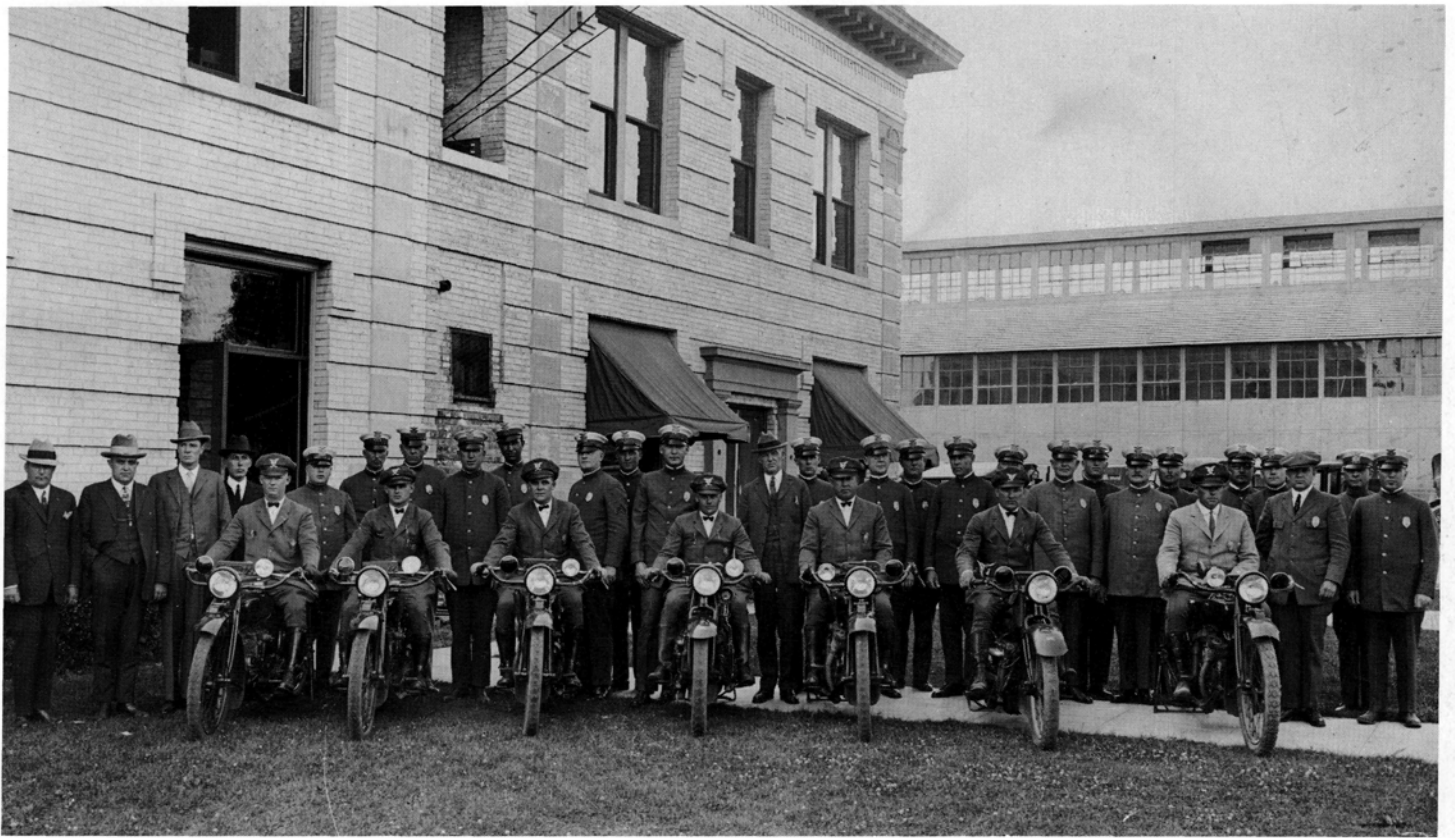
Assaults.....	7
Burglary.....	189
Concealed Weapons.....	1
Dist. Peace.....	7
Drunks.....	53
Held for other Cities.....	9
Petit Larceny.....	1
Murder.....	1
Suicide.....	2
Mals, Mischief.....	1
Traffic Violations.....	3729
Vags & Sleepers.....	74
Reckless Driving.....	47
Hold Up.....	8
Liquor Cases.....	127
Thefts.....	89
Prowlers.....	63
Coplaits Received.....	1321
Persons Reported Missing.....	139
" " " " " " Returned.....	83
Autos Stolen.....	66
Autos Recovered.....	40
Bicycles Stolen.....	66
Bicycles Recovered.....	47
Articles Lost.....	63
Articles Recovered or Found.....	55
Fire Calls Answered.....	110
Meals Given.....	427
Accidents Reported.....	1122

Yours truly,

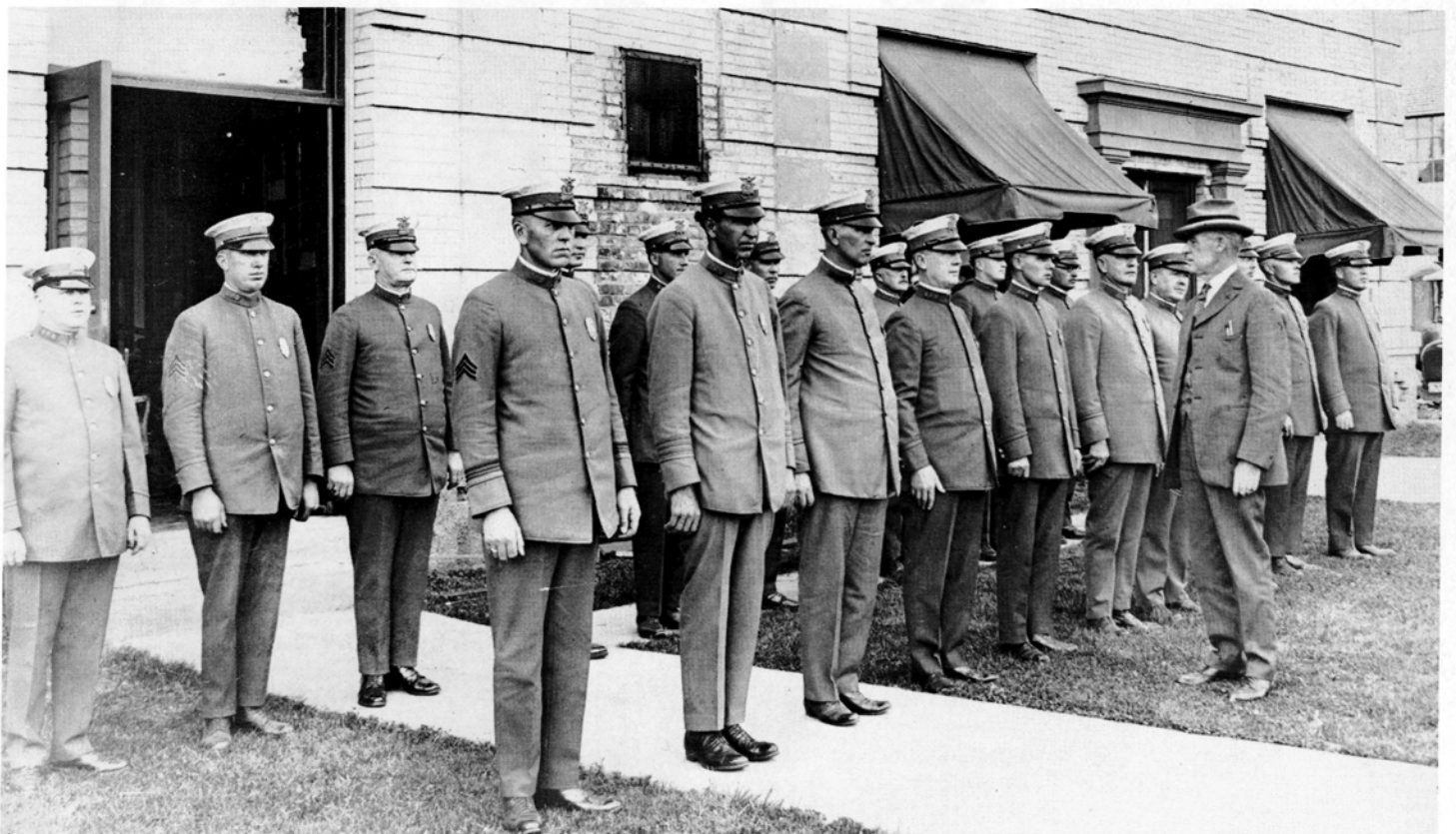
Detective Sergeant.

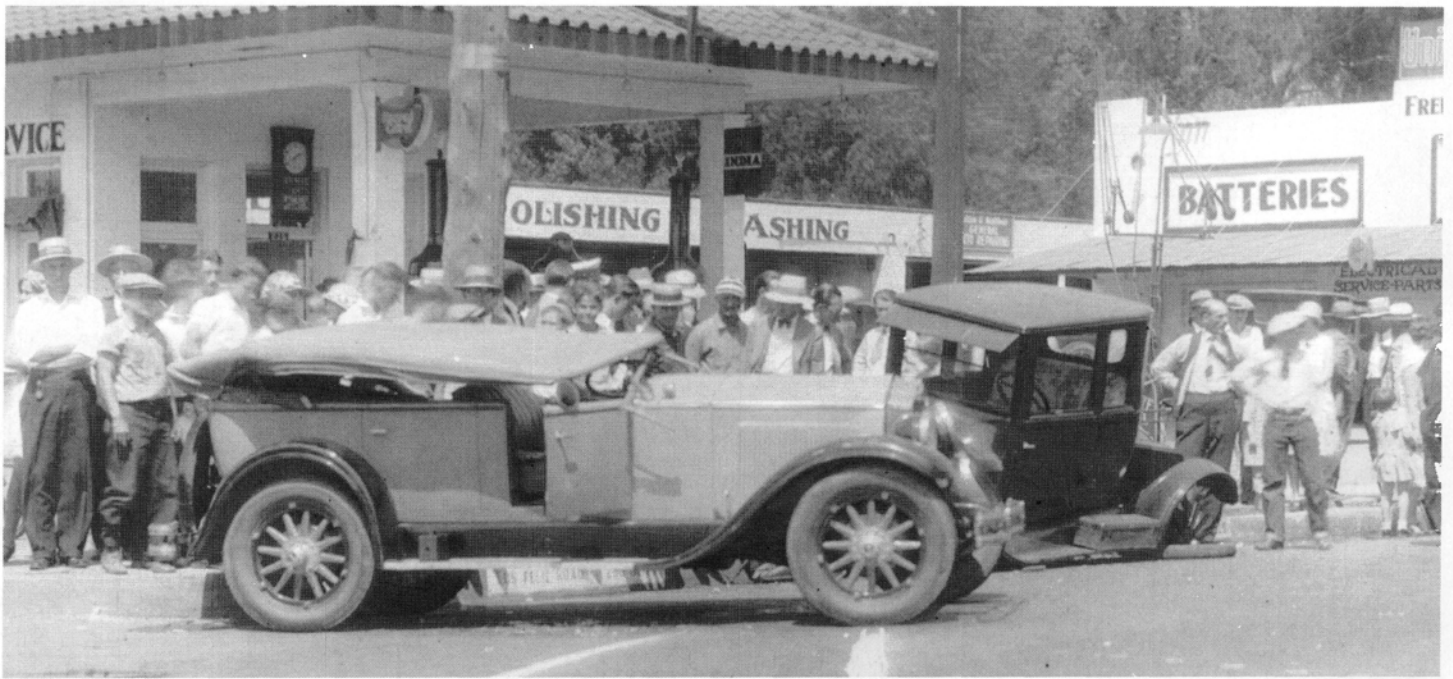
Chief Fraser, Detective Lieutenant Blake, and Captain V. B. Browne, seen left to right in the front row, pose with the plainclothes officers and station staff in front of the old Broadway School, circa 1925.





Formal Department photos occasioned by Chief Fraser's call for a formal inspection in 1927.





The earliest photo of a "TA-CPI." Note the red door-post spotlight on the passenger side, circa 1925.

COPS ENTER BURNING BUILDING TO RESCUE CHICKEN ONLY TO FIND IT TO BE OF THE FEATHERED VARIETY

"Ha, this is rare," said Patrolman A. E. Condy, as he saw smoke coming out of the Hancock Drug Store at 2:30 o'clock in the morning.

"No, I think it's well done," argued Welshhans, sniffing at the keyhole. Both then took a number of good sniffs, and looking at each other decided it was some of "so-and-so's" good hot chicken.

Now both officers like chicken, so after an attempt had been made to find the owner and the little chef without result, they crawled over the transom.

"Chicken—a pair—graham," called Condy. "Chicken—a pair—graham," echoed Welshhans.

But when they reached the kitchen they found a large pot of crisp spring chicken a-la-charcoal.

"Pick up chicken—a pair—graham," said Condy.

"Pick 'em up yourself," said Welshhans, turning off the gas. They both stayed on guard until the owner arrived.

LOST BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

Oh where, oh where is my little gun gone,
Oh where, oh where can it be?
(This is Panhandle Pete Barton's new song.)

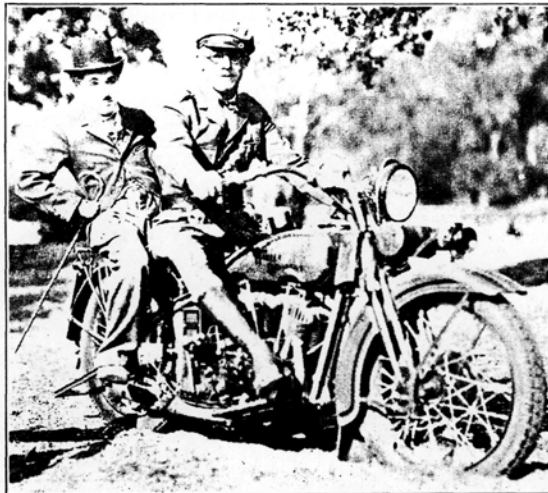
Det. Sgt. Claxton can't find a hat in town large enough since little Jimmie came to town. Some of the boys are still looking for cigars.

A NEW COP

A lady ran through a signal, and after Cap. Loving got through eating her up, she said to her friend: "Gee, that new Cop is hard; what will he be after he is here six months?"

Now when it comes to catching Wild Women, Officer Fryer is right there. If you don't believe it ask him about Little Mary.

Officer Lamb is the best target in the department! Nuf sed!



A PAIR TO DRAW TO

There is quite a dispute in the Police Department regarding these two comedians, i.e., whether Officer Murdy or Charlie Chaplin has the best mustache and biggest feet. To settle the question the above picture was taken in the Verdugo Woodlands so that the rooters for the above gentlemen can make comparison and judge for themselves.

ANOTHER MYSTERY SOLVED

Some time ago an urgent call was received for officers to come at once to a residence on the west side where a woman was being murdered.

Detectives answering the above call, found it to be none other than our good Sergeant Manning murdering "Sylvia Carmen" with his new trumpet which was just imported from Paris.

John Cole was appropriately named "John D.—". He's right there when it comes to collection of fines and association dues.

Officer Gidden is fast building up a record for stopping P. E. Cars in Glendale. Three ran over him and only broke a wheel!

PAINTED LEGS BRING BLUSH TO COP'S FACE

Tinted Calves of Hollywood Miss Cause Officer to Turn Eyes Away
(Taken from Glendale News)

News that stockingless stockings are the rage in Hollywood now was impressed forcibly on Motorcycle Officer R. E. Murdy when he halted a shiny sedan which was making just a little too fast time on one of the city's main streets. When Murdy overhauled the car he found the driver was a woman. Painted on the calves of her legs were pink hearts shot by arrows. NO, Murdy didn't peck. The driver called his attention to the designs and stated that every one was doing it now in Hollywood. Murdy blushed and said it was a surprise to him.

"Don't do it again," he told the pretty girl at the wheel.

"Why don't you believe the fad is all right?" she asked.

"Yes, sure," he answered; "I mean, don't go fast in Glendale again."

She promised and drove on. Murdy fished in his pockets and got out his dark glasses and donned them, muttering to himself as he rode away.

Lieut. Lauritzen has been stationed so long at Brand and Broadway he has to wear dark glasses. Even at night the Lieut. dons his dark glasses.

1st Lady: "Who is that handsome and distinguished looking officer on the corner?"

2nd Lady: "Why, don't you know, that's Sergeant Henderson."

1st Lady: "Oh, I thought he was a Senator."

YOUTHFUL OPPORTUNIST

A very small boy was trying to lead a big St. Bernard up Brand Blvd. last week.

"Where are you going to take that dog, my little man?" inquired Poundmaster Deerr.

"I—I'm going to see where—where he wants to go first," was the breathless reply.

An interesting page out of the 1927 Police Show publication.

code that meant "good eats." These new quarters also allowed the creation of a records bureau, a detective bureau, and a station headquarters. At the same time three more officers were added to the force. These new men allowed for the establishment of two "shotgun squads" consisting of two officers patrolling in an auto, calling in each 15 to 30 minutes on the various police call boxes. Often the autos used for patrol actually belonged to the officer who would receive a small fee for the use of his car in city business.

Most officers were still confined to foot patrol. This did not hamper their effectiveness, however as they were an audacious bunch. The following example illustrates just how versatile G.P.D. officers could be in a world that was a bit less regulated than today. In December of 1925, Officer Wisdom was patrolling on foot at approximately 1:00 A.M. on Colorado. He observed a drunk driver who he attempted to flag down. The driver sped by on the wrong side of the road, disregarding the officer's demands to stop. Officer Wisdom leaped onto the running board of another passing car and ordered the driver to pursue the offender. During the chase Officer Wisdom also fired several shots at the fleeing "deuce" who was ultimately forced to the curb by the citizen's car. This case is also representative of the rather free use of firearms in the "Teens" and "Twenties." Warning shots were commonplace and any attempt to flee from apprehension justified the use of deadly force.

Another interesting development in 1925 was the existence of air policemen. The Glendale Airport (now the industrial area on Airway), employed an air policeman who would cite for flying violations committed over Glendale. These officers were full police officers with powers of arrest. Beyond this description little information has survived.

The "dry" City of Glendale was the site of a tremendous number of large bootlegging cases in the 1920's. Reminiscent of the cocaine cases of the 1980's were the numerous stills secreted in the city, the rip-offs of "hooch" from one bootlegger by another group posing as police officers, and a substantial local population of users. The first "undercover" work by G.P.D. officers involved bootlegging enforcement. One of the biggest cases in Glendale's prohibition history occurred in February of 1926. Officers raided a residence on the 1500 block of East Orange Grove and seized 165 gallons of alcohol and two large stills capable of handling approximately 225 gallons of mash. Arresting officers included Motor Officer Walter Hegi, future Captain,



Bootlegger evidence stashed up in the old City Hall Jail in 1928. Note the old cross-draw holster on Detective Sergeant Blake.



and one of the first career officers, and Motor Officer L. O. Clem, soon to be the next officer to die in the line of duty.

Public "necking" or auto "petting parties" were also a subject of enforcement. On orders from Chief Fraser, officers were instructed to insure that "all necking between sheiks and shebas in the suburbs must cease promptly at midnight." The Chief explained his order as "one which will tend to protect the quiet of those less romantically inclined; those to whom necking is a cold memory; the ill-favored to whom a love coo is as dulling as the monotonous grating of a file on steel."

On May 27, 1926, Motorcycle Officer Leslie O. Clem went in pursuit of a high speed violator. At speeds up to 60 MPH Officer Clem gave chase assisted by Motor Officer Hegi. As the pursuit traveled up Canada, Officer Clem's front wheel dropped into the rut alongside the rails for the street car. This unfortunate circumstance threw the motor out of control and into a crash. A fractured skull and a crushed right knee ultimately took Officer Clem's life on May 29th. In spite of Marshal Smith's status as the first Glendale law enforcement officer to die in the line of duty, Officer Clem has been widely held as the first Glendale police officer to die in the line of duty. Clem's motor partner, Walter Hegi, transferred to other duties, never to ride a motor again.

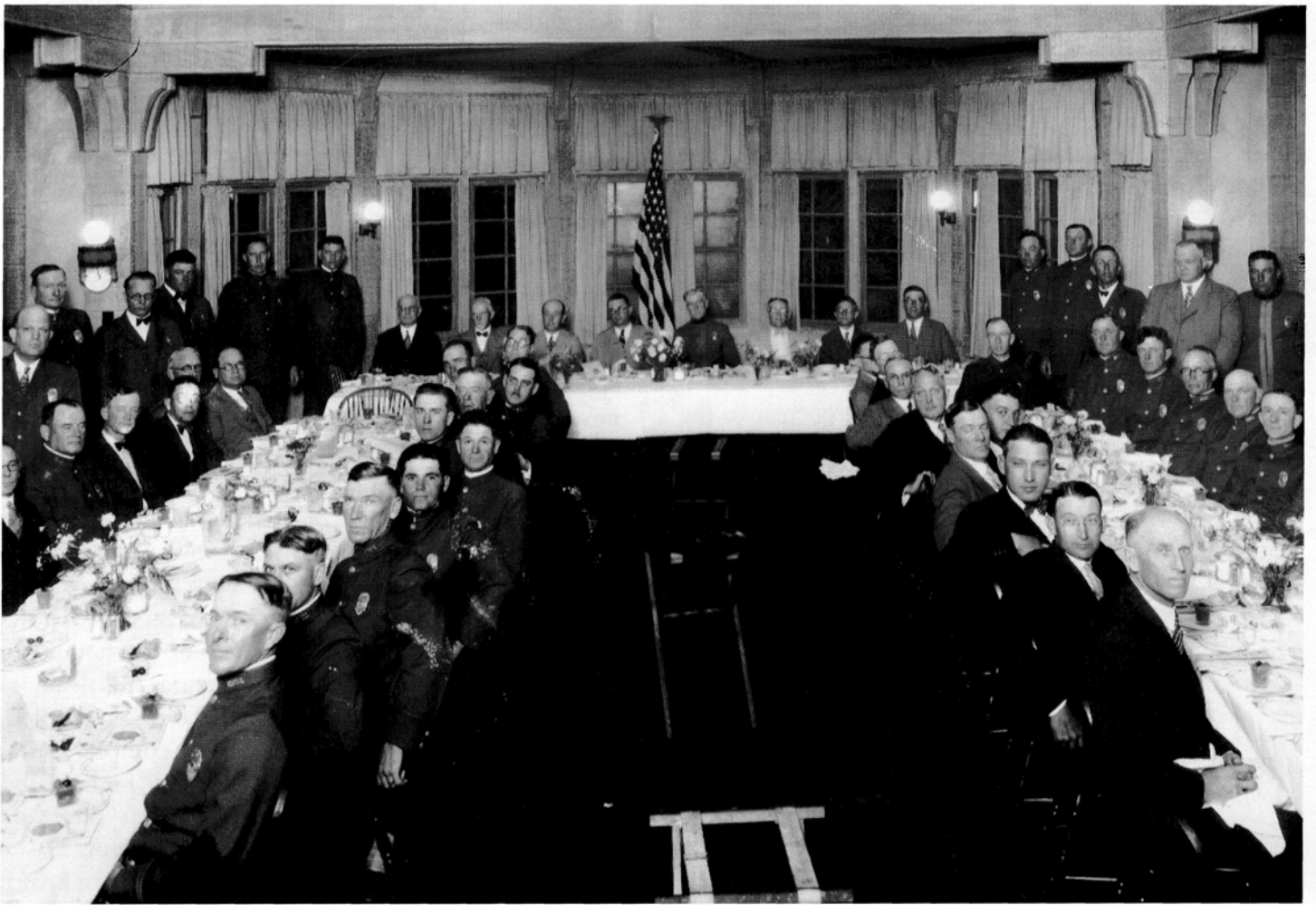
September of 1926, saw the installation of the Rea Signal System in conjunction with a new police telephone system that included a police department switchboard and 36 cast aluminum call boxes. The Rea Signal System, an invention of noted criminalist of that era, August Vollmer, comprised of 32 blinking red lights visible to all the officers on beats within the city. Coded blinking of the light alerted specific officers to call in or perform other actions. Vollmer visited the city to inspect the system and stated that the department was one of the most efficient in the state.

Little is known of when the first female officer was hired for the department. The first reference to a woman of the force regards Police Woman Estelle Wallen, who is noted as playing an investigative role in a brutal murder of a Los Angeles toddler by a young teenager in 1926. Her employment was part of the over 600% growth in the size of the department in a mere 10 years. In spite of even that fantastic growth rate, Chief Fraser bemoaned the fact that Glendale Police Department was still only staffed at .5 officers per thousand instead of the 1.0 officers per thousand common at the time in neighboring cities.



Motor Officer Leslie O. Clem, the first Glendale Police officer killed in the line of duty, 1926..

Staffing in 1927 consisted of 10 staff officers, 46 police officers, a pound master, a police matron, and a secretary/clerk. Equipment included 3 Dodge touring cars, 1 Ford touring car, 5 motorcycles, and 4 private cars used on the fee basis described earlier. Monthly salary rates were as follows: Chief \$325, Captains \$175, Poundmaster \$145, Motorcycle Officers \$175, Lieutenant \$195, Sergeant \$180, Patrolman \$145, and Secretary/Clerk \$155. By way of comparison for the time, L.A. County was paying Motorcycle Officers \$200/month to start, a fact that created great loss of experienced personnel in the motor squad as many officers changed over to the county. The Vice/Narcotics Bureau of the future was not even an idle thought; the exotic assignment of this era was the "Liquor Detail."



A Department banquet, May 17, 1927, Chief Fraser and Judge Lowe can be seen at the head table, fourth and seventh from the right respectively.



These 1925 Glendale Evening News editorial cartoons point out what appear to be ageless issues.

The G.P.O.R.A. was the sole source of benefits in those early years. In 1927, monthly dues of \$1.00 bought a disability benefit of \$3.00 per day for 12 weeks, and \$50.00 hospitalization payment, a \$200.00 death benefit, and a \$100.00 spouse death benefit. The city, as with all local governments of the time, had no benefit package for any employee.

Another innovation of Chief Fraser's was the creation of a force of part-time police officers in September of 1927, who were charged with protecting school children at 14 different school road crossings in the city.

Traffic has always been an area of concern in the city, and among all the other routine traffic problems facing the department in 1928 was a new phenomenon. Business owners and others began to put advertisements on their car headlights for nighttime marketing of just about everything under the sun. A stringent enforcement effort commenced to eliminate this problem. A traffic device that had been around for many years also disappeared from view this year. Intersections had long been regulated by traffic buttons. Traffic buttons, or "dummy policemen" as they were known to many of the public, were large markers placed in the center of the intersections defining the lanes and turning points. Failure to stay to the right of the marker was an offense known as "cutting the button." As traffic congestion grew, the device became a hinderance rather than a guide.

Chief Fraser's ongoing departmental improvements resulted in the restructuring of the detective bureau in 1928. What was once all included in a single operation was split into three separate divisions: Criminal, Identification, and Vice. The Vice Division was then placed under the direct control of the Chief and its assigned personnel listed as "secret," specializing in gambling and bootlegging.

There are many who think that train robberies are a vestige of the old west; however, Glendale's last robbery occurred in September of 1928, when a masked bandit held two dozen passengers at bay on the Southern Pacific Lark. The robber, an automatic pistol in each hand, made off with \$900.00 in cash and leaped from the train as it slowed for the Glendale station. He was successfully whisked away by a blonde female accomplice driving a get-away car in grand "Bonnie and Clyde" style.

The State Legislature in 1929 created the first State Vehicle Code and authorized the formation of the California Highway Patrol. The new Highway Patrol

was staffed mainly through absorption of county traffic forces such as the one in L.A. County that had attracted so many of the experienced G.P.D. motorcycle officers, and was headed by Eugene Biscailuz. These officers became some of the first in the state to have civil service protection, something unknown in Glendale at this time.

A major uniform change was ordered by Chief Fraser in 1929. The old high collar, single breasted coat was discarded in favor of the double breasted coat with a rolled collar. Dark blue continued as the specified color. All officers were required to obtain the new coats within six months at their own expense.

As the decade came to a close, Chief Fraser was subject of some internal strife within the department. Specific charges never came to light; however, it is believed that Chief Fraser's authoritative and militaristic style had not always sat well with the troops. The exact dynamics of the situation are not recorded, however by December of 1929, the City Council had given the Chief a vote of confidence and requested the resignation of Captain Loving. Captain Loving complied, resigning on Christmas Day, with the complaint that his notice to resign had included the term "for the good of the service" which he construed to mean "anything from petty larceny to murder." The good Captain was to be reinstated to the job only to resign again for health reasons two years later.



This photo depicts an unusual Glendale Police Department star badge, never seen before, and missing from the department collection, circa 1930.



*Sergeant D. E. Evans astride a new Harley Davidson motor.
The frame #30V144 can be seen clearly on the original photo taken in the early 1930's.*

THE CHANGING THIRTIES

As the decade of the 1930's dawned, the G.P.D. had grown to 67 sworn officers. At the same time crime was noticeably mild. To quote the local press, "As a crime center the city was too woefully deficient to rate in any class of respect from racketeers worthy of the name."

Such an atmosphere of peace and tranquility did not preclude an act of heroism. Certainly not the first or the greatest ever performed by a Glendale officer, but the first given public acclaim. Patrolman H. E. Over-

man was honored in May of 1930, for leaping into fast traffic on San Fernando Road and pulling a small boy to safety after he had been paralyzed with fear in the middle of the roadway.

Glendale officers were now provided with one of the wonder weapons of the pre-war era: teargas. The effectiveness of this new tool was amply demonstrated when a tear gas bomb went off in the police headquarters, driving all within to seek relief.

So quiet was this first year of the decade that on one day, for the first time in the memory of the officers

present, not a single event occurred, not even one incoming phone call.

On November 5, 1930, the City Council enacted Ordinance 1467, which established a civil service system for Police and Fire. For the first time rules regarding selection and discharge offered some protection to employees.

Present at this time were officers known as Glendale Township Constables. These men were the predecessors of the Los Angeles County Marshals. They were employed by the L.A. County Sheriff but served townships such as Glendale as court officers.

The next year saw a change in pace for the department. Several wild gun battles took place as armed robberies increased and "Chicago style" gang activity began to occur in Southern California. Glendale officers displayed both courage and prowess with

suspects apprehended or killed in each case and numerous awards made by the Council for heroism.

One frequent sight on Glendale streets at this time was a slightly heavysset, well dressed man of 60 years. His name was Emmett Dalton, the last surviving member of the Dalton gang. Emmett's brothers had been shot down and killed in the infamous Coffeyville, Kansas raid in 1892. Emmett himself was captured and jailed. He now frequented Glendale dabbling in real estate and, as have many criminals since, peddling his book, *When the Daltons Rode*.

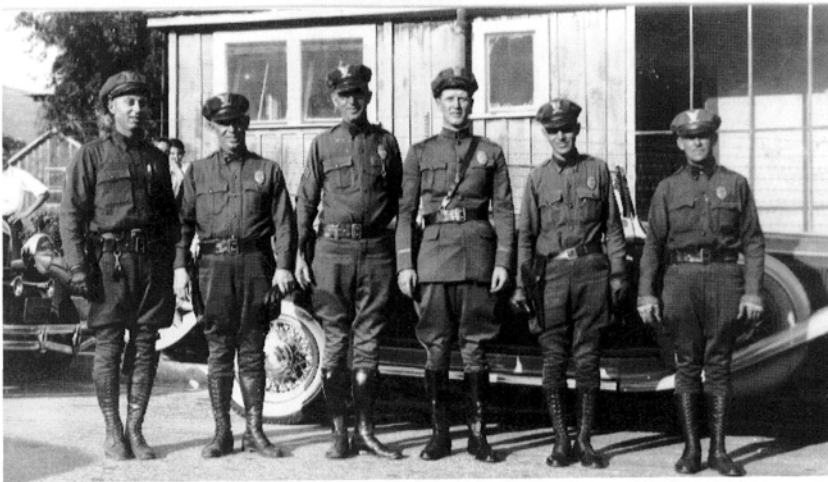
The summer of 1931 brought scandal to the department. A number of officers were implicated in a burglary ring. Three G.P.D. patrolmen and a detective, as well as private patrol officers, were involved in controversy that would even stretch to Chief Fraser's office. One officer ultimately had his case dismissed for



Motor Officers Coombs and Owens with a Wild West performer at the circus in the 1930's.



Chief V. B. Browne and fellow sharpshooters celebrate their prowess.



Motor officers Moore, Coombs, Evans, Erb, Reppell, and Owens pose by the side of the road in the 1930's.

*P.I.C. at Brand and Broadway,
1930's style.*



NOTICE
Any person arrested for a violation of the California Vehicle Act who is released on the promise that they appear in Court, in answer to the charge, and who fails to appear, shall be liable for the charges upon which they were originally arrested.

P-3-0541
GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT
TRAFFIC SUMMONS

Date: Mar. 2 1933
Time: 6:00 P.M.
Driver: J. S. C. Stevenson
Address: 630 N. Jackson Glendale
Owner: _____
Address: _____
You are hereby notified to appear in the Police Court, City Hall, Broadway and Howard, City of Glendale, Calif., at 10 A.M., on the 10 day of March 1933, to answer to a charge of Violation of Traffic, to wit: C.V.A. 113 + 67B

Approximate speed 39 miles per hour in 25 zone
On Glendale Street near Central
Signed: 3
Traffic Officer

I hereby agree to appear at the time and place designated.

A	B	C	D	E
F	G	H	I	J

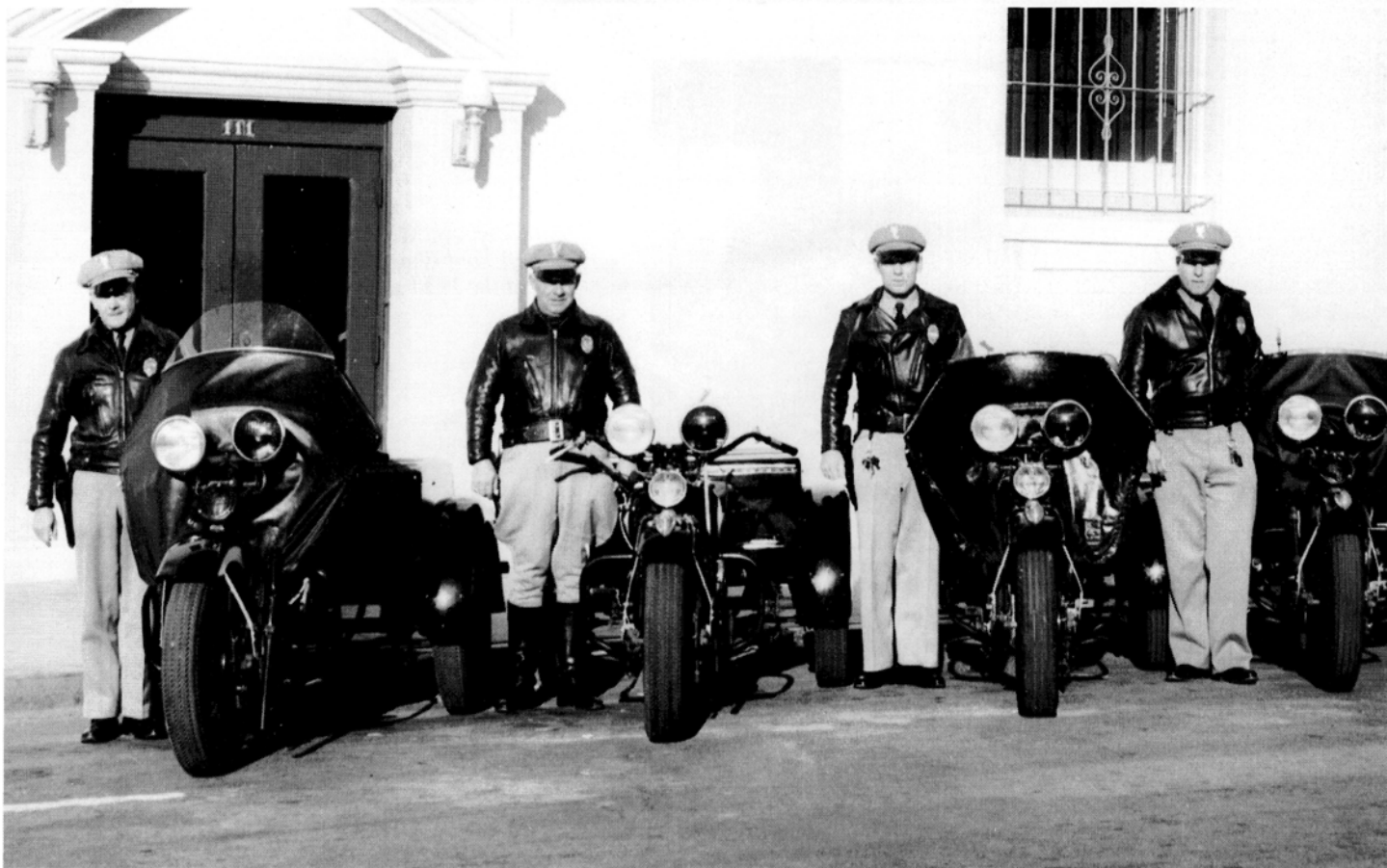
Signed: J. H. Jackson
Address: 630 Jackson St.

BOOK NO. 223 # 68
Docket No. _____
Operator No. _____
Chauffeur No. _____
License No. 55-20-75
Age 28
Nationality Am
Occupation Harmonist

Moving violation cite form in use in 1933.



Officers Coombe and Evans with some civilian enthusiasts at the old Grand Central Airport.



Three wheelers came on board in the 1930's. These sworn officers were the forerunners of our current civilian parking enforcement force.



Chief Fraser's police harmony sextet singing "Sticks From the Woodbox of Memory" at a G.P.O.R.A. picnic. Seen here, left to right, are Officers Glidden, Haworth, Hegi, Howton, Rogers, and Cargion. Sergeant D. Evans is at the piano; artwork by H. Coombs.



The "Boss Goes Berserk" in this photo/cartoon composite that was the trademark of Officer Harold Coombs, the first of many distinguished artists to arise from our ranks.

lack of evidence, charging a political frame up. He had supported unsuccessful candidates for Council who had pledged to remove Judge Lowe and Chief Fraser. A \$50,000 law suit followed in short order coupled with an effort to oust Chief Fraser by certain segments of the community. Chief Fraser survived this attempt but not without council demands for a clean-up within the department.

On July 22, 1931, the first radio-equipped patrol car was put into service. The primary base station was the L.A.P.D. dispatch center. Los Angeles volunteered to provide the service so that Glendale units would get all of their crime broadcasts, and aid in apprehension of criminals wanted in L.A. The desk Sergeant merely called L.A.P.D. dispatch with his message and the Glendale cars were dispatched. Ten cars were so equipped with L.A.P.D. receivers. There was no ability to transmit from the cars.

The same year inaugurated the DMV teletype system for vehicle registration and wanted vehicles. This innovation was, in the minds of many, countered by the demise of the ever popular *Police Gazette*. This magazine, popular for several decades with its "statuesque stage sirens given to substantial contours," succumbed to financial woes.

Ever in the forefront of emerging labor trends, "sick leave" first became a city benefit in July of 1932. Although not quite as we know it today, this new sick leave provision allowed city employees to use their vacation time to cover lost time due to illness, a major improvement over past conditions of unpaid absences due to illness.

1932 also saw a major emphasis on vice. Not only were liquor crimes vigorously investigated, but slot machines, other gambling games, and the sale of magazines of "a sexy nature" were high priority issues for the Glendale Police. (The city even had a Board of Censors appointed to keep the minds of the city pure.)

Not all crime was so serious during the Thirties. The local boys still knew how to have fun. Halloween of 1932, saw a spectacular tomato fight at Brand and California involving over 150 "devils" from 14 to 20 years of age. In contrast to today's events, the combined force of Detective Glidden and Detective Busey was sufficient to disperse the mob.

Prohibition came to an end in Glendale as both federal law and Glendale's "Mini-Volstead" act became void on April 7, 1932. Caravans of motorists followed trucks laden with cases of beer that rumbled into town at 1:00 A.M. All city supplies of beer were exhausted within one hour of the convoy's arrival.

Judge Lowe, ever the innovative and pragmatic jurist, continues to provide insights into the relatively relaxed judicial atmosphere of the Thirties. When a traffic violator found that he had not the funds to pay his bail he suggested to Judge Lowe that perhaps his girlfriend could be held hostage in his place to guarantee his return with the money. The good judge thought this quite agreeable and held the young lady in his court for over an hour while the young man gathered the amount of his fine.

Women suffered many disparities in the work force of the 1930's and the year 1933, still deep in economic



The Montrose Sheriff's Station depicted in about 1936. They were to occupy this Glendale site on Oceanview just above the Montrose Mall until the 1970's.



In this 1938 scene, Chief V. B. Browne demonstrates the first two-way radio installation in a Glendale Patrol car. Motor Officer Wes Owens provides escort. Call letters "KQCI" soon filled the airways in Glendale.



Report writing in the squad room, April, 1938. Note leather jackets on the two patrolmen.

depression, saw more still. The Glendale City Council voted to discharge all female employees whose husbands also had jobs.

The new year of 1934 brought with it the most catastrophic flooding in recorded history, to the Glendale area and the Los Angeles River. Many homes were destroyed and several lives lost. G.P.D. officers spent weeks involved in the clean-up and anti-looting patrols.

In that same year the *Glendale News Press* published a "wanted persons" advisory. Clyde Barrow, Bonnie Parker, and John Dillinger were described as being sought throughout the southwest. This was followed a few days later by another "look out" for "Baby Face" Nelson, believed heading into Southern California. Glendale was never to know if any of these criminal celebrities ever came anywhere near the city limits.

By 1935 the force had grown to 70 sworn officers, as a result of Chief Fraser's constant efforts to modernize

the department and keep up with service demands. The Fraser era came to an end suddenly on February 15, 1935, when the Chief died suddenly of a heart attack as he prepared to come in to work. John Fraser had been Chief for 13 years, dying at the age of 67 years. Captain V.B. Browne was appointed to Acting Chief this same date by City Manager William Anderson. By March, the Civil Service Commission had acted to hold examinations for the office of Chief of Police. In a calculated political move the commission ruled that the exam was to be open only to the rank immediately below that of Chief. In as much as V.B. Browne was the only Captain on the department, it was no surprise that on March 28, Browne was sworn in as the new Chief of Police. This unusual selection procedure would later come back to haunt the department.

In March of 1936, the "Crime Prevention Bureau" was formed. This was not the Crime Prevention Bureau we know today; this was the segment of the



The Paul Wright murder case. In this unusual crime scene photo, the man and woman at the piano are reporters helping to re-enact the crime. The photo was taken by a photographer from the old Los Angeles Herald newspaper and provided for police use, as was usually the case in those days.



Chief V. B. Browne poses with the Glendale Police baseball team he managed in 1936.

organization charged with dealing with juvenile crime.

Chief Browne's wife, Myrtle, was one of the forty founding members of the Glendale Police Wives' Club formed this same year. Myrtle Browne was elected as the first president of that organization, serving as such until 1937.

One of Chief Browne's first innovations was to recommend the use of a "shoot pay" marksmanship compensation plan. An "expert" could earn \$8.00 per month in "shoot pay." The next change was the adoption of a summer uniform, which basically was nothing more than the existing dark brown pants with a new brown shirt, minus the coat and Sam Browne (no relation) belt.

By 1936, Chief Browne was wearing a new hat, that of team manager for the Glendale Police baseball team. This new department activity began what became a 20 year tradition of superior baseball performance. The

teams faded away in the 1950's and were not revived for many years.

Glendale's first widely publicized notorious crime was the Wright homicide case of 1937. Paul and Evelyn Wright lived in a picturesque home on Verdugo Vista in Glendale. On the morning of November 9, 1937, Paul Wright awoke in the early hours to the striking of a single note on the piano in the living room. Paul looked out of the bedroom and observed his wife, Evelyn, and his best friend, John Kimmel, engaged in a sex act on the piano bench. In a rage, that Paul would later describe as "a white flame exploding in my brain," he retrieved a handgun from the bedroom and shot both lovers to death on the spot. Paul Wright readily admitted his role as the killer, but his case soon turned into one of the most followed trials using the relatively new concept of temporary insanity as a defense. He was ultimately acquitted by reason of insanity. Upon examination after the trial he was declared currently sane and became a free man.

While G.P.D. patrol cars had long been radio dispatched, it was only a one-way system. It was not until late 1938 that "two-way" radio sets were installed in patrol cars. The advent of the need for a dispatch center brought about the first civilianization of station

duties such as broadcasting, switchboard operation, teletypes, etc. Newly created Police Clerk positions now performed these functions.

In 1939, the uncontested selection of Chief V.B. Browne in 1935 came back into the public eye. An anonymous informant provided information that Chief Browne had been convicted of embezzlement in 1925 as the cashier of an Oklahoma bank. Chief Browne had served 11 months in the state prison and was then pardoned by the state governor. This revelation produced shock waves in the city. The local press termed it "human drama...without parallel in the annals of city government." Upon examination of the facts of the embezzlement case it was determined that

Chief Browne had violated banking laws in an effort to fund loans to destitute farmers during a series of massive crop failures. The city council found that the facts did not indicate any attempt at personal gain on Chief Browne's part and he was allowed to remain on as Chief. This decision was strongly supported by the community.

As the decade closed a mounted police patrol was initiated. There are few records of this segment of the department other than the occasional reference in the media, the presence of a mounted police badge in the department collection, and one lone photograph taken in the forties.

December 5, 1939

GLENDALE POLICE OFFICERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION » »

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FRONT COVER DONATED BY W. W. CRENSHAW, OWNER OF OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB

84 strong in 1939, in this page taken from the Police Show Book of that year.



Motor Officer Cliff Brown appears to be trying to talk this now long-forgotten movie starlet into taking a ride on his shiny bike during a war bond sales promotion in 1941.

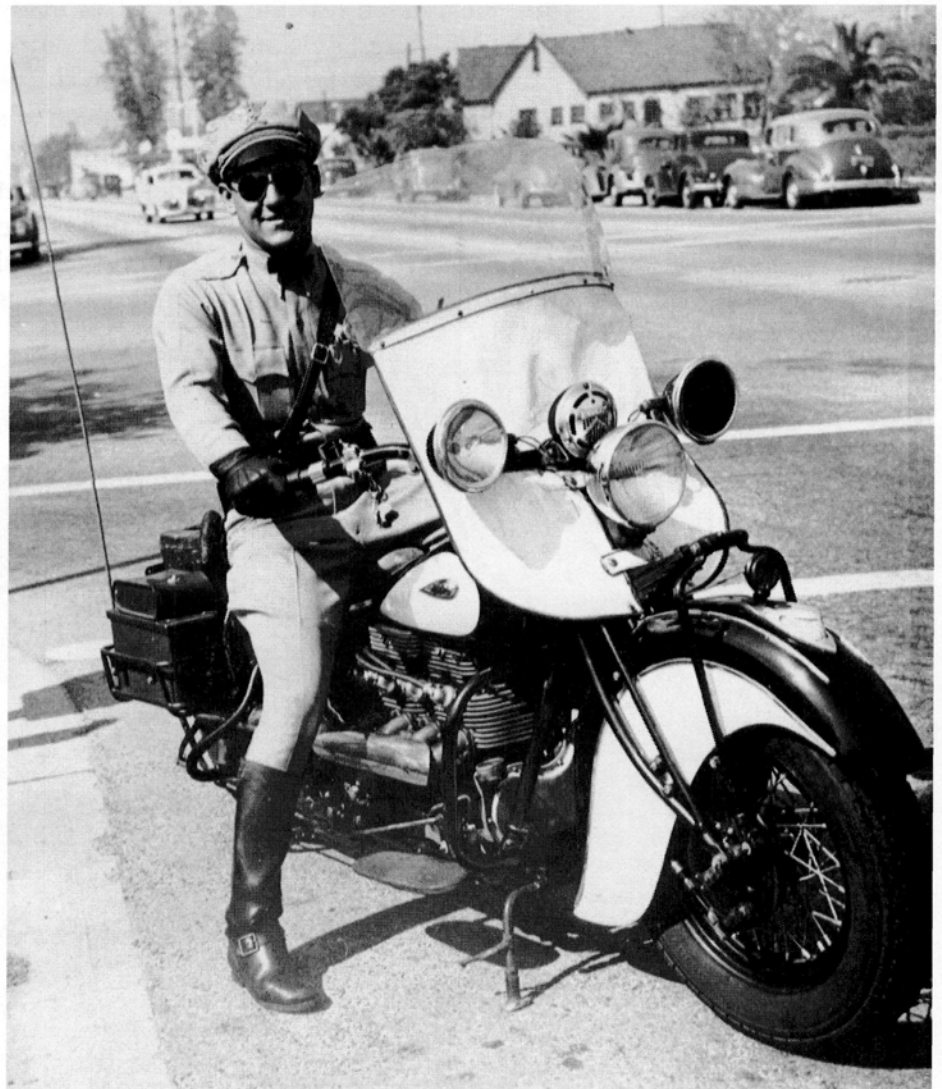
THE FORTIES: WAR AND CHANGE

World War II had a significant effect on the department. Twenty-four members of the force were called to military service. On the home front there were the deprivations of a war time economy, but no real war related incidents. The adult female population of Glendale demanded firearms training of the department due to the "invasion threat" and the absence of many of the "men of the family." Officer Bill Hillman, known as "Sergeant York" on the department due to his extensive awards for marksmanship, provided much of the training.

The war years saw the growth of the Glendale Police Boys' Band, organized by Lieutenant D. E. "Pop" Evans. The band program continued on for many years supported by the department's relief association, providing a youth activity for the city.

Corruption and management issues provided yet another twist in the unusual career of Chief V.B. Browne. In the early months of 1944, members of the department alleged that other officers were accepting bribes from bookmakers to overlook their gambling operations. Glendale detectives were called to testify

Motor Louie Guzman on his Indian, 1942. Note the soft cap; no helmets in those years.



in front of the County Grand Jury and investigators of the L.A. County District Attorney's office researched the accusations. The evidence proved insufficient for prosecution; however, City Manager Edwin Ingham requested Chief Browne's resignation on the grounds that the Chief "was unable to control the department and that inharmonious conditions within the ranks of the department had resulted in inefficient operation of the police force." In an even stranger development, Chief Browne submitted his resignation with a request that he be allowed to remain on the force as a patrolman. Citing their belief that Browne was in no way involved in the scandal at a personal level, his request was approved and the former Chief walked a beat until his retirement in 1948. Captain J.H. Carter was named acting Chief pending the selection of a new executive.

In reaction to the problems in the department the council selected a new Chief of Police on September 7, 1944. They selected Captain Vernon Rasmussen of the Los Angeles Police Department. Rasmussen was the current Chief of Detectives at the Wilshire Division station. His selection would appear to have largely been based on his 14 year management history, his strong background in investigations, and his lack of involvement with the department during the previous period of turbulence. Press statements at the time made it clear that his mandate was to "keep Glendale a decent, clean community" and be "stoutly opposed

to permitting commercialized lawbreaking and vice to flourish." Chief Rasmussen remained until 1948 when he left to join Governor Earl Warren's vice presidential campaign tour as a staff member.

1945 marked the resignation of Police Court Judge Frank H. Lowe, who had become somewhat of a local celebrity in his career on the bench. He was succeeded by Judge Charles R. Dyer.

War time shortages of training ammunition resulted in the construction of a "munitions plant" within the old station at 111 Howard. The entire manufacturing process, from bullet molding to the boxing of completed shells, was run by Glendale Police Department members, with a capacity of several thousand rounds in a day's operation.

In a bizarre case in 1946, a former G.P.D. radio technician/clerk typist, named Erwin Walker, shot a Highway Patrolman to death. The dead officer, Lorne C. Roosevelt, was a former Glendale Police Officer. The two had inadvertently crossed paths when Roosevelt checked out a suspicious car and a gun fight ensued. Walker, a five year G.P.D. employee, was found in possession of explosives, a sub-machine gun, and safe cracking tools. Glendale officials were invited to witness his execution at San Quentin that same year.

Patch collectors were enthused by Glendale's first uniform shoulder patch. In September of 1947, the first patch was unveiled; a white background bearing



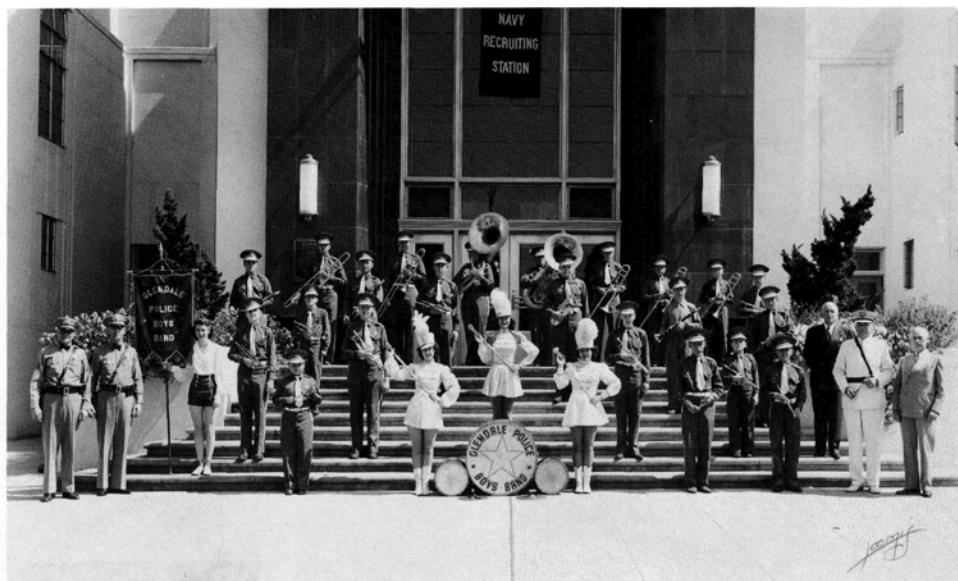


This parade photo, taken at or near the end of World War II, depicts the only documentary evidence left today of Glendale's mounted forces. It is unknown if these were regular, reserve, or "special" officers.



A complete Department photo in 1944. The uniform is patterned after that in use by the Military at the time.

The Glendale Police Boys' Band, directed by Arthur Babich, pictured in the early 1940's in front of City Hall. Sergeant Norman Howton and Lieutenant "Pop" Evans were instrumental in the band's support.



Vernon Rasmussen, new Chief as of October 1, 1944, was fond of passing out autographed portraits such as this "Hollywood" style photo.

Captain Walter Hegi and Detective Cliff Brown detain two brothers for the 1945 killing of a homeowner during a burglary. The smaller boy, age 11, was the youngest suspect ever charged as an accessory to murder in the state up to that time.





This series of photos shows the construction of the Scholl Canyon Firing Range, using prisoner labor and "scrounged" materials.



Officers Ostendorf and Hall pose with a mid-forties patrol vehicle with an unusual door decal, believed to have been in very short use.

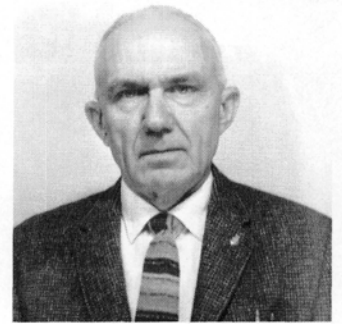


a green cross in the center. The white background was touted as a safety feature that would allow motorists to see officers at night. The obvious officer safety downside was that crooks could see the officers at night as well. The white patch was in use for only about three years, which has made it a very sought after obsolete patch by modern collectors.

Visitors to the Scholl Canyon Park on East Glenoaks Boulevard would be hard pressed to imagine bullets winging over their heads as they picnicked on the rolling lawn. In 1948, however the scene was quite different. Teams of trustees using salvaged materials were busy constructing a massive firing range complete with a two story concrete firing line. The range was short lived, however, when residents of Glenoaks Canyon began to protest the facility. This culminated one day in the blockade of the range gate by resident Charles Barnes, long a "watch dog" of police activity in the canyon. Opposition to the range grew until the council finally ordered the closure of the range. The massive concrete firing line was to become the foundation for the building and outdoor amphitheater now so much a part of the park's setting.

Carl R. Eggers was appointed Chief of Police on February 7, 1949, to replace former Chief Vernon Rasmussen. He was to be the department's longest tenured chief.

The Thirties and Forties provide an unusual look at what now has become an adversarial relationship between the press and the police. In those days the press actually took most of the crime scene photos for the police as a mutually-beneficial service. In the Wright murder case, discussed here, the photo displayed was a press photo and members of the press actually assisted in the dramatization depicted in the photo. Police Court "beat" reporter, Tom Welles, was also a reserve police officer for many years.



Carl R. Eggers, the longest tenured Chief in our history (1949-1968), seen here in a set of old employee mug shots done in 1945 and 1968.

Marking tires in time zones, 1945.





Left: Policewoman Pauline Copeland, PBX Operator Colleen Cole, and PBX Operator Marion Zimmerman putting the flowers to shame in 1948.



Right: Captain Carter and Lieutenant Robinson introducing "Safety Sally," a warning sign for school crossings in 1948.



1948 Department photo occasioned by the pending retirement of Chief Rasmussen. The patrol force is in the midst of a uniform change from O.D.'s to tans.



The "plainclothes" unit, circa 1948.
 Standing, left to right: Blake, Copeland, Southgate, Cargion, Busey, Hartman, Wendt, Brown, Scott, Nash, and Harmon.
 Kneeling, left to right: Evens, Herman, Rogers, Defenbach, and Frasier. Hats were a mandatory part of the detectives' attire.



The Glendale Police Pistol Team of 1948, preparing for a match with Burbank Police Department. Left to right is Officer Bill Hillman (Assistant Rangemaster), Officer John Whaples, Lieutenant Jim Marks, Officer Jim Byers, and Detective Phil Brown.



Police units parked outside the old station with "Vote Yes.... Proposition #1," the ballot measure that created a retirement program for city employees in 1944.



Glendale Police Department sent a large cadre of its officers to serve in World War II. A large Glendale Police Department contingent marches in an American Legion parade, circa 1949.



The members of the American Legion, circa 1945.

Stengel Field, 1949, the G.P.D. Team. Top, left to right: Duane Betry, Dan Curtis, Ken Procter, Bob Oster, Chet Malott, Lyman Colton. Bottom, left to right: Eddie Smith, Dick Thornhill, Gregg Regalado, Jimmy Dow, Bill Chambers, Frank Ziegler, "Doc" Brown.





Officer Roy Armstrong slaps an overtime parking ticket on this '49 "Mustang."



1949 saw the promotion of a new Deputy Chief, I. A. Robinson.



Motors Stenberg, Keith, Smith, and Farnsworth ready for action, circa 1949, on their Harleys.

THE FIFTIES

The new decade dawned with the opening of the new Municipal Court in Glendale. This marked the end of the old police court system in the city. Judge Dyer, of the police court, was appointed to the Municipal Court along with Kenneth A. White.

Perhaps G.P.D.'s strangest unsolved homicide occurred in 1950. In February, the body of a badly beaten 84 year old woman was found in her home on Monterey Road. An old friend of the victim, an elderly man of 80 years who lived three blocks away, was reported missing at approximately the same time. He was termed as "wanted for questioning" and was considered the primary suspect in the case. He was never found and the murder of the elderly female was never solved. In a strange twist of bureaucratic record keeping, the murder of the woman and the missing person's report on the suspect were handled as separate reports and file numbers. In 1954, the remains of the supposed suspect in this murder case were found buried in Dead Horse Canyon, an obvious murder victim himself. This case was apparently never correlated with the original murder case and both cases to this date are open and unresolved. Both files still exist in our Record Bureau. They were rediscovered and the connection made by then Homicide Investigator Jon Perkins who was exploring old records.

The 1950's represent perhaps the time period with the poorest level of historical documentation. Not much has been saved, perhaps a result of the demolition of the police quarters and the move into the new police building at the end of the decade. For some reason this phenomenon has continued to this date. The volume of material from this time forward is woefully deficient.

The current police outdoor range exists on a site approved by the city council in July, 1950. The new range site, high atop the San Rafael Hills, was considered very desirable for its low potential to generate conflict with residents.

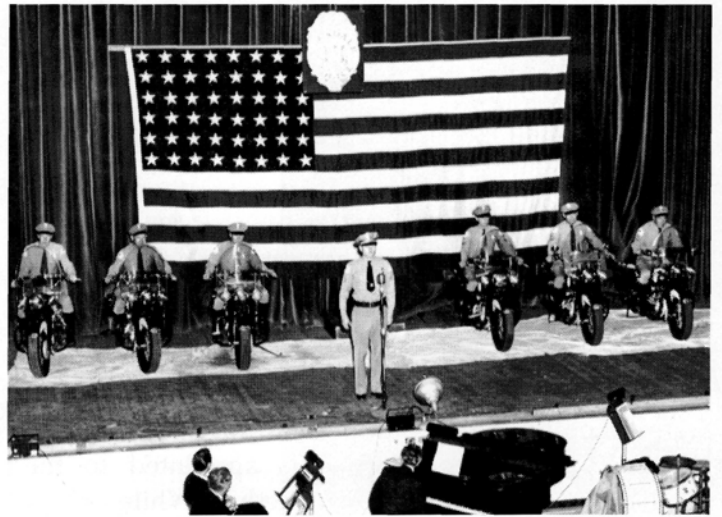
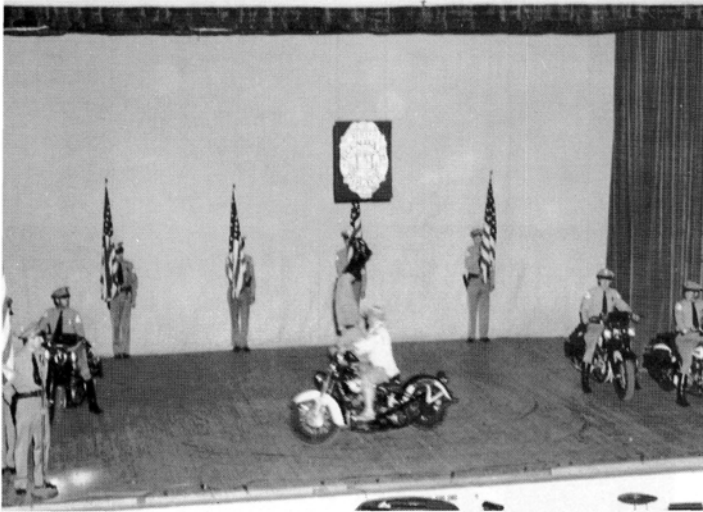
During this period the police reserves, known then as the Auxiliary Police, numbered over 120 men and



Tear gas devices being demonstrated at Nibley Park. Left to right: Bob Farnsworth, Captain Carter, Jim Marks, Morton Pitt, and I. Robinson.



Practicing felony stops at Verdugo Park.



Trick riding by motor officers was a mainstay of the early Police Shows, circa 1950.

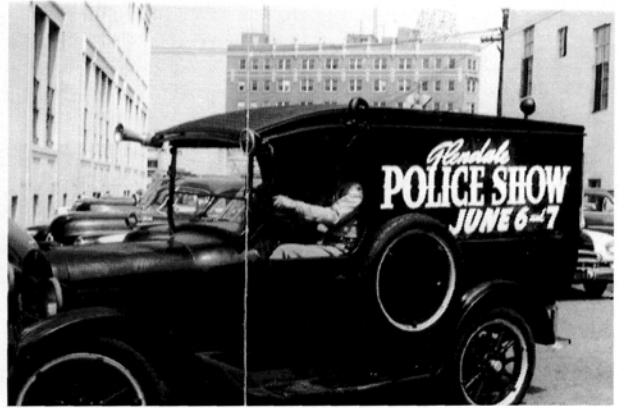


Animal control has always been a Police Department mission. This cat appears quite relieved that it never attempted to catch this bird. These duties were later contracted out to the Humane Society.

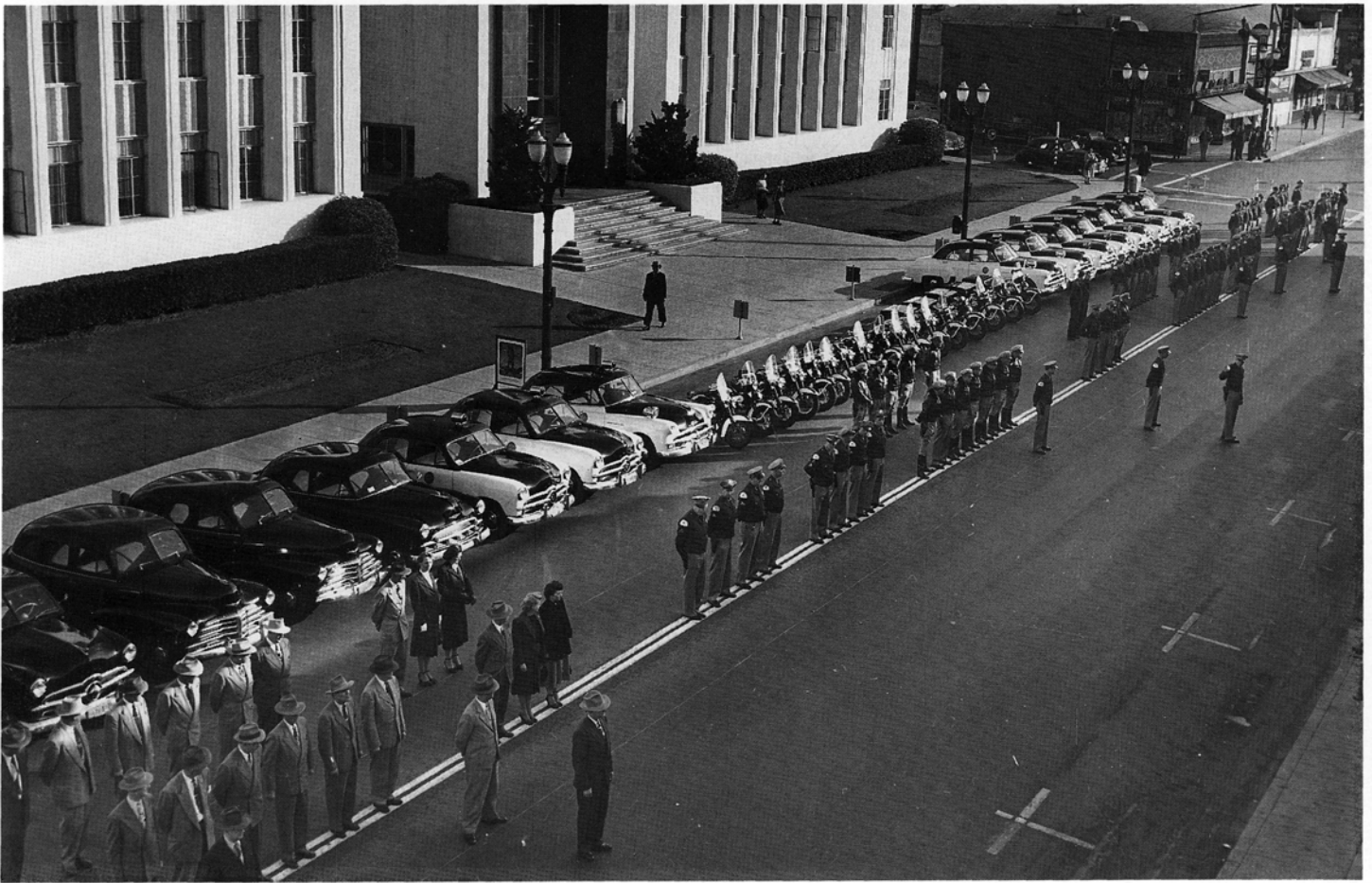
women. Civil defense, linked to the cold war nuclear paranoia, constituted their biggest area of concern.

The odd white shoulder patch was "out" by 1953, and a replacement, almost identical in design, was issued. The new patch featured a cobalt blue background with the green cross in the center. The old "peacock" badge had been in use now for over 20 years. The new style "eagle" badge was now brought into service although photos from 1952-53 show a mixture of the two badges, perhaps due to a gradual phase-in of the new design.

The first woman ever to serve as a police officer in the U.S. died in Glendale in 1957. Alice Wells began her career with L.A.P.D. in 1910, retiring in 1935. She had become a national celebrity when appointed and opened the door for thousands of women who would follow her in the limited service "police woman" position, that existed well into the 1970's.



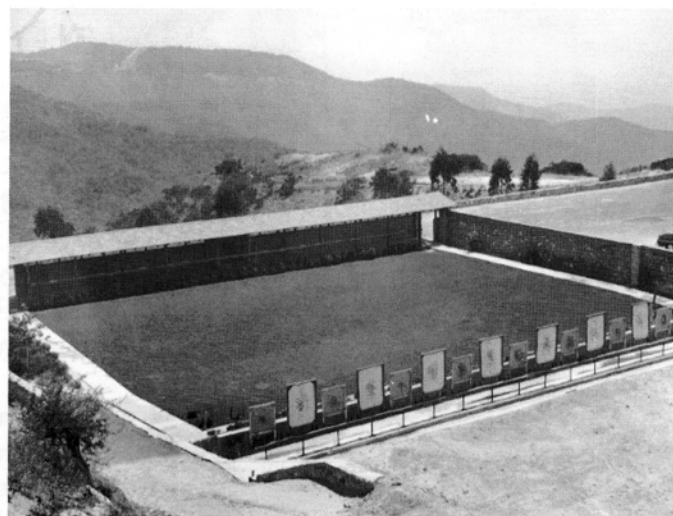
The fate of this 1921 Dodge patrol wagon is unknown.



The last great full compliment Department photo taken in 1950. (Yes, there are 17 motors parked there).



Shooters try their hands at the new Fern Lane Range site prior to final construction.



The new Fern Lane facility. Other than fencing and new blacktop, nothing much has changed in almost 30 years.



Over the years some of the crooks have demonstrated their sharpshooting abilities as well. Officer D. Edwards points to the shots aimed at Officer J. Smith as he drove the unit in a confrontation both officers had with a pair of "two-time losers," 1954.



An FBI training class around 1951. In the back row in uniform are (left to right) Officer Hamilton, Officer Masulli, Officer Boyd, Lieutenant Curtis, Motor Officer, Lieutenant Gidney, Motor Officer, Sergeant Lummus, Sergeant Buehner, Sergeant Bertola. Seated in front are Lieutenant Woodard, Delridge, Chief Edggers, City Manager Perkins, Deputy Chief Robinson, Sergeant Harmon, Lieutenant Whaley. Note the blue motor uniforms, a short lived experiment, circa 1950.

The alluring decoy Detectives John Broom and Fred Hartman.



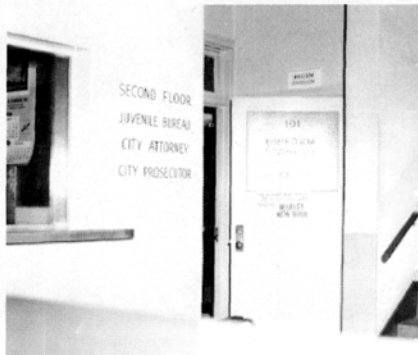
A News Press feature photo; only photo of an active call box known to exist.

Pasadena FBI "Zone School". Rookie graduate David Thompson appears front row, left, circa 1956.

THE OLD STATION



Filing is filing. This unidentified Records clerk files 3 x 5 cards just as it has been done for over 60 years. Note her look of unbridled enthusiasm.



Left, below: The first-floor reception area. Note the newspaper pinned on the door, 1953.



Right: The front desk/ Record Bureau on Howard Street.



"Com Op" Ettamae Woodard takes an incoming call from the field on the 1959's state-of-the-art radio console.



Florence Southgate operates the PBX board receiving incoming calls for service.



A locker/squad room photo from the 50's. Patrol groups today are not much bigger than this.



The "Dicks" Bureau, circa 1954. Lorraine Curry "cracks the whip" over (left to right) Detective O'Dea, Detective Byers, and Lieutenant Wheelock.



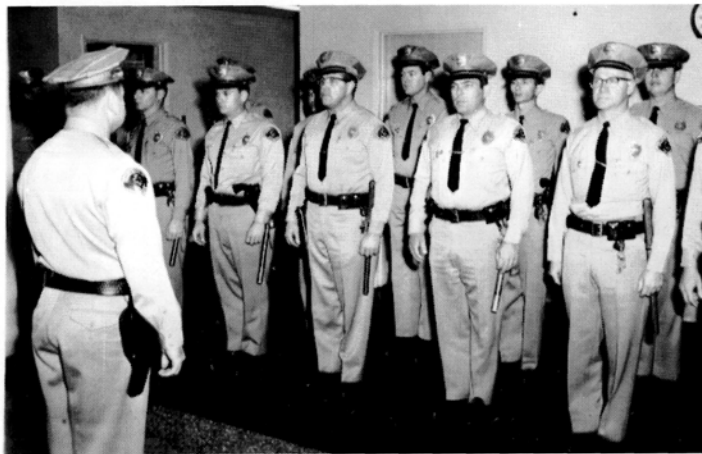
The old jail. Note the "jailers convenience" sign – no such thing these days.



The Howard Street Jail. Overcrowding a problem even then.



"Days of Verdugos" beards adorn these patrol personnel in the last such opportunity afforded to any but Vice/Narco in the last 30 years.



Left: Lieutenant Bill Chambers holds inspection. Note the fluted batons with leather thongs, later removed from service in the 60's due to their ill-conceived design



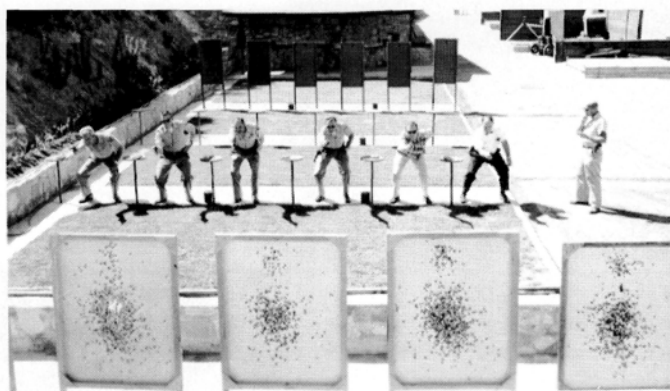
Bottom Left: Sergeant Ostendorf mans the "Radar Patrol" while Sergeant Hamilton bears all during a Christmas toy collection for needy children.





The 23rd annual G.P.O.R.A. Show was opened by "Miss Verdugo Days" candidate Mardell Kirk. She poses on the hood of a 1921 Dodge patrol wagon whose subsequent history is unknown. She is attended by Zoro, the movie dog, and Glendale Police Department officers in Keystone costume.

This traffic radar set up is quite complex compared to today's simple gun. By the fifties the motors had finally adopted helmets. Also note the short green "Eisenhower" jackets now in use, 1957.



Close combat firing on the range. Don Keith serves as Rangemaster and also performs a demonstration of the Thompson machine gun for an open house crowd.





Just a simple "property found" call for Bill Howard, circa 1961.

ROSTER
GLENDALE POLICE OFFICERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION — 1953
YOUR POLICE DEPARTMENT

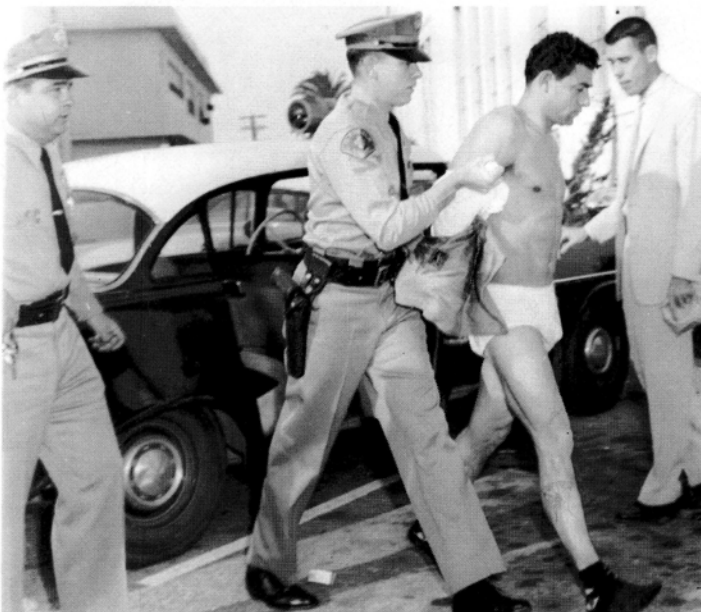
- CHIEF**
 Carl R. Eggers
- DEPUTY CHIEF**
 Ivan A. Robinson, Jr.
- SECRETARY**
 Harold A. Shively
- UNIFORM DIVISION**
Captain
 Kenneth L. Whaley
- Patrol Bureau**
Lieutenants
 Dan Curtis
 James W. Marks
 Robert J. McDonald
 Les Nash
- Sergeants**
 Robert V. Farnsworth
 Wesley Gidney
 Richard Hamilton
 Raymond J. Stonehouse
 Charles A. Sullivan, Sr.
 Don F. Titus
- Clerks**
 Lorraine Curry
 Ruth Soderlund
- Communications Operators**
 Judith Bond
 Grace Gamrath
 Mary A. Mansfield
 Virginia Muckey
 Harriette I. Smith
 Florence M. Southgate
 Ettamay Woodard
 Marian Zimmerman
- Patrolmen**
 Samuel L. Alexander
 Oliver R. Amelsberg
 Robert E. Baker
 Joseph A. Bartl
 Ralph C. Beauchamp
 Elmer Binford
 Elmer L. Bolch
 James M. Boyd
 James V. Byers
 William J. Campbell
 Robert A. Carter
 Frank R. Cooper
 Doyle G. Copeland
 James R. Crout
 Harry E. Diamond
 Leo T. Edwards
 Robert L. Flack
 John R. Gary
 Byron F. Green
 Garrald G. Hall
 William J. Howard
 Alton V. Jackman
 James A. Knueppel
- Patrolmen (Continued)**
 Lane S. Lowe
 Harold R. Lummus
 John S. Lyons
 Herbert J. MacDiarmid
 Alfred J. Masulli
 Donald C. McClurg
 Howard L. McKnight
 Dale A. Miller
 Ray H. Mills
 Percy R. Moore
 John S. Murphy
 Leroy A. Newman
 Charles D. O'Connell
 Martin A. O'Dea
 Jacob A. Pfaff
 Morris Preston
 John W. Richardson, Jr.
 John H. Root, Jr.
 William J. Shannon
 Kenneth W. Silvius
 C. C. Smith
 James A. Smith
 Richard T. Tozer
 Francis J. Turner, Jr.
 Elwin J. Young
- Animal Control**
 Roy E. Armstrong
 Wendell Jarvis
- TRAFFIC BUREAU**
Lieutenant
 Lyman H. Colton
- Sergeants**
 Charles M. Kneller
 P. A. Nightingale
- Clerk**
 Joan Swan
- Motorcycles**
 Stuart W. Brown
 Dan M. Christensen
 William E. Coombs
 James R. Drinkwater
 John W. Eiler
 John E. Greenwood
 Albert J. Marinelli
 Harold H. Pitts
 Arthur J. Porter
 Edward Satterfield
 Edward C. Seidel
 George C. Smith
 Howard B. Smith
 W. Robert Smith
- Patrolmen**
 William D. Barry
 L. L. Beamer
 Milton C. Hamilton
 Joe Magallanes
 Glen Minkner
 A. C. Moen
 Robert A. Oswald
 William J. Stark
 Richard B. Thornhill
 Richard N. Trent
- RETIRED OFFICERS**
 EVANS, D. E.
 GIBBS, E. L.
 HAWORTH, A. C.
 HOWELL, D. D.
 LARSON, A. M.
 LAURITZEN, J. H.
 MANNING, E. A.
 MATTHIENSEN, H. A.
 MCCULLOCH, A. G.
 MCGAN, R. L.
 MERRIHEW, A. E.
- PLAINCLOTHES SECTION**
Captain
 Walter E. Hegi
- DETECTIVE BUREAU**
Lieutenants
 Phil M. Brown
 S. L. Woodard
- Detectives**
 G. E. Beems
 John J. Broom
 Robert R. Buehner
 William L. Chambers
 Louis J. Guzman
 Roger E. Harmon
 Cyrus M. Hays
 William A. Herriott
 Donald H. Hughes
 William L. Jensen
 H. A. Ostendorf
 Wayne Perry
 Robert F. Toplioff
 Charles M. Wendt
- VICE & NARCOTIC BUREAU**
Detectives
 Joe Bertola
 Loren D. Morgan
- CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU**
Lieutenant
 C. C. Frazier
- Detectives**
 Charles T. Dieffenbach
 Don L. Keith
 Francis W. Kelley
- Patrolmen**
 James E. Gilmore
- Policewomen**
 Earle Bullock
 Colleen C. Cole
 Pauline E. Copeland
 Patricia Navolanic
- IDENTIFICATION BUREAU**
Lieutenant
 Walter W. Wheelock
- Identification Technicians**
 John B. Delbridge
 Kenneth Hesse
 Charles A. Sullivan, Jr.
- Clerks**
 Mary Platt
 Ruth Simcox
 Alice Stevens
- COMMUNICATIONS MAINTENANCE**
 Edward H. Scott
- ON MILITARY LEAVE**
 S. N. Andriano
 William Harmuth
 Charles T. Miller
 R. G. Saunders
- MITTERLING, W. H.**
PILKENTON, E. J.
REED, H. W.
REPELL, M. J.
ROGERS, W. B.
ROSS, W. A.
SCHILLING, W. M.
SKLBERG, P. A.
TROWBRIDGE, R. W.
WICKHAM, A. M.

In this badly damaged but priceless photo, Motor Jim Drinkwater gets cited by a performing chimp. His canine partner looks on from the Woody. (Jim wrote the author his first cite at age 17 for illegal operation of a traffic signal, so this is especially gratifying.)

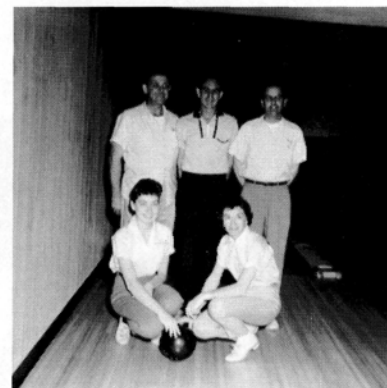




Retirees gather for group photos at every opportunity, as in this unidentified photo.

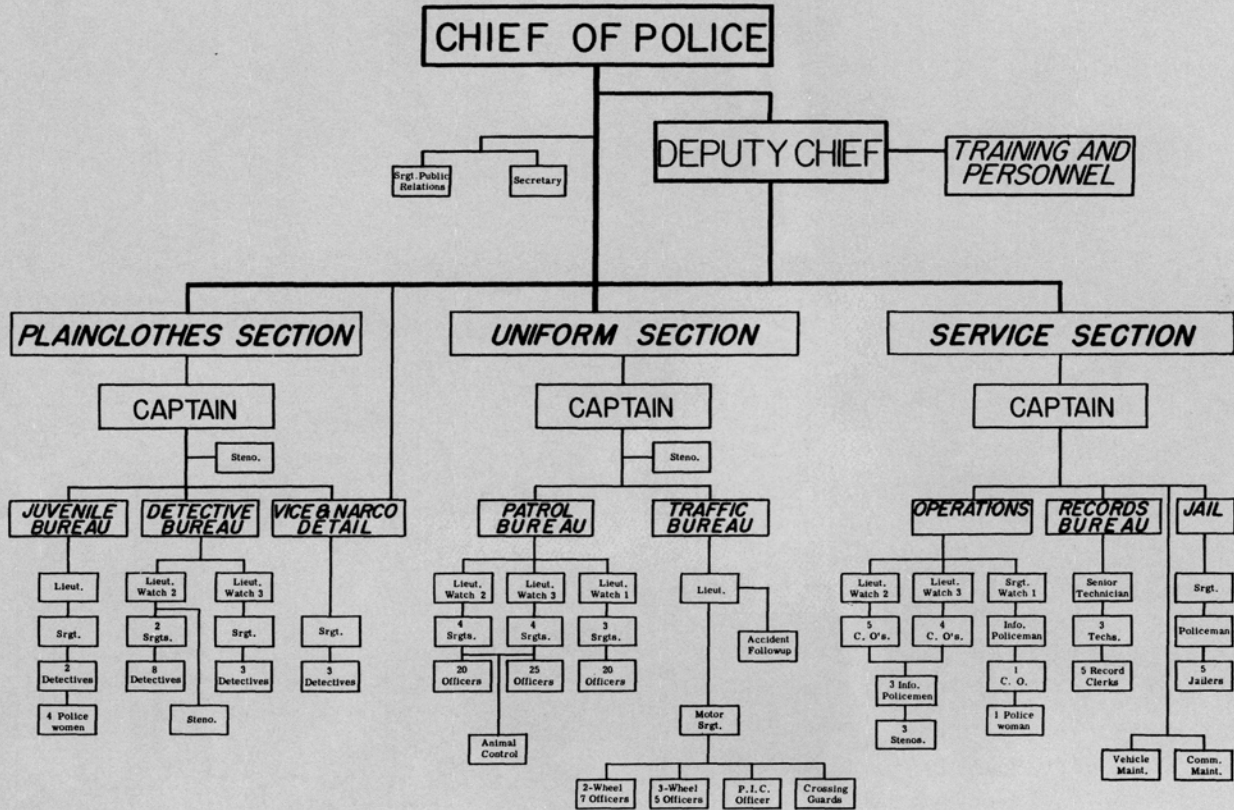


Bob Gager and Jim Boyd both approve of this young officer's aggressive "cursory search for weapons in the field" techniques.



Glendale Police Department has long boasted of their superior bowlers, such as this hard-rolling fivesome.

DIVISION OF POLICE
 GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA



GLENDALE POLICE FACILITIES BUILDING
 CITY OF GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

RAYMOND JONES
 MARION VARNER
 ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

THE SIXTIES

On the 11th of October, in 1960, the new police facilities building was officially opened. Built at a cost of \$1,100,000, the structure contained 54,000 square feet and the provision for the addition of a third floor at a later date. The building was touted as being sufficient to house the growing police organization through the year 2010 (an estimate that would prove to be faulty by 1990). The highlights of the new station included year-round heating and air conditioning, a luxury not before included in police headquarters. Certain design features, no longer in existence, were considered state of the art. These included the wide open front desk area (you could see the back wall of the station Record Bureau from the front window of the station), and a very sophisticated "show up" theater complete with stage, stage lighting, and viewing area.

As the "flower power" era began, drugs now became a large concern within the city. A 1960 newspaper headline bemoaned the fact that drug activity was now at an all time high.

During the mid-60's, Glendale experienced a serious problem, both in terms of enforcement and city image, when the American Nazi Party opened a headquarters on East Colorado. While the city has usually been remembered as a place where the Nazis were located, most have forgotten the tremendous public outcry that arose within the population of Glendale. The department was faced with a constant series of crowd control and public disturbance incidents as picketing and counter-picketing occurred on a regular basis, often degenerating into disturbances. Then City Manager, C.E. Perkins, became a target of Nazi defamation for his strong efforts to marshal the city against what he viewed as a disruptive threat to the community, and brought strong pressure to bear on the Nazis. The Nazis were only able to hang on for approximately two years, before moving on after much disruption and numerous arrests for violence decimated their ranks.

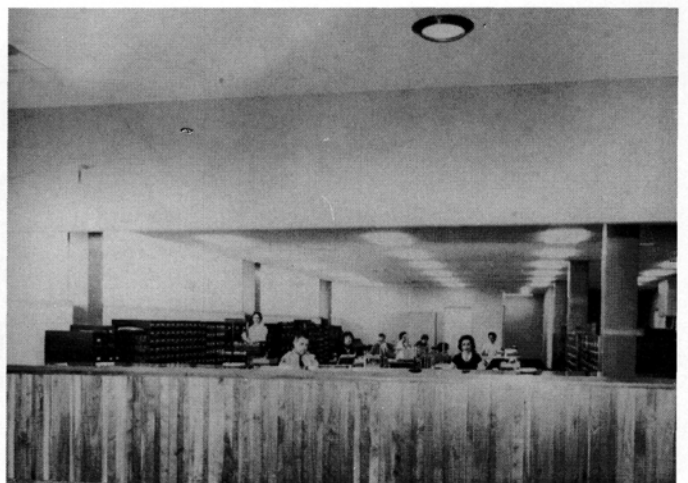
During this same time of civil disturbance, a significant uniform change occurred. The blue and tan

riot helmet became a mandatory part of the daily uniform, in or out of the patrol car, on all types of duty.

Carl R. Eggers, Chief since 1949, was replaced by Chief Duane R. Baker on February 1, 1968. The "Baker Era" would result in tremendous change after the long period of relative status quo under Chief Eggers.



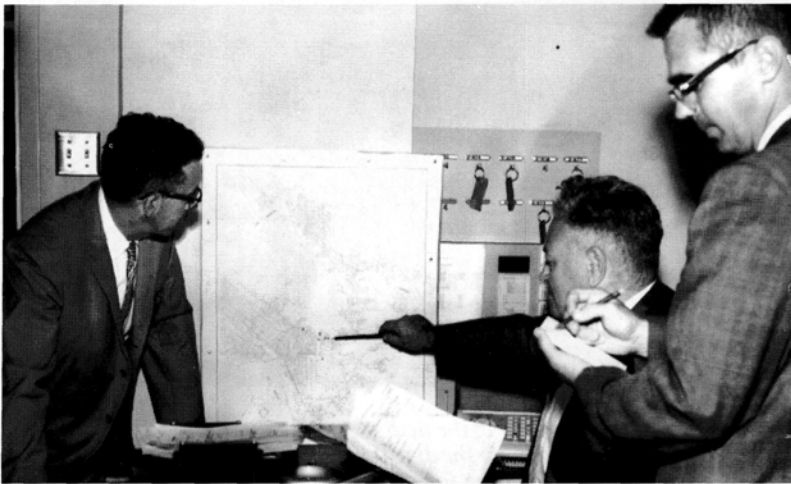
The opening of the new station in 1960. Peter Pitchess can be seen among the dignitaries addressing the crowd. Below is a view of the Record Bureau as the public saw it from the lobby at that time. Civil unrest in the 60's soon brought a wall into place.



The "show-up" theatre. Case law and space needs would eliminate it shortly. In later years it would house the Burglary Detail. (Detective Jim Boyd would use the light controls on the wall as a phony lie detection device.)



The original Detective Bureau configuration, referred to then as the "Open Area" theory. Three times as many investigators occupy this space today.



The old "Admin" sergeant's desk in the bureau in 1961. Note the eight cars on the key board.



In 1960, "Burglary" was a desk, not a Detail. Things would soon change for the "bedroom of Hollywood."

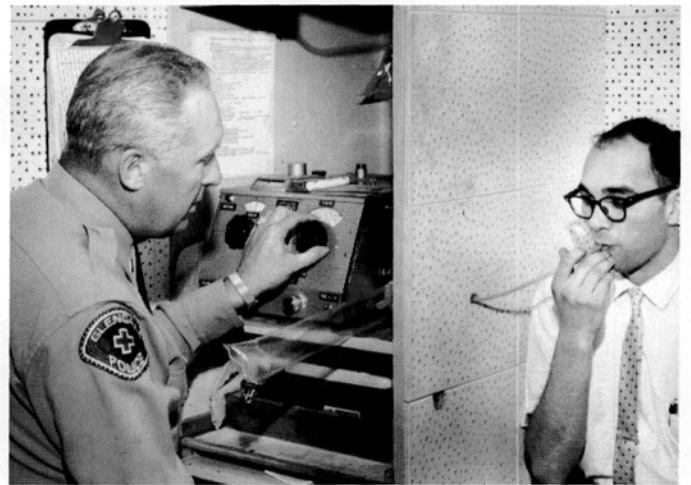


The "Check Detail," circa 1961. (Today you can't see the desk for the paper). Dale Miller examines a bad check.

John Murphy and unidentified Sergeant man the new three-wheel scooters used for parking control.



The original dispatch console with its "Christmas" light board. Red, green, and white lights indicated the status of field units.



One of the original "Dial-A-Duece" D.U.I. testing machines.



Joe Bertola turns the key in the door to the booking cage as jailor Tom Brannon works on the other side of the bars. 30 years later little has changed.



Officer Slavin, Sergeant O'Dea, and Sergeant Baker with unidentified clerk at the original "back desk", pre computer.



Police wives club float in the 1962 "Days of Verdugo" parade.



Mary Platt and Dick Rollins bring Christmas cheer to the Record Bureau in 1962.

employment

OPPORTUNITY

POLICEMAN

(PROBATIONARY PERIOD ONE YEAR)

Written examination will be on December 17, 1963 at 6:00 P.M.
Place: Mark Keppel Elementary School Multi-purpose Room

FILING PERIOD November 18, 1963 - December 13, 1963

SALARY \$532 - \$660 per month (\$563 after 6 months)


TYPICAL ASSIGNMENTS
Police work in the protection of life and property through enforcement of laws and ordinances.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
AGE: 21 - 32 years inclusive.
RESIDENCE: Required. See Paragraph 3 on reverse side.
EXPERIENCE AND EDUCATION: Completion of high school. (No GED) Must be a Licensed Motor Vehicle Operator in conformance with the Motor Vehicle Code of California. Proof of high school graduation must be presented at time designated by the Civil Service Division.
PHYSICAL STANDARDS: All applicants must meet physical requirements.
VISION: 20/30 in both eyes without glasses. Freedom from color blindness.
HEARING: 20/20 in each ear without use of hearing aid.
WEIGHT AND HEIGHT: See chart below.
THE EXAMINATION: Open
WRITTEN: (Weight of 6) May include: (a) general ability (b) aptitude for police work.
ORAL: (Weight of 4) Will be for the purpose of evaluating the applicant's personal fitness, experience and education.

All candidates must meet the following height and weight specifications:

HEIGHT	MIN. & MAX. WEIGHT	HEIGHT	MIN. & MAX. WEIGHT
5'8"	140 - 190 lbs.	6'1"	160 - 210 lbs.
5'9"	140 - 195 lbs.	6'2"	160 - 215 lbs.
5'10"	145 - 200 lbs.	6'3"	160 - 220 lbs.
5'11"	150 - 202 lbs.	6'4"	165 - 225 lbs.
6'0"	150 - 205 lbs.		

VETERANS' PREFERENCE: Veterans' preference of 10% will be given. Proof of military service must be submitted at date specified by Civil Service Division.



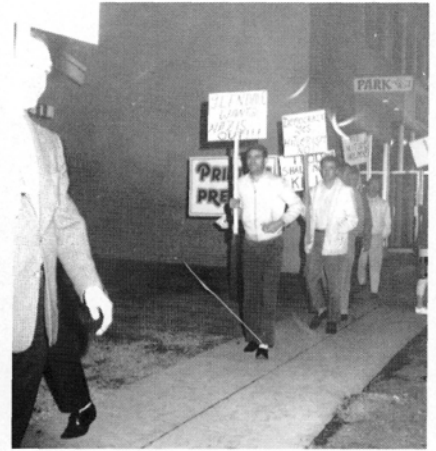
CITY OF GLENDALE

GOOD PAY
PROMOTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
RETIREMENT BENEFITS
VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS
SICK LEAVE
OTHER BENEFITS

POLICEMAN
\$532 - \$660 per month
(\$563 after 6 months)
Bulletin #2171

READ INFORMATION ON
REVERSE SIDE BEFORE
FILLING OUT APPLICATION

"Policeman" employment flyer of 1963. Note the height and weight specifications.



The American Nazi Party made a serious mistake when they located in Glendale. The community rose up and drove them out, but not before the Police Department had lots of crowd control and public disturbance incidents to handle.



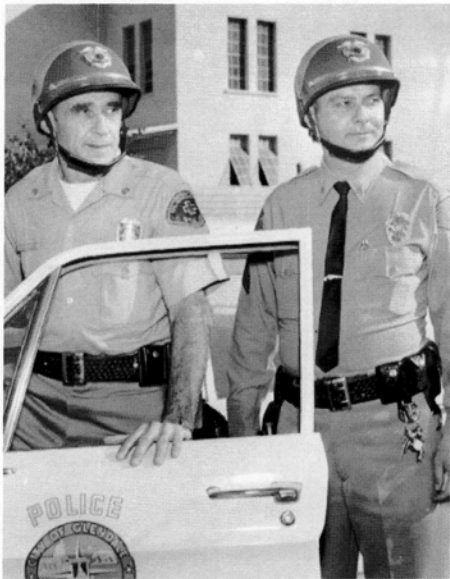
Standing, left to right: Doyle Copeland, Dave Calame, Maynard Kenney, Dan Christensen, Frank Ross, Dave Thompson, John Wilson, Bill Shannon, Bill Boggs, Duke Edwards, Dick Tozer. Kneeling, left to right: Bob Gager, Don Keith, Glen Minkner, Al Masulli, Peter Hamilton, Bill Semerau.



A watch party - 1960's style.



Lorraine Curry leads a distressed suspect into the station.



The unrest of the sixties brought the helmet as a full time part of the uniform, even in the vehicle, as Sergeants Masulli and Newman demonstrate.



Chief Carl Eggers just prior to his retirement.



Dick Rollins, Byron Green, Bob Bartl, and Dan Curtis before the rear wall was removed from behind the station, 1966.



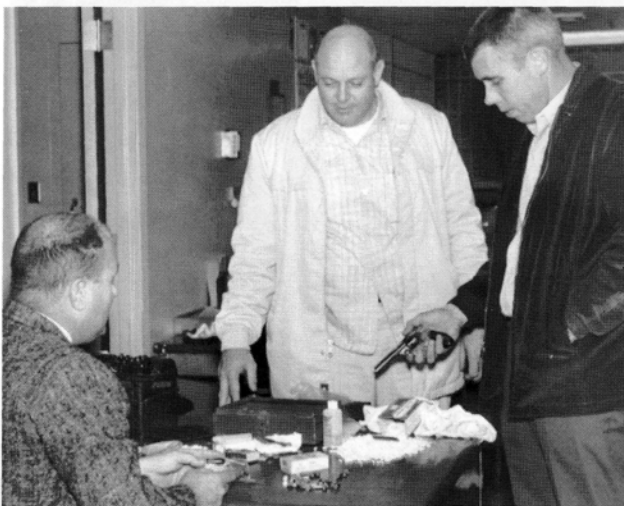
Lieutenant Bob Beuhner prepares to get to the truth as he adjusts the polygraph on Karen Bartl.



Money counts always need witnesses. Attracted by the green are "Pinky" Moen, H. A. Ostendorf, Betty Hawk, and Ruth Feldman (then Anderson).



Christmas at the station. Mary Platt and Margaret Bisetti pose with Captain Hegi and other employees and children.



Jim Boyd and Al Marinelli display guns and dope in 1967.



Since the 1960's the basic recruit training has been taken at the L.A.S.O. Academy.



Detective and Juvenile bureaus gather for a December 1966 photo. Top row, left to right: Jack Hunt, Dick Tozer, Bill Stenburg, Mel Stewart, Bill Shannon, Ed Siedel, Howard McKnight, Chalmer Smith, Jake Pfaff, John Lyons, Al Marinelli. Second row, left to right: Dave Thompson, Ozzie Ostendorf, "Pinky" Moen, Jim Byers, Charlie O'Connell, Ken Koskie, Bob Baker, Dale Miller, Ken Hesse, Jim Boyd. Third row, left to right: Betty Hawok, Bob Gidney, Thelma Anderson, Lyman Colton, Lorraine Curry, Walter Hegi, Ruth Lown, Carl Eggers, Charles Deffenbaugh, Ken Whaley, Roger Brown, Les Nash.



S.E.D. in 1969. Sergeant B. Handley, Officers Peterson, Williams, Peterson, and O'Connor.



Glen Martin greets a visitor to the Juvenile Bureau, circa 1967.

DAILY BULLETIN OF THE GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Tuesday, December 2, 1969

NO. 336-69

BURGLARY-RESIDENTIAL

3 1521 E. Windsor #9 Occ: 11/29
6AM-6PM Entry: Undertermined. Loss:
.38 Cal B&W B/5 Rev. DR #293-633

VACATION LIST:

#1
251 W. Arden 11/18 12/4
2000 Bel Aire 11/16 12/2
1030 Sonora 11/21 11/23
763 Patterson 11/5 3/15

#3
1524 Marion 11/14 ?

#4
421 Waltonia 11/14 ?

#5
1960 Glencoe Way 11/18 12/4
2874 Hermosita 11/23 ?
5229 Maryland 11/24 ?
3541 Downing 11/15 ?

ALL PERSONNEL:

CONGRATULATION TO:
Bill Barry, Jim Byers, Don Hughes
Don Keith, Al Marinelli and
Roy Newman. Twenty three years
ago today these officers joined
the Glendale Police Dept. as part
of a group of eleven men, of this
number eight are still in law
enforcement.

MISSING JUVENILES:

CORONADO, John Jess DB 335-69
DEXTER, Shelley " "
MISETICH, Dawn " "
MOGER, Wendy Ann " "
MORSE, Debroah Rae " "
ROBERTSON, Rosemary " "
SMITH, Norman Gertrude " "
TRAMMELL, Gary Wayne " "

FIELD INTERROGATION:

11/29 JONES, William Larry 46, 605 W. Bdwy
3:40PM
GEHLER, Larry Laverne 20, Los Feliz/ S.F. Rd
10:00PM

11/30 RIVERA, Augustine 22, 1345 Fifth
10:25PM
KINCSHITA, Keith Robert 16, Verdant/ RR track
8:20PM
GOTHARD, Josph Francisco 17, Verdant/RR track
8:25PM

THE FOURTH COPY (PINK) IN THE CITATION
BOOKS WILL NOT BE TORN OUT AND TURNED IN.
IT WILL REMAIN IN THE BOOK AND TURNED IN
TO THE RECORD BUREAU WHEN FULLY
COMPLETED.

LOCAL STOLEN VEHICLES:

SV 3793 Mich, Maroon Pont 66 Central/Windsor
TGF-437 CAL. Blk/Wht Pont 66 S. Fern Rd.
none Lt. Grn Chev 70 1510 S. Brand
RRY-232 Cal Maroon Chev 58
TGY-445 Cal Brn Porsche 64 1621 Riverside
EAY-035 Cal Silver/Blu A. Healy 62 1316 S.
Brand

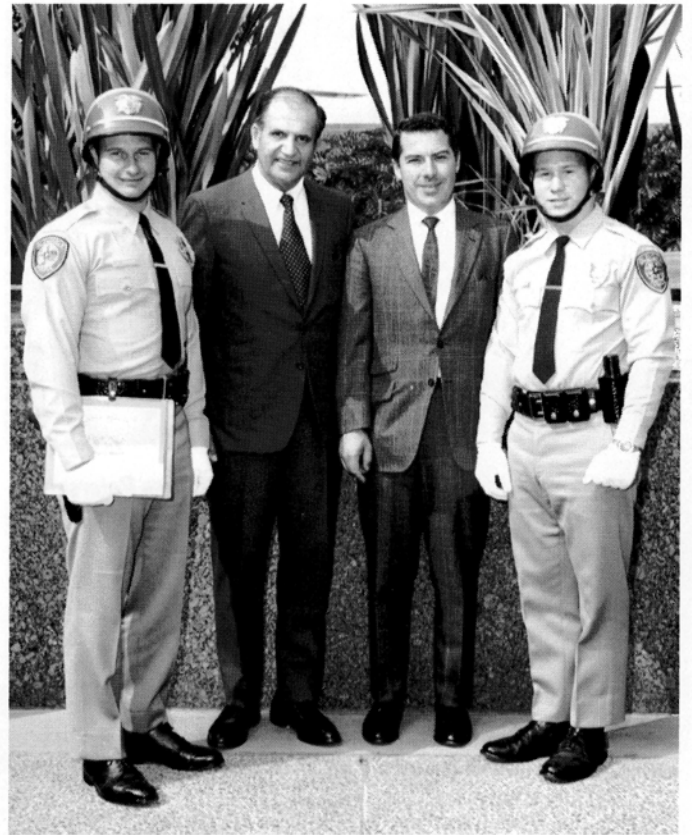
This bulletin was produced every day, and mimeographed for every patrol officer.



Women's self defense class in 1969.



Dispatch console with Sue Saurer and Jean Brockway.



Pat MacDonald and Dennis Lovejoy share academy graduation day with Sheriff Pitchess and Chief Baker, on November 3, 1969.

Rookies Rollins, Hickey, Graveland, Ward, Peck, and Stanley prepare to finally hit the bricks in 1960.



Feldman, LeBrun, Peterson, and Boyd meet to discuss dope deals of the 60's.



THE SEVENTIES: NEW TECHNOLOGIES

The new decade was to be one of great innovation and technological progress for the department. Chief Baker began an intensive program to forge the organization into a state-of-the-art police agency. Many new programs arose during these years; computer aided dispatch, automated management information system, mobile data terminals in patrol cars, helicopters, new uniforms, new badges, new weapons, the creation of the generic "police officer," and many others. The Seventies brought new problems as well: ethnic street gangs, increasing crime rage, city growth fueling traffic and crime problems, and an explosion of the drug problem. The "Economic Stabilization Program" was in effect, suppressing pay scales and instituting price controls to control the Vietnam fueled inflation. Antiwar sentiment was high, and police image across the country was at an all time low. The suppression of civil unrest and commensurate ambivalent public attitudes about drug enforcement had created a serious gap between police and community. The term "pig" came into common usage, even in Glendale.

The department itself was now 160 sworn, up by 17 since 1968. A policeman's pay was about to rise to \$1,066.00 per month. The Chief was earning \$2,186.00.

The city was home to its own outlaw motorcycle gang, the "Knight Riders." The entire outlaw motorcycle gang phenomenon was exploding across the nation and brought new challenges for law enforcement.

On March 9, 1972, Rookie Officer Vic Gunderson began his graveyard patrol at 11:00 P.M. He had been assigned a 19 year old "ride along" named Larry Russell, the brother of dispatcher Linda Lertsmitivanta who was also on duty. Forty minutes into the shift Linda received the following broadcast: "Help, send help, we're being fired upon." The voice was Gunderson's.

Officer Gunderson had observed a suspect vehicle from a robbery that just occurred. He followed the vehicle and conducted a traffic stop as the vehicle turned into an apartment house driveway. As Gunderson turned into the apartment complex, he was met with a fusillade of bullets, nine rounds struck the patrol unit, three passing through the driver's half of the windshield. One round hit the racked shotgun and ricocheted off the barrel and struck Gunderson's leg.



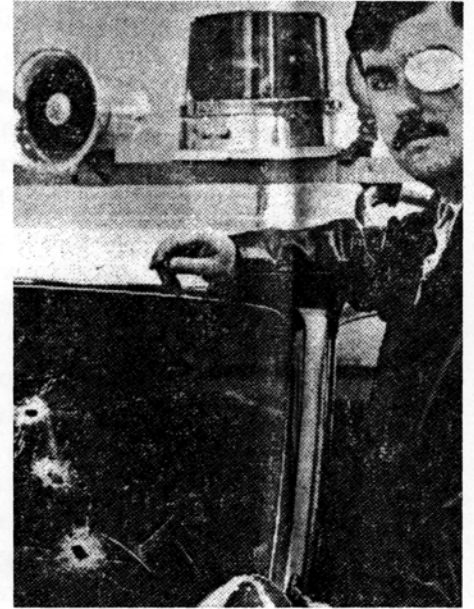
For Glen Stanley's co-workers no caption is required.



Joe Chester, Gale Greison, and Bob Korkus take a robbery suspect into custody.



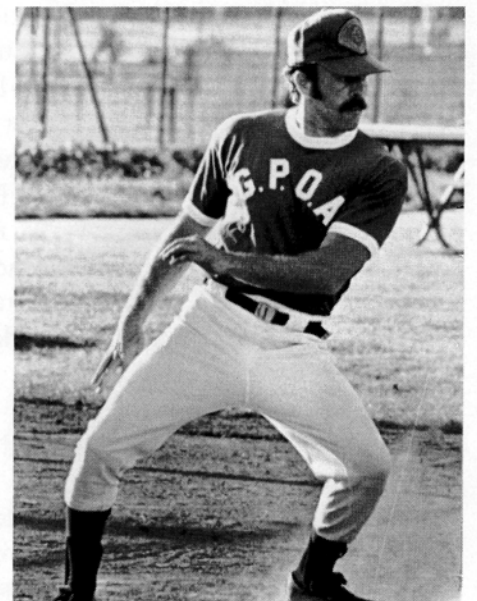
D.A.R.T. (Disaster And Riot Training) at Universal Studios with academy recruits "rioting."



Vic Gunderson with his ill fated patrol unit after his shoot-out with robbery suspects.



Don Keith and Ed Seidel with the crossing guards (pre-Proposition 13). Their numbers would soon be slashed by two-thirds and the city uniform abandoned.



Wayne Williams displays his base stealing form for the G.P.O.A. Baseball Team, circa 1970.



A noteworthy class in 1973. Current employees include Dennis Wilson, Bob MacLeod, Ric Jauregui, Joe Jimenez, Steve Campbell, and John Beltran.

Flying glass from the windshield damaged one of his eyes. He returned fire blindly through the shattered windshield. Gunderson survived and returned to duty for a short time.

One suspect was almost immediately apprehended by assisting units; however, the search continued unsuccessfully for the second shooter, William Carl Post (absolutely no relation to the author!). Unbeknownst to investigators, Post was holed up in a nearby apartment with two hostages: a Monrovia police officer and his wife. Post held the couple throughout the night, twice forcing the wife to answer the door and talk to searching officers who were canvassing the neighborhood. Early the next morning Post tied up the couple and fled. Upon freeing themselves the hostages called into G.P.D., the young Monrovia officer telling his wife to say that shots had been fired so that there would be a fast response. The response was faster than he counted on; the responding officers arrived almost immediately. The Monrovia officer panicked and thought that Post had returned. Lieutenant Bob Buehner, Sergeant Jack Hunt, Detectives Durand, Marinelli, and Steward all converged on the apartment only to be met by four bullets ripping through the front door. The Monrovia officer spent sometime in handcuffs shortly thereafter.

Post, on parole for armed robbery, was later captured and brought to trial.

The second peace officer to die on duty in the city was John R. Isaacson. Isaacson was en route to the L.A.S.D. Academy following a special police safe driving class when he was killed in a freeway traffic accident. He was a five month veteran of the department.

In September of 1972, the officers of the department voted to do without any salary or benefit increases in 1972-73 in order to obtain the "2% at 50" retirement plan.

The G.P.D. helicopter program became operational in 1972 with the appropriation of funds to purchase the first ship. A CHP helicopter pilot and instructor, Roger Stevens, was hired to put the program together and train G.P.D. personnel as pilots and observers.

It was in 1973 that the death of the detective rank occurred. Chief Baker proposed the concept of the investigative assignment for police officers on a rotational basis. This year also saw the retirement of the oldest detective in the force's history. Detective A. C. "Pinkey" Moen became a detective in 1953, working investigations for 20 years until his retirement this year.



Dick Rollins and Richard Ruckey holding a bicycle safety class in the auditorium.



Sheriff Peter Pitchess and Nancy Reagan stop to chat with Glendale Academy graduate Mike Post, 1974.



Chief Baker presides over one of the largest promotional ceremonies of the early 1970's.



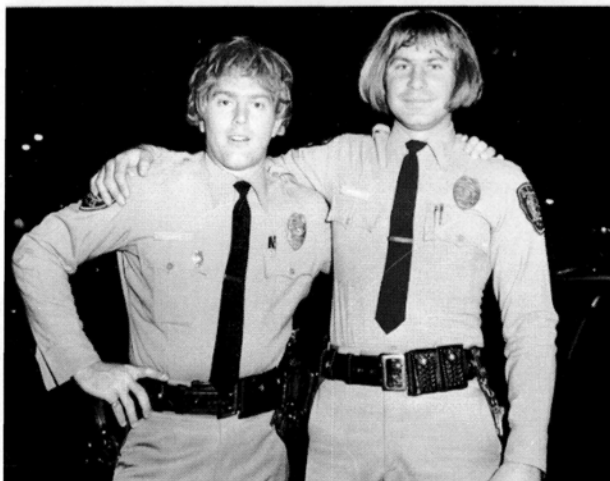
The original ship that inaugurated the Glendale Police Department Helicopter Program, 1972.



Joe Bertola shows policewoman Betty Hawk her collection of bullseyes, 1970.



Jackson Bowl: A Glendale Police Department landmark still held in reverence by many past employees. Destroyed by fire in the early 1970's.



Joe Bard and Bob Zimmer made a strong statement about grooming standards, circa 1972.



Bill Barry served as city auctioneer for many years, as well as being an officer.



Don Meredith, Mike Haney (now a fireman), and Randy Peterson graduate the L.A.S.O. Academy, 1976.

The following year, 1974, saw the change from tan uniforms to the current navy blue style. At the same time, the first 9mm pistol, the Smith & Wesson Model 59, was authorized for duty use.

The opening days of 1974 brought many surprises. Not the least of these was a 12 hour period in which 3 completely unrelated murders occurred within the city. Between 1:15 P.M. on January 28th and 12:25 A.M. on January 29th two women and one man were gunned down in a series of unconnected domestic conflicts. This was the first (and so far, last) time that such a sequence of murders had ever occurred within the city.

The same year saw the city posted with wanted posters for Patty Hearst and her S.L.A. associates, the beginning of the Inter Agency Counseling Program, and the first time a G.P.D. officer was shot by another cop. Detective Jim Peterson was shot in the neck by an L.A.P.D. officer with a 12 gauge shotgun as Jim chased two suspects out the rear of a house. He survived the gun shot and returned to duty within a week.

During 1975, the current badge design was introduced, replacing the old gold "eagle" style badge. At the same time (in what was to be a short lived experiment), all the patrol cars were painted white. A S.W.A.T. team was also initiated for the first time. This elite unit was staffed by Sergeants Paul Duryea and Wayne Williams, as well as Officers Stolze, Fishback, Duncan, Linnemeyer, Beltran, Blackman, Bilheimer, and Thate. The department's Police Chaplain program was begun at the same time. The Chaplain program was to survive the test of time, however the S.W.A.T.



The joint Burbank-Glendale Helicopter program utilized many innovative techniques to insure flight readiness.



CSO Jailer Don MacNeil, one of several new police officers downgraded due to "Proposition 13" in 1978.

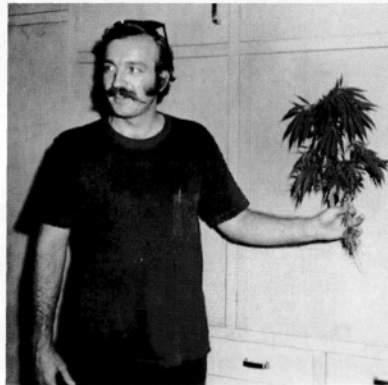


Motor Bernie Scates ponders what to do now that he has this pipe bomb stuck on his finger.

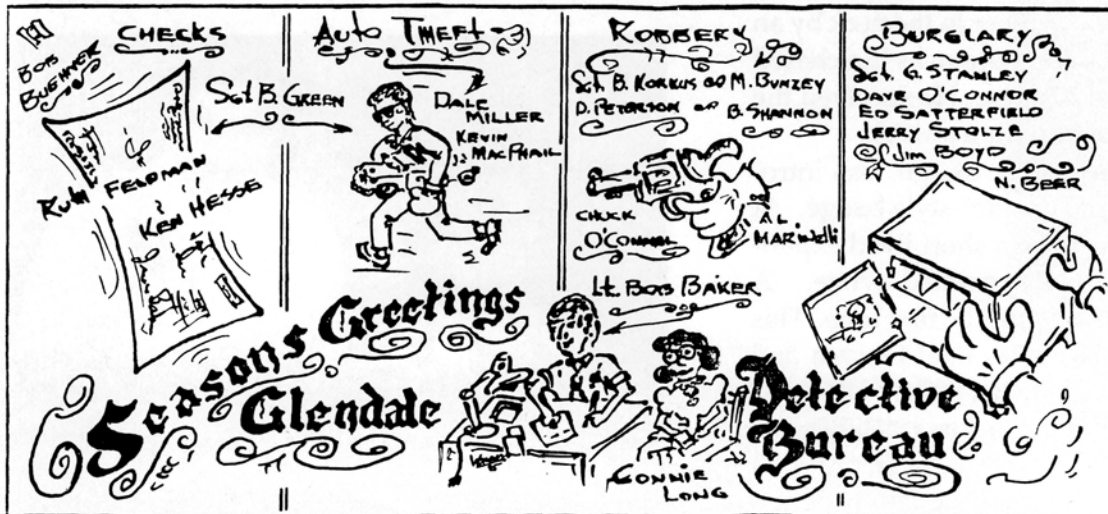


CSO's Mary Chester and Mike Payne man the new trailer provided by the Citizens for Law and Order.

Lyn Bouchard displays marijuana find.



From time to time the Command Staff was unable to maintain uniform appearance standards, 1977.



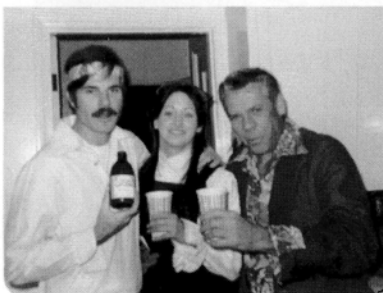
Christmas greetings created and sent out by the Detective Bureau.



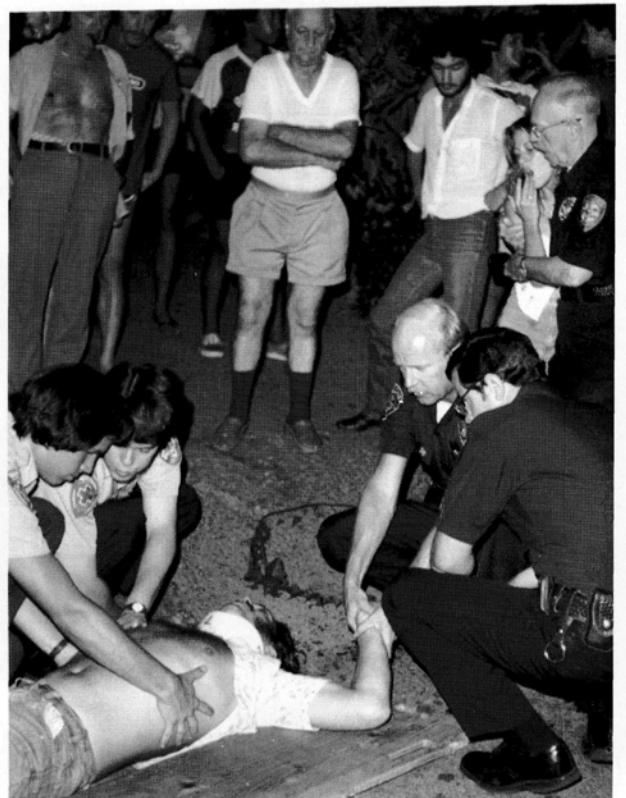
S.W.A.T. on standby for President Ford's visit to Glendale. Special training (above) at Camp Pendleton during the units' first year.



Police Wives' Club entrants for the Days of Verdugo parade, 1975.



Terry Quinn, Candy Jennings, and Bob Cegielski at watch party, 1976.



Brad Liston and Joe Chester, aid injured man, as Chaplain Ken Carlson comforts family.



Mike Post, Tom Blackman, and Jerry Stolze process evidence in the Burglary Office, 1976.



Howard McKnight, Bill Shannon, Harry LeBrun, and Dick Edwards, circa 1975.



D. Shirley, Richard Ruckey, and Jim Peterson.



Top shooters Chuck Cooper, Wayne Williams, Mike Leach, Mike Hailey, and Bill Wells receive their trophies, 1977.

team was disbanded after a couple of years of limited usage and considerable training demands.

It was a bad Christmas in the BiCentennial year of 1976. Robert "Bob" Bartl died of a heart attack on December 22nd. The son of retired Officer Joe Bartl, Bob was a 15 year veteran motor officer who had won the hearts of fellow police and fire employees as well as the community at large. His dedicated service and significant involvement in athletic and safety programs for youths were the subject of many awards. The loss was felt so keenly that several members of the department and members of the community sought to create a living tribute to his memory. The result was the creation of the "Bob Bartl Memorial Scholarship Award" in 1978. Sponsored principally by the G.P.O.A., the Firefighters Association, and 1 Central Bank, these scholarships have been awarded to 36 deserving Glendale high school students. The award is considered to be one of the most prestigious and well funded in the city.

Between October 18, 1977, and February 17, 1978, ten young women became the victims of the "Hillside Strangler." The strangler was really two men: Kenneth Bianchi and Angelo Buono. While the case was handled in the most part by the L.A.P.D. and the L.A. Sheriff's Department, it truly was a Glendale crime. Most of the killings took place at Buono's upholstery shop on East Colorado; however, the victims were dumped in surrounding communities, most left grotesquely sprawled on hillsides, hence the "hillside" label. This case constituted Glendale's first major in-



Homicide Investigator Red Songer and Sergeant Bob Korkus examine the body of Hillside Strangler victim, 1977.



Lee Forest, Tom Thate, Sue Saurer, unknown, and Richard Ruckey at retirement function, 1974.



Watch parties, the social side of Uniform Patrol in 1976.



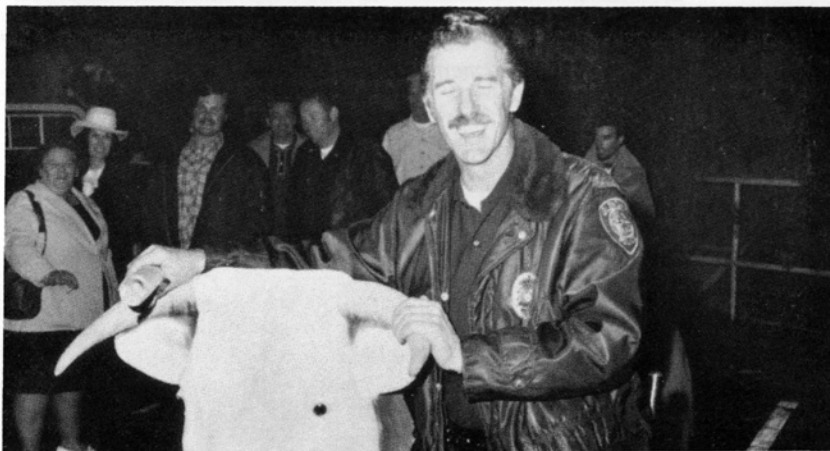
Dangerous suspect is removed from residence.



The 1977 G.P.O.A. Board of Directors; Jerry Stolze, Bill Shannon, Elmer Bolch, Howard McKnight, Byron Green, Brook McMahan, Lee Forrest, Terry Cothran.



Glendale Police Department Cadet Scott Johnstone, deputy supply clerk, prepares bikes for auction.



Maynard Kenny takes possession of the "520" cow after paying years of gastric dues.

involvement with the serial killer phenomenon. Both suspects were Glendale residents, Bianchi once actually having applied to become a Glendale Police Officer but not accepted.

Glendale investigators were included in the Hillside Strangler Task Force but played a minor role during the actual time of the killings. The Glendale connection would not surface until over a year after the last victim died. Once the suspects and the upholstery shop became known to the investigators, Glendale involvement increased, spearheaded by now retired Lieutenant Roger Brown. It would not be until November of 1983, that the case would be concluded with Buono's conviction on nine counts of murder.

The first issue of the G.P.O.A. magazine appeared in January of 1977. Introduced by then president, Bill Shannon, and board member Jerry Stolze, it has been continuously (if not regularly) published in one form or another ever since.

June of 1977 saw the deployment of field terminals in patrol cars as F.A.C.T.S. (Field Accessible Computer Terminal System) came on-line. M.D.T.s (Mobil Data Terminals) now required a complete rework of the patrol vehicle equipment console and changed much of the procedures and operational policies. While a valuable and much more efficient system for data transmission, the system was not without its bugs. Not the least of the problems were the substantial number of officers who had to be dragged into the age of automation kicking and screaming in the process. F.A.C.T.S. was considered to be on the leading edge of new technology when it was first installed.

Right: School Resource Officers Dave Calame, Bob Doom, Rick Reyes, and Dave Loperena prepare for a new year, 1977.

The joint Glendale-Burbank helicopter program began in 1979 with the purchase of three Hughes 300-C helicopters with a federal grant for burglary suppression. This grant was part of the larger Joint Attack on Burglary ("JAB") program.

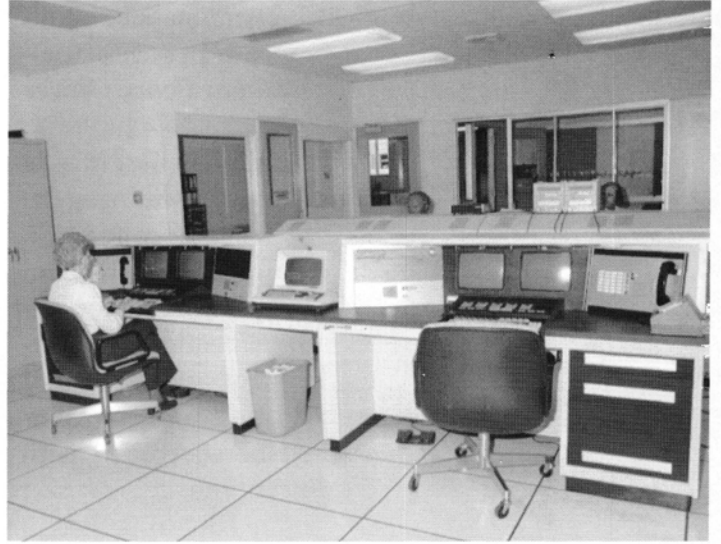
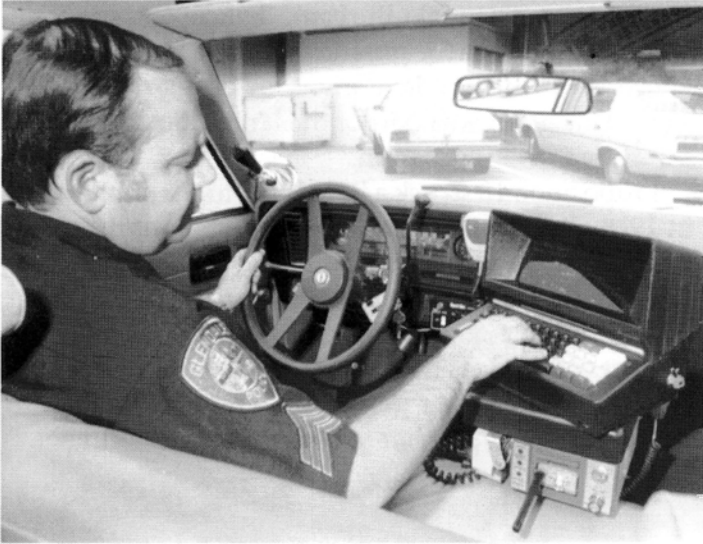
Proposition 13 struck a hard blow to the department in 1978. Its impact spawned the creation of the Community Service Officer program and the elimination of five police officer positions, most of the 47 crossing guard positions, and 11 interns. Another impact of the budget crunch was the closure of the front desk of the police station during graveyard hours (11:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M.), an unpopular and shortlived experiment.



1978 softball league champs pose at Glorietta Park after winning the final game.



Officers Lynn Flinders and Candy Jennings in training for patrol work in 1978 after "policewoman" positions were eliminated.



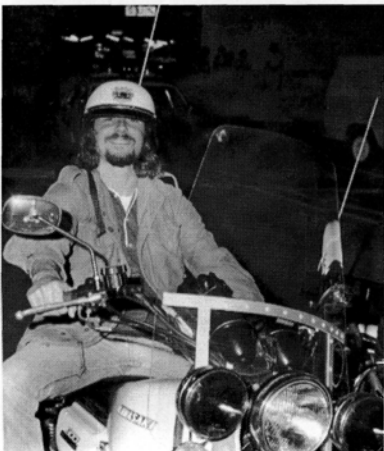
Sergeant Paul Chiabotti makes an entry into the new mobile data terminal as Jean Brockway runs the computer aided dispatch console in operations, 1977.



Bicycle safety training has been a long-standing service to the community's youth.



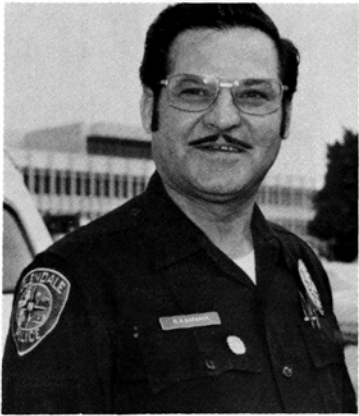
Rooftop painting of address numbers played a large role in anti-burglary efforts in 1979.



Narc Ken Scott clowns around on motor at the Foothill cruise night.

Roger Stevens instructs Dick Rolins as Don Meredith looks on.





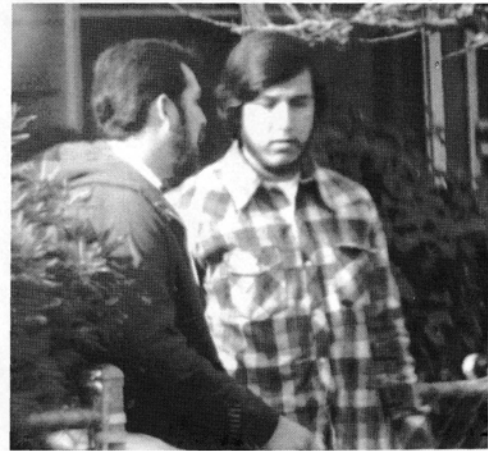
Bob Barnack, the Emperor of old District 2.



Glendale Police Department Hoopsters, 1977.



Chief Baker administers the oath of office to Jerry Roberts.



John Beltran, on undercover assignment in this surveillance photo.



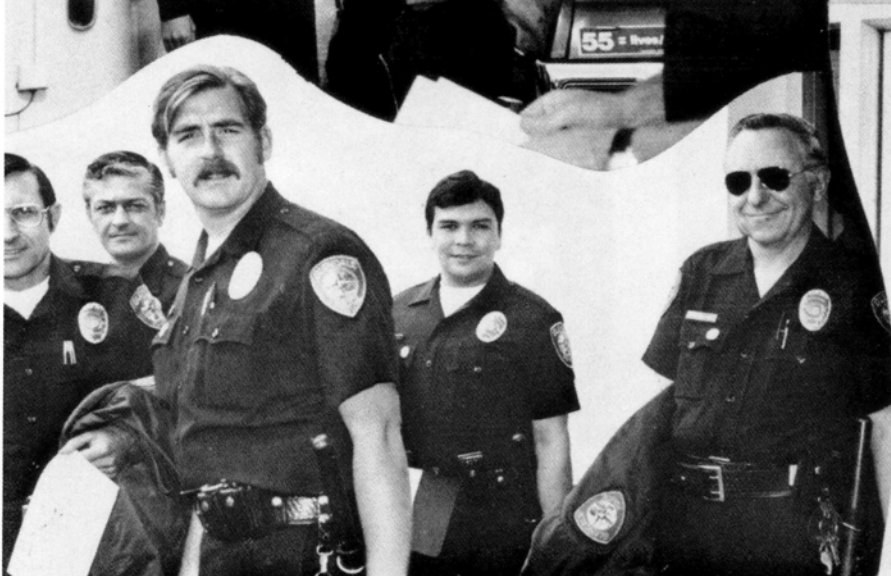
Captain Thompson marshalling forces to stop the Foothill cruise night, late 1970's.



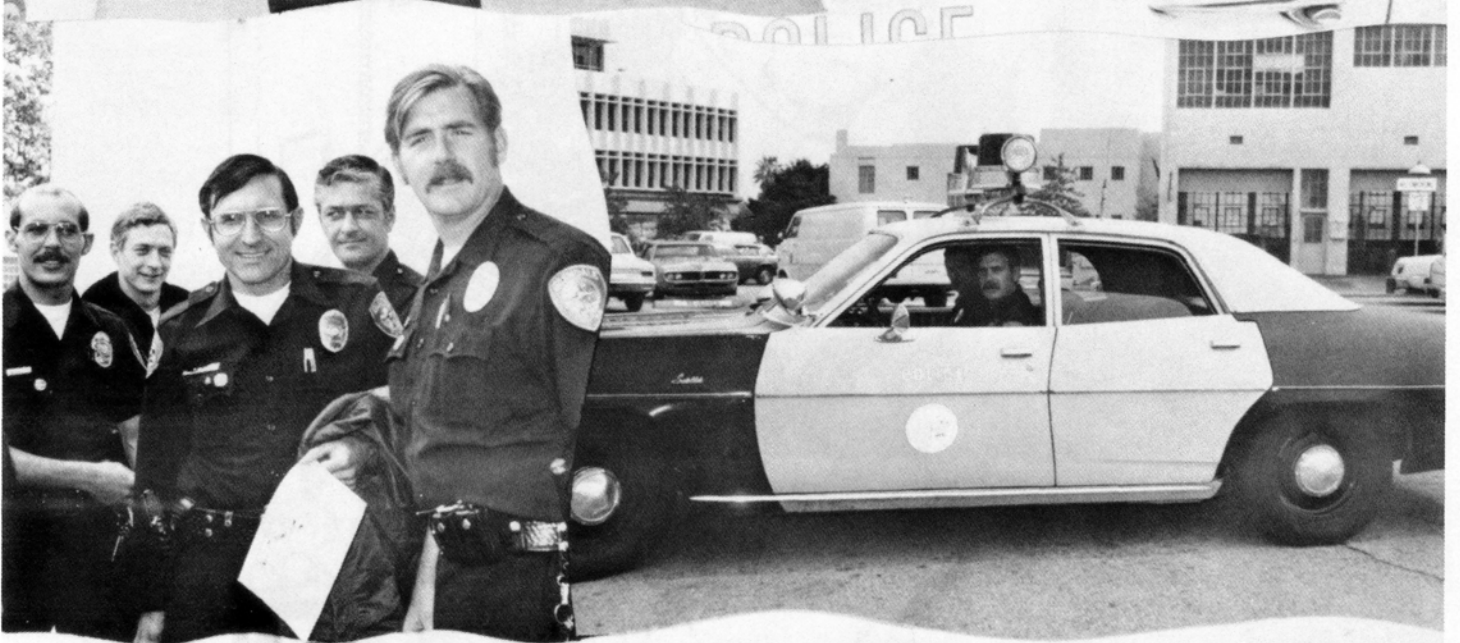
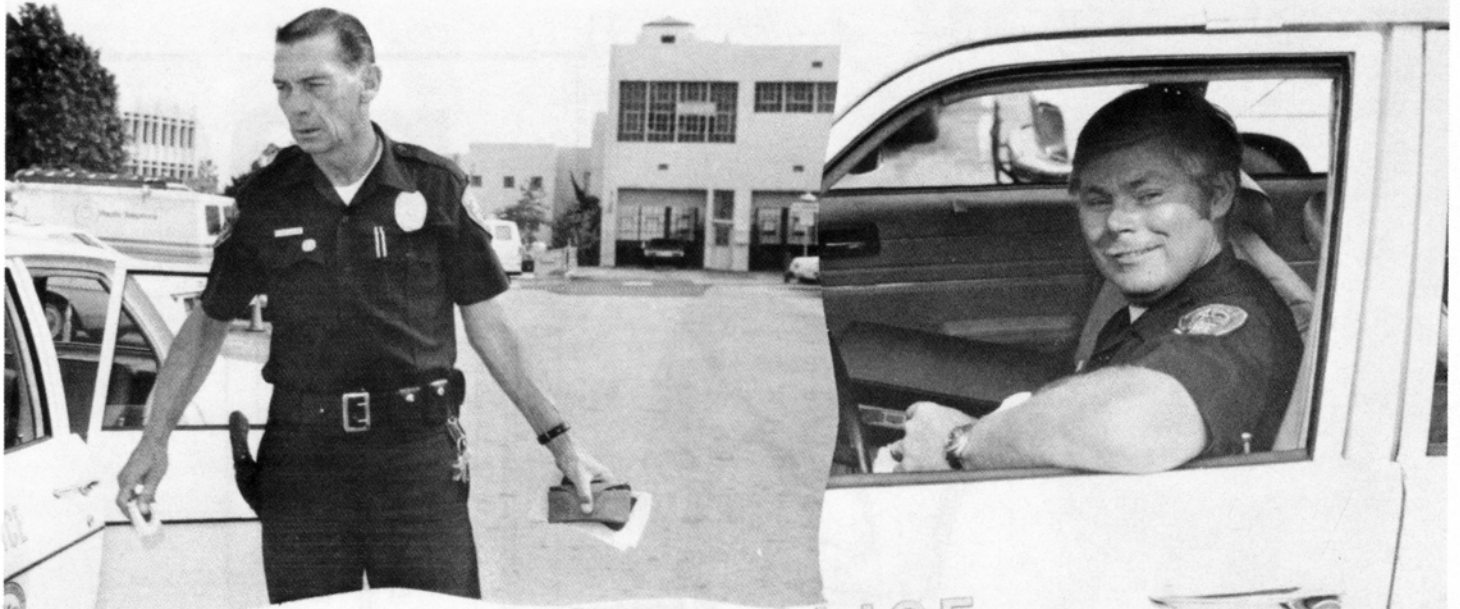
CSO Sally Jimenez prepares property for auction, 1979.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR

THESE TWO PAGES ARE A TRIBUTE TO THAT UNSUNG HERO - THE PATROL OFFICER! DO YOU RECOGNIZE ANYONE FAMILIAR TO YOU?



PATROL OFFICERS



Chief Baker's retirement flyer drawing as he prepares to join the Los Angeles Olympic Committee.

phon



THE EIGHTIES:

In November of 1980, the council attempted to redress the nonsensical impacts of "Proposition 13." They approved a series of new proposals for the police department in light of serious increases in the crime picture. A total of 14 new officers were approved, including 5 new canine officers, as part of a well publicized crime fighting program.

The canine program was a new concept in the city of Glendale and started with its own bit of mystery. The contract trainer that was brought in to conduct the 14 week basic program was a New Yorker named Len Sana. Shortly after the conclusion of training in 1981, Sana disappeared, the apparent victim of a kidnapping and possible murder. Rumor held that he had earlier performed dog training for certain "underworld" types and had not completely fulfilled the contract as they saw it. To this day his whereabouts are unknown.

The anti-crime program also mandated the return to black and white patrol cars, the return of the shotguns to the dash mounts instead of the trunk mounts, and the formation of a four-man D.U.I. team. These changes were followed by the issue of department blazers to all plainclothes personnel, including custom made gold and silver bullion crests depicting the department patch. These bullion patches are now perhaps as rare as any other obsolete patch. Off duty flat badges were also issued at this time as part of a negotiated benefits package.

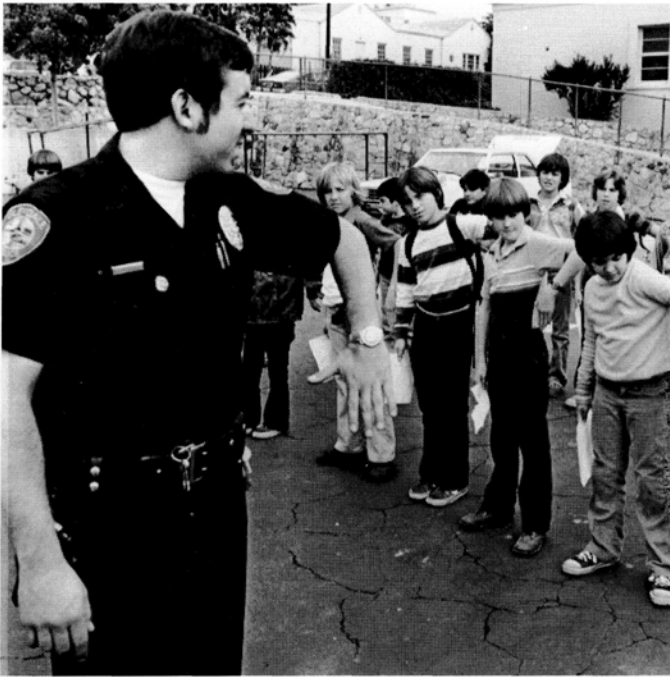
Chief Baker's fall from grace occurred during a year in which several serious personnel actions took place. During 1982, a lieutenant and a captain left the department under clouded circumstances. Shortly afterwards, Chief Baker was himself "told that he had no future in Glendale," to quote the local press. Chief Baker soon left the city to assume the job as Assistant Director of Security for the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. Captain David Thompson was appointed as the acting chief until selection procedures for a new Chief of Police could be created.



White patrol cars, part of a short-lived experiment with a "softer" image, failed to impress the public.



Officer Barbara Karas confronts Sergeant Williams with only her trigger finger during inspection.



Rich Navarro shows future drivers the techniques of the right turn signal, 1980.



S.E.D. and Narcotics crews display results of heroin bust, 1980.



Sergeant Jack Billeimer and CSO Karen Kraus discuss graffiti site, 1980.



Sergeant Don Shade appears twice in these photos. First (top) in the lap of Inglewood Officer Jim Shade, his father, and (below) later as the father of Dustin, 1957/1983.

Training Sergeant Wayne Williams provides in-service instruction to new officers, 1980.



David John Thompson was ultimately selected as the new Chief of Police after a competitive process with several outside candidates. He was appointed Chief on December 14th, 1982.

Glendale not only had its notorious crimes, in fact, the city also figured prominently in a famous novelist's crime mysteries. Lesley Egan, also known as Elizabeth Lenington and Egan O'Neill, has written close to a hundred mystery novels, several of which revolve around the Glendale Police Department. While Egan's readers will recognize Glendale locations, G.P.D. procedures, and accurate G.P.D. station descriptions, this excerpt from the dust cover of one of her novels will paint a new picture of the town for most police employees:

"It's a hot and sultry summer in Glendale, California, which means the action is coming down hot and heavy on the detectives of the Glendale Police Department.

There's the usual spate of heisters, hookers, and dope dealers, of gang fights, bar brawls, and domestic beefs, but there's also a series of extracurricular crimes to keep the cops alert and on their toes: the young punks with a motorcycle, a gun, and four holdups to their credit; the counterfeit minister whose mission is mugging; the corpse no one can identify; the thieves with a taste for high-class living; the sudden blizzard of angel dust falling in the neighborhood school yards; the rapist who always says he's sorry; the hair thief who makes it his business to cut and run; and last but not nowhere near least, the cop killer who's on the loose.

While Detectives O'Connor, Varallo, Hunter, Rhys, and the rest set out to tie up as many cases as they can, their wives are looking to tie up a special case of their own: a new romance for woman detective Delia Riordan.

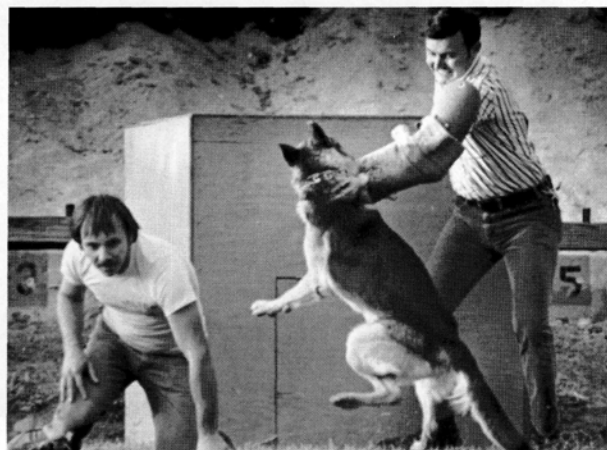
It's all in a day's work for the veterans of the Glendale PD."

The Glendale Police Wives Club celebrated their 50th year in 1985. Philanthropic activities focused on the YWCA Phoenix House for battered women, as well as other charities and specific donations for police families in need. The club also published the "Arresting Recipes" cookbook this year as a fund raiser.

By the mid 1980's the need for a formal process for service and heroism was recognized. Two officers had previously received the department's highest award, The Medal of Valor. Officer Michael Tuosto and Ronald Insalaco were both honored for dramatic rescues. In 1985, a formal program was adopted with specific guidelines for award nominations with a peer



CSO's Leeann Rollins and Renee Light piling up surplus property, 1983.



Lieutenant Mike Post takes a bite as trainer Len Sana handles dog, Nando, (Sana is an official "missing person" as of this publication), 1981.

Large suspects have never discouraged the Glendale Police Department, as this successful arrest shows, 1981.





Chief Baker officiates over the graduation ceremonies for our new K9 Program in November 1981. Officer Bill Halvorsen / "Baron", Officer "Buzz" Wollam / "Kreuger", Officer Orlando Lopez / "Blue", Officer Sandy Conrad / "Arras", Officer Rick Jaruegui / "Zaun". The program was dismantled by 1988.

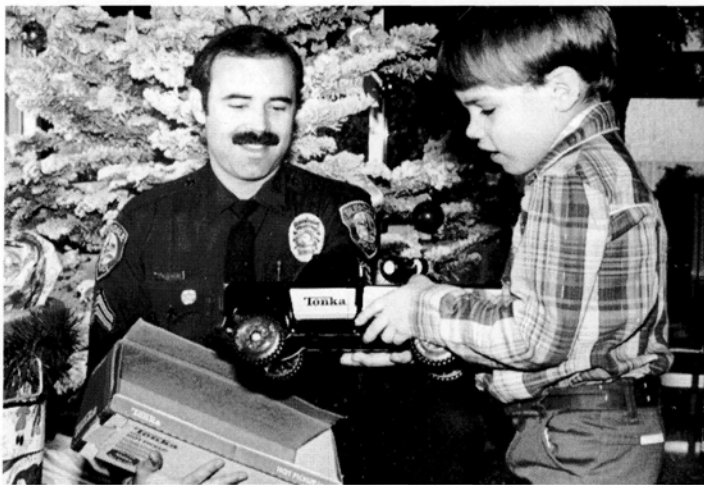
Burbank/Glendale crews, 1980.



New hires sworn in and presented with their code of ethics by Chief Baker, 1981.



Sergeant Diane Phillips examines crime scene, 1982.



Agent Jon Perkins and young friend gather toys for distribution to needy children, 1981.



group committee to administer it. The new program included not only The Medal of Valor but also other categories such as The Honor Award, Gold Medal, Silver Certificate, and Divisional Commendations, in an effort to recognize less dramatic examples of bravery and/or exemplary performance.

Just as the memory of the Hillside Strangler had faded into history, a second serial killer struck. In 1985, the Night Stalker brought terror to the L.A. metropolitan area. In a few brief months Richard Ramirez, the Night Stalker, killed 16 victims and committed two dozen other brutal assaults. Two of the murder victims were Glendale residents. Before the suspect was captured, widespread hysteria was present in Glendale and surrounding areas.

In 1986, the department began the long thwarted second floor renovation. The project had been rejected in 1985 when the lowest bid came in at over \$1,000,000, 25% over the \$730,000 estimate. One year later the council approved almost \$1,600,000 for the project, the delay having boosted the costs dramatically. The second floor project really had begun in 1981 when the first requests for proposals went out, but after a series of setbacks, it was not until 1988 that the completed project was dedicated. (By 1989, we were again looking for more space!)

In 1987, the department staff met for the first time to begin the process of creating a five year plan for the department. The need for the plan had become apparent as the service demand spiraled upward and department growth lagged seriously behind. This process was suddenly interrupted when Chief Thompson suffered a serious heart attack in November of 1988. A series of dominoing events, beginning with the assignment of three lieutenants (Ron DePompa, Jim Swinford, and Mike Post) to draft the first actual five year plan in 1989, eventually resulted in a complete restructuring of the department in 1990. This came about as a result of the recommendations of a structural reassessment committee of approximately 20 persons of all ranks and assignments, formed by the City Manager's office. Their mission was to examine the impact of the five year planning document and the efficiency of the existing organization as well as its ability to accommodate growth. Never before had there been such an in-depth assessment, resulting in such tremendous change and growth during the two year period in the years of 1989 and 1990. The department grew from 182 sworn and 80 civilians to 214 sworn and 92 civilians. This increase of 44 personnel

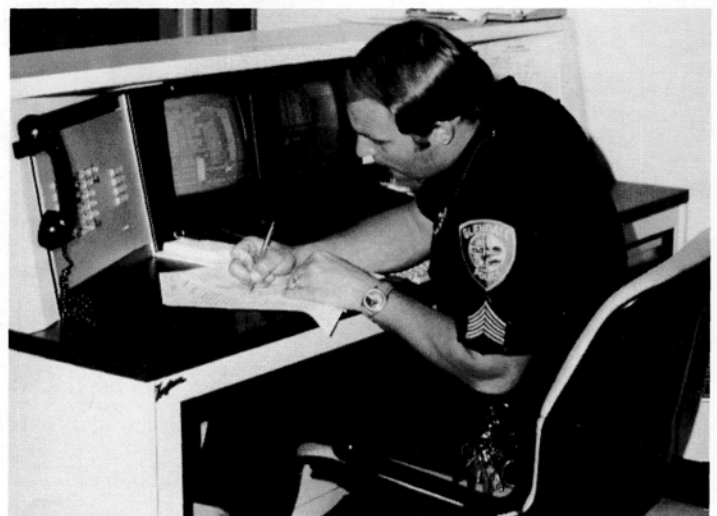
represented only about 50% of the identified needed growth as described in the first five year plan and later validated in the structural reassessment. 1991 promised to be yet another year of change and reorganization as the department finally began to assume the same level of dynamic growth as the city in which we serve.

Chief Thompson returned to duty in November of 1989, just in time to ramrod the complex and critical task of implementing the recommendations for growth and restructuring. As this book goes to print, he stands firmly at the helm.



The operation area, circa 1980. Life was a little easier in this pre-"911" era.

Sergeant Lon Fishback approves reports at the Operations Sergeant's console, command center for the operations function.



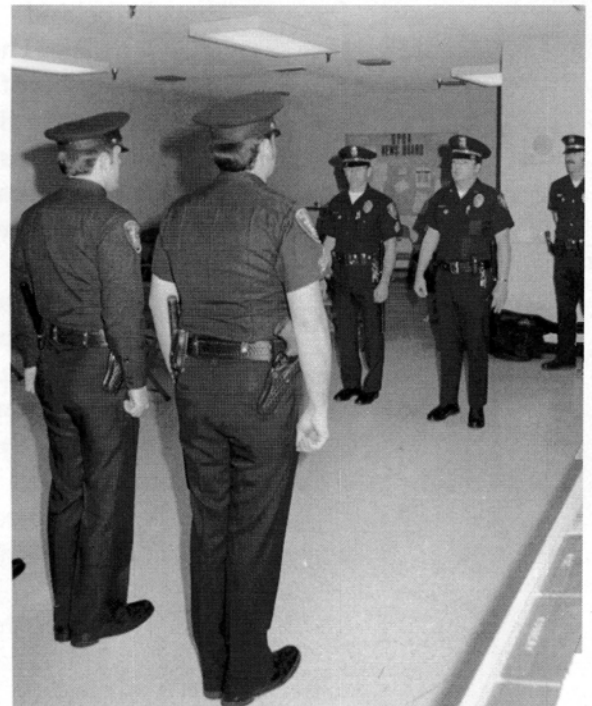


Awards dinner for the Reserve Officer Program at the Verdugo Club, 1982.



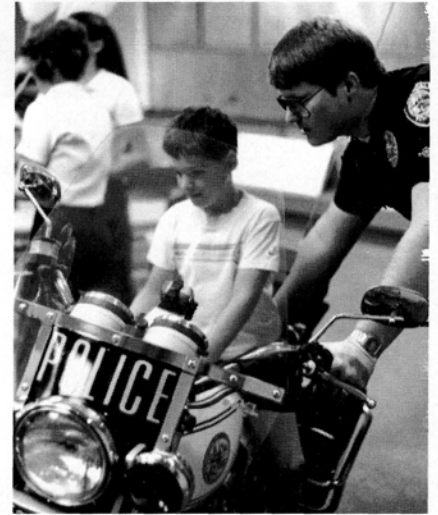
Agent Ron Allison, K9 Officer Sandy Conrad, and dog Arras sweep an alley in this 1982 photo from a recruiting brochure of that year.

Formal inspection time for Lieutenant Dick Edwards' group, 1980.





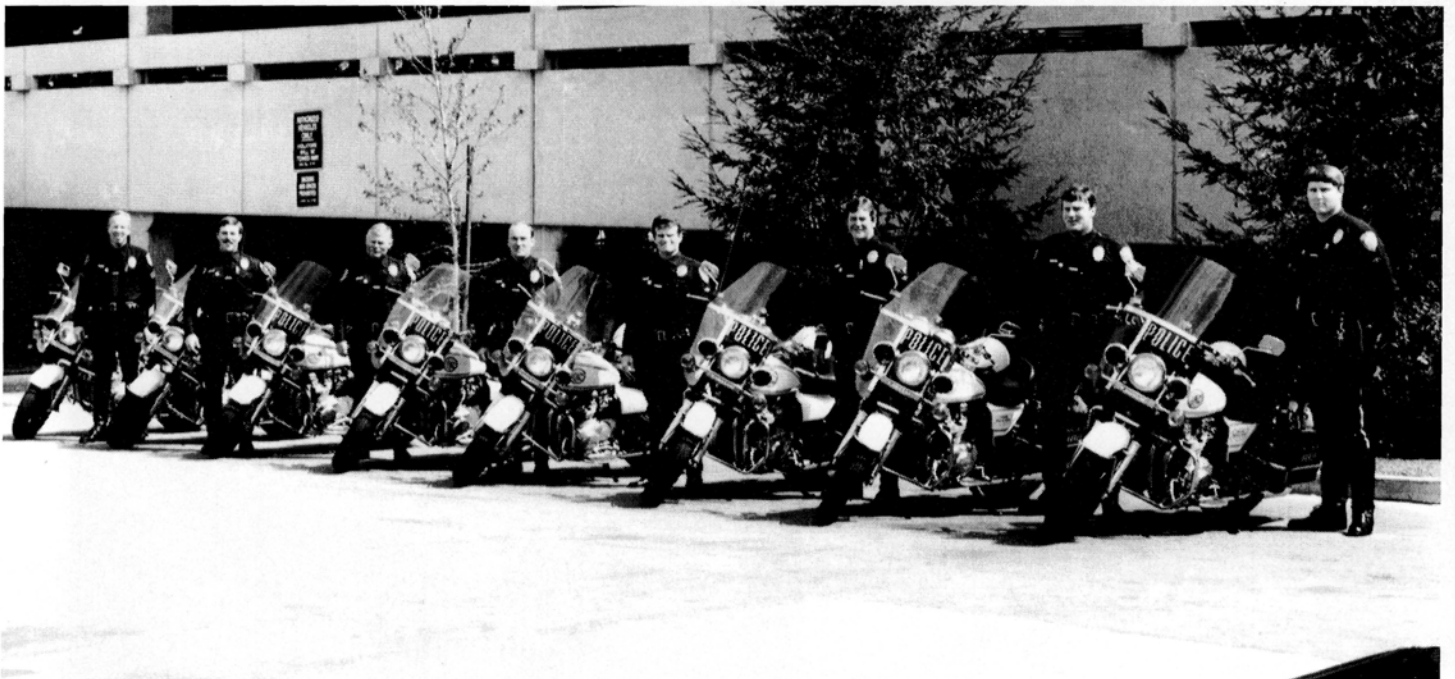
Parking checkers pose in front of the old scooter fleet, 1983. Sergeant Dreyer supervised both motors and parking enforcement.



Motor Officer Art Frank assists youngster as part of safety display, 1983.



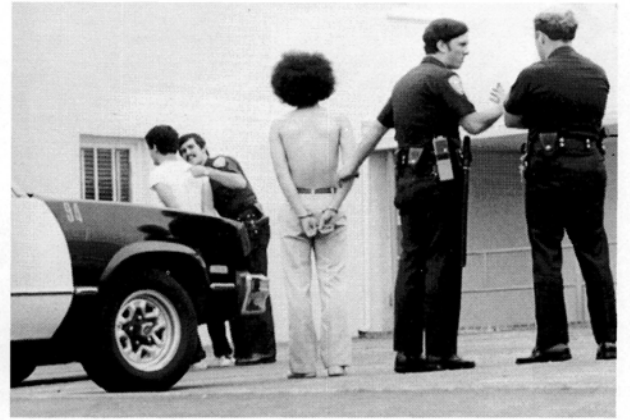
CSO Sandi Corcoran staffs child passenger safety booth as part of the "Buckle Bear" program she coordinated.



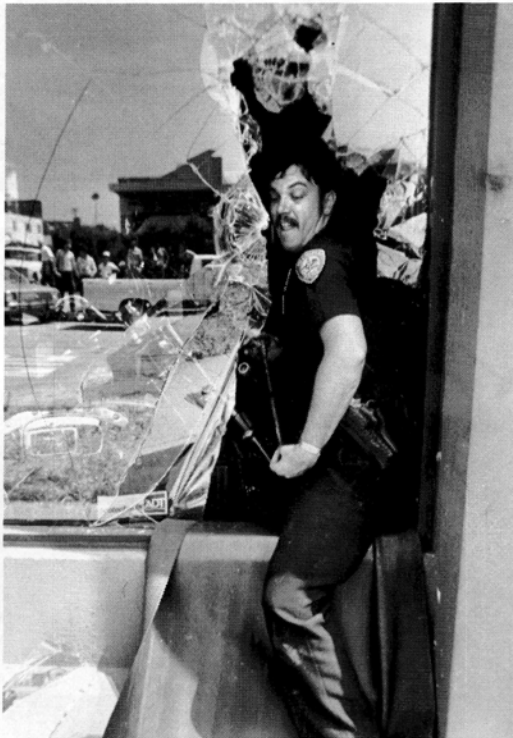
The motor squad: 7 officers and 1 sergeant in 1984.



CSO Jan Silvestri works out of one of the "new" recycled postal jeeps used for several years to replace the three wheel scooters, 1983.



Officers Orlando Lopez and Martin Lillibridge explain arrests to Sergeant Jack Bilheimer, circa 1983.



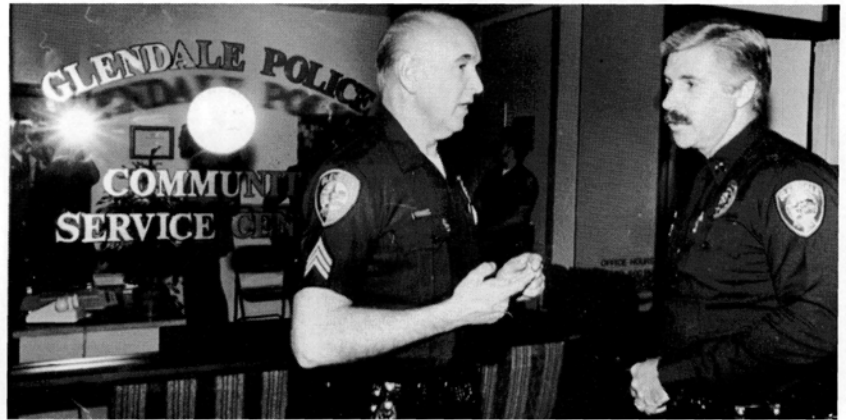
Officer Tim Gladieux checks out scene of window smash burglary, 1982.



G.P.O.A. Christmas party for disadvantaged kids. Sergeant Mike Hailey serves as Santa, 1983.



Glendale Police Department Heliport during the joint tenancy with L.A.P.D.'s air operation. L.A.P.D. occupied the large hanger. All the visible turbine ships are theirs, circa 1982.



The original Galleria substation opened by Sergeant Dean Durand and Captain Tom Rutkoske, 1983.

Left: K9 "Blue" anticipates a bite as Officer Orlando Lopez commands the dog to stop, circa 1983.



Department Christmas Party in the old auditorium, 1984. All retirees present gather for a group photo, the first such get-together in several years.

First Row, sitting, left to right: Lt. Don Keith, Lt. Bill Chambers, Ofc. Richard Ruckey, Det. Al Marinelli, Ofc. Joe Willard, Deputy Chief Charles Kneller, Sgt. John Broom.

Second Row, standing, left to right: Chief Thompson, Lt. Bob Gager, Sgt. Al Masulli, Det. Jim Boyd, Ofc. William Smith, Ofc. Robert Oswald, Lt. Marty O'Dea, Ofc. James McLain, Ofc. Jim Crout.

Third Row, standing, left to right: Ofc. Chuck Hughes, Ofc. Jim Smith, Ofc. Terry Cothran, Ofc. Elmer Bolch, Sgt. Joe Bertola, Lt. Lyman Colton, Sgt. Herbert Ostendorf, Lt. Richard Decker, Ofc. Ed Satterfield.

Fourth Row, standing, left to right: Lt. Dan Christensen, Ofc. William Barry, Ofc. James Drinkwater, Sgt. William Jensen, Capt. Robert Buehner, Ofc. Harold Lummus.



The whole department made a major effort to turn out for the city's Halloween costume contest in 1984.

Motor Larry Edwards "attacked" by Buckle Bear John Harrison.



Retirees duded up at G.P.O.A. Western Night, 1983.



1985 Halloween Parade in Parcher Plaza featuring Glendale Police Department motorcycle gang.



Judge Swinford, Constable Thompson, and Matron Fonta deal out Halloween Justice, 1983.



Pre-academy conditioning for new officers. Training Sergeant Ron DePompa urges more effort, 1985.



Glendale Police Department softball team formed by Records and Lab personnel, 1985.



The entire Traffic Bureau celebrates the successful conclusion of the Buckle Bear Program. The cake says it all, 1984.

The department color guard. Don Shade, Tony Futia, Jeff Neal, and Joe Andrews perform flawlessly in 1985.

Glendale Police Officer
30 YEARS
 Dec. 6, 1955 - Dec. 5, 1985

Retirement Luncheon for
Maynard KENNEY
 at Casa Gonzalez Restaurant
 3487 SAN FERNANDO RD.

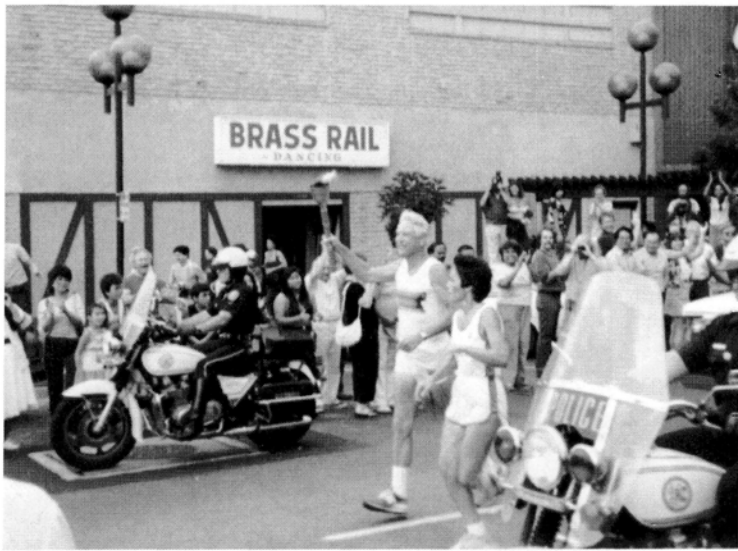
Thursday
Dec. 5th
 11:00 am

CONTRIBUTION
\$8.50
 PER PERSON
 (INCLUDES MEAT, 1985 VISA, & GIFT)

MENU
 SPECIAL COMBO:
 - CHICKEN TERIYAKI
 - CALIF. BELLINI
 - CORNED BEEF SANDWICH
 - SOLE FISH
 - CHARGE OF DRINKAGE
 (SATUR, 1985, 10:00 AM)

FOR RESERVATIONS & INFORMATION CONTACT:
 MARGARET OR MARY ANN AT GLENDALE P.D. RECORDS
 PHONE: (818) 956-1935





Glendale Police Department handled a 12-mile portion of the Olympic Torch run in 1984. An estimated 80,000 spectators lined the route with no problems encountered. 5000 people jammed the intersection of Brand and Broadway alone, to welcome the torch.



July 4th of the Olympic year brought monarchists and colonials together for traditional hot dogs. Jim Swinford and Dave Thompson present Mary Platt with the product of their labors as they help make the first July 4th Picnic a success.





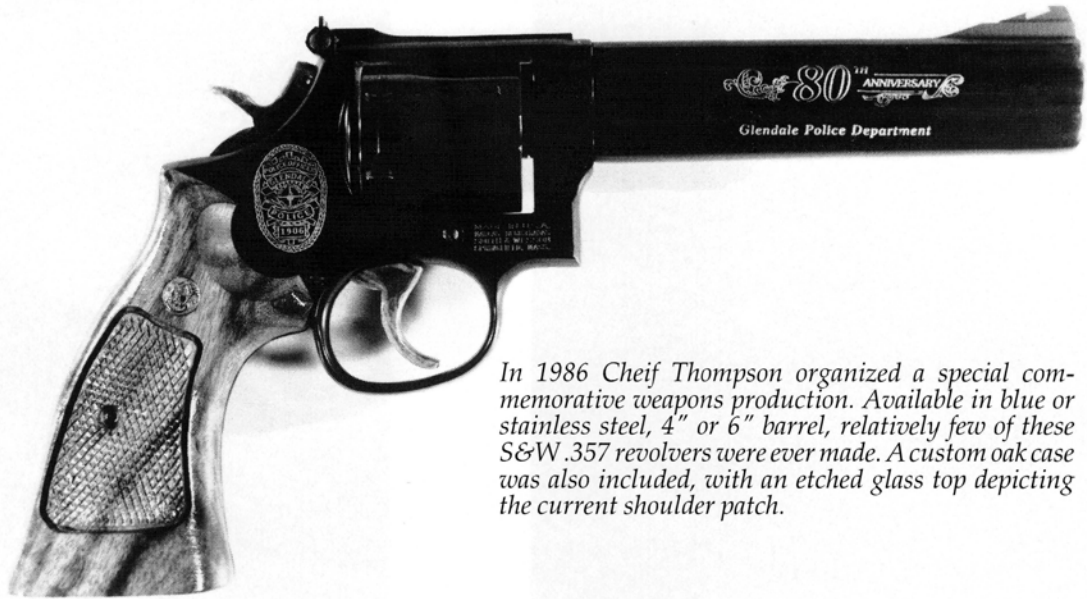
Chief Thompson congratulates Ron Insalaco, second winner of the Medal of Valor, for his heroic performance during the rescue of a mother and children from a house fire.



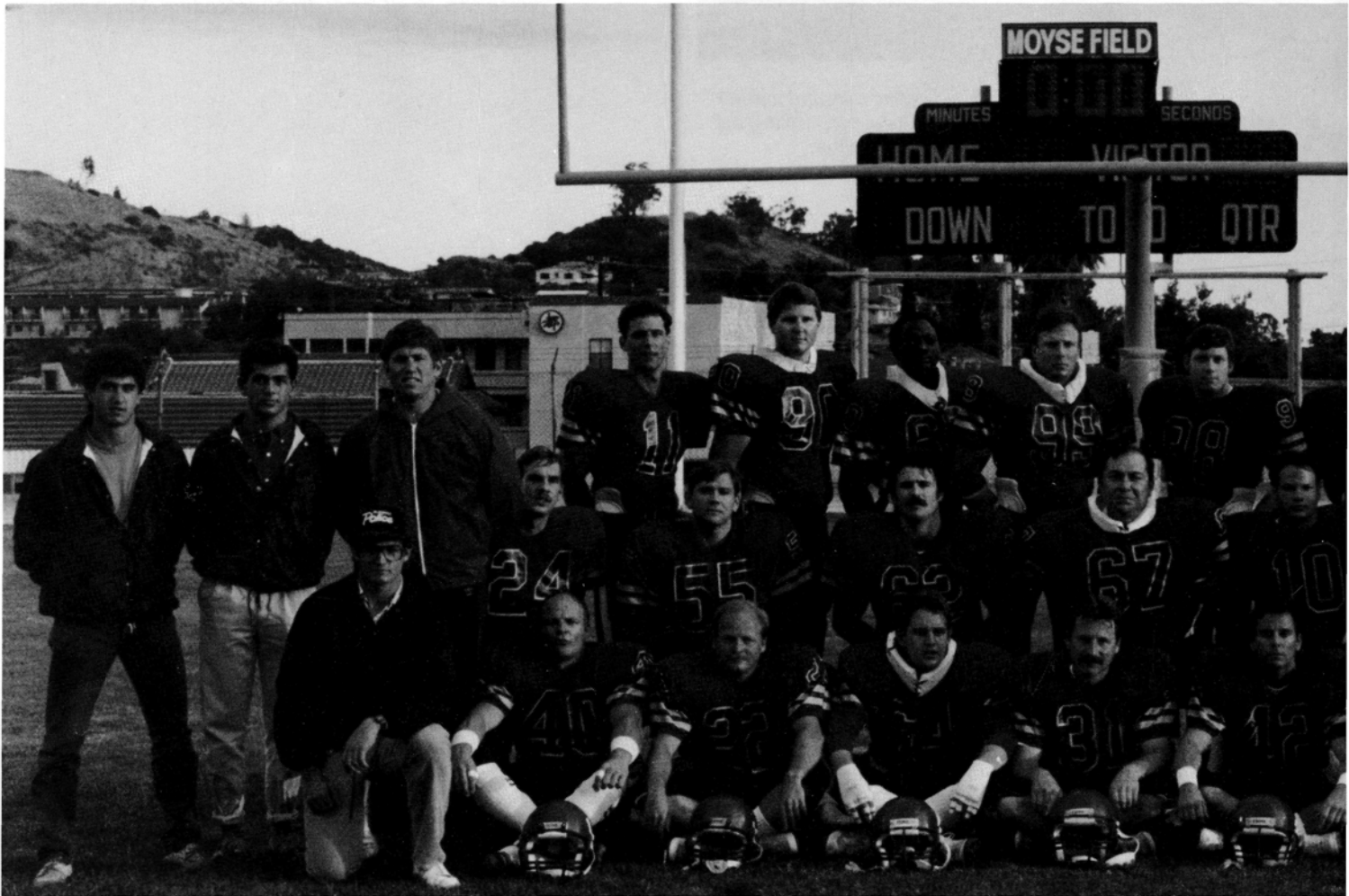
Crashed helicopter is flown down off Mt. Lukens by L.A. County Sheriffs after a destructive landing approximately 2000 feet up the mountain.

One of the first big Colombian coke cases in 1986. Over 800 pounds of cocaine were seized as part of a growing focus on Colombian smugglers, that resulted in a total seizure of over 1800 pounds of cocaine that year.



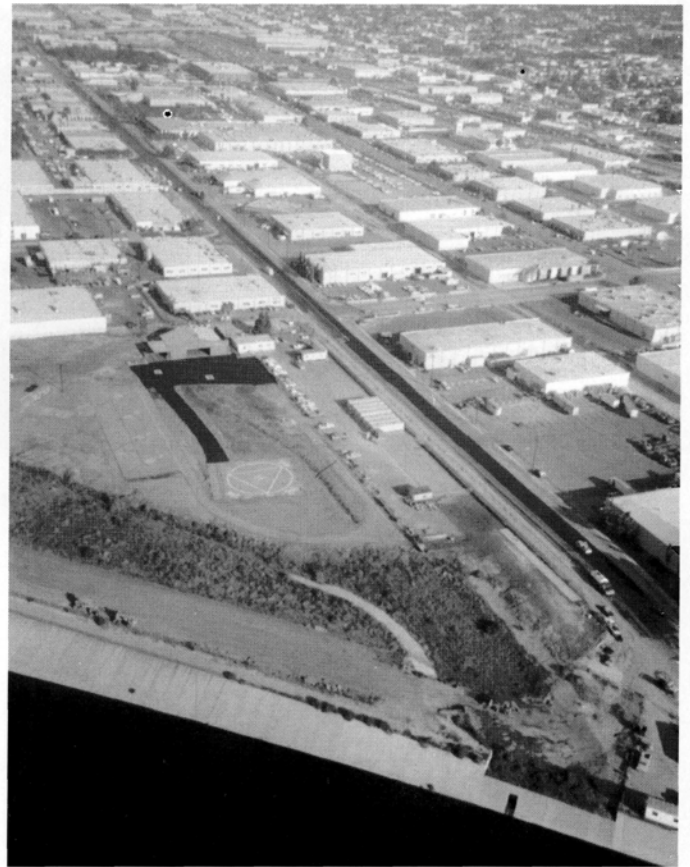


In 1986 Chief Thompson organized a special commemorative weapons production. Available in blue or stainless steel, 4" or 6" barrel, relatively few of these S&W .357 revolvers were ever made. A custom oak case was also included, with an etched glass top depicting the current shoulder patch.

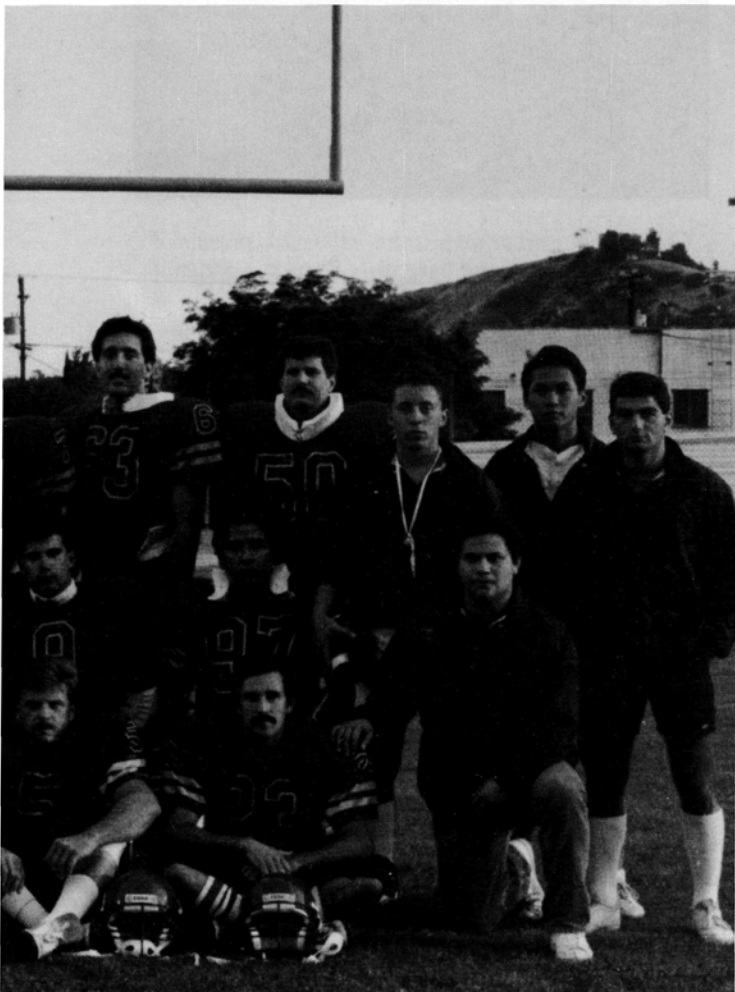




Fire buff Don Meredith shows Bill Maupin and Tony Futia how it's done during a brush fire in 1986.



The changing Heliport. L.A.P.D. is now gone, we are in the big hanger, and Los Angeles D.W.P. has started their conversion of the property.



The 1986 Glendale Police Department Tackle Football Team. This celebrated charity game against the Fire Department created lots of excitement, both on and off the field. Players from left to right, top to bottom: Tony Futia, Art Frank, Justice Knight, Fran Judge, Al Frazier, Ron Williams, Eric Franke, Ron Insalaco, Bruce Fox, Randy Tampa, Don MacNeil, Rick Jauregui, Rusty Hancock, Richard Reyes, John Beltran, Lon Fishback, Don Meredith, Keith Soboleski, Matt Wojnarowski, Darryl York, Ben Mihm, Orlando Lopez.



Art Crabtree and Javier Ruiz practice felony stops during training session.

Heavy snow in March of 1987 created some unusual pedestrian control problems.



Operations Commander's office. Lieutenant Chiabotti meets with Sergeants Tampa and Chester.



Chief Thompson provides advice to newly promoted Lieutenant Shade and Sergeants Barnes, Rock, and MacNeil.



During reconstruction of the station's second floor, lineup was held in City Hall. Mickey Mouse attended lineup one day during public service filming, 1987.



1986 was a big year for Glendale Police Department at the California Police Olympics. The Chief takes a few hits from the heavyweight boxing champ Ron Williams.



Another major case against Colombians netted not only coke but the first Ferrari to join the Glendale Police Department fleet. Drawing by Jim Flores.



The "Blue Crew" in action during 1987 playoff game. The team captured the "B" Division championship.





The 1985 Department Christmas Party brought the retirees back together again with some "new" faces in the crowd. Seated, left to right: "Ozzie" Ostendorf, John Murphy, Thelma Anderson, Ivan Robinson, Lorraine Curry, Al Marinelli, Walter Wheelock, Don Hughes, Don Keith. Second Row, left to right: Jim Crout, Joe Bertola, Jim McLain, Bill Barry, Bill Chambers, Bob Korkus, Bud Amelsberg, Ed Satterfield, Steve Rupp, Chief David Thompson. Third Row, left to right: Bill Shannon, Tom Eaton, "Chuck" Hughes, Bill Jensen, Doyle Copeland, Jim Smith, C. Smith, Bob Oswald, Hal Lummus.



C.S.O. AnnaMaria Taylor attempts to do three things at once in the hectic operations area.



1987 saw the destruction of the old second floor. The south wing went first, the offices seen above soon reduced to rubble. A lot of people endured a lot of discomfort in cramped temporary quarters, with no air conditioning, before the project was done.

Councilwoman Ginger Bremberg cuts the ribbon to open the completed project in 1988. No one is happier than Jim Swinford, Project Manager.



Chief Thompson accepts the gold key from architect Chuck Walton.

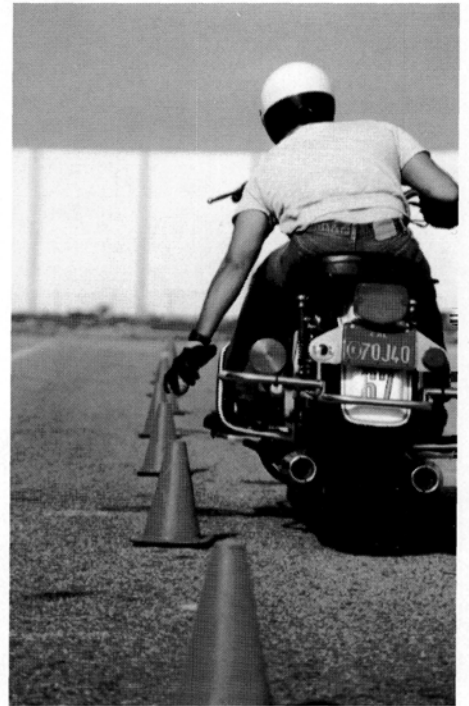




1988 Awards Banquet at the Verdugo Club. Gold Medal for Heroism recipient Mel Barnes is joined by other award winners Tom Kuh, Rafael Rivera, Mario Marchman, Steve Eggett, Paul Hayashida, John Gilkerson.

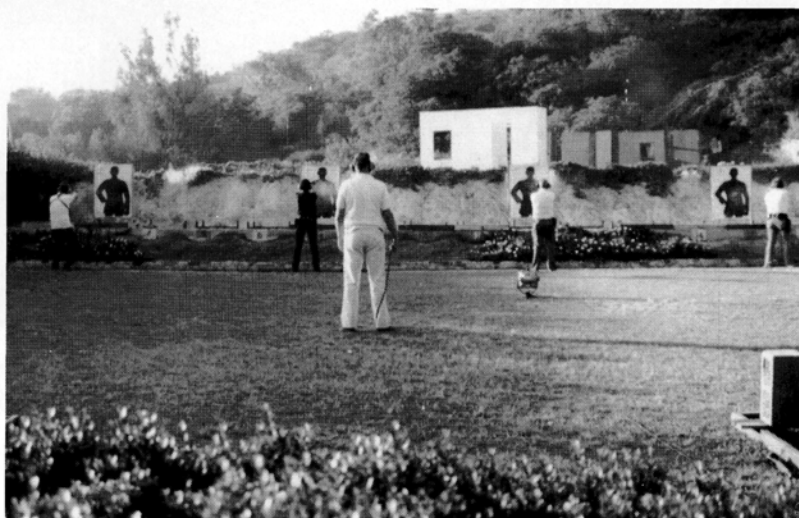
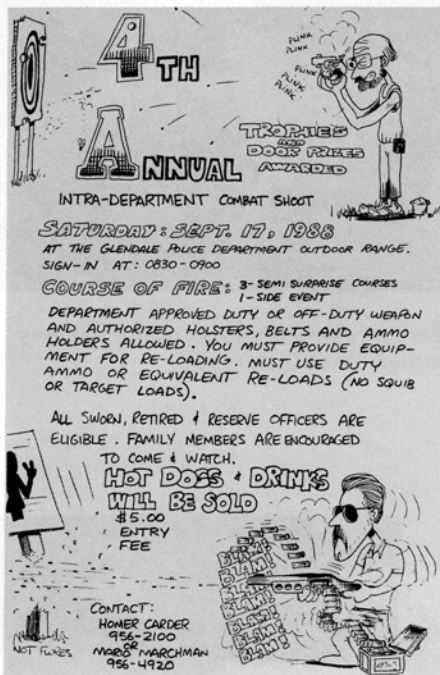


Motor school instructor Bill Halvorsen exhibits his "D.I." demeanor as he makes his students "play ball." The exercise develops balance and control.





Rangemaster Homer Carder conducts shoot training at the Outdoor Range. Shoots now involve more simulated combat under all conditions rather than the more formal target shooting of the past.



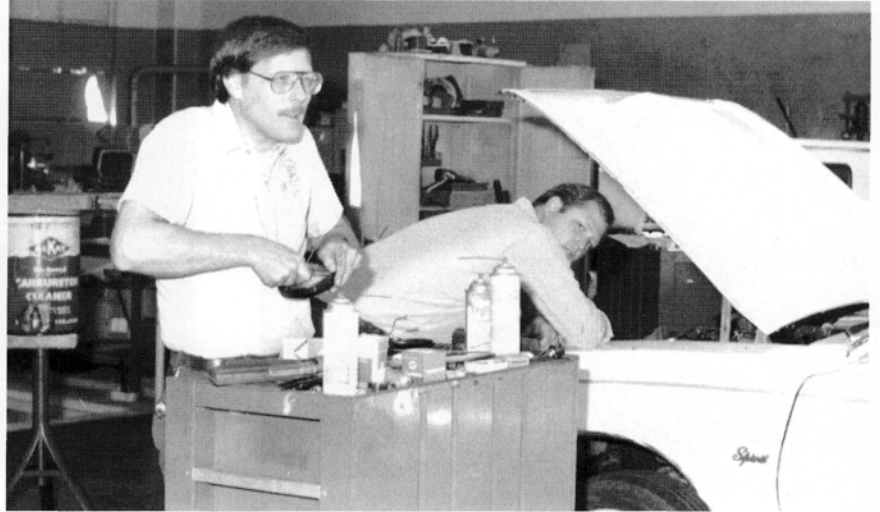
The annual combat shoot flyer. Innovative course configurations and extensive door prizes have made this a great event.

Glendale-Burbank shootoffs have been going on (off and on) for over 60 years. Glendale shooters Marchman, Grimes, Shade, Haloulakos, Stocks, Halvorsen, Darensbourg, and Garcia display their awards, 1986.





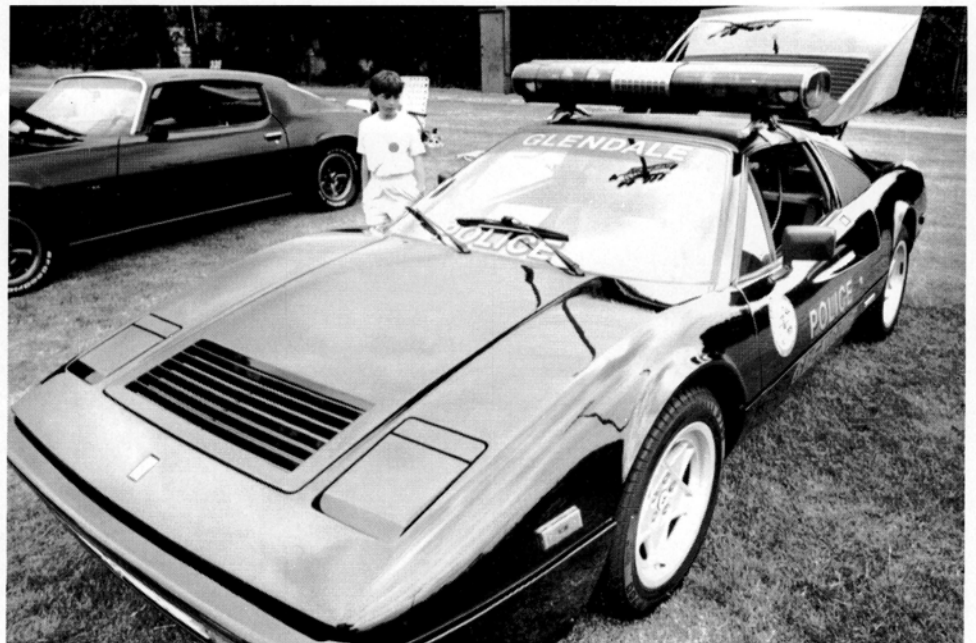
Tom Boyle, "Mr. Goodwrench" of Glendale, supervises the maintenance and repair of the extensive police fleet.



Pat Henighan works on a motor in the Civic Center Garage as Robert Pearson and Glen Wilkening tune up a pool car. The garage handles all patrol car and plain unit work.



Seized from a Colombian coke dealer, this 1986 238 GTS Ferrari did double duty as an exotic undercover vehicle and as a recruiting tool. Car is on display at the City Employees Car Show, 1990.

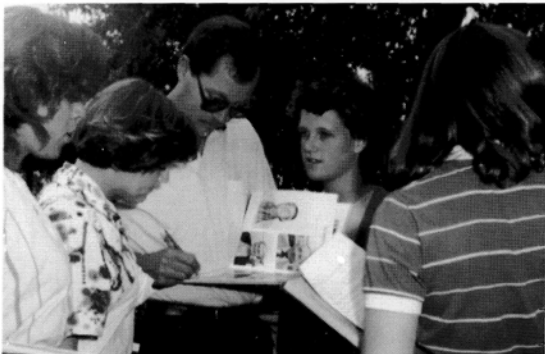




C.S.O. Marie Brouwers compiles a "six pack" mug photo lineup, 1989.

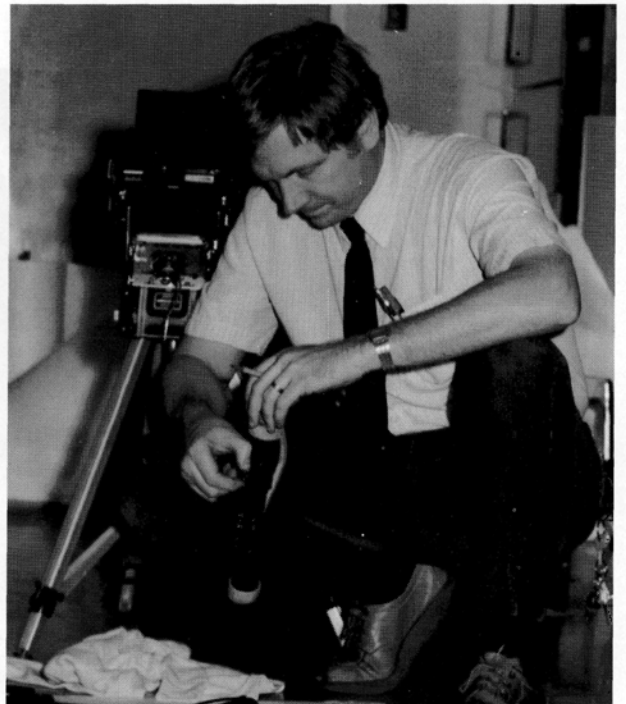


Group "A" inspection, circa 1987.



S.R.O. Rick Young autographs school annuals for students.

I.D. Technician Marvin Marshall prepares guns in evidence for photographing.

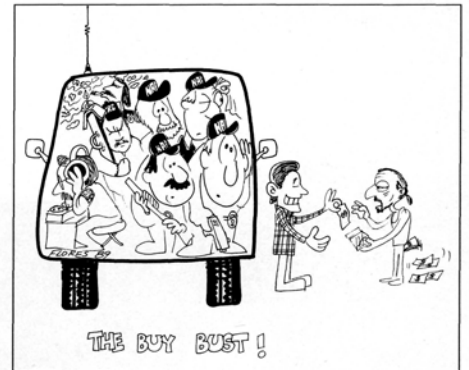
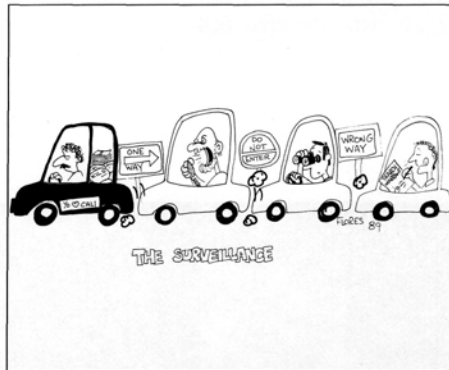


Clerk III Sophie Zargarian, night supervisor in the Record Bureau, checks files.





1989 was a big year for cocaine seizures in Glendale. On the left is a 1000 pound seizure in May, and on the right is the largest cocaine seizure ever made by Glendale Police Department, 1250 pounds in September. In total, 3,415 pounds of cocaine and \$2,495,628 in cash were seized that year.



Right: Charles "Coop the Cop" Cooper, possibly the greatest vice officer ever to explore the dark shadows of Glendale, talks fashion with friends in the office.

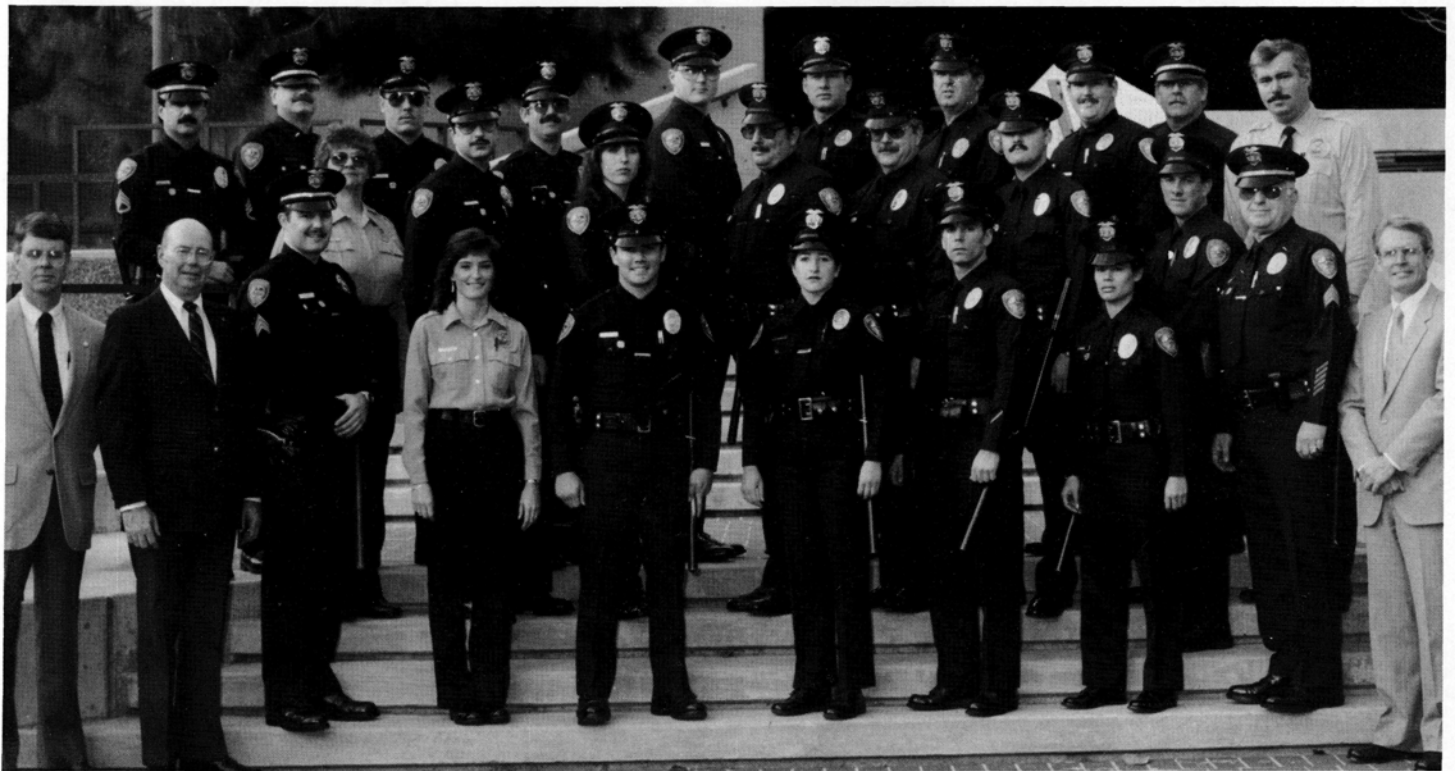




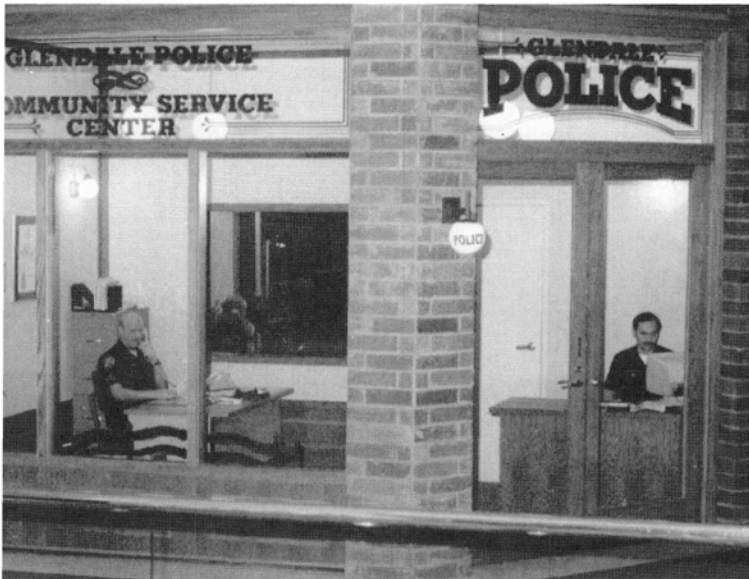
The only legal cocktail party ever held in the police building. 1989 saw the birth of the highly successful Drug Abuse Recognition (D.A.R.) Program. These supervised volunteers (civilian clothes) are being brought to controlled blood alcohol levels for examination by D.A.R. students. Javier Ruiz, Heather Saenz, Christine Goebel, and "Ash" Mankarios attempt to take their jobs seriously, as Dave Buckley and Bruce Hashemi monitor.



Homicide investigators converge on the site of an armored car robbery and shooting. Sergeant Russ Pierce confers with Investigator Joe Jimenez and Detective Jim Peterson.



Lieutenant Ray Edey's patrol group in 1989. This formal photo includes City Manager Dave Ramsay and Mayor Milner on the far left. Captain Brook McMahon appears on the far right, shortly before his appointment to the position of Chief of Police in Pismo Beach, California.



A new location and face for the Galleria substation now under Sergeant Brad Liston's supervision, 1989.



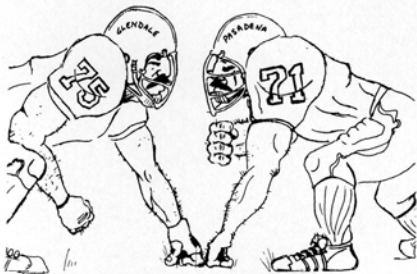
Clerk Steno Vicki Young takes dictation from Detective Dave O'Connor.



Glendale Police Department's innovative foot patrol program spawned this patrol bike and new uniform for Officer Charles Cooper in 1989.

POLICE FOOTBALL

GLENDALE P.D. vs. PASADENA P.D.

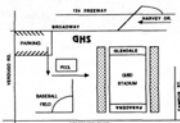


December 15th 1989
7 PM

Glendale High School Stadium

ADULTS : \$2.00
STUDENTS FREE

ALL PROCEEDS DONATED
WILL GO TO MATTHEW SCANLON
C.P.D. CHARITY



The Glendale team continues to find charities and opponents worthy of the aches and pains.

C.S.O. Debbie Stivers develops a proof sheet in the Crime Lab, 1988.





*Recent growth and change have brought frequent promotions.
Above, newly appointed Lieutenant Ray Edey is welcomed into the management ranks.
Below, new Captain Ron DePompa is flanked by rookie Sergeants Jon Perkins, Mario Marchman,
Bill Halvorsen, Kurt Palmer, and Al Frazier, 1990.*





Personnel and Training Bureau in Parcher Plaza, 1990.



Glendale Police Department Records are still primarily a manual system. Clerk Typist Carmen Weitekamp hand searches files.



These giant scissors defy even the Chief's command presence at the opening of Glendale's D.A.R.E. Program, 1990.



Captain Glynn Martin finds a young friend at the station during Christmas festivities.

Tactical Operation Support Squad (T.O.S.S.) training. T.O.S.S. was created to provide the ability to react to civil disturbances.





Glendale Police Explorers combine service, fund-raising, and fun in their activities.



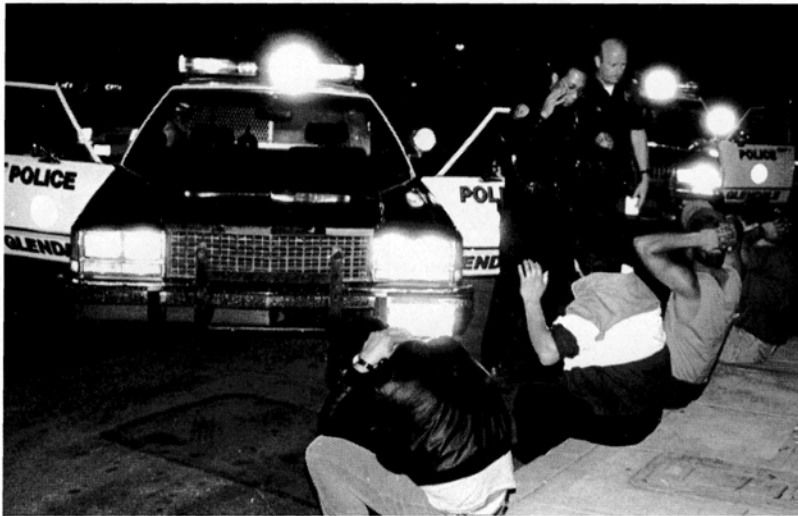
Explorers: (left to right) Advisor Michele Byrne, Officer Bruce Fox, Missy Holok, Claudia Barrientos, Deanna Estrada, Vicki Plumtree, "Sergeant" Sandra Guerrero, John Baker, Chris Welker, Officer Dan Kiang, Cesar Estrada, Paul Razo, "Lieutenant" Claudia Arevalo, Tigran Topadzhikyan, Officer Todd Stokes, Officer Leticia Chaing, Maria Medina, 1990.



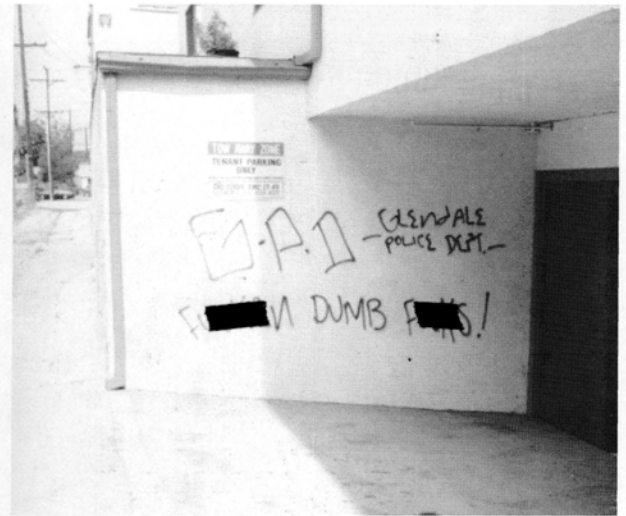
The expressions of the faces of these officers tells all, during this holiday party for special children at the Department.



For several years Glendale Police Department retirees and friends have organized their own annual reunion in Reno, Nevada. Seen in the two photos above are (left to right) Al Marcucci, Mel Stewart, Jim Boyd, Bill Shannon, Skip and Lynn Fitzgerald, Sue Saurer, Terry Cothran, Glen Stanley, Candy Jennings, Steve Rupp.



Gang suppression activities have become a large part of the patrol workload. York Tsuruta and Brad Liston doing a field investigation, 1989.



The related graffiti problems also reflect gang unhappiness with Glendale Police Department's aggressive enforcement efforts.

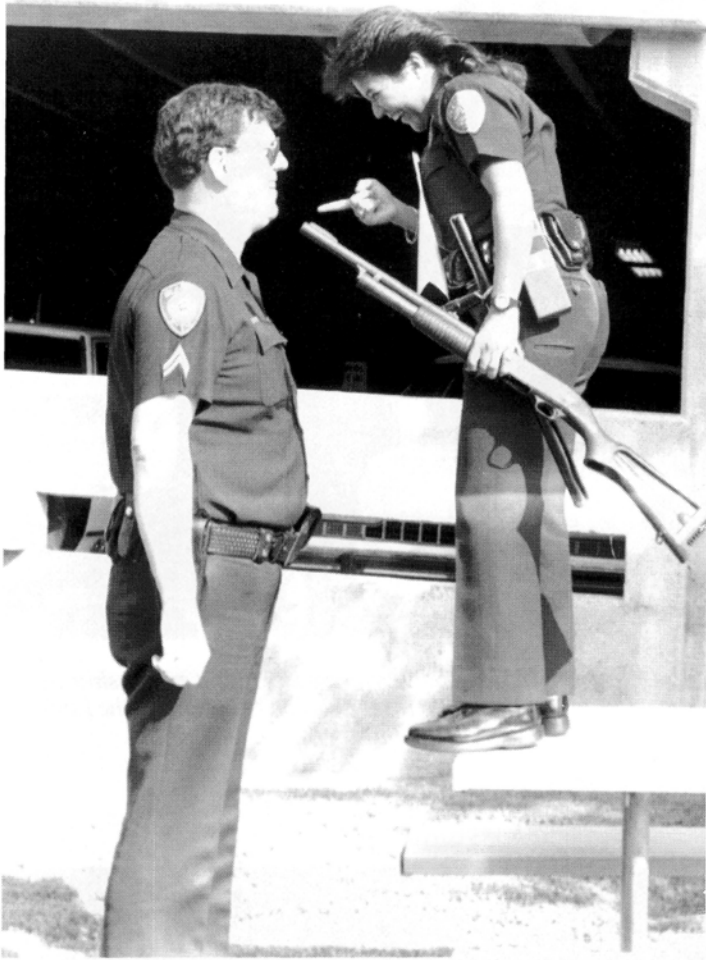


Watch change for Charlie Follett and Rafael Rivera. Note the Ithaca shotgun now removed from service and replaced by the Remington 870.



The Glendale Jail is a busy place these days. Above, C.S.O. Jailers Price and Anderson work on the log. Left, C.S.O. Jailers Grand and Ellis process booking forms under Merle Chandler's watchful eye.





Thousands of children have been fingerprinted by Police Wives, reserves, and almost every classification of employee over the years. Richard Ulrich works at one more session of this well received service.

Joe Andrews and Leticia Chang never saw eye to eye on very much until this chance meeting, 1990.

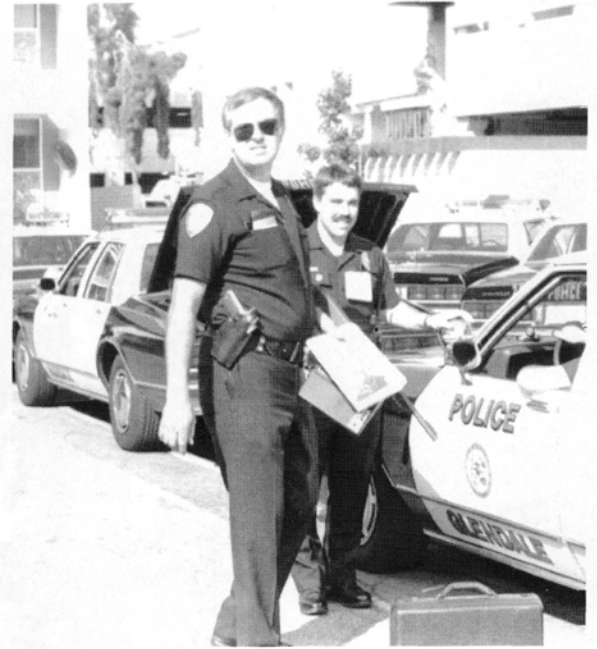


Post academy training on the flight line. (Left to right), Officers Lemay, Walker, Tsuruta, Ulrich, Linder, and Solis.

I.D. Technician Marvin Marshall takes a break as Officer Mullich and C.S.O. Maria Castro look over the "Hot Board."



Reserve Officers Mike Malouf, Lee Eastman, Bill Torley, and Bob Zaun providing "Keystone Cop" protection at the train station dedication, 1990.



Officer Dave Olson prepares for a swing shift carrying, prophetically, a copy of "Night of the Living Dead."

Shotguns and radios. The troops line up to get their equipment issued at the back door to Operations.





The 1990 Baker to Vegas Relay Team. 20 Glendale Police Department runners each tackle a 6 mile leg of a grueling 120 mile course through the desert. Pictured here are runners, alternates, and support team. Captain Jerry Stolze, Sergeant Jim Woody, and Clerk Steno Louise Saiz ramrod the organizing of Glendale's entry.

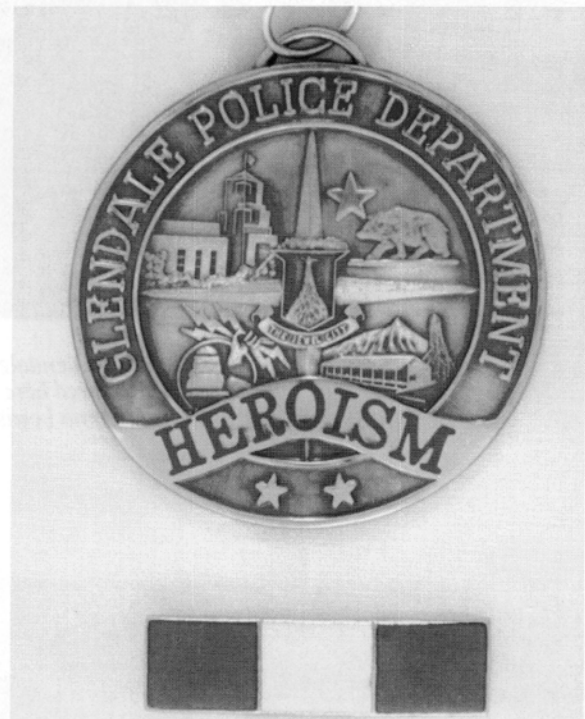


The first female pilot for Glendale Police Department (and only the third police pilot in the state), Sandy Conrad, does her preflight check. The helicopter program, with its aging fleet of piston craft and tenuous residency at the current heliport site, faces many changes in the near future.

HONOR — DUTY — SERVICE
1985 — 1990



Michael Tuosto
Ron Insalaco
Art Frank



Rusty Hancock
Mel Barnes
Brad Liston
Louie Haloulakos
Malinda Herrera

*Recipients of the Department's two highest awards for valor and heroism.
This formal awards program has only been in existence in one form or another since 1985.
We salute other personnel from prior years who would no doubt have qualified for these awards themselves.*



Recipients at the 1990 Awards Luncheon.

SILVER AWARD OF MERIT

Randy Robbins

Steve Eggett

Rafael Rivera

Linda Daidone

John Perkins

Mel Barnes

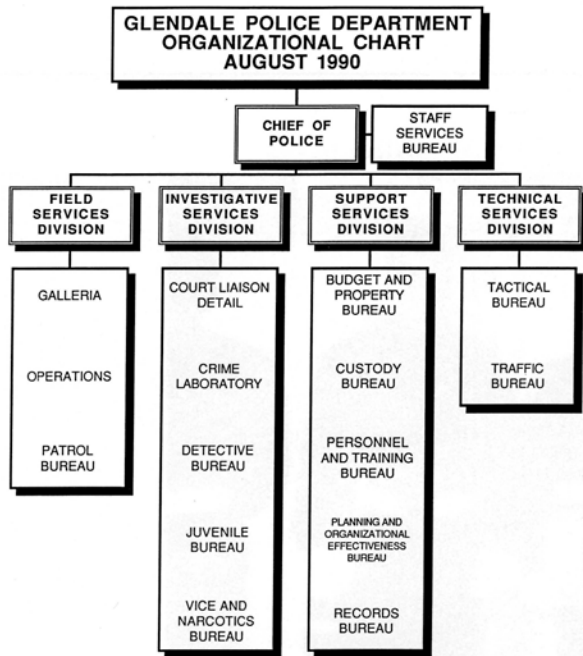
Mario Marchman

Jan Silvestri

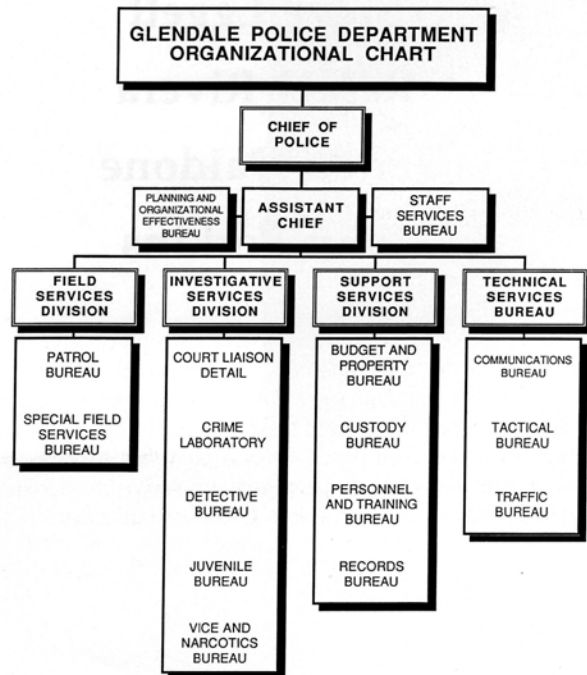
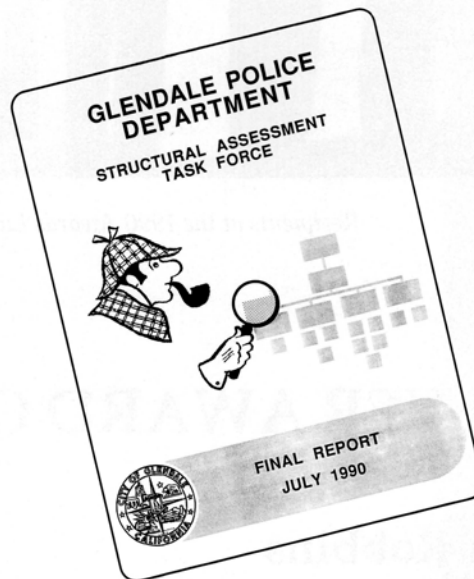
Don MacNeil

Lonie Mazadiego

This list of awardees in no way describes the true department-wide sacrifices made in services to the Glendale community. There are many unsung heroes whose actions, whether through humility or lack of witness, have gone unrecognized publicly. In addition, the substantial numbers of persons receiving public and private commendations, awards from the community, and citations from other government agencies are too numerous to record.

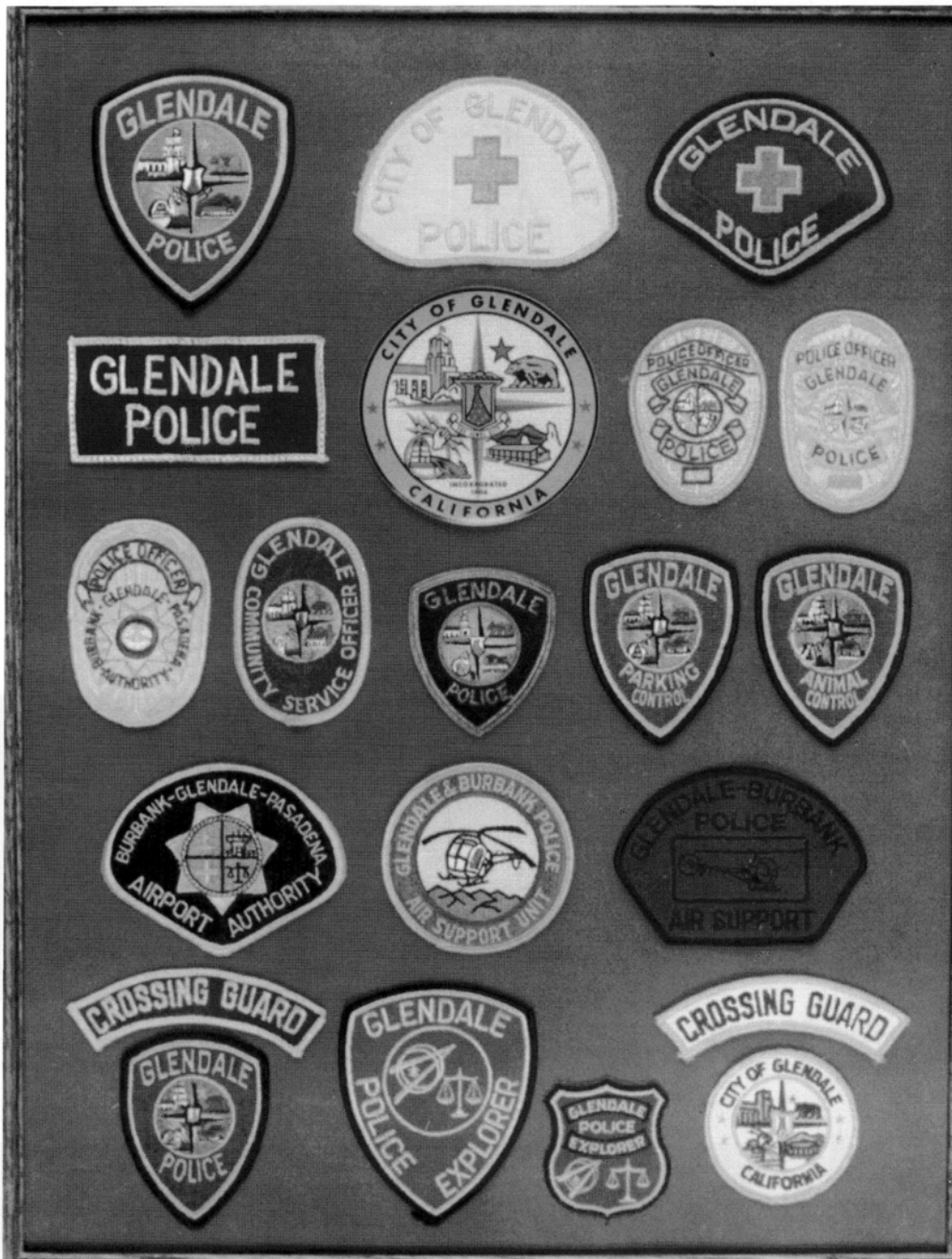


The interim structure of the Department, as we enter into a challenging period of growth and change, based on the structural analysis.



The proposed, final Department structure which may yet change as city conditions change.

Glendale Law Enforcement Patches



The Snowman patch was created in 1988 from an earlier Snowman design without any logo, as a unit patch for the Vice/Narcotics Bureau. It is worn on raid jackets, assault vests, and ball caps.



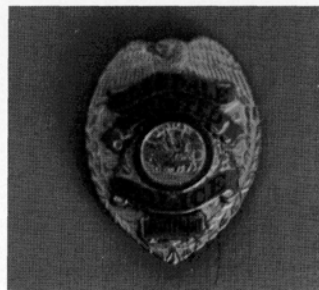
The Auto Theft Unit patch appears on raid jackets and ball caps, 1989.

The patches seen represent a 50 year history of Department insignia. Starting at the upper left they are as follow, Top Row; The current uniform shoulder patch (1969-1990), the oldest obsolete patch (1947-1951), the second obsolete shoulder patch (1951-1969). Second Row: SWAT uniform patch, Police Vehicle Seal, two versions of cloth badge produced in the 1980's. Third row: Airport Authority cloth badge, C.S.O. cloth badge (approximately 1975-1990). The Bullion Blazer patch (one time only, 1982), obsolete Parking Control shoulder patch, obsolete Animal Control shoulder patch. Fourth Row: Current Airport Authority shoulder patch, obsolete original Air Support Flight Suit patch, obsolete (and never issued although officially produced) Second Air Support Flight Suit patch. Fifth Row: Obsolete Crossing Guard shoulder patches (this miniature version of the current full size patch was also used on policewoman uniforms, dispatchers, and other miscellaneous uniforms), current Explorer shoulder and breast patches, currently used Crossing Guard patches.

Glendale Police Badges



The earliest known badges in use, shown top of page, circa 1915. The hat pieces are missing. Hat shields (directly above) in use from about 1920 through the early 1950's.



The circumstances surrounding Glendale's Mounted Police are unknown, circa 1940.



This badge was in use in the Glendale Court, pre "Marshal" days.



The second generation badge in use briefly during the 1920's. Note State Seal.

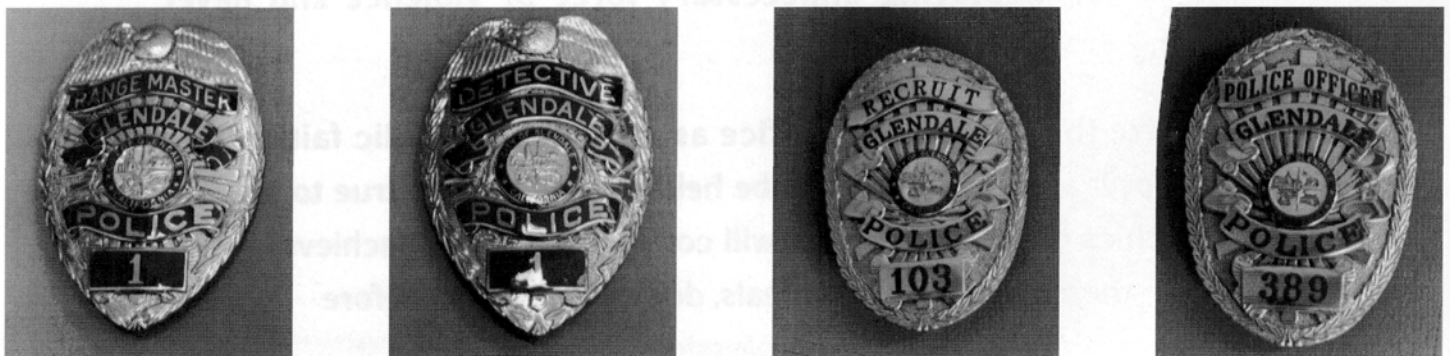


The "peacock" city seal badges created in 1924.

Glendale Police Badges



Obsolete badges and hat shields. On the far left are two 3/4 size badges for cadets and parking checkers, both classifications that disappeared when the C.S.O. Program began. In the center top is a collection of Special Officer badges. These were in use for a variety of reasons prior to World War II but ultimately were reserved for civil defense forces in the 1950's Cold War preparations. On the far right are two badges made obsolete in the 1970's when sex-based classifications came to an end and all "P.W.s" were sent to patrol.



Badges and hat shields in current use. Top row left, is the Explorer hat shield, the only metal insignia they use. Top center, the plastic helmet shield. Top right, the hat shield in use by regular and reserve officers. Bottom row left, are the Rangemaster and Detective badges, the last of the "Eagle" style still in use. Bottom right, are the Recruit and Police Officer badges. Recruit badges are used during academy training without peace officer status.

Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities, or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

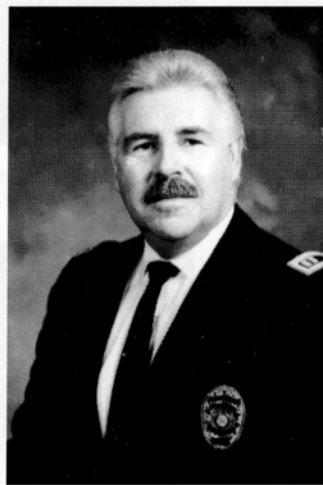
I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession...law enforcement.



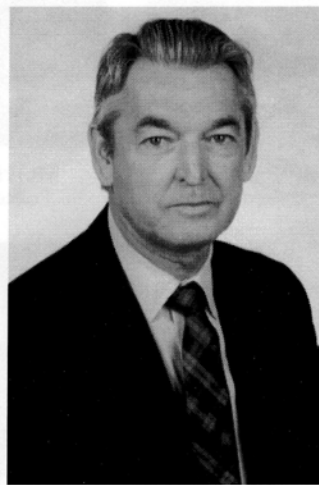
David J. Thompson
Chief of Police



Ron DePompa
Captain



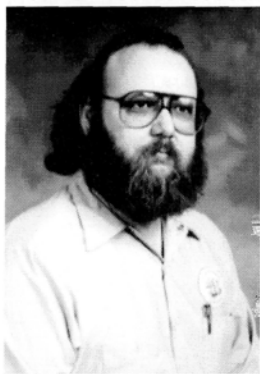
Tom Rutkoske
Captain



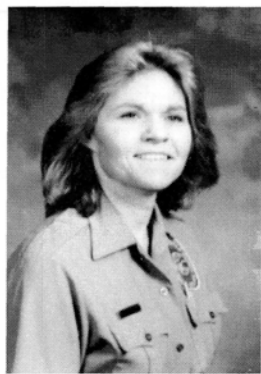
Glynn Martin
Captain



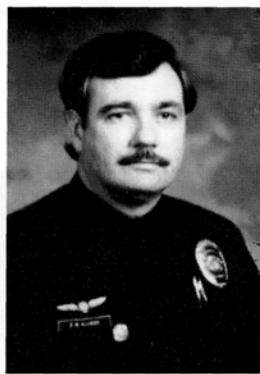
Jerry Stolze
Captain



Walter Aliff
Helicopter Mechanic



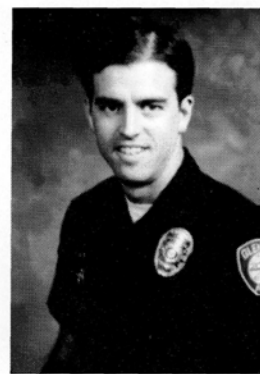
Kathy Allen
Community Service Officer



Ronald Allison
Police Sergeant



Jack Altounian
Administrative Analyst



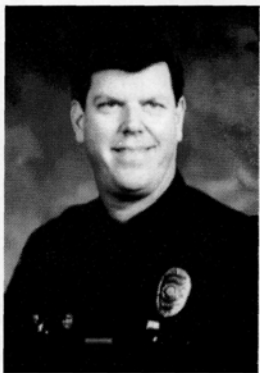
Todd Anderson
Police Officer



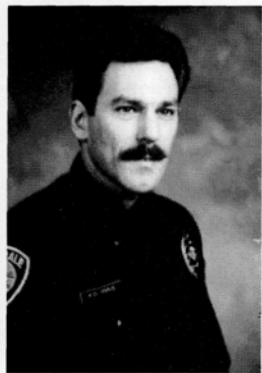
Kim Anderson
Police Sergeant



Sharon Anderson
Community Service



Joe Andrews
Officer/Police



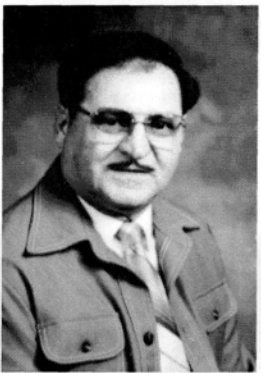
Kelly Annis
Officer/Police



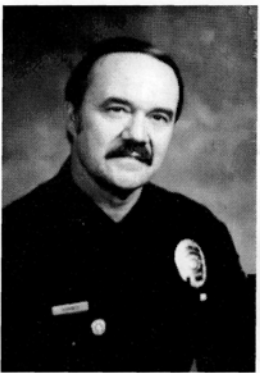
Elizabeth Aranda
Officer/Clerk-Typist II



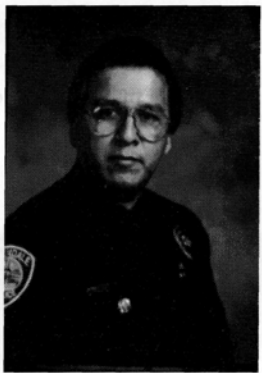
Leslie Clem
1926



Robert Barnack
Retired



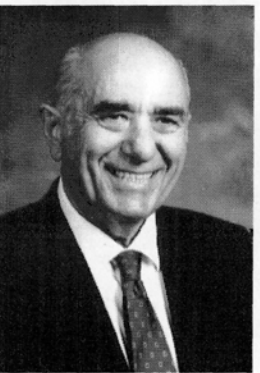
Melvin Barnes
Police Sergeant



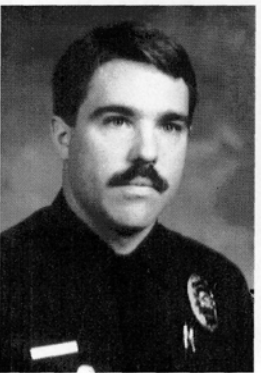
John Beltran
Police Officer



Jamie Bernsten
Police Officer



Joe Bertola
Retired



Scott Bickle
Police Officer



Jack Bilheimer
Police Lieutenant



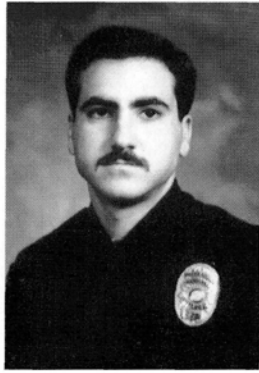
Margaret Bisetti
Clerk-Typist II



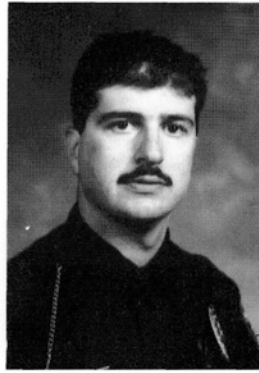
Patti Bocanfuso
Community Service Officer



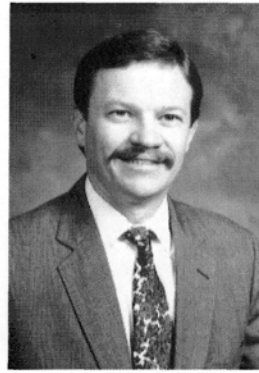
Robert Boehlert
Police Officer



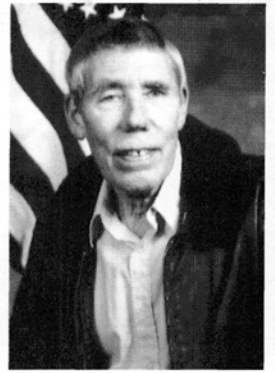
Dominic Borrelli
Police Officer



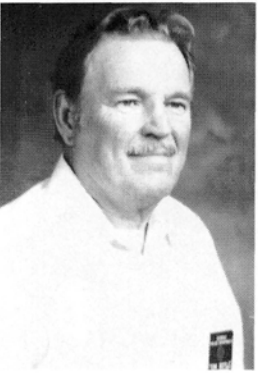
Harout Bouzikian
Police Officer



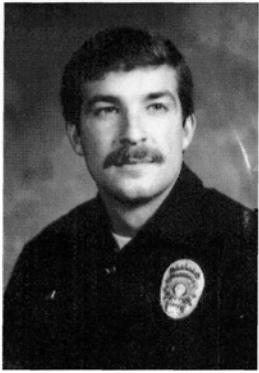
Dean Bowman
Police Officer



Jim Boyd
Retired



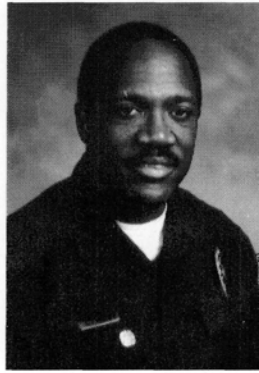
Thomas Boyle
Shop Superintendent



Robert Breckenridge
Police Officer



Diane Britt
Reserve Police Officer



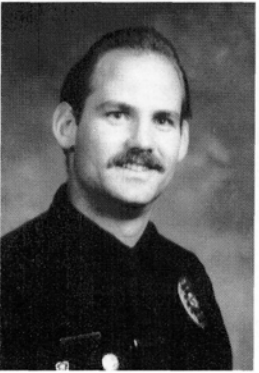
Rodney Brooks
Police Officer



Marie Brouwers
Police Officer



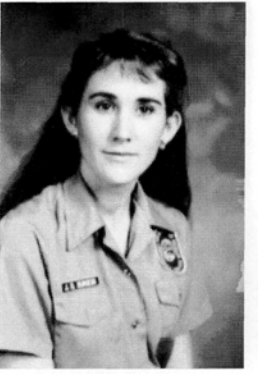
Cliff Brown
Retired



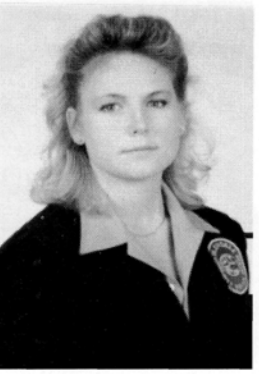
David Buckley
Police Officer



Maurice "Jerry" Bunzey
Police Officer



Joanna Burgess
Community Service Officer



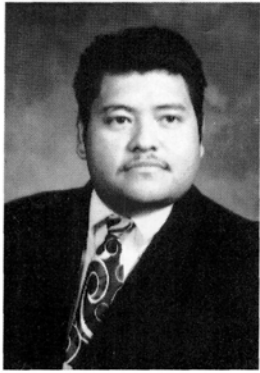
Michele Byrne
Community Service Officer



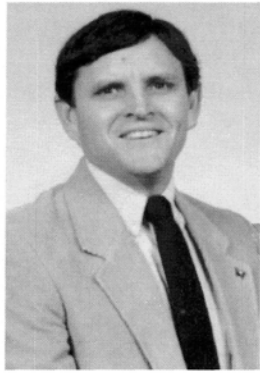
David Calame
Retired



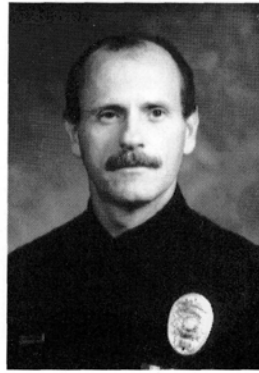
Elmer Bolch, "Buckle Bear"



Walter Calles
Computer Operations Technician



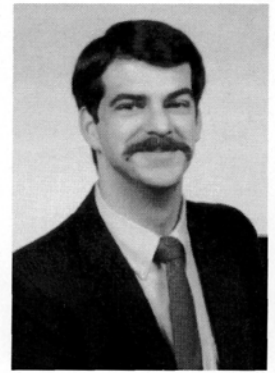
Steve Campbell
Police Sergeant



Herbert Cantwell
Police Officer



Homer Carder
Rangemaster



Steve Carey
Police Officer



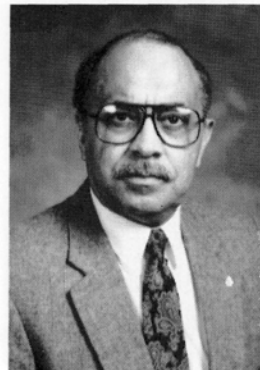
Toby Carver
Police Officer



Maria Castro
Community Service Officer



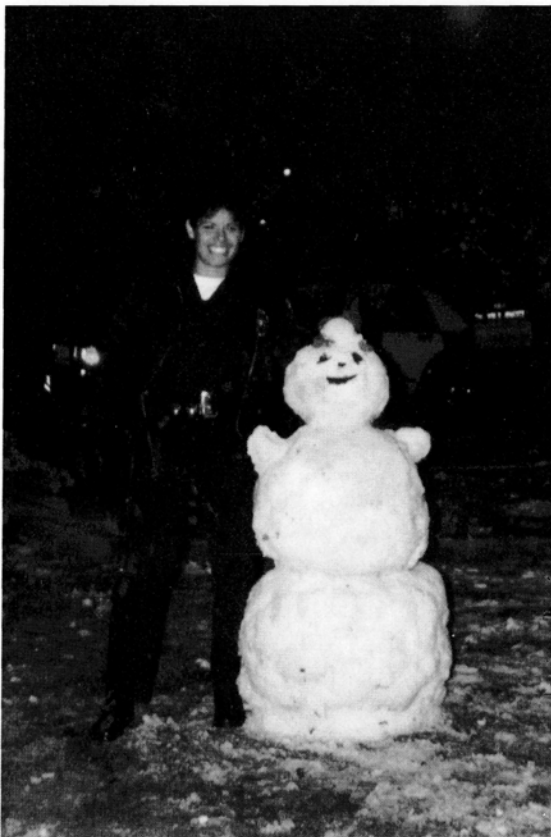
Rowe Cavelli
Police Officer



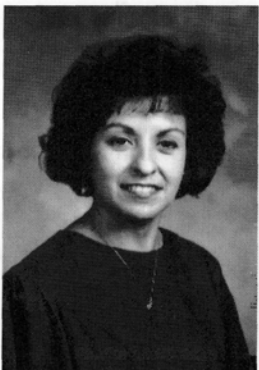
Merle Chandler
Jail Administrator



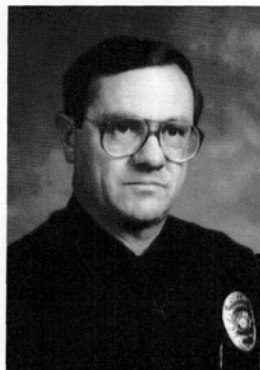
Leticia Chang
Police Officer



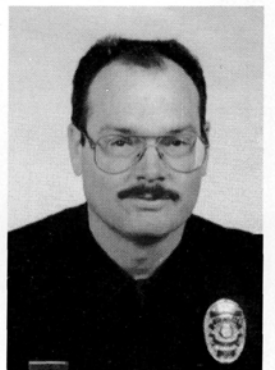
Espie Fernandez and Prisoner



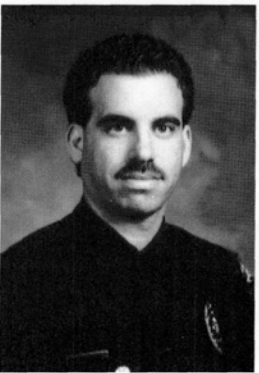
Erlinda Chavez
Community Service Officer



Joseph Chester
Police Sergeant



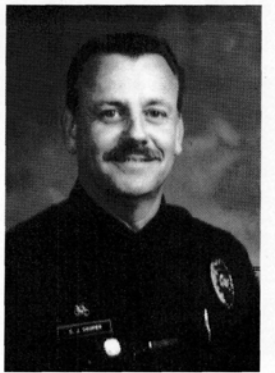
Larry Cobb
Police Officer



Brian Cohen
Reserve Police Officer



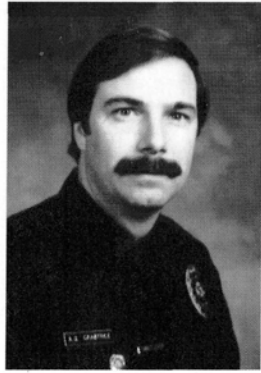
Sandy Conrad-Jauregui
Police Officer



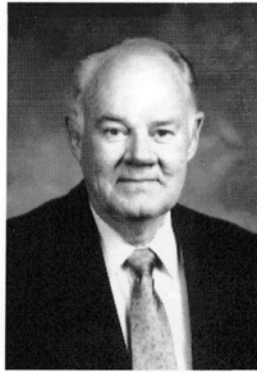
Charles Cooper
Retired Police Officer



Sandi Corcoran
Community Service Officer



Arthur Crabtree
Police Officer



James Crout
Retired



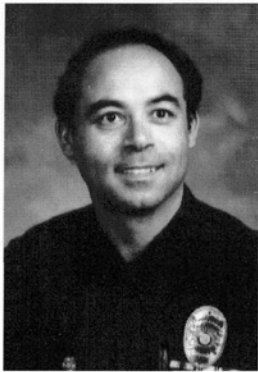
Lorraine Curry
Retired Policewoman



Linda Daidone
Community Service Officer



Mary Dalley
Community Service Officer



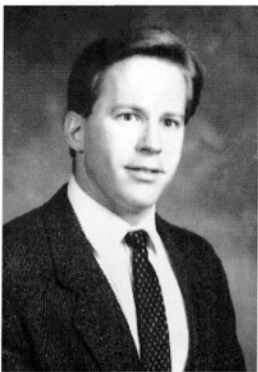
Steve Darensbourg
Police Officer



Julie Daum
Community Service Officer



Mark Hansen, Traffic



Stephen Davey
Police Officer



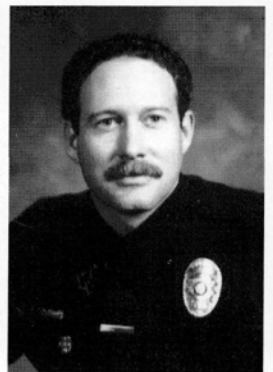
Trina Davis
Clerk-Typist II



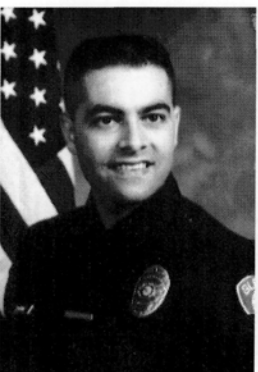
John DelPinto
Police Officer



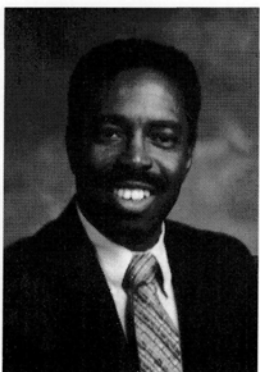
Edward Desario
Police Sergeant



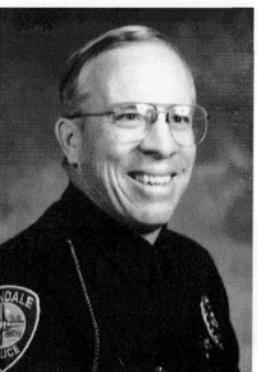
Bill Donley
Police Officer



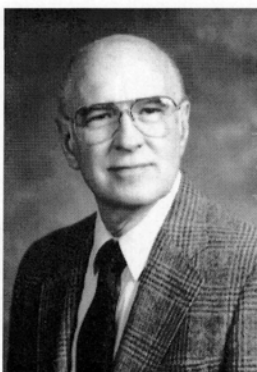
Nick Dourian
Police Officer Recruit



Joe Downs
Senior Identification Technician



Warren Dreyer
Police Sergeant



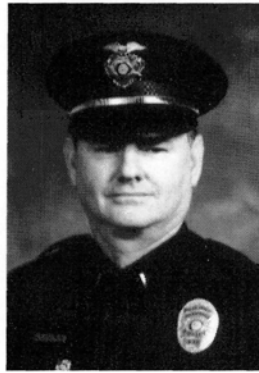
Dean Durand
Retired Police Sergeant



Mary Anne Dyer
Community Service Officer



Marilyn Eagleson
Police Officer



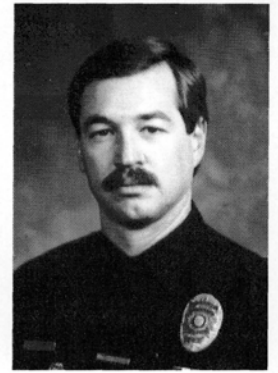
Leroy Eastman
Reserve Police Officer



Raymond Edey
Police Lieutenant



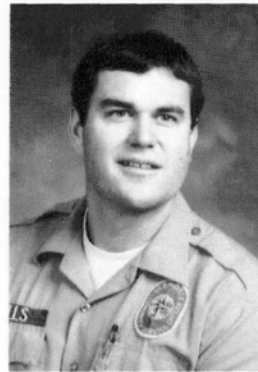
Larry Edwards
Police Officer



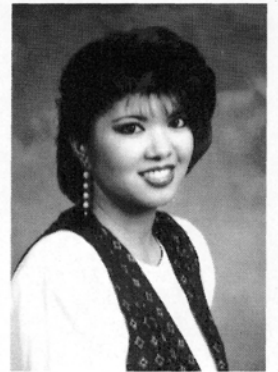
Stephen Eggitt
Police Officer



Glendale Police Wives Meeting, Nov. 1990



Mike Ells
Community Service Officer



Clarita Espiritu
Clerk-Typist II



Judy Estrada
Community Service Officer



Ruth Feldman
Police Detective



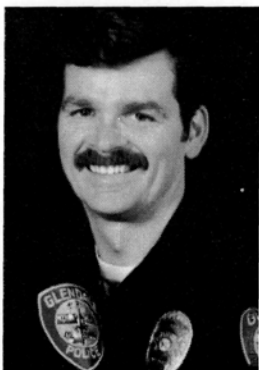
Li Ann Fellows
Police Officer



Espie Fernandez
Police Officer



William Fishback
Police Sergeant



James Fitzgerald
Police Sergeant



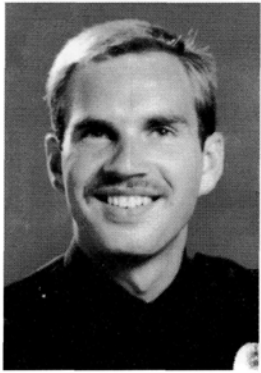
Jim Fores
Police Officer



Charles Follett
Police Officer



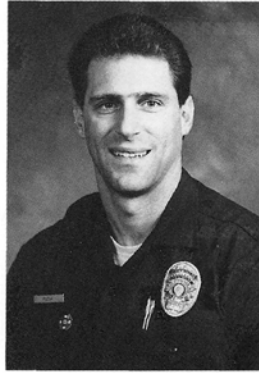
Ernie Garcia, Jerry Bunzey



Bruce Fox
Police Officer



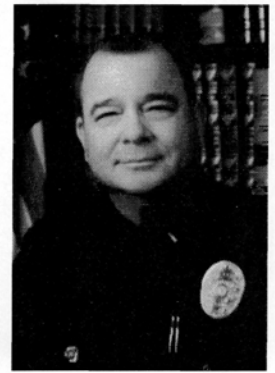
Alan Frazier
Police Sergeant



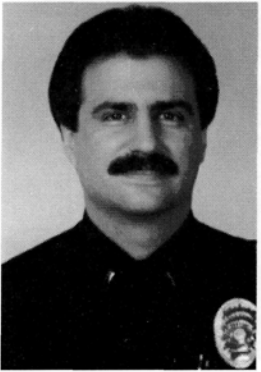
Anthony Futia
Police Officer



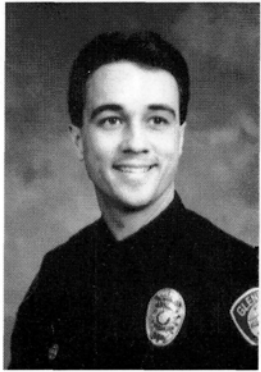
Robert Gager
Police Officer



Bob Gager
Retired



Mark Distaso
Police Lieutenant



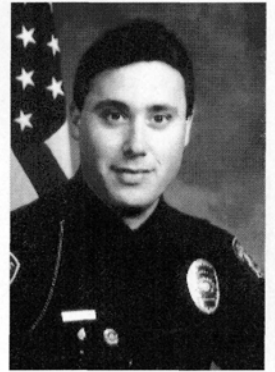
Ernie Garcia
Police Officer



John Gilkerson
Police Officer



Ronald Gillman
Police Officer



Mike Glassick
Police Officer



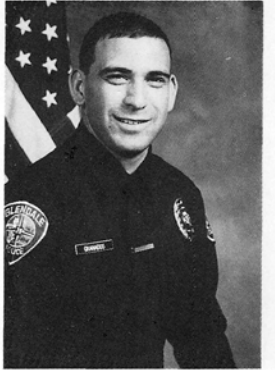
Reserve Officer Inspection, 1990



Christine Goebel
Community Service Officer



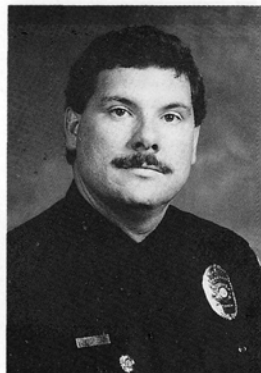
Gregory Goodwin
Reserve Police Officer



Craig Granados
Police Officer Recruit



Joni Grand
Community Service Officer



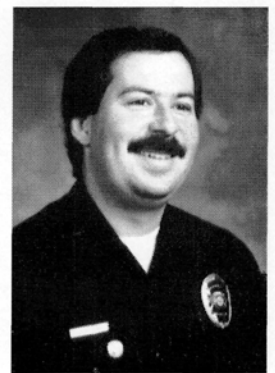
Ian Grimes
Police Sergeant



Lewis Guay
Police Sergeant



Lou Guzman
Retired



Louie Haloulakos
Police Officer



Crime Lab Personnel, self portrait, 1990.



William Halvorsen
Police Sergeant



Russell Hancock
Police Officer



Mark Hansen
Police Sergeant



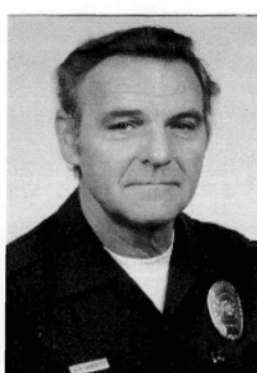
Jon Harrison
Police Officer



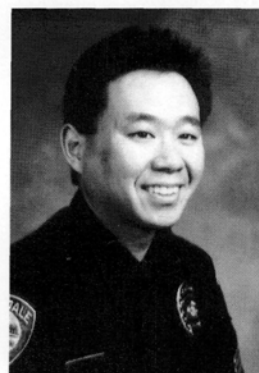
Behrouz Hashemi
Police Officer



Carla Haupt
Police Officer



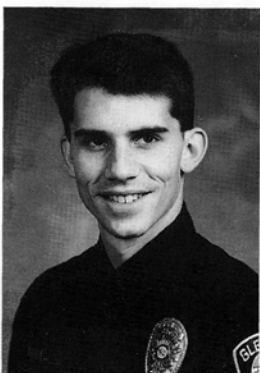
Russ Haworth
Police Officer



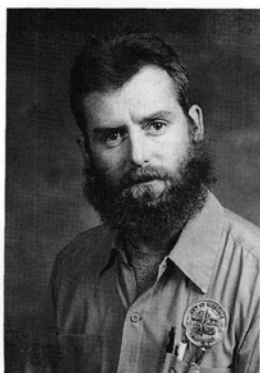
Paul Hayashida
Police Sergeant



Susan Hayn
Police Officer



Craig Heimann
Police Officer



Patrick Henighan
Equipment Mechanic



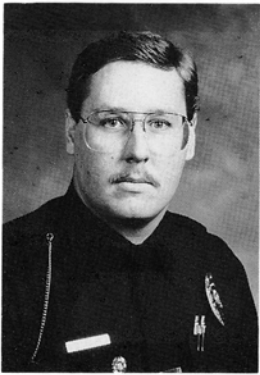
Maria Hernandez
Clerk III



Malinda Herrera
Community Service Officer



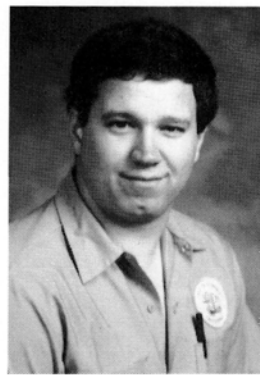
Sally Herring
Identification Technician



David Higgins
Police Officer



Nancy Hilton
Community Service Officer



Craig Hinkley
Equipment Mechanic



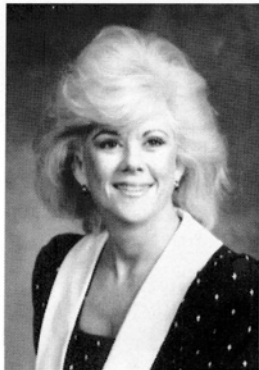
Kevin Hirano
Police Officer



Susan Hodgman
Police Officer



Patricia Hoffman
Police Officer



Annette Hooker
Clerk-Typist II



Samuel Hopper
Police Officer



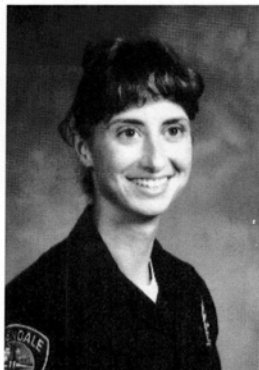
Dwight Householder
Community Service Officer



Karen Howell
Clerk-Stenographer



Veronica Hruby
Community Service Officer



Lisa Hughes
Police Officer



Woody Woodpecker, Chief, and Council Members
Jerry Milner, Ginger Bremberg, Larry Zarian, Carl Raggio



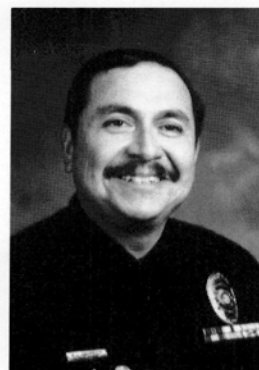
Daniel Hulben
Police Officer



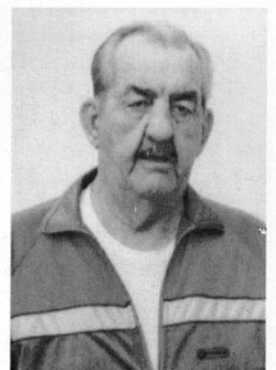
Ron Insalaco
Police Officer



Keith James
Police Officer



Ricardo Jauregui
Police Sergeant



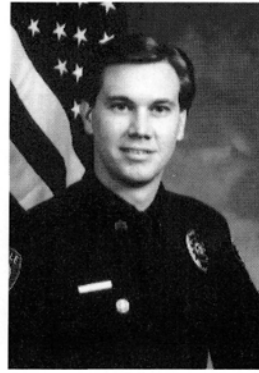
William Jensen
Retired



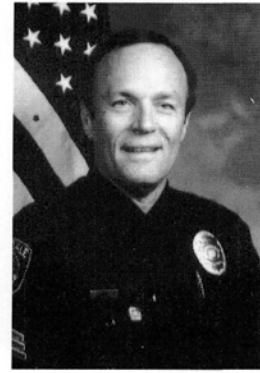
Scott Johnstone
Police Officer



Roger Johnstone
Police Officer



Robert Jones
Reserve Police Officer



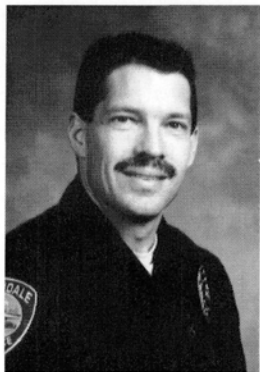
Terry Jones
Police Sergeant



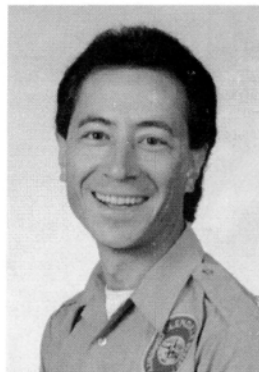
Francis Judge
Police Officer



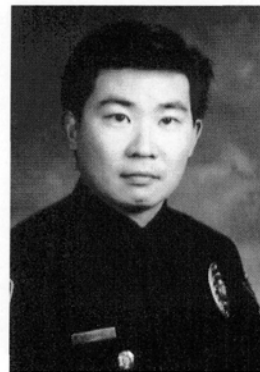
Brigitte Jung
Police Officer



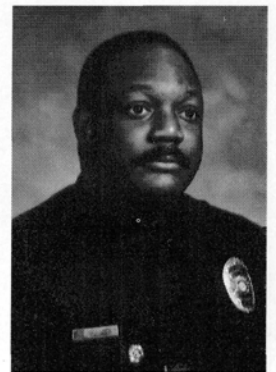
Jay Katska
Police Officer



Chahe Keuroghelian
Community Service Officer



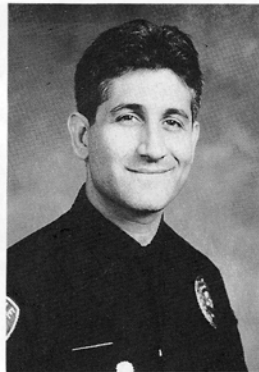
Dan Kiang
Police Officer



Justus Knight
Police Officer



The Singing Motors, 1983



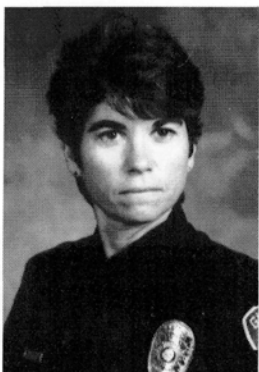
Jonathon Krasny
Reserve Police Officer



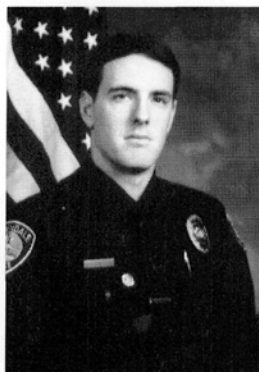
Paul Lau
Reserve Police Officer



Jenny Lau
Community Service Officer



Kim Lawrence
Police Officer



Charles Lazzaretto
Police Officer



Debbie Lee
Community Service Officer



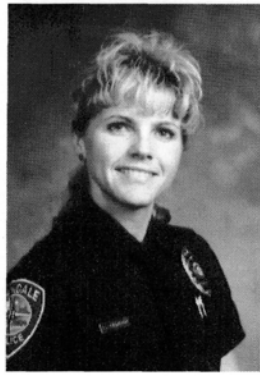
Paul Lemay
Police Officer



Lori Lieberman
Clerk-Typist II



Renee Light
Community Service Officer



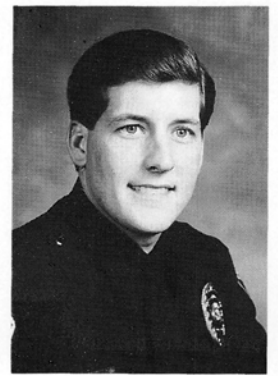
Tahnee Lightfoot
Police Officer



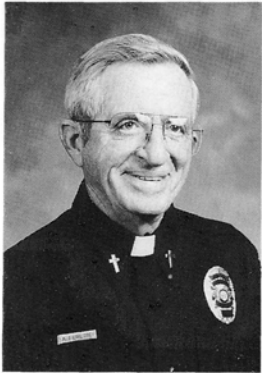
Martin Lillibridge
Police Officer



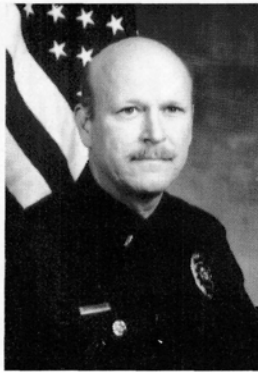
Cyndi Lindner
Community Service Officer



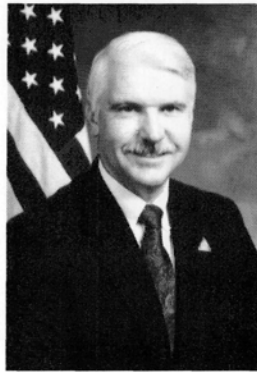
Tim Lindner
Police Officer



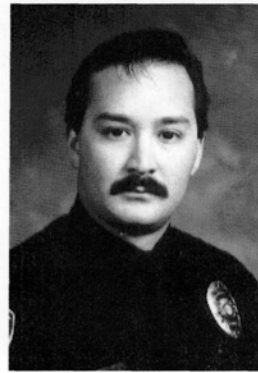
Reverend Lirette
Reserve-Chaplain



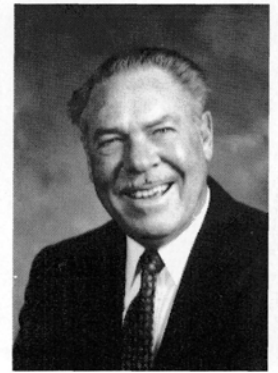
Brad Liston
Police Lieutenant



Christopher Loop
Police Officer



Tom Lorenz
Police Officer



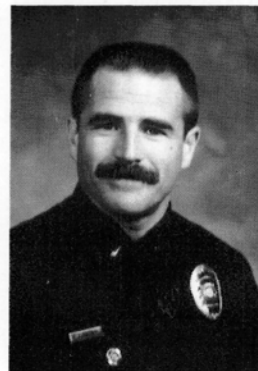
Harold Lumms
Retired



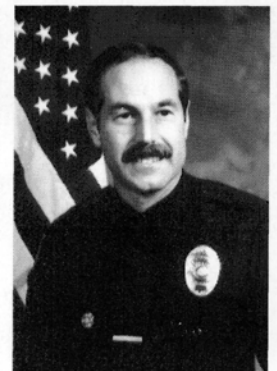
Galleria Detail, 1990



Robert MacLeod
Police Sergeant



Donald MacNeil
Police Lieutenant



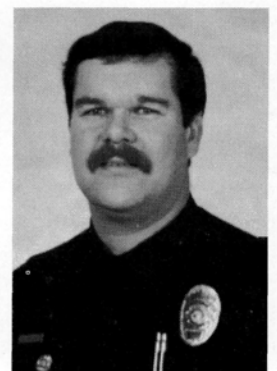
Michael Malouf
Reserve Police Officer



Ashraf Mankarios
Police Officer



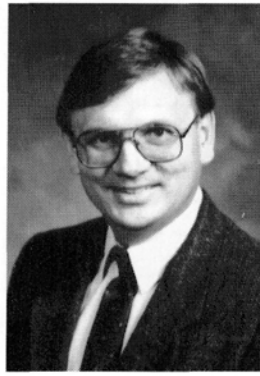
Stan Mar
Police Officer



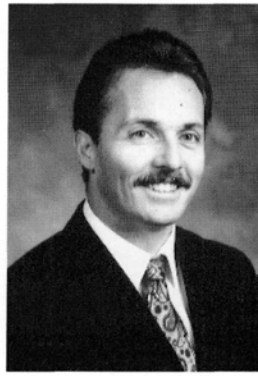
Mario Marchman
Police Sergeant



Albert Marinelli
Retired



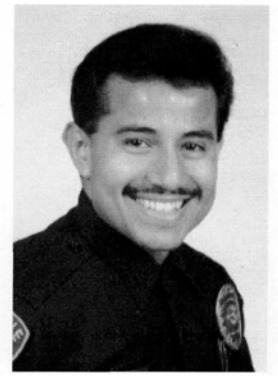
Marvin Marshall
Identification Technician



Robert Masucci
Police Officer



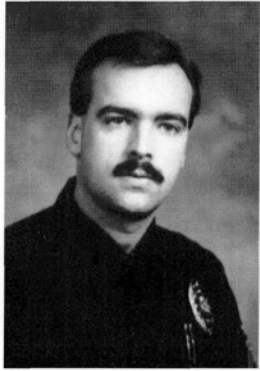
William Maupin
Policer Officer



Louie Mazadiego
Police Officer



Bernam McCollum
Police Officer



John McKillop
Police Officer



James McLain
Retired



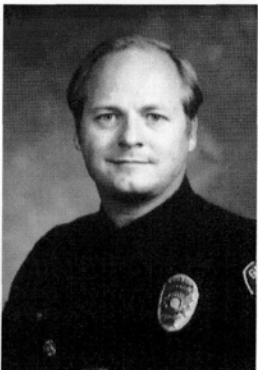
Uniform Division Managers, 1989



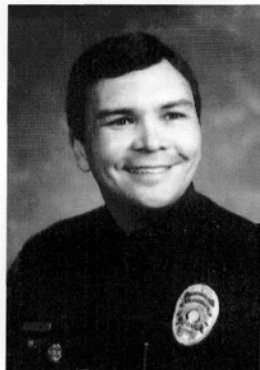
Sean McLaughlin
Police Officer



Brian Melnick
Police Officer



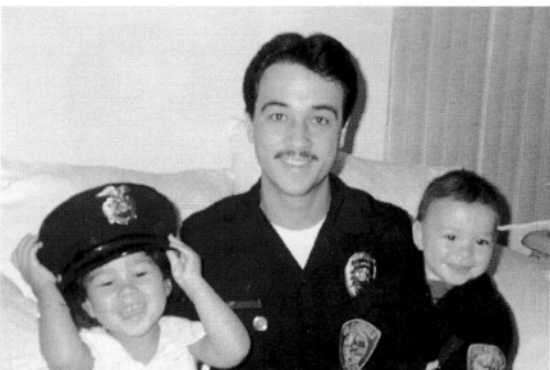
Donald Meredith
Police Sergeant



Peter Michael
Police Sergeant



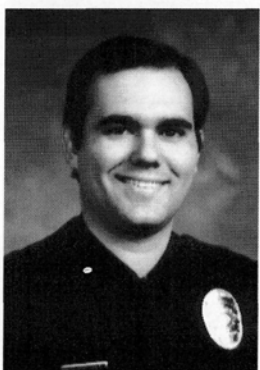
Mary Mijach
Community Service Officer



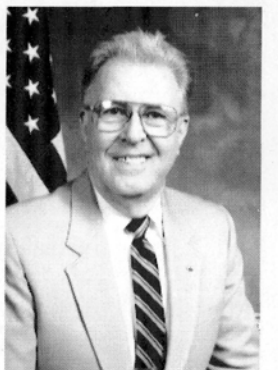
All in the family



Gary Montecuollo
Police Officer



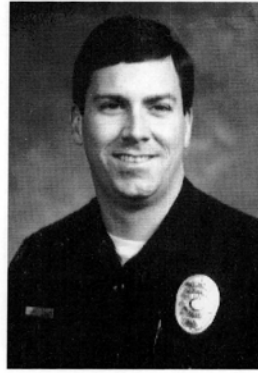
Robert Montenegro
Police Officer



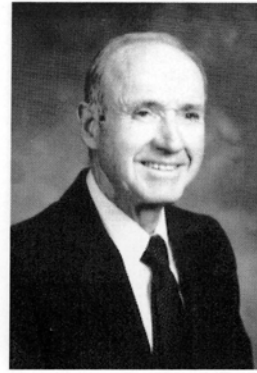
Fred Moon
Retired



Reserve Command Staff



Kevin Mullich
Police Officer



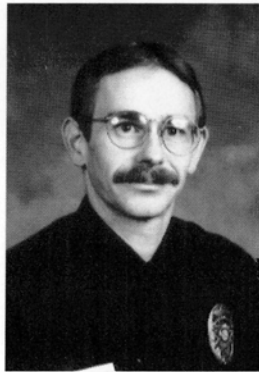
John Murphy
Retired



Richard Navarro
Police Officer



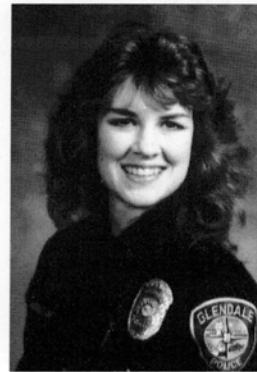
Andrea Neal
Community Service Officer



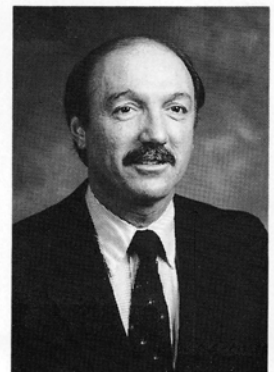
Jeffrey Neal
Police Officer



Lief Nicolaisen
Police Sergeant



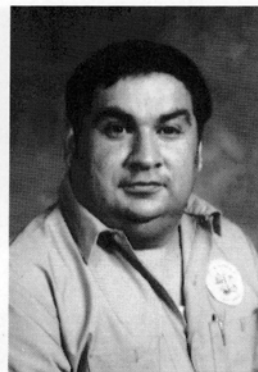
Jeanette Norman
Reserve Police Officer



David O'Connor
Police Detective



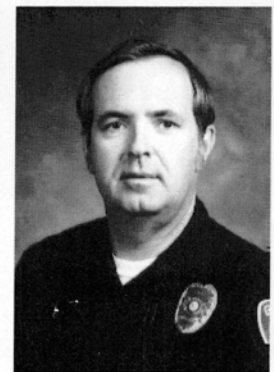
Old Friendships



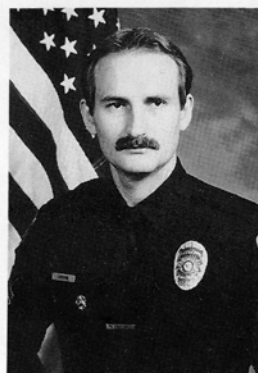
Mike Olivas



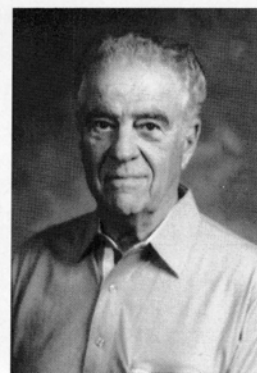
Erin Oliver
Community Service Officer



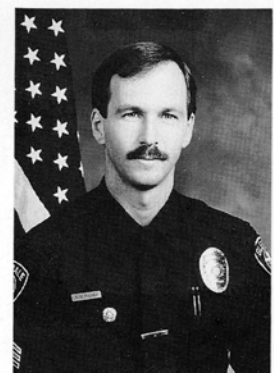
David Olson
Police Officer



Randy Osborne
Police Officer



H.A. "Ozzie" Ostendorf
Retired



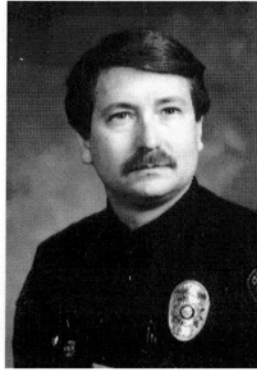
Kirk Palmer
Police Sergeant



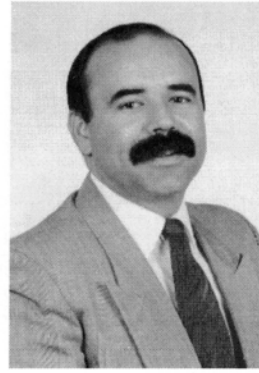
Virginia Parlee
Community Service Officer



John Parmann
Police Officer



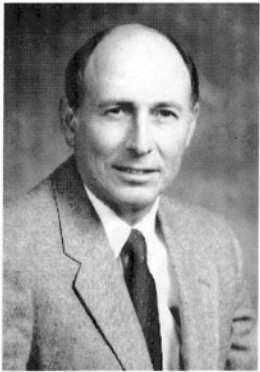
Michael Payne
Police Officer



Jon Perkins
Police Sergeant



Randy Petersen
Police Officer



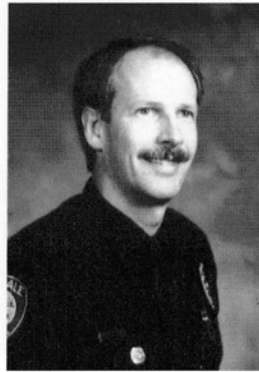
James Peterson
Police Detective



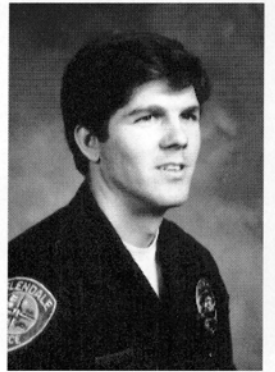
Daniela Petters
Clerk-Typist II



Richard Phillips
Police Officer



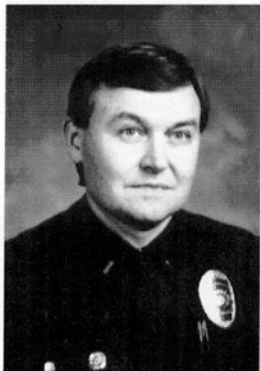
Russell Pierce
Police Sergeant



Andrew Pierovich
Police Officer



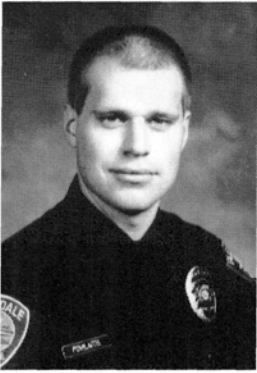
Mary Platt
Retired Clerk Typist II



Michael Post
Police Lieutenant



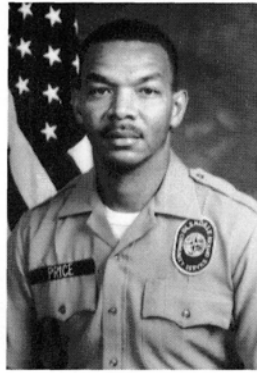
Patrol Group "A," Jack Bilheimer in command, 1984



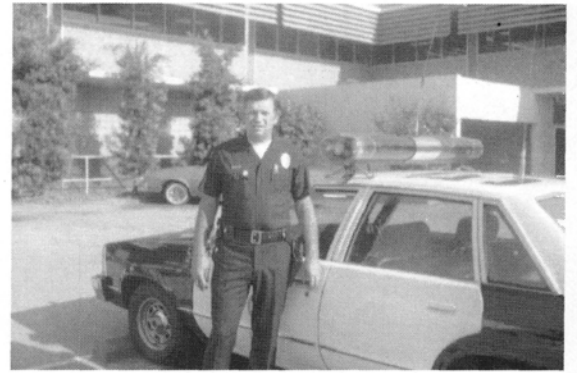
Carl Povilaitis
Police Officer Recruit



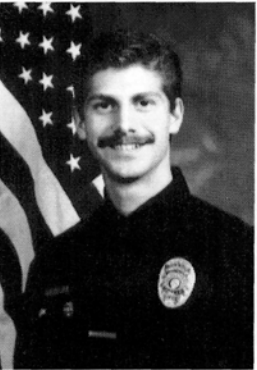
Peter Pressnall
Police Officer



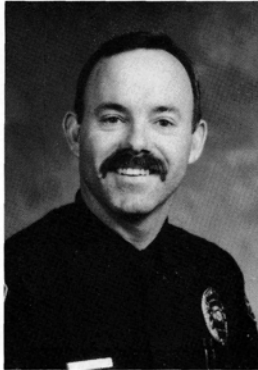
Curtis Price
Community Service Officer



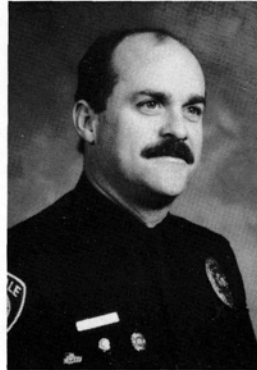
Roger Brown on Patrol



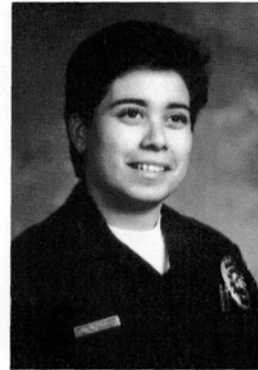
Andrel Razzadin
Reserve Police Officer



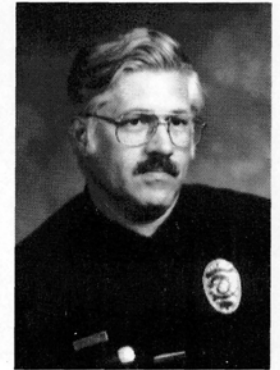
Patrick Richardson
Police Officer



Rafael Rivera
Police Officer



Nancy Rivera
Police Officer



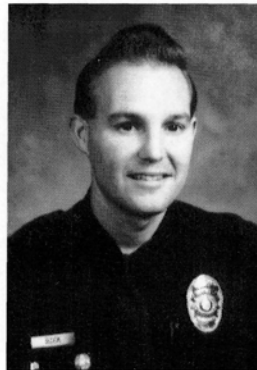
Ron Robbins
Reserve Police Officer



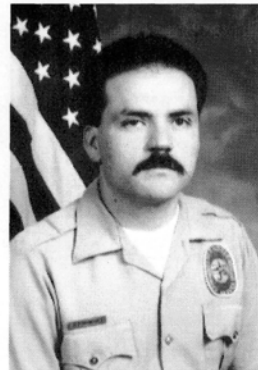
Randy Robbins
Community Service Officer



Stephen Robertson
Police Officer



Michael Rock
Police Sergeant



Gilbert Rodriguez
Community Service Officer



Elaine Rogers
Community Service Officer



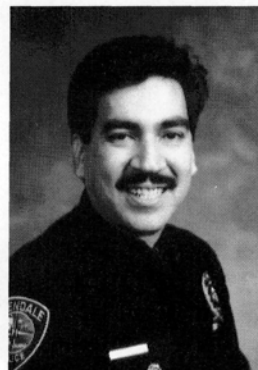
LeAnn Rollins
Community Service Officer



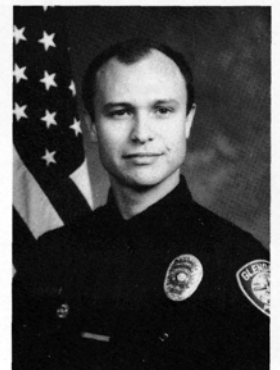
Richard Rollins
Retired Police Sergeant



Donald Ross
Police Officer



Javier Ruiz
Police Officer



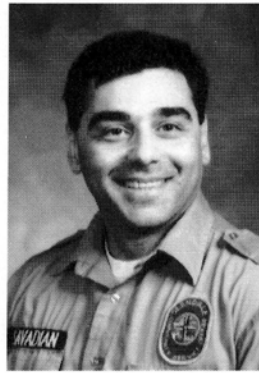
John Russell
Police Officer



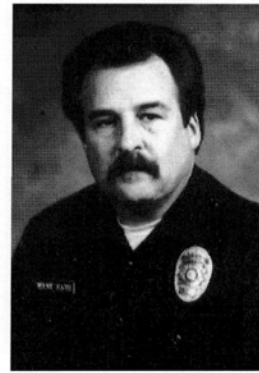
Eric Sachs
Police Officer



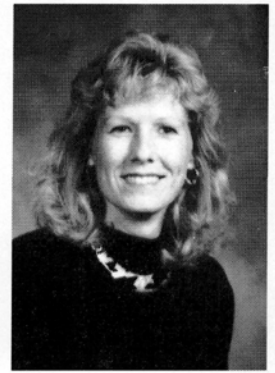
Louise Saiz
Clerk-Stenographer



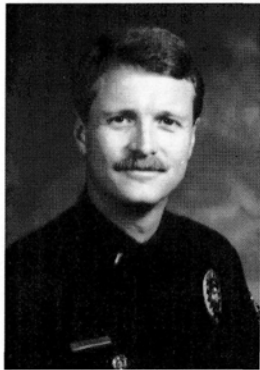
Nick Savadian
Community Service Officer



Bernard Scates
Police Officer



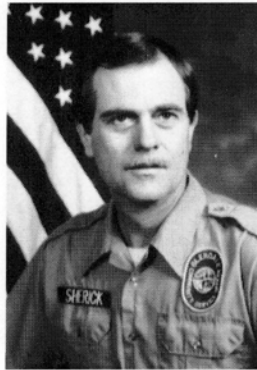
Sherri Servillo
Clerk-Typist II



Donald Shade
Police Lieutenant



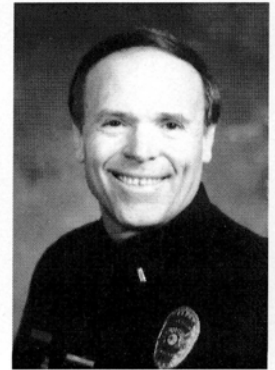
William Shannon
Retired



Mark Sherick
Community Service Officer



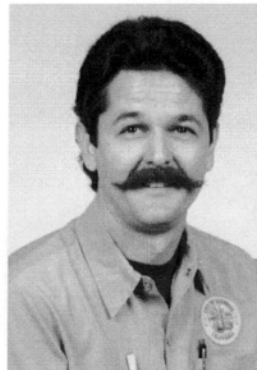
Jan Silvestri
Community Service Officer



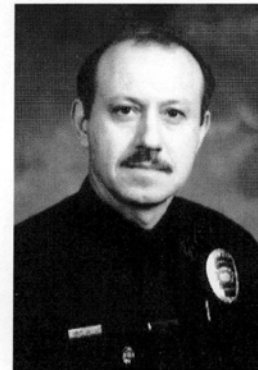
Rodger Simon
Police Lieutenant



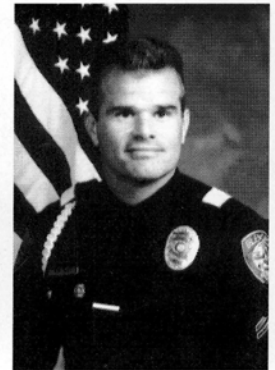
"Chief, Where's my gold shield?"



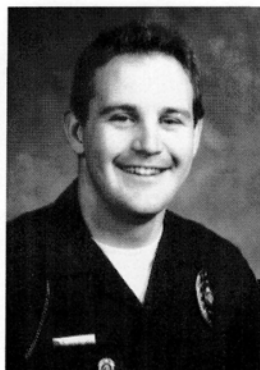
Mark Simone
Equipment Service Worker



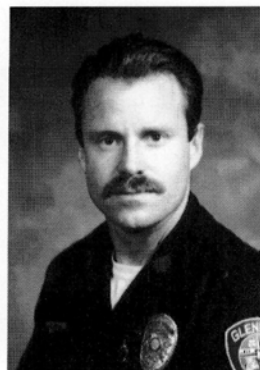
Howard Singer
Police Sergeant



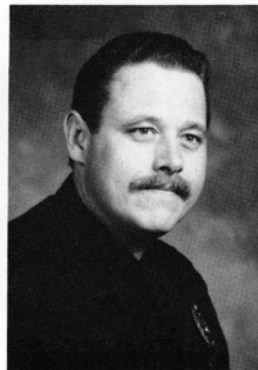
Dennis Smith
Police Officer



Keith Soboleski
Police Officer



Tim Spruill
Police Officer



Doug Staubs
Police Officer



Sharon Steele
Community Service Officer



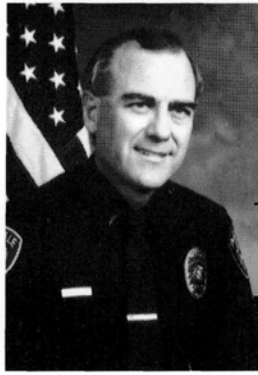
Debbie Stivers
Identification Technician



Mark Stocks
Police Officer



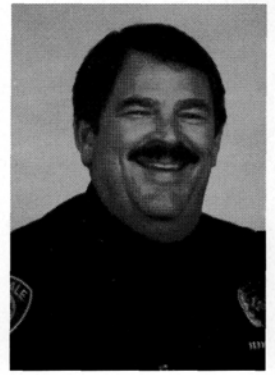
Todd Stokes
Police Officer



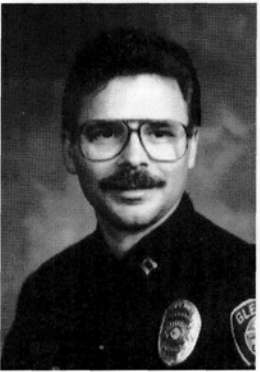
James Swinford
Police Lieutenant



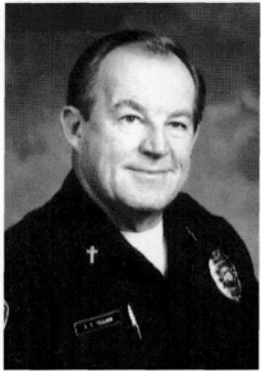
Annamaria Taylor
Community Service Officer



Tom Thate
Police Sergeant



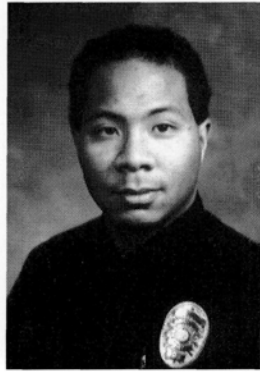
Bill Torley
Reserve Police Officer



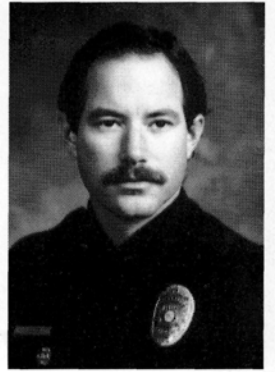
Pastor Trahms
Reserve-Chaplain



Patricia Trujillo
Community Service Officer



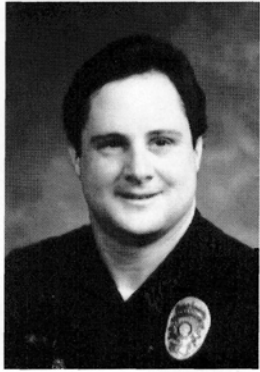
York Tsuruta
Police Officer



Jerry Uebel
Police Officer



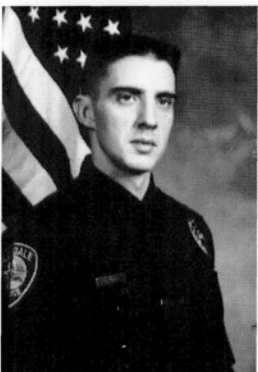
"Give us a New York smile, Sgt."



Richard Ulrich
Reserve Police Officer



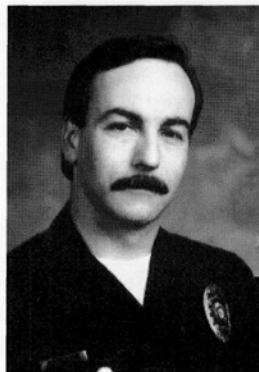
Elsa Urquizo
Community Service Officer



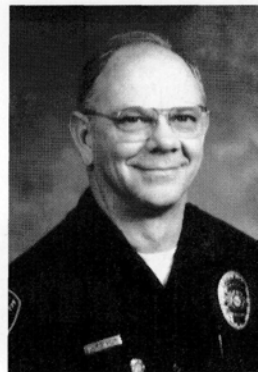
Charlton Vidal
Police Officer



Ronald Villagrancia
Community Service Officer



Glenn Walker
Police Officer



Karl "Max" Ward
Police Sergeant



Meda Wardrobe
Community Service Officer



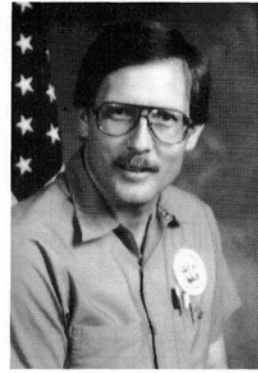
Angela Weeks
Police Officer Recruit



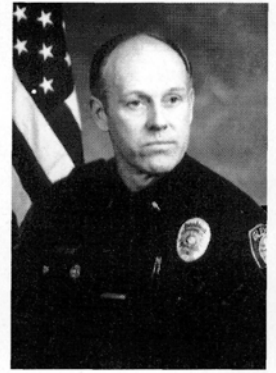
Carmen Weitekamp
Clerk-Typist II



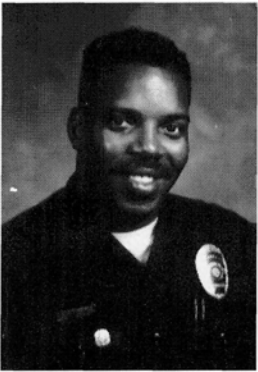
Mary Welsh
Community Service Officer



Glen Wilkening
Equipment Mechanic



Wayne Williams
Retired



Ronald Williams
Police Officer



Lisa Williams
Community Service Officer



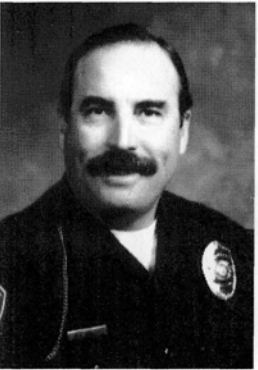
Dennis Wilson
Police Officer



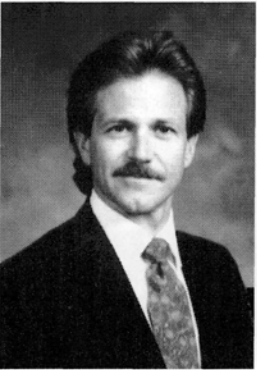
Harley Wing
Police Officer



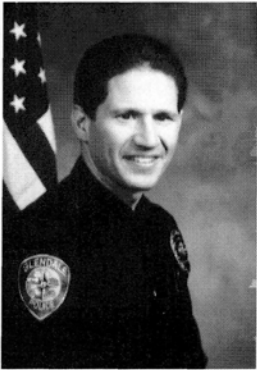
Matt Wojnarowski
Police Sergeant



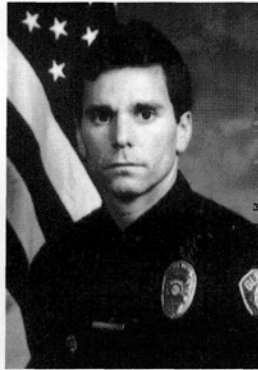
Miles "Buzz" Wollam
Police Officer



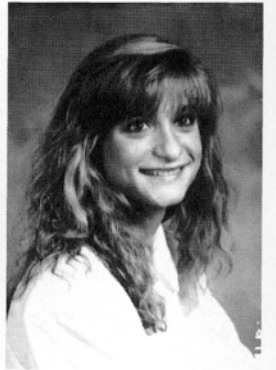
James Woody
Police Sergeant



Mario Yagoda
Police Officer



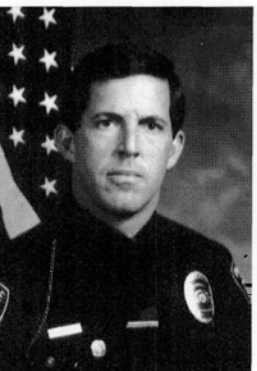
Darrell York
Police Officer



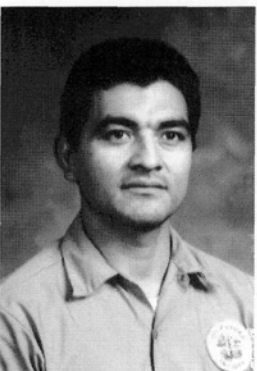
Vicki Young
Clerk-Stenographer



Rick Young
Police Officer



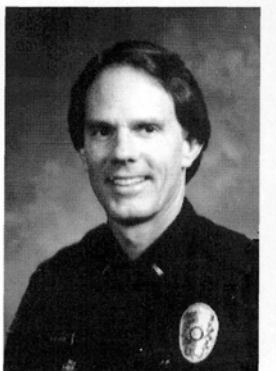
John Young
Police Officer



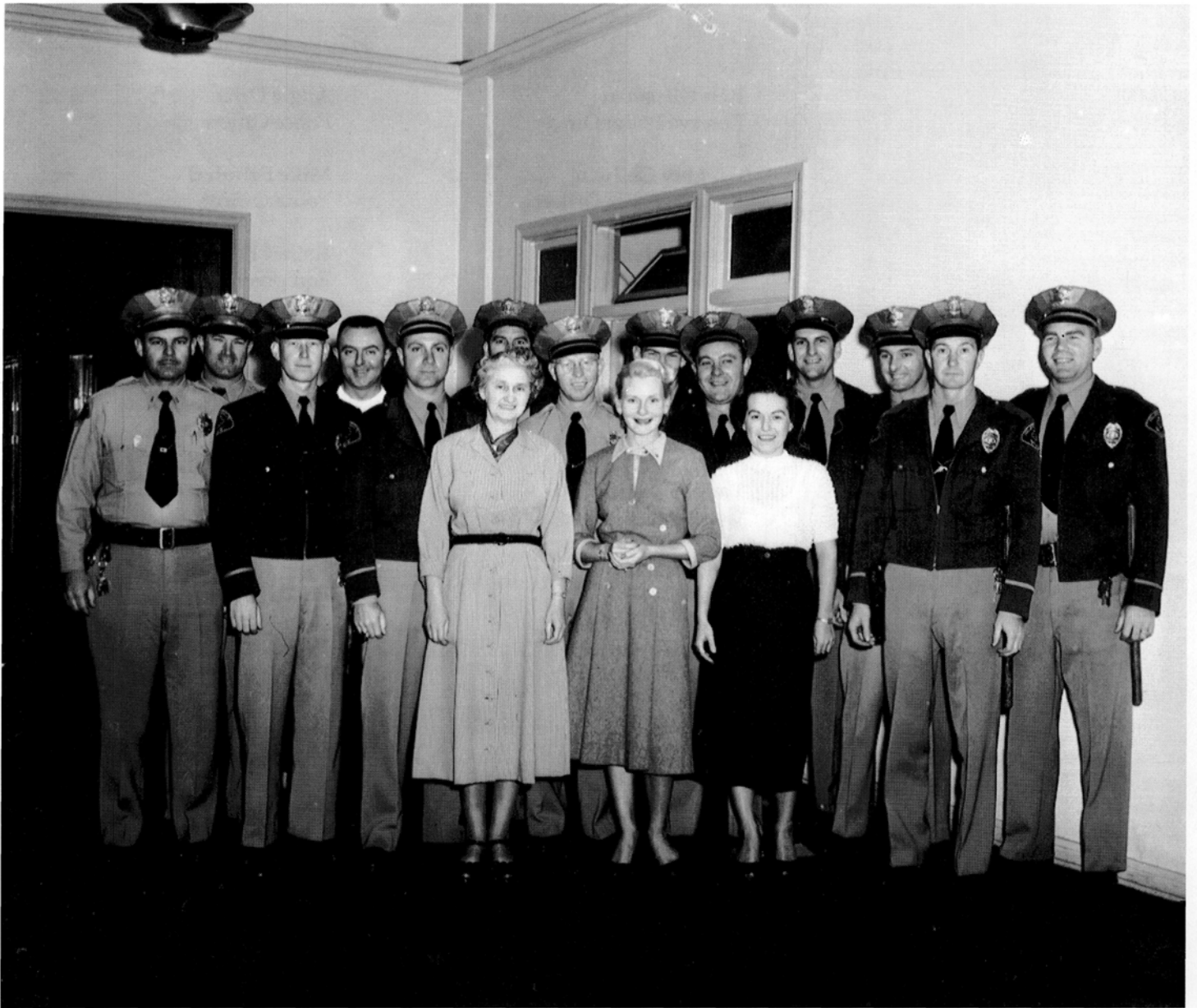
Herbert Zarco
Equipment Mechanic Helper



Sophie Zargarian
Clerk-Typist II



Robert Zaun
Reserve Police Officer



Swing Shift: 1952. (L to r) Cliff Brown, Dan Curtis, Bill Shannon, Harry Diamond, Duke Edwards, Marion Zimmerman, Henry Galvin, Ardeen Moen, Mary Mansfield, Mac McDermott, Bob Flack, Edistina Kelso, Chalmers Smith, Dick Tozer, Doyle Copeland, Elmer Bolch.

Personnel not available for photographs

Marie Argandar
Community Service Officer

Richard Baker
Police Officer

Jack Bramson
Reserve Police Officer

Jean Brown
Clerk-Typist II

Tracy Brown
Police Officer

Dwayne Bruce
Police Officer

Connie Cavelli
Clerk-Typist II

Kendall Chow
Police Officer

Stephen Clough
Police Officer

Kathy Corral
Secretary I

Will Currie
Police Officer

Wilfredo Del Rosario
Clerk-Typist II

John Dewell
Reserve Police Officer

Charles Doolittle
Police Officer Recruit

Maritza Fonta
Clerk-Typist II

Art Frand, Jr.
Police Officer

Al Garcia
Community Service Officer

Victor Gerbaudo
Reserve Police Officer

Ken Glissman
Reserve Police Officer

Gregory Godwin
Reserve Police Officer

Beverly Harris
Clerk-Typist II

Leandra Hendrix
Community Service Officer

Jan Hughes
Community Service Officer

Lance Huston
Community Service Officer

Joe Jimenez
Police Officer

Lillian Kadoya
Clerk-Typist II

Tom Kug
Police Officer

Michael Lagabed
Reserve Police Officer

James Lowrey
Police Sergeant

Eric Luthi
Reserve Police Officer

Mary Lou Madarasi
Clerk-Typist II

Vahak Mardikian
Police Officer

Darrel McEntarffer
Police Officer

Jack Meier
Police Officer

Leticia Mejia
Clerk-Typist II

Ben Mihm
Police Officer

Angie Ortiz
Police Officer

Mike Palmieri
Police Officer

Robert Pearson
Equipment Mechanic

James Ranshaw
Reserve Police Officer

Linda Reynolds
Police Officer

Lynn Reynolds
Police Officer

Lynn Richardson
Police Officer

Bruce Rosa
Police Officer

Heather Saenz
Community Service Officer

Mary Sanchez
Community Service Officer

Michele Stefani
Community Service Officer

Richard Stoudt
Community Service Officer

Randy Tampa
Police Sergeant

Mary Ann Tomlinson
Records Administrator

Craig Tweedy
Police Officer

Michael Walker
Police Officer

John Wilson
Police Officer

Glendale City Council

Jerold F. Milner
Carl W. Raggio
Larry Zarian
Richard E. Jutras
"Ginger" Bremberg

City Manager's Office

David H. Ramsay, *City Manager*
Robert McFall, *Deputy City Manager*

Glendale Police Department

David J. Thompson, *Chief*
Glynn Martin, *Captain*
Ronald DePompa, *Captain*
Gerald Stolze, *Captain*
Thomas Rutkoske, *Captain*
Roger Simon, *Lieutenant*
Wayne Williams, *Lieutenant*
Michael Post, *Lieutenant*
Jack Bilheimer, *Lieutenant*
Mark Distaso, *Lieutenant*
Don MacNeil, *Lieutenant*
Don Shade, *Lieutenant*
James Swinford, *Lieutenant*
Raymond Edey, *Lieutenant*
Jack Altounian, *Analyst*
Thomas Boyle
Merle Chandler
Maryann Tomlinson

As this book actually goes to press, the most recent recruits to join the Department were sworn in on December 24, 1990. Entering Academy Class #270 are (L-R) Lawrence Ballesteros, Richard Ulrich, Brian Cohen, Curtis Kakiki, Michael Terry, Joseph Allen, and Michael Lorenzen.



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