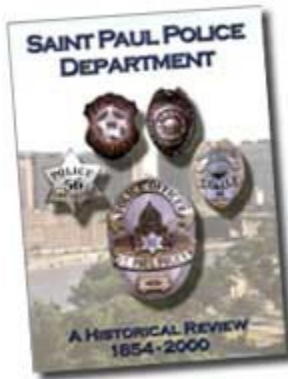


In the Beginning



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As 1840 dawned in the area that was to become the city of Saint Paul, nine cabins were strewn along the bluffs between the Lower and the Upper Landings, according to historian Virginia Brainard Kunz. The river bottom area was studded with ancient, stately trees. Stands of cedar and tamarack followed the base of the Summit Avenue hill and a dense forest of elms surrounded the Upper Landing. The Native-Americans, particularly the Dakota at Kaposia, were a continuing presence in the village.

The little settlement was known along the Mississippi River as Pig’s Eye, named after Pierre “Pig’s Eye” Parant, a Canadian voyager and colorful scoundrel, who made a living selling liquor to the residents of the area and the soldiers of Fort Snelling. Safety was provided through the communal efforts of the settlers and by the close proximity of Fort Snelling, and to a certain extent, by way of the presence of Army officer Lawrence Taliaferro, presidential-appointed Indian agent for the region.

On All Saints Day, November 1, 1841, Father Lucien Galtier blessed a new chapel near the present-day Sixth and Wabasha and dedicated it to “Saint Paul, the apostle of nations,” and expressed a wish that the settlement would be known by the same name.

In 1848, the territory of Wisconsin, in which Saint Paul was located, was divided. The western portion became a territory named Minnesota. Alexander Ramsey became Minnesota’s first territorial governor. The territorial legislature of 1849 divided Minnesota into nine counties, including Ramsey, where Saint Paul had been established. The city’s first honor was bestowed when it was declared the county seat.

Saint Paul was incorporated as a city in 1854. One month later on April 4, 1854, the city council met and elected its first marshall, William R. Miller. His duties were to attend all city council meetings; act as rental agent and general purveyor; rent out market stalls; issue licenses for dogs, shows, billiard rooms, and liquor stores; impose fines for disobedience of mandates; collect wharfage; keep streets and sidewalks clean; destroy squatters shanties; select lots for the burial of paupers; notify owners of wandering swine, and, if failure to comply, round up the swine and shoot them; and preserve law and order. For all this, Marshall Miller received \$400.00 a year, or \$7.69 a week, plus ten percent of all fines collected by him.



William Miller

Late in 1854, the city council passed a resolution ordering Marshall Miller to appoint “city police of such numbers and at such times, as in his opinion the same may be necessary for the public safety.” However, there are no records of the appointment of any officers for two years. By 1856,

Saint Paul had grown to over 4,000 residents and saloons were the only businesses in town. Marshall Miller, unable to handle his work alone, appointed four patrolmen. With a salary of \$1.50 a day, William Spitzer, Smith MacAuley, Joseph Fadden and John Nagler became Saint Paul's first police force.

The early Department struggled with transportation as one of its many problems. Officers in the 1850s were forced to utilize whatever mode of transportation was available. It was not uncommon for poor, unfortunate inebriates to be transported up the hill to the town jail in a wheelbarrow. In 1856, a generous grocer donated his horse and wagon for use at night. The public-spirited grocer would park his horse and wagon at Seventh and Wabasha Streets every evening to be used by the police.

Before May 29, 1856, the city's patrolmen dressed in apparel according to the local style. The city clerk was directed by the council to purchase a 'star' badge for the patrolmen with the words "St. Paul Police" engraved on them. The officers were required to display their badges prominently. Thirteen members of the Department now donned star badges to signify their position in the community. The standard for police uniforms began. On August 30, 1858, a resolution was passed, requiring all patrolmen to wear a band with the words "City Police" on the front of caps or hats.



On August 12, 1856, the city council authorized the purchase of a lot at Fifth and Wabasha Streets to erect a city hall with a "lock-up" located on the first floor. Shortly thereafter, Marshall Miller was proclaimed chief of police in charge of a force of three captains and nine men.

An ethnic issue caused consternation for the Department in February, 1858. Some people believed that a few Irish policemen should be fired and more Germans hired in their place. People surmised that this would make the Department more representative of the community it served. The city council decided that it didn't care about the nationality of its officers "as long as they did their duty." As a result, the Department, comprised of three Americans, six Irishmen, and two Frenchmen, remained as it was.

When Norman W. Kittson was elected mayor of Saint Paul in 1858, he enlisted the advice of a friend, Henry H. Sibley (the first Justice of the Peace of the territory). After several conferences with Sibley regarding the best direction the city's Police Department should follow, Marshall William R. Miller was removed from office. Mayor Kittson appointed J.W. Crosby in his place with a salary of \$1,000.00 per year. At that time, Saint Paul's population was seven thousand, and it was determined that the city was large enough to give the marshall a real title. For the first time, the head of the Police Department was officially designated "Chief of Police."

With the onset of the Civil War, a business depression resulted in several changes that greatly affected Saint Paul and its police force. Municipal services were reduced due to lack of funds. The police force was greatly decreased, as men enlisted in the war effort. John Stoughtenburgh Prince, mayor in 1862, and the city council adopted a unique measure to afford Saint Paul sufficient protection. They cut the force from fourteen to seven men and established a "Home

Guard.” Each ward of the city enrolled the names of sixty men, who were willing to serve as patrol officers without pay.

The Home Guard eventually consisted of two hundred civilians, who were divided into four companies, one for each of the city’s four wards. Two men were paired to walk a pre-assigned beat one night a month at no pay. This community service was known as “night-hawking”, and it supplemented the remaining policemen, who patrolled the streets during the day. According to the City News of the time, night-hawking was favored by wives and mothers, although they viewed it as a necessary evil.

In 1863, the city fathers realized the Home Guard was only a temporary solution. In the first city council meeting of the year, a provision was made for the return of a regular paid police force. Because the city had recouped its finances, a chief paid a salary of \$600.00, a captain at \$500.00, and seven officers at \$480.00 per year became the first step towards that goal. The mayor, concerned over the coverage that these few patrolmen could provide, addressed the council:

Two policemen are stationed on the Levee during the day and one at night. Two on Third Street by day and two by night. One above and one below the bridge (Wabasha Street); this exhausts the entire number. Robert, Jackson, and Minnesota Streets should have at least one night policeman. There should also be a watchman on Seventh Street and another on Fourth Street. These regular beats being established, the public, if they bear in mind, will always know where to look for a policeman whenever disturbances in neighboring streets occur. The police, moreover, have stringent instructions always to wear their stars, so that they may be easily identified.

The city council responded to the mayor’s message by hiring three additional patrolmen, and prohibiting citizens from wearing a police star without authorization. Violators would be fined.

In 1864, a letter was sent to the city council by the mayor, who wanted to create a Detective Bureau. The mayor stated:

...the office of the ordinary police is to prevent crime... not of a detective to follow out secret clues and bring to light the perpetrators. It will not do, to withdraw men from their regular beats and set them to trace out the intricacies of an ingenious robbery which may take days and perhaps weeks to unravel. While the men are thus employed, other robberies might and probably would take place in the neighborhoods of their described beats. It would be well known that the men were away and their post unguarded. And thus, crime so far from being diminished, would be increased.

To facilitate the creation of a Detective Bureau, \$200.00 was appropriated by the city council under the direction of Chief Michael Cummings in 1864. Also recommended was the establishment of sentry boxes in every ward “...as places of refuge for police on cold and stormy nights. This would obviate the apparent excuse they now have for resorting to saloons.”

In 1868, a new charter was granted and the city was divided into five wards. These wards comprised the following geographic areas:

- First Ward – All the territory bounded on the east by Broadway and Mississippi Streets, on the west by Jackson and Sylvan Streets, on the north by Minnehaha Street and on the south by the levee;
- Second Ward – All the land bounded by Jackson Street, Sylvan Street, Minnehaha Street, Park Avenue, and Aurora Avenue, Wabasha Street, Bluff Street, and the Mississippi River;
- Third Ward – All the district lying between Wabasha Street, Exchange Street, Rice Street, Minnehaha Street, and the Mississippi River;
- Fourth Ward – Comprised of all territory west of Third Ward and east of the city limits, including the center of the Mississippi River; and
- Fifth Ward – All the district of the county east of Broadway and Mississippi Streets, bounded in the north by Minnehaha Street and on the south by the Mississippi River.

The House of Good Shepherd was built in 1868 to be used as a workhouse for women prisoners.

During the same year under, the chief's salary was increased to \$1,200.00 under Chief James McIlrath's administration. Additional responsibilities came with the raise, including the mandate to attend all fire scenes. The Department consisted of one detective and fourteen patrolmen.

In 1869, Luther H. Eddy, former chief of the Fire Department and city council member for the previous eight years, became chief of police.

The Department continued to grow. On June 5, 1872, a more formal appearance seemed necessary for its nineteen officers and they received their first official uniforms. An appropriation of \$116.12 was used to purchase caps, belts, clubs, and badges for these uniforms. Individual officers were required to buy the brass buttoned suits, revolver, and pipe (at that time every "copper" smoked a "cob"). Shortly after the arrival of the uniform, a new rank of sergeant was created.

On November 16, 1874, Saint Paul received another ward. West St. Paul, proclaimed by an act of the legislature as part of Saint Paul, became the sixth ward. This annexation of about 3,000 acres was added to the 10,583 existing acres for a total of 13,583 acres, or twenty-one and one-fifth square miles within the city limits. The city census grew to over thirty thousand residents.

In 1875, the force consisted of twenty-four patrolmen, eight on duty in the daytime and sixteen at night, but later it was increased to thirty men. During this year, the Ramsey County Jail was established as a workhouse for "drunks, disorderlies and vagrants." While employed on the streets, the "chain gang" (in name only) was supervised by a Saint Paul patrolman.

Despite the growth and improvement of the Department in its first twenty years, crime was still a frequent visitor to the waterfront in the late 1870s. The Mississippi River was the most used mode of transportation for new arrivals to Saint Paul during this time and many 'less desirable' citizens were among them. Second Street was the location of numerous low river dives and dance halls. Third Street was a common thoroughfare for theft and violence. 'Sharps' would often lay in wait for the 'tenderfoot', in order to relieve him of his money. Saint Paul was known as a "dead-tough town." No doubt the transient population and the half-lit streets were part of the

problem. Even though Saint Paul became known as the toughest town on the river, the police department gained the reputation of being one of the most efficient. The city was patrolled by twenty-four policemen; one-third were on duty during the day and two-thirds at night.

Even though the city population burgeoned tremendously between 1870 and the end of the century, Saint Paul in 1877 was said to be the only city of its size in the United States in which cattle were allowed to roam the streets and trample down yards at will.

In 1879, a workhouse at Como Park was erected to keep habitual vagrants. The first workhouse in Smith Park was a wooden structure surrounded by a pile of stone. Inmates wielded sledgehammers, crushing stone as their menial labor. Men, who were fined and unable to pay the money, were sent to the workhouse to toil away their fines at the rate of \$1.00 per day on the pile of stone.

With the flurry of new home construction and the expansion of neighborhoods came sewers, paved streets, and the development of a municipal water system. In order to cope with the changes induced by this growing metropolis, the Department found it necessary to modernize. Modernization encouraged a subsequent raise in salaries. In 1880, the Police Department's salaries increased to \$1,500 for the chief and \$1,000 for officers. These salaries remained the same for the next five years, totaling \$29,186.79 annually.

The Saint Paul City Hall jail in the early 1880's was, as then Mayor Rice put it, "disgraceful to humanity" and in need of repair. On January 27, 1881, four prisoners escaped by ripping up the floor of the lower corridor and walking out through the cellar. All were caught, but police and city officials deemed the jail "absolutely untrustworthy and not fitted for the purpose of a jail." Even after much discussion, only minor repairs were done; this state of affairs lasted ten more years.

On June 24, 1881, Louis W. Thomas was appointed to the position of patrolman, the first black patrolman in the history of the Department.

Early in the morning of June 17, 1882, Saint Paul lost its first officer killed in the line-of-duty when newly-appointed Patrolman Daniel O'Connell faced death at the hands of a burglar. Just off duty and on his way home, he stopped when a citizen ran towards him, exclaiming that a couple of burglars had just exited from his house. At approximately 3:00 a.m., O'Connell took chase. A shot rang out. Since O'Connell was off-duty, he had no backup. He was found the next morning, lying face down on a vacant lot near the corner of Summit Avenue and Walnut Street, dead from a gunshot wound.

The city provided a handsome rosewood casket and the council paid all funeral expenses. The funeral at Saint Paul's cathedral was attended by the entire Police Department, headed by Chief Charles Weber, the Fire Department, city officials including Mayor Rice, and the Great Western Band. Shortly after the service, \$300 donated by members of the force was handed to the bereaved widow, who, with her three children, might have struggled for the bare necessities of life had it not been for this charity. The city council allowed Mrs. O'Connell a monthly income

of \$25 and the Saint Paul Chamber of Commerce held a meeting, in order to plan a fund-raising benefit for her.

On October 23, 1883, George Washington and Al Underhill were arrested, tried, and convicted for the murder of Officer O'Connell. They were sent to the Minnesota State Prison at Stillwater for life.

The city and police force maintained its rapid growth. Prosperity arrived with a housing boom and a job for every worker in town. Fifteen new patrolmen were admitted to the ranks in 1884 and the next year, fifteen more wore the star and buttons. The rank of lieutenant was also added, which increased the police force to ninety. Many changes to the Department could be credited to Chief John Clark during his tenure of 1883-1892.

The Police Department purchased its own horse-drawn wagon in June, 1883, replacing the wagon borrowed in the evenings from the town grocer. The first driver was Patrick Casey, well-known as one of the wildest drivers to ever steer the wagon.

Added technology came to police communications in 1885 with the addition of a police patrol telegraph system consisting of thirty-two alarm boxes. One year later, fifteen sentry boxes with telephones were erected to protect the beat officers from the elements.

Horses were used to develop additional police patrol capabilities in the flourishing community. Essential to the expanding city was the six-member Mounted Patrol Unit, appointed in 1885. Now police could patrol outlying areas. By 1910, the patrol grew to seventeen members before yielding to the advent of a motorized patrol.

In January 1886, Saint Paul created a tradition with the first of its great winter carnivals. Thousands of strangers came to Saint Paul to view the ice palace that year, and in order to insure police protection, a force of "specials" was employed during the carnival season at a cost of \$3,163.04.

Decentralization of the Police Department occurred on May 1, 1887 with the opening of the following four police substations:

- Ducas Station (originally called Winslow Station) – located on the southeast corner of Robert and Delos Streets;
- Margaret Street – located at what is now 745-747 Margaret Street;
- Rondo Station – located at the southeast corner of Rondo (now Concordia) and Western Avenue; and
- Union Park Station – located at what was 490 North Prior.



Ducas Station



Margaret Street



Rondo Station



Union Park Station

The cost of construction for the Ducas, Margaret and Union Park substations totaled \$8,922, while the Rondo Substation was erected for \$2,678. The contractor, Asher Bassford, explained that the stations, with the exception of Union Park, were to be two-story edifices of pressed white brick containing four rooms, more or less.

In 1888, the Department consisted of 160 officers, who staffed the stations, 121 of whom were patrolmen (including six mounted). Other members included one chief, one senior captain, three captains, five lieutenants, eight sergeants, one chief of detectives, four detectives, five drivers of patrol, four jailers, two bailiffs, three pound masters, and one driver of the horse-drawn wagon.

Prior to the advent of the substations, Central Station was located at Saint Paul City Hall, Fifth and Washington Streets. From 1889 to 1911, it was located at 87 W. Third Street (now Kellogg Boulevard at Market). In 1911, it moved across the street to 110 W. Third Street and remained there until the 1920's when it was relocated to the courthouse.



Central Station



Hans Hanson

The second name listed in the [Police Hall of Honor](#) is that of Officer Hans Hanson, who was murdered on August 3, 1888. Police records theorize that Hanson discovered burglars on the Barnum premises near the corner of Summit and Virginia Avenues, and in attempting to arrest them, he lost his life. A third name was listed shortly thereafter when Thomas McCarrick was fatally injured in a traffic accident involving a streetcar on May 21, 1891.

The Bell Charter was adopted in 1891, which gave the city \$185,000 to spend annually for its Police Department. The legislature passed this necessary pension fund bill, regarded a large sum of money at the time. All police officers over fifty years of age and all widows and minor children of men who had seen twenty years of service in the Department were entitled to benefits. The fund was supported by taking ten percent of all the fines imposed upon prisoners in police court and those fines imposed by the mayor upon members of the police force. Retired police officers and widows drew a monthly amount equal to one-half of the salary received when on active duty, not exceeding \$1,000 per year. After a few months, the fund was abandoned when the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional.

Saint Paul police officers in 1892 might have been a trifle too zealous with their night sticks. Chief John Clark issued an order which required all patrolmen who used their clubs to report to him. Failure to do so, it was said, would bring punishment, a fine or dismissal.

Mayor Frederick P. Wright was elected in 1892. He appointed a new chief of police and replaced the chief of the Detective Bureau, changes that had little effect on the various criminals and petty thieves. The mayor realized this in a personal way. On December 8, 1893, Mayor Wright heard a noise in the lower part of the official mansion. When he went down to investigate, he found a man crouching on the stairway. Joe Kennedy, a known thief, had falsely entered the mayor's house. The mayor had locked him in a bedroom when he heard a voice outside calling, "Mr. Mayor, please come down here." At the door was Sergeant Rose of the Rondo Substation. Rose had tracked the suspect to the residence and had come to warn the mayor. As the sergeant took the thief into custody, Mayor Wright asked Kennedy, "Weren't you just a little bold?" The thief replied that he'd "just as soon go into the President's house as the Mayor's."

During the last month of Mayor Wright's administration, a lower crime rate was achieved with Chief Albert Garvin's assistance. All the "bunco" men and thieves were put in the workhouse and all the "highway robbers" had either been jailed or ordered to leave town.

In the spring of 1893, a decidedly metropolitan look came to the department when 150 felt helmets were purchased for \$450.

In 1895, the census report showed Saint Paul had a population of 140,292. Police salaries that same year were: chief \$3,500, captains \$1,400, lieutenants \$1,200, mounted lieutenants \$1,460, sergeants \$1,000, mounted sergeants \$1,260, patrolmen \$900, mounted patrolmen \$1,160, and Matron \$600.



In September 1896, a Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) encampment brought 100,000 visitors to Saint Paul. Some of these were shady characters who concerned Mayor Frank B. Doran. Newly appointed Chief Michael N. Goss marshaled his force, effectively planning ahead to meet all possible emergencies. The substations were drawn upon for half of their regular patrolmen, who were put on beats in the Central District. Those substation patrolmen were replaced by 100 “specials.” The Detective Division was strongly reinforced. The most serious criminal event that occurred during the encampment was a holdup in Smith Park. Both suspects were captured quickly.

The following is a letter written to Chief Goss from Mayor Doran after the G.A.R. encampment.

“The conduct of the St. Paul police force has been the topic of general commendation by our visitors and a source of great pride to our own people. As Chief, ex-officio, of the city, the praises that have been bestowed upon your courtesy, your vigilance and your efficiency by great numbers of people from home and abroad have been most gratifying. You have taken part in the greatest gathering of strangers ever witnessed in our northwestern country and have aided largely in making it a remarkable success. Your accommodating department has won you the enviable reputation of being in all respects the equal, if not the superior, of any department that has had to do with the order and comfort of our veterans during the past fifteen years, and, better than all, you have secured the admiration of our own people.”

In 1897, the 1891 police pension law was repealed by the legislature, the position of license inspector was created and, with officers requiring more speed and maneuverability, a twelve man Bicycle Squad was formed to patrol areas of downtown Saint Paul.

The “Black Maria” horse-drawn paddy wagon (workhouse van) was built for the Department in 1897 for \$300. Lost for some time, this original wagon was located in a private collection in Cleveland, Ohio. Purchased through a joint effort by the Department and private donors, it was returned to Saint Paul in 1985, where it remains today.



Soon after election, Mayor Kiefer was called upon to solve a Police Department dilemma involving recovered stolen property from pawnshops. A pawnshop owner required the police to pay for property found in his shop, even when the officer had proof that the property was stolen. Mayor Kiefer ordered Chief Goss to send an officer to seize stolen property, accompanied by its owner. Chief Goss declined, stating that the police had no right to take property away from a store. The mayor insisted and the property was taken forcibly. Chief Goss then asked for an opinion from a city attorney named Markham, who said, although the taking of the property wasn't “...strictly legal, the mayor's action was the only plausible one.” The attorney added that pawnbrokers should know the risk involved in advancing money on stolen property and be more careful in future dealings. Reportedly, property theft and pawning gradually decreased after this.

The following is a list of duties compiled by the Saint Paul Police Department in 1898:

Accidents reported	278	Oil Lamps not lit	3,172
Attempted suicides	12	Electric Lamps not lit	61
Defective walks	409	Lost Children taken to parents	177
Dead bodies found	10	Mad and Crippled animals killed	344
Death by accident	9	Meals served prisoners	4,073
Doors found open	2,515	Miles traveled by patrol wagon	8,634
Insane Persons Cared for	40	Nuisances reported	4,073
Cattle and Horses reported stolen	7	Runaway horses stopped	122
Cattle and Horses reported lost	229	Sick and injured persons cared for	224
Gas lamps not lit	105	Stray teams cared for	45
Cattle and Horses cared for	134	Stolen vehicles recovered	155
Suicides reported	8	Street lamps broken	35
Sudden deaths	8	Stray horses taken up	147
Vehicle reported stolen	3	Arrests made by wagon	2,643
Box calls for wagon	2,018	Special calls for wagon	1,236
Fire calls responded to	423	Extra duty performed	796 days

In 1899, a trial occurred where the question of a “police spy system” was examined seriously.

An owner of a rooming house objected to police officers wearing regular clothes when they entered and gathered information, which was then used against five rooming house owners. City Prosecutor Arnold argued that “...police officers acting as spies were sent out under orders and that the present method of exacting fines from disreputable people is not for the purpose of revenue, but because no other check to the spread of the social evil has ever been found.”

By the dawn of the 20th century, Saint Paul was quickly becoming a large urban metropolis. In 1880, Saint Paul's population had been slightly over 41,000. By 1900, waves of immigrants had swelled the population to 163,000. Railroads, such as the Great Northern and Northern Pacific which were headquartered in Saint Paul, provided year-round links with other parts of the country, ensuring a steady stream of people.

The city's boundaries extended far beyond the limits of earlier years. Electric streetcars carried people from their new outlying residential neighborhoods to work in downtown, while telephones linked businesses and homes. The modernization of the city posed new challenges for the Police Department, whose patrol officers now had to spread out among residential areas, a business district, industrial areas and parks. The first motor vehicles affected traffic problems, as they competed with pedestrians, horse-drawn wagons and streetcars for the right-of-way.

While industrialization and technology had revolutionized the way people worked and lived, many of the 19th century political systems endured. In the 1800s, Saint Paul's mayor appointed the police chief and other members of the Police Department. In the early 1900s, a Saint Paul Board of Police Commissioners appointed Saint Paul's police chief and officers. Yet, the board itself was appointed. Thus, political favoritism and changes in political offices continued to dictate who served on the force, especially when it came to appointing a chief.

By 1900, Saint Paul's residents demanded that city officials do something to curb a four-year crime spree. In the aftermath of the 1893 depression, thefts, burglaries, arson, murders and other crimes rose dramatically. Anticipating reform, citizens elected Mayor Robert A. Smith, who promptly fired the chief of police and certain other members of the Department. Smith then appointed John J. O'Connor as the new chief.



Chief O'Connor

Unlike some earlier chiefs, O'Connor was not a newcomer to police work. According to the book *Men of St. Paul*, O'Connor quit his clerical job in 1881 at the age of 26, reportedly because he did not like the monotony. O'Connor found more exciting work when he was appointed to the Police Department as a detective. Around 1886, Police Chief John Clark promoted O'Connor to chief of detectives. Clark liked O'Connor's policy of "organized crime with organized intelligence." O'Connor left the Police Department and returned several times between 1886 and 1900, depending on the politics of various city administrations. During the years when he wasn't in the Police Department, O'Connor ran his own private detective agency.

When Mayor Smith brought O'Connor back to the Police Department in 1900, he also appointed the first members of the new Saint Paul Board of Police Commissioners, which had been created by an act of the Minnesota legislature. O'Connor and the board moved swiftly to reorganize the Police Department. Among the reforms, O'Connor abolished the position of chief of detectives and assumed the added responsibility and control.

Chief O'Connor promised to rid Saint Paul of crime and set the Police Department's affairs in order. One of his main concerns focused on the snarl of vehicles in downtown. In 1901, O'Connor created the first Traffic Squad to control the city's congested streets. O'Connor also proposed that the Police Department add an ambulance and police surgeon. Then, as now, police officers often were the first ones at a scene where injured people needed medical attention. In the early 1900s, however, no one was trained or equipped to offer medical assistance.

To pay for the ambulance, the Saint Paul Police Benevolent Association held a benefit fundraiser, challenging the Minneapolis Police Department to a baseball game. In June 1902, police officers dueled with bats at Saint Paul's downtown ball park, located between Robert, Minnesota, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. At the end of the game, Minneapolis and Saint Paul split the proceeds. Saint Paul's portion was almost \$1500, enough to fund a trip to Philadelphia to select and purchase an ambulance. When Saint Paul began ambulance service on September 12, 1902, it was the first police department in the region to offer on-scene medical assistance. Doctors George B. Moore and Paul Cook, the first police surgeons, attended to the injured day and night and provided a liaison with the city coroner. In 1914, a motorized ambulance replaced the horse-

drawn vehicle. Queen and Dan, the two horses that had pulled the ambulance through rain and snow at all hours, retired.



Officer C. Mayer

On February 1, 1902, Officer Charles Mayer, a patrolman at the Rondo Substation, lost his life in the line-of-duty, becoming the fourth victim in the Police Hall of Honor. Hearing burglars in the rear of a saloon at the corner of University and Farrington, he went to investigate and was met by three men. One of them raised a revolver and fired, killing him.

In many ways, the duties of patrol officers and detectives in the early 1900s differed very little from today. Burglars broke into businesses and blew open safes, pickpockets snatched wallets, husbands and wives shot each other, children disappeared, forgers passed bad checks, traffic accidents injured passengers and pedestrians, despondent people committed suicide. At times, only the method of death or injury differed. Streetcars hit pedestrians, trains hit horse-drawn wagons, fire trucks collided with streetcars. Commonly, those who committed suicide either jumped from the High Bridge or drank carbolic acid.

In contrast, investigative methods differed dramatically from their modern counterpart. Formal training consisted primarily of reading the police manual and absorbing the advice of senior officers. The manual listed the duties of each rank, described methods for apprehending and arresting criminals and described the types of signals and techniques for operating the call boxes. Some manuals also listed city ordinances that police officers were expected to enforce.

Although new recruits relied on experienced officers for training, sometimes the manual offered more formal advice. Officers were instructed to carry a memo book, not to loiter, to be observant, to get to know the residents and businesses on their beat, to visit the courts and become familiar with the legal system. Timeless advice also included these enduring words:

“At the commencement, do not forget that in this business your character is your capital. Deal honorably with all persons, and hold your word sacred, no matter when, where, or to whom given... Lend a willing ear to all complaints made to you in your official capacity. The most unworthy have a right to be heard, and a word of comfort to the afflicted or of advice to the erring costs you nothing and may do much good... Remember that in your official duties you are continually and eminently exposed to the ten thousand snares and temptations of city life. As you value the character of the department to which you belong—as you value your own character and happiness, and the fondest hopes of your friends—beware! Be ever on your guard. Be not led into temptation.”

Most of the time patrol officers and detectives had to rely on their own expertise and intuition to apprehend criminals. In the early 1900s, the few investigative tools available were in their infancy of development. The Bertillon system of identifying individuals by measuring their physical features started in France in the 1880s. By the 1900s, front and profile photographs had been added to the Bertillon system, which now was implemented in the United States.

Experiments using fingerprint identification began in the 1850s in Europe. Although it preceded the Bertillon system, a reliable classification system took years to develop. Thus, it wasn't until 1904 that New York City became the first United States police department to adopt the new fingerprint identification system, called the Henry Classification System. The classification system was incorporated into the identification function in Saint Paul in 1917.

For its time, Saint Paul's Police Department was well-equipped. Chief O'Connor proudly displayed his rogues gallery of 100,000 Bertillon cards. The mounted cards with photographs were available not only to police personnel, but they were also open to the public for viewing. Detective Edward Murnane, who reputedly had a photographic memory, could recite the statistics from hundreds of cards without error.

However, the identification and apprehension of criminals was hampered significantly by the lack of quick, reliable communications. Saint Paul had call boxes placed strategically at intersections, which enabled patrol officers to send alarms back to headquarters and substations. Telephones enabled officers to call in also, but it would be many years before technology would allow Saint Paul to receive and share information, mugshots and fingerprints with other police departments locally and across the country.

Not all was 'well' in the Saintly City during the early 1900's though, for in 1905 Italian immigrants Carmine and Josephine Ruberto opened up Bucket of Blood to provide a place for Saint Paulites to gamble, drink and participate in "not so public" activities. Paul Maccabee, author of *Dillinger Slept Here: A Crook's Tour of Crime and Corruption in St. Paul*, said the saloon and other nearby brothels served as a rite of passage for young men. It is suggested that the Ruberto's had been slipping money to Chief John O'Connor to overlook their quasi-legal activities.

Putting police on the payroll was common among the era's red-light district proprietors, including the notorious madam Nina Clifford, according to Maccabee. Nina Clifford's and Bucket of Blood were located near each other on the site that is now the Science Museum of Minnesota. Saint Paul police headquarters at the time was just down the street, Maccabee says.

"Literally police could look out the windows and see the men going into the Bucket of Blood, Maccabee says. "There was an amicable relationship between the police and the underworld in Saint Paul." A Ruberto descendant alleges that the police chief's wife, Annie O'Connor, was the madam who ran the prostitute ring out of Bucket of Blood.

On June 26, 1906, the first four officers retired on a pension benefit of the police pension law. They were Officers Edward Delaney, Albert Stotz, Andrew Rose, and Louis Marian.

An unusual job termination occurred on June 1, 1907, when Officer Charles Grisim, a Rondo Substation patrolman, was dismissed upon complaint from his sergeant. Sergeant Gerber found Grisim sleeping in a tool box on his beat with an alarm clock near his head, which woke him every hour in time to pull his box.

The Motorcycle Squad was started June 15, 1909, consisting of two men and their machines. This unit proved a unique advantage for the Department, as these officers easily navigated through traffic and traversed the city with speed.

With the increase of motor vehicles in the city, a Traffic Squad was commissioned on July 4, 1912. Twenty officers were assigned with an increase of pay of five dollars per month over their scheduled salary.

The motorization of the Department dates back to 1912, when a White squad wagon was acquired for \$5,000.00 and a Chalmers five-passenger touring car was purchased for \$2,400.00. The following year, an authorization was given to purchase an automobile ambulance. It wasn't until 1914, however, that the Department purchased automobiles suited specifically for police work: a Velie Runabout, a White patrol car, and two Kissel police patrols.

The rank of roundsman was also created in 1912. Roundsman was similar to the rank of corporal and was a supervisor in the absence of a sergeant. Twelve men were appointed and received a salary of eighty-five dollars per month for their hard work.

John O'Connor and his assistant chief of police, John Clark, resigned just before the city elections of 1912. O'Connor tendered his resignation to the police board, claiming that his work had been thwarted and that this interference had caused a break in the splendid discipline of men in his department. Acting Chief Frederick M. Catlin, later a Ramsey County District Court Judge, became his replacement. In the following two years, three different chiefs of police were appointed, one of which was fired and then convicted on charges of receiving bribes.

Despite the steady turnover of chiefs, there was one notable improvement. In 1913, Saint Paul added the first policewomen to the force. At the time, many people, especially women's organizations, were concerned about the welfare of the city's women and children. They also were aware that other police departments around the country had added women. As a result, Margaret Kelly and Minnie Moore were appointed to the Saint Paul Police Department.

Officially, Kelly and Moore received the title of police inspector but were called policewomen. While exploring the role of women in police work, Saint Paul solicited a legal opinion in 1912. The attorney responded, "Women, while having the right to vote for school and library officers, and to hold such offices, are not legal voters as that term is used in the statutes. Women therefore are not eligible to hold public office of policeman, patrolman, or detective or any other office of a similar nature with authority to make arrests." Even so, Kelly and Moore performed their jobs with determined professionalism. During Margaret Kelly's first year, she chased women and children out of saloons, monitored proper behavior in dance halls and reported on scandalous movies in the new theaters. Kelly also visited area schools, hotels, factories and hospitals, always checking on the



welfare of women and children. Kelly and Moore were so successful in their first year that more women were hired by the Department, paving the way for all future policewomen. Minnie Hessian was hired in 1913. Mary A. Smith also became a policewoman in those early years. The passage of the Woman Suffrage Amendment in 1920 finally enabled them to become sworn officers. Minnie Moore later went on to become the supervisor of the Policewomen Unit. Women did not serve in large numbers, however, until the 1970s.

In 1914, Saint Paul's citizens approved a change to a commission form of government. The new system allowed voters to select candidates in primary elections, rather than through political party conventions. As part of the new system, a Saint Paul Public Safety Commissioner slot was created, replacing the board of police commissioners. Commonly, Saint Paul's police would be referred to as a police department, but under the new system it was officially known as the Bureau of Police. Election processes may have changed in 1914, yet one thing remained the same: the chief of police was still appointed. As in past years, a new political regime resulted in the appointment of a new chief and John O'Connor was again designated.

According to a [1919 history of the Police Department](#), O'Connor cleaned house, accepting the resignations of sixteen members of the Department. Experienced detectives and officers returned.

“So once more Saint Paul became the nightmare of crooks. Known crooks who are not being searched for by departments in other cities come to Saint Paul occasionally, tarry a while, and beat it to other climes. Their presence and identity is known as soon as they appear on the streets, and they fear the consequences if they 'turn a trick' in Saint Paul... the life and limb of the St. Paul resident is secure, and peace reigns supreme in the Saintly City.”



If peace existed, it was only temporary. By 1914, Europe was at war. In Saint Paul, police dealt with a variety of public displays and disturbances. Woman suffrage groups staged rallies in Rice Park. Unruly drunken crowds caused the city to suspend the annual St. Patrick's Day parade. In October, 1917, streetcar motormen went on strike. According to newspaper accounts, thousands rioted in Saint Paul's streets, stoning motormen and smashing streetcar windows. Chief O'Connor ordered thirty officers on suburban streetcars for protection. Eleven men were arrested.

In 1918, the influenza epidemic hit Saint Paul. People were urged to stay home in an attempt to prevent spread of the disease. In spite of this, when the armistice was signed, police had to subdue crowds that celebrated in the streets.

At the beginning of the 1920s, many Americans looked forward to new prosperity and the "Return to Normalcy" that Warren Harding had promised in his presidential campaign. Yet the Roaring Twenties, as they came to be known, would be anything but normal, especially in Saint Paul.

The use of motorcycles reached its peak in the 1920s. The Motorcycle Patrol was called the flying squads, each squad consisting of an operator and a cycle with a sidecar. The fifteen flying squads were assigned to substations, garages, and fire stations to provide maximum coverage at crime scenes. The unit operated until 1930 when it was suspended.



In June, 1920, John O'Connor left the Saint Paul Police Department for the last time. In the decade that followed, seven chiefs of police were appointed. At times, officers did not know who was chief until they arrived for duty. Saint Paul politics would continue to control who held the position of chief until 1936.

Meanwhile, Minnesota Congressman Andrew Volstead had lobbied successfully for passage of his Volstead Act. In 1920, Prohibition became law throughout the country. Some celebrated the benefits of the anti-liquor legislation, while others recognized an opportunity. Bootlegging and trafficking in illegal alcohol became a new, lucrative, underworld business, thrusting the entire country into a crime wave known as the gangster era.

Nationally, most major cities experienced the lawlessness of the era. According to *A Short History of American Law Enforcement*, the illicit liquor trade resulted in professional, organized gangs, who often settled territorial disputes by waging war in the streets. They also committed armed robberies, bank heists and kidnappings, and engaged in money laundering and prostitution. Police departments were ill-equipped to curb the crime sprees. Their vehicles and weapons were no match for the gangsters' high-speed cars and machine guns. In addition, "Many [police] worked under the heavy hand of domineering politicians who had entered into collusive relationships with gangsters to thwart, rather than suppress, liquor law violations."

In Saint Paul, the situation was similar to other parts of the country with one exception. During the eighteen years when John O'Connor had been chief of police, he had established a system for monitoring the activities of "known crooks." Accordingly, when they arrived in town, those with criminal pasts checked in with the Saint Paul Police Department, promising that they would not commit any crimes in the city. Many Saint Paul residents lauded this policy, feeling that it afforded them a safer place to live and work. According to the Police Department's 1919 history, this system documented those criminals who were not being pursued by other police departments. In the 1920s and 1930s, however, word had spread around the country that Saint Paul was a safe haven for all criminals. O'Connor's system of "organized crime with organized intelligence" which had protected St. Paul residents in earlier years, backfired. Saint Paul acted like a magnet, attracting the most notorious gangsters.

In the 1920s and early 1930s, Saint Paul's residents and businesses remained relatively untouched. Those gangsters who came to town lived freely and openly, committing their crimes in other Minnesota towns and neighboring states. Newspapers reported that witnesses who were asked which way the criminals went often said, "They headed toward Saint Paul." Newspapers headlined the ire of communities enraged over Saint Paul's policy of harboring criminals without apprehension. Minneapolis, especially, was outraged when the Barker-Karpis gang killed two

police officers, as they escaped from a bank robbery in 1933. Andrew Volstead, sitting in his office in the Federal Courts Building [now Landmark Center], was able to observe first-hand the results of his Prohibition law.

The February, 1921, issue of The Policeman's News reported that the policewomen of Saint Paul (Moore, Kelly, and Hessian) made 7,455 investigations for the year, including 770 cases against boys, 1,709 cases against girls, 625 visits to hotels and restaurants, 491 court cases, 872 visits to theaters and amusement places, 926 inspections at dance halls, 46 inspections at former saloons and wine rooms, 154 visits to pool rooms, 1,450 family calls, and 412 investigations for other cities.

In response to the growing problems with bootlegging, the Department developed a Purity Squad. Their duties included attempting to curb the illegal sale of alcohol. Many speakeasies were raided and their stills confiscated and destroyed.

By the late 1920s, the need for change was obvious. In 1929, a contract was authorized for a new police headquarters. The Police Department moved into its new building in 1930. During that year, the entire Department was reorganized and put on a twenty-four hour schedule for the first time. All administration was centralized in the new building. Cars were equipped with one-way radios, broadcasting calls over the FCC-licensed WPDS. A new Crime Investigation Squad and a new Records Bureau were created.

The Records Division was created in 1931 to handle all records, property, and missing persons. The Police Department added more personnel, established a Training Division, reorganized the Policewomen Division, and changed the color of the police uniform from blue to forest green.

Clearly, the sweeping changes were not enough. In 1930, the chief of police was still appointed with the influence of Saint Paul's political regime. While the Department was conforming to nationally accepted standards for police administration, the chief's office was in turmoil. In 1930, there were three different chiefs – first, Thomas E. Dahill, followed by Edward J. Murnane and finally, Thomas E. Brown. Under these chiefs, law enforcement policy and procedure vacillated. Dahill strongly advocated clean law enforcement, while Brown tended to conform to the old safe harbor system. As a result, enforcement of the law was unpredictable. Citizens, who called in tips, watched officers arrest known gangsters. Later in the day, the gangsters were released.

By the 1930s, Saint Paul attracted national attention. J. Edgar Hoover and his FBI kept an eye on the city. Between 1931 and 1935, the Barker-Karpis gang, John Dillinger, Baby Face Nelson, Bugs Moran, Machine Gun Kelly and Homer Van Meter were among those who sought refuge in Saint Paul, openly flaunting their presence, while terrorizing other communities. Soon Saint Paulites became victims. In 1933, the Barker-Karpis gang kidnapped William Hamm of Hamm's Brewery fame. The following year, they kidnapped Edward Bremer, president of Saint Paul's Commercial State Bank. Then, John Dillinger machine-gunned his way out of an apartment near Lexington and Grand, escaping from a federal agent and Saint Paul police. Homer Van Meter was not so lucky. Saint Paul police killed him in an alley near University and Marion streets.

Repeatedly, headlines in the Saint Paul Daily News demanded a cleanup of the city and the Police Department. The newspaper fired accusations at the Police Department, charging it with corruption, which included accepting bribes and gangsters tip-offs. Finally, the Daily News, with the approval of the Saint Paul Public Safety Commissioner, hired an outside investigator, who wiretapped Police Department telephones. In 1935, after months of inquiry, the investigation concluded. Thirteen members of the Police Department were suspended or fired for corrupt activities. Police Chief Michael J. Culligan was forced to resign.

Although the newspaper's accusations proved to be true, the number of corrupt officers was few, compared to the 315 members of the Police Department. The following year, the city of Saint Paul passed a charter amendment, which changed the method for selecting a chief of police, thus eliminating the political favoritism of former years.

Under a new administration, the Saint Paul Police Department began to rebuild its image. In 1935, the first Crime Laboratory was created. For years Saint Paul, like all other police departments, had relied on fingerprints and the Bertillon system to identify criminals. These proven identification systems were not abandoned. Instead, the new lab augmented investigations using up-to-date techniques and equipment. Under the direction of Dr. J. B. Dalton, the new lab could do chemical analyses, document and firearms examinations, handwriting comparisons and photographic work, as well as fingerprint examinations. Among the new equipment were infrared and ultraviolet lights. Saint Paul offered use of its lab to surrounding police agencies, including the Minneapolis Police Department and the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA).

During the 1930s, Saint Paul continued to upgrade its radio equipment and add new radio cars. Beginning in 1932, Saint Paul also provided radio service to the West St. Paul and South Saint Paul Police Departments, the Ramsey and Dakota County Sheriffs' Offices and the Saint Paul Fire Department. KSTP radio often broadcast missing persons reports and other notices to listeners. In 1935, Saint Paul linked its communications system with KNHD, the BCA's radio station. Finally in 1939, a new radio transmitter was installed atop the First National Bank building and all cars were equipped with two-way radios for the first time.

By the late 1930s, Europe was at war. Communism, fascism and Hitler's Nazi Party were gaining momentum. Still in the throes of the depression, Americans professed neutrality. Yet, they were alarmed by the spread of communism, believing that it had infiltrated the United States. In 1940, the Saint Paul Police Department created the Office of Internal Security to investigate alleged subversive anti-American activities.

By the end of the 1930s, the legacy of the gangster era was apparent – Saint Paul had one of the most modern police departments in the country with a chief, who had been hired through a professional selection process. The timing was perfect.

1940 conveyed change. The “Patrolman” shield, which had been in existence since 1890, was updated. The new badges for patrolmen and detectives were silver with an eagle on top. Sergeants, lieutenants, captains, deputy chiefs and the chief’s badges were gold in color.



In July, 1941, the Police Department began participating in Saint Paul's new Civilian Defense Program. When Pearl Harbor was attacked on December 7, plans were already under way to create a civilian Auxiliary Police Unit. The Internal Security Office and the Investigation Division provided clearances for those who volunteered. The first Auxiliary Police were trained early in 1942. Training included courses in explosives and bombs, traffic control, escort of military convoys, emergency first aid, accident investigation and blackout drills.

The Police Department supported the war effort in other ways. The Crime Lab's J. B. Dalton served as head of the Bomb Reconnaissance Squad. The Identification Division and Internal Security Office provided security clearances for employees of the ordnance plants in New Brighton and Rosemount. They also rendered investigative support for all branches of the military. Detective E. D. Picard of the Juvenile Division became the liaison officer between the Police Department and the Civilian Messenger Service, which consisted of 300 Boy Scouts. In 1943, the Federal Office of Civilian Defense inactivated the Police Civilian Defense Program and put members on reserve status.

During World War II, 126 members of the Saint Paul Police Department served in the Armed Forces. To keep them informed about news from home, the Police Department began a new monthly publication, The Police Whistle. Those who remained in the Department during the war dealt with temporary cutbacks and curtailment of activities. The Department suspended target practice at its outdoor range which, instead, was used by Army Intelligence and the FBI. No new vehicles were purchased and publication of the Department's annual report was curtailed until 1949.

After the end of World War II, optimistic Americans looked forward to an era of prosperity. The hardships of the Great Depression and the shortages, heartaches and anxieties of the war were past. Young families parked bright flashy automobiles in the driveways of their new suburban homes. New highways eased the daily commute to work. Shopping malls, televisions and TV dinners became part of daily American life.

Despite the optimism, the 1950s saw the onset of the Korean War, continued conflicts in Southeast Asia, and escalation of the Cold War and arms race. Under the direction of Joseph McCarthy, the House Un-American Activities Committee blacklisted many who were accused of communistic sympathies. In Saint Paul, the Police Department's Internal Security Office was merged with the Investigations Division. The Police Department continued to perform investigative work for the FBI, the military and other government agencies. The Civil Defense system, suspended in 1943, was reactivated in 1950.

For the Saint Paul Police Department, the 1950s were relatively quiet. It was a time for growth and renewal. New squad cars replaced old, high-mileage vehicles. Advances in communications

technology increased efficiency and mobility. Like other police departments around the country, Saint Paul introduced new training programs. More than anything else, the 1950s became a time when Saint Paul took significant steps toward becoming a truly modern, professional police department.

Some of the first improvements were made to communications. In 1950, a new radio transmitter was installed and all vehicles were equipped with new radios, as a result of an FCC directive that required the police department to operate on a different frequency. At the same time, the first automatic recorders were installed to tape incoming and outgoing calls. In 1950, an International News Service Speedphoto transceiver, the first in the region, was installed in the Identification Division. The Speedphoto connected Saint Paul directly with FBI headquarters, enabling the Police Department to receive copies of fingerprints and other written information.

In 1953, a closed-circuit teletype system was installed, connecting Saint Paul with the Minneapolis Police Department, the Hennepin and Ramsey County Sheriffs' Offices, the state Highway Patrol and the BCA. The new system enabled these law enforcement agencies to exchange information rapidly and directly.

The modernization of communications equipment enabled the Saint Paul Police Department to serve a wider area. By 1956, eighty mobile units covered Saint Paul, Lauderdale, Arden Hills, Roseville, and Mounds View and Little Canada townships. Radio service still included West Saint Paul, Ramsey County Sheriff's Department, Saint Paul Fire Department and the Saint Paul Parks Department. The first portable phone packs were added in 1957.

By 1953, Ramsey County had 138,000 registered motor vehicles, compared to 70,000 in 1932. Although the last streetcars were discontinued in 1953 and some streets were now one-way, traffic congestion and accidents in downtown escalated, especially during the rush hour jam. Traffic control was not the only problem, however. Saint Paulites had a habit of leaving their keys in the ignition of their unlocked parked cars. As a result, auto theft increased sharply. New crime prevention programs emphasized accident prevention and urged people to lock their cars and take their keys.

Other crime prevention programs included offering inspections to businesses and banks to help deter burglaries and thefts. Detectives offered suggestions for alarm systems. Patrol officers made routine daily stops at banks. In 1957, the Saint Paul Police Department increased its crime prevention outreach program. Officers emphasized citizen awareness and demonstrated the latest equipment to school children, church groups and civic organizations. At crime prevention talks, officers handed out crime prevention brochures that were prepared by members of the Police Department and the Records Division.

During the 1950s, outreach programs extended far beyond the Saint Paul community. Representatives from many foreign police agencies came to Saint Paul for training in American police methods, administration and scientific examination of evidence. International representatives included officers from Iran, Indonesia, Pakistan, Tunisia, Libya and Greece. Likewise, Saint Paul's police force looked beyond the community for expert training. Detectives were sent to the FBI Academy, Purdue University and the University of Chicago. Training

included courses in arson, scientific examination and human relations. FBI instructors came to Saint Paul to conduct training courses. As part of its continuing education program, the Police Department created its own reference library around 1956. In 1957, the Records Division began issuing training bulletins.

Although there was a decrease in crime in Saint Paul in 1957, compared to the national average, it was evident that new efforts and programs were needed. That year, a trouble-spot squad was created to target areas that had higher incidents of crime and focus specifically on gangs and public disturbances. The decrease in criminal activity it provided was short-lived, however. In 1958, Saint Paul had a ten percent increase in crime over 1957, exceeding the national average by two percent. Juvenile crime, which was up fifty-five percent over 1950, accounted for much of the increase. Members of the Police Department attributed the escalating juvenile crime rate to automobiles. Autos gave young people a high degree of mobility, affording them many opportunities for unsupervised outings, including underage drinking in remote areas. Unlocked cars with keys in the ignition were perfect targets for theft and joyriding. On a positive note, for the first time in years there were no pedestrian fatalities in downtown Saint Paul during 1958, attributed primarily to the new strictly enforced jaywalking law.

In 1958, Saint Paul created the first Canine Squad. Three German shepherds assisted officers with searches for missing children, suspects and narcotics. The K-9s, as they came to be called, also demonstrated their abilities during public presentations.

Long before the era of community policing, the Saint Paul Police Department recognized the benefits of maintaining public awareness to solidify links with the community it served. In 1959, the "Police-a-rama" celebrated more than 100 years of law enforcement in Saint Paul. Over 33,000 children and adults attended the week-long open house, touring the facilities and attending demonstrations. The highly successful event was featured in an article which appeared in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in February, 1960. New community links were established by the Police Wives Association. Formed in 1959, the association enabled police families to contribute many hours to special community service projects.

While the 1950s defined a new suburban American lifestyle, the 1960s turned life upside-down. Civil unrest, assassinations and anti-Vietnam War demonstrations challenged police officers to maintain peace and order. Throngs of people rioted, looted, and burned the American flag and draft cards. Anti-government sentiments bred hostile reactions to the police, who were, after all, government employees. The former image of the friendly neighborhood officer seemed to dissipate.

During the 1960s, reported crimes skyrocketed nationally by almost 150 percent. In Saint Paul, police could not keep up with a rising crime rate that exceeded the national average. Numerous reported incidents spread staffing thin. In 1960, Saint Paul passed a charter amendment to augment funding for the Police Department. More police officers were hired and salaries were raised. Purchases included twenty-six patrol cars, seven motorcycles, fourteen stretcher-equipped station wagons, two cruisers, a boat and outboard motor, and a new polygraph machine. The Training Unit added new materials, including the film Shoot-Don't Shoot, which simulated a

variety of crimes and situations. A new IBM punch card system compiled statistical reports for traffic violations and accidents.

By 1961, it became obvious that the previous year's improvements were not enough. The Police Department required more equipment and personnel. In response, Ramsey County officials offered to collaborate with Saint Paul, providing \$25,000 for new Crime Lab equipment. In exchange, Saint Paul agreed to make its Crime Lab services available to all Ramsey County Sheriff's Deputies. Other additions during the year included hiring the first personnel officer and a full-time instructor for the new gymnasium. The first breathalysers also were put into service.

Late in 1961, Chief Lester McAuliffe organized a study group to survey and assess the needs of the Police Department. An outside consulting firm assisted with the study, which included visiting other police departments around the country to collect information. Based on the study's recommendations, the Police Department underwent a complete administrative restructuring from 1962 through 1964. A Planning Section was created to oversee policies and procedures and ensure that equipment provided maximum service. The Identification and Records Divisions were combined.

In 1961, Carolyn F. Bailey was hired as a police woman, joining Graciela M. Flores, who had been hired in 1953, and Dorthymay (Thimell) Freichel, hired in 1954. All were assigned to work in traditional female police areas, such as juvenile, sex or homicide investigations and did not work on the street as patrol officers. The three were promoted to police woman sergeant in 1971, and Bailey went on to be promoted to the standard lieutenant classification in 1985. Bailey spent a long career, breaking ceilings within the Department for all future police women.

An offset printing press was purchased to print revised forms, internal publications and crime prevention literature. New computers provided the necessary tools to compile and analyze statistics quickly and thoroughly. For the first time, administrative and criminal records also were computerized. Detectives and patrol officers could now complete incident reports in the field and dictate them over the telephone for processing by records personnel. The Emergency Communications Center (E.C.C.) received its first computers. Upgraded radios were installed in patrol cars, while some officers received transistorized "Handie-Talkies" to facilitate communications. To curb excessive speeding, the Police Department purchased its first radar unit.

The Recruit Academy training program was expanded from four to twelve weeks and was opened to all neighboring police agencies. By 1970, training would increase to eighteen weeks. Some members of the Police Department attended professional development and management courses at a variety of institutions, including St. Thomas College Management Center, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Indiana University and the FBI Academy.

One of the first significant tests of new policies, procedures and equipment came on March 6, 1963. On that day, Saint Paul police responded to a call on Hillcrest Avenue. When they arrived, they found a woman, who had been severely beaten and stabbed in the neck. Detectives, Crime Lab personnel and equipment, and the latest in forensic examination technology soon uncovered a sensational plot. T. Eugene Thompson and five others had planned to murder Thompson's wife.

The infamous crime cast Saint Paul into the national spotlight. Detectives and Crime Lab staff had thwarted the "perfect crime." Expert police work resulted in the conviction of Thompson, a respected attorney, and three of his conspirators, all of whom received life sentences.

The 1963 annual report proudly illustrated all of the many achievements. "On Target with Teamwork" became the Police Department's new motto. Its mission statement read, "To preserve peace, protect life and property, to identify and apprehend those guilty of acts inconsistent with this charter."

Additional changes recommended by the 1961 study were implemented in 1964 when a new patrol and response concept was initiated. Statistics compiled by the new computers identified areas and times in the city when incidents occurred. This information enabled the Police Department to assign and dispatch officers more efficiently. In 1966, the system was refined when a tactical patrol approach was adopted. Members of the Saint Paul Police Department first traveled to Tucson, Arizona where they observed the system to determine if it would work in Saint Paul. Originated in England, the concept was based on deployment techniques that hopefully would compensate for shortages in staff. The city was divided into geographical units and grids. As in 1964, officers were assigned according to needs determined by statistical information. Further improvements included construction of a modern Records and Identification Center in 1964 to provide efficient informational access. In 1965, parking control vehicles and an Underwater Recovery Unit were added.

Despite Saint Paul's valiant efforts and accomplishments, the crime rate in Saint Paul continued to rise, following the national trend. In the past, administrative restructuring combined with added personnel and new equipment offered a solution to crime curtailment. By the mid 1960s, this solution ceased working anywhere. In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson created the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice to study the nation's law enforcement problems. The final report, which was released in February, 1967, concluded that police departments had become isolated from the communities they served. Among many recommendations, the commission suggested that police departments establish formal community relations units.

Saint Paul responded quickly and created the first Police Community Relations Unit in 1967. Reconnecting with local residents and businesses on a daily basis couldn't come fast enough to quell the riots and demonstrations of the turbulent 1960s. Hatred for police festered and exploded on the streets. In Saint Paul, eighty-nine officers were assaulted in 1968. Twenty needed hospitalization and lost time from work.

The President's Commission Report acknowledged the need to reform law enforcement philosophies, policies and procedures. Yet, many police departments lacked the funds to implement new training and community programs. In 1968, Congress passed the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, which recognized the need to provide better financing and program coordination for local police departments. In the same year, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration was created within the Department of Justice. The new federal agency provided grants to local police departments. It also administered the Law Enforcement Education Program and the Office of Academic Assistance, which funded educational programs for criminal justice

students. At the same time, the International Association of Chiefs of Police was actively involved in developing professional training and standards for chiefs, who administered police departments.

Perhaps more than any other decade, the 1960s defined the way in which the police would enforce the law. United States Supreme Court decisions set new standards for arrests, search and seizures and interrogations. Failing to read Miranda rights after the 1966 Supreme Court decision could lead courts to rule that an arrest was unconstitutional or that evidence be excluded. More than ever, police officers had to be educated in the legal consequences of failing to enforce the law properly.

The late 1960s were also a period of a great deal of social turmoil. Dissatisfaction with the progress of civil rights and the concern over the escalating war in Vietnam brought the problems many major cities were experiencing home to Saint Paul. During the evening of August 30, 1968, violence erupted in Stem Hall of the Saint Paul Auditorium when police officers attempted to intervene in a fight between patrons. An officer responding to the call for assistance was wounded by gunfire. The incident sparked a full-scale riot that rapidly spread to the streets, where large numbers of citizens hurled bottles, rocks and other debris at police lines. The severity of the violence led to a total recall of the Department's sworn personnel. The disorder continued for the next twenty-four hours; three officers were wounded by sniper fire.

During the unrest years of the 1960s and 1970s, the use of explosives became popular among militant special interest groups intent on gaining publicity for their particular causes. Once a national trend, bombing became a reality for Saint Paul in the early 1970s, when a time bomb located in a pay locker at the Dayton's Department Store exploded, causing personal injury and property damage. In response to the need for bomb disposal expertise, the Ordnance Disposal Unit (O.D.U.) was formed in 1971 with the assistance of a federal grant.

November 18, 1970 marked another milestone for the Saint Paul Police Department. On that date, the Bureau (as the Department was known) inaugurated a program for the use of color photography. All photographs of arrested persons and crime scenes were to be in color, which would reflect the increased potential to truly reproduce the image of an individual or scene. This was made possible through a grant received in the amount of \$22,982.00.

In 1970, a federal grant funded the Saint Paul Police Department's new Community Service Officer (C.S.O.) program, which was designed to recruit and train African-American police candidates. Funding paid for eighteen months of education and on-the-job training. Recruits then took the civil service police exam and entered the Police Academy. By the end of 1970, six candidates were in the program.

Conscientious efforts to improve community relations were marred by tragedy. On May 22, 1970, a sniper ambushed and shot Officer James Sackett, as he responded to a call for assistance. Sackett's senseless death tragically illustrated the social problems that permeated American society. It is a crime that remains unsolved.

Several innovative programs were developed in 1971, including the Take-Home Squad Program initiated with a grant of \$147,050.00. The program, involving 103 officers, was designed to deter crime through the visual presence of numerous police vehicles throughout the city. It was terminated in 1972, due, in part, to the inability to measure deterrence, as related to the high cost of the program.

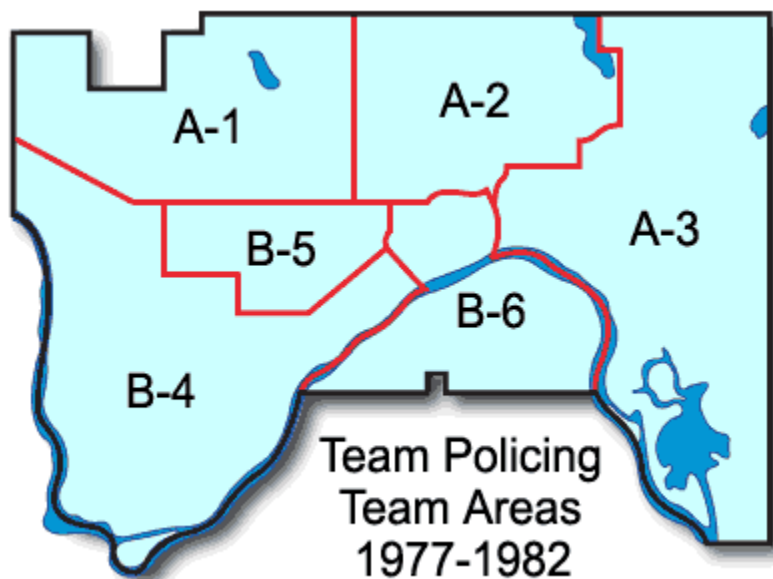
Initiation of new programs continued in 1972. The popular 4/40 program was started whereby officers were assigned ten-hour shifts instead of eight, thus creating a four day work week. The Field Referral Unit was opened which created a much needed liaison between the Department and the city attorney.

In 1972, the Emergency Communication Center (E.C.C.) was upgraded when two additional operator stations and one dispatch console were added. The city was now divided into two sectors; each could be dispatched on different frequencies during the busy hours of the day. The emergency and non-emergency dispatcher functions were separated also.

During the 1970s, the Saint Paul Police Department implemented numerous community programs. Some were funded by federal grants. Others were supported by local funds or staffed by volunteers. The first Community Service Officers distributed Christmas gifts and bicycles to needy families. In 1973, the Saint Paul Area Council of Churches sponsored a Police Chaplain Program, which enabled ministers to ride with community relations officers. In 1974, the ride-along program was expanded to include Saint Paul residents, who rode with officers to learn about police work.

The McKnight Foundation provided a grant to start the Neighborhood Assistance Officer (N.A.O.) program in 1976. As part of this new crime prevention program, trained volunteers acted as liaisons when working with the Police Department in their own neighborhoods.

Most notable, however, was the introduction of team policing in 1973. The team approach focused on establishing daily interaction with residents, businesses, and social and educational organizations. It also decentralized some administration to include more personnel in decision making. The first team was assigned to the West Side. After a thorough study, the rest of the city was divided into sections, each with its own team. By July 1977, the program was implemented throughout the city. Team policing not only created liaisons with the community, but it also fostered collaboration among



Police Department units. Often teams worked with Community Relations and Crime Prevention to sponsor programs such as the Neighborhood Watch.

While the Police Department reformed its philosophy and methods of law enforcement, the city of Saint Paul also considered change. In 1972, the city abandoned the commission form of government that had existed since 1914. For the first time in nearly seventy-five years, the Police Department was no longer under the control of a city board or commissioner. Along with its new image, the Police Department changed its name from Bureau of Police to Department of Police.

Although the 1970s were turbulent years marked by violence, they left a positive legacy. New community policing and crime prevention methods created a partnership between the Police Department and Saint Paul residents. Individual volunteers, neighborhood and community organizations, church and school groups worked together with police officers to build a safer place to live and work.

In 1974, the Department received a federal grant to fund an experiment to evaluate how females performed on the street when relegated the same duties as their male counterparts. The women were to be assigned to regular district squads in pairs and were expected to carry identical call loads as male officers. In 1975, Deborah L. Montgomery became the first female officer hired and trained on the Department through the traditional Police Academy process. She succeeded in performing the duties of her male counterparts and set the precedent for women seeking police officer careers in the Saint Paul Police Department.



Debbie Montgomery

When Deborah L. Montgomery was sworn in as a police officer, policing was a male-dominated profession and she was faced with many barriers. One obstacle was the perception of citizens to a woman wearing a man's uniform and badge identifying her as a patrolman. Montgomery's good humor and quick wit soon found a solution – Patrolman Deborah L. Montgomery donned a wig, which clearly indicated her gender. In remedying the public's perception, however, she created a departmental controversy. Patrolmen of the Department were not allowed to wear hairpieces because they were thought to be a danger while working. Montgomery was determined and, with the assistance of Sergeant Carolyn Bailey, they were instrumental in changing the Department's policy, regarding accepted attire.

Recognizing good work became a reality in 1975 when an [award system](#) was initiated, which included three levels of commendation within the Department. On February 18, 1975, the first Commendation Review Board meeting was held to assist Chief Richard H. Rowan assign commendations for exemplary work. During the first month, fifteen Class "C" commendations were awarded.

The first [Medal of Merit](#) (Class "B" Commendation) was awarded to Officer David Huberty in December, 1975. He was honored for his bravery while entering a smoke filled apartment, in order to save the life of another.

The Saint Paul Police Ranking Officers Association conceived their own award called the "[Police Officer of the Year](#)." The award, presented to an officer yearly during National Police

Week, was designed to show supervisor appreciation of the selected officer. The first officer recognized was Officer Howard Skillings, who went on to receive the National Police Officer of the Year award presented annually by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (I.A.C.P.) and Parade magazine. The award, based on his outstanding record as a patrol officer and his dedication to helping disadvantaged children in his neighborhood, was presented in Washington D.C. by President Gerald Ford.

With the Public Safety Building bursting at the seams, additional office space was sought and became available in the old Public Works building, directly across the street at 100 East Tenth Street. After extensive renovation, the Annex was ready for occupation on December 22, 1976. Today, a skyway connects the two buildings.

During the 1970s, numerous demonstrations, peace marches, community parades, special events and visiting dignitaries required increased staffing for crowd control, safety and security.

In January, 1978 Senator Hubert H. Humphrey's funeral drew thousands of national leaders and foreign dignitaries to Saint Paul, where he lay in state at the Capitol rotunda for several days. Humphrey, the 38th Vice President of the U.S. (1965-69) and strong advocate of civil rights, was a presidential candidate in 1968, losing a close election to Richard M. Nixon. Today, many remember this as one of the most complex events ever managed by the Saint Paul Police Department.

1979 brought state-of-the-art technology to the Crime Laboratory. The Department, along with the B.C.A. and Minneapolis Police Department, were the first in the nation to join forces in the creation of an automated fingerprint identification network, called the Minnesota Automated Fingerprint Identification Network (M.A.F.I.N.). This network enabled fingerprint examiners to enter fingerprints from crime scenes into a database containing fingerprints of all arrested persons in Minnesota, including juveniles from Minneapolis and Saint Paul. A positive search resulted in a hit, indicating that the suspect had been identified through fingerprint records previously on file. This cooperative effort was brought to the Department through the hard work of Lieutenant Gerald A. Hanggi and Sergeant Joseph K. Corcoran.



William W. McCutcheon began the first of his two, six-year terms as Chief of Police on April 2, 1980. As the initial order of business, he reviewed the Police Department's structure and eliminated one of the four deputy chief positions. Next, he reorganized duties and responsibilities into three divisions, instead of the traditional four. A deputy chief commanded each of the three divisions: Technical and Administrative, Patrol, and Investigative. The chief initiated a supervisor's rotation program to broaden perspectives related to the management of police operations. This career enhancement tactic brought motility of supervisory personnel throughout the various units and functions of the Department.

The use of the indoor skyway system by the public increased dramatically in 1981, necessitating specific regulation. In May, 1981, an ordinance was approved to provide for the free movement of foot traffic, to insure the safety and comfort of the citizens, and to prevent property damage in the downtown skyway system. The Police Department worked closely with the city council to draw up this ordinance, which prohibited certain conduct in the skyway system and other indoor public areas.



By 1981, Saint Paul had over 10,000 Indo-Chinese residents, of which eighty-percent were Hmong refugees from the mountainous regions of Laos. Communication was difficult between the police, trying to assist, and these new residents who needed their help. In an attempt to overcome this problem and better serve the Indo-Chinese community, the Department worked closely with Lao Family Community Incorporated and the Minnesota Refugee Resettlement Office. As a result, two Indo-Chinese Community Service Officers (C.S.O.), David Yang and Gnia Dua Kong, were hired. These C.S.O.s worked as interpreters, as well as performing their regular staff duties. Both became sworn police officers with the Saint Paul Police Department.

Difficult communication for hearing and speech impaired citizens was enhanced in June, 1981, when the Department installed a teletypewriter or TTY system in the Emergency Communication Center (E.C.C.). The TTY enabled these citizens to convey their messages to the police in typewritten form via telephone lines.

In 1981, the Department began using a new investigative aid. The Psychological Stress Evaluator (P.S.E.), a tape recording and charting device, enabled a trained operator to assess voice stress in answers given to “yes” or “no” questions. In 1981 alone, 225 appointments were made for P.S.E. examinations. There were 138 actual exams performed, fifty-five “no shows” and thirty-two cancellations. Of the thirty-two persons that called to cancel their appointments, three stated that they were guilty of their offenses. Five persons confessed while under examination.

The Crime Prevention Curriculum Development Project introduced the use of police officers from the Department to area schools during 1980-1981. The Crime Prevention Unit conducted a six-week course as part of the student’s social studies curriculum. The purpose of this project was to share concerns about property crimes with juveniles, who were the major offenders. Surveys have shown that attitudes toward crime, the police and the community have improved as a result of these classes.

Another new program, initiated on April 1, 1981, was designated Counter-Force. The program’s intent was to reduce residential burglaries by a concentrated effort on behalf of both the police officers and the citizens of Saint Paul. Before the program’s initiation, the 1981 burglary rate was approximately twenty-five percent ahead of the previous year’s. Within weeks of the program’s implementation, the rate had dropped significantly.

The Employee Assistance Program (E.A.P.) initiated and still fosters many “firsts” in the law enforcement field. E.A.P.’s founder and director, Sergeant Morrie Anderson, explained that the

Saint Paul Police Department was the first to establish in-house support for all employees, sworn and non-sworn, as well as their spouses, children, relatives, and significant others. The Post Shooting Trauma Team was created with police-helping-police in peer counseling.

A mandatory fitness program was initiated in 1981 to improve job performance and morale, while reducing the risk of heart attack, job-related injuries, and absenteeism due to illness. To this day, Saint Paul police officers have an opportunity to participate in three one-hour, on-duty exercise periods each week. It has been reported that several life threatening health concerns have been identified and/or reduced as a result of this valuable program

Five years into team policing, fiscal conditions demanded Departmental reorganization due to budget pressures experienced by the city as a whole. The Department was forced to consolidate the six team areas into two sectors, East and West. The cutback also required that the Department reduce its personnel allocation by thirty-eight sworn and twenty-three non-sworn positions. For only the second time in the Department's history, it laid-off police officers. The lay-offs affected twenty-nine new officers, who were given "pink

slips" after their academy graduation and told that they would be contacted for reappointment when officer positions reopened. Within thirty days, all twenty-nine officers were back to work, facilitated by the city's early retirement severance package given to sworn officers who chose to retire. The city determined that it would save money with the salary difference between senior officers' wages and that of a rookie. With the retirements, the city of Saint Paul lost over eight hundred years of law enforcement experience but gained twenty-nine new officers eager to serve its citizens.



The Tele-Serve program was introduced in March, 1982 to expedite best use of available officers responding to calls for service. Low priority calls were taken by officers in Tele-Serve, eliminating the need for squad dispatchment. They interviewed the complainant over the telephone and prepared the appropriate report, thus freeing patrol officers for higher priority calls.

Another benefit to citizens introduced in 1982 provided a more efficient police service. The enhanced 9-1-1 emergency telephone service, initiated on December 1, allowed anyone within the seven county metropolitan area to dial the three-digit number in an emergency. The call would be automatically routed to the appropriate police, fire, or emergency medical service. The

system enabled a 9-1-1 operator to receive automatically the calling party's telephone number and address. It proved invaluable in criminal apprehension while saving lives.

Investigative capabilities increased when the Department installed a camera for videotape recording in the lineup room. People arrested for a crime were required to be either charged or released within thirty-six hours after arrest. Sometimes investigators found it difficult to contact all witnesses and have them view a lineup to identify a suspect within the allotted time. Videotaping of the lineups permitted witnesses to view the suspect at their availability and convenience.

In 1983, the Department reorganized, cutting the three deputy chief positions to two. The Patrol and Investigation Divisions were still commanded by deputy chiefs, but now Chief McCutcheon assumed direct control over the Support Services Division.

July 10, 1983 marked the beginning of a tactical Street Crimes Unit, created to attack trouble spots within the city without disrupting regular patrol assignments. It assumed responsibilities of the Vice Unit. This unit was composed of one lieutenant, two sergeants, one detective and ten patrol officers. The patrol officers volunteered for this assignment and were rotated out every six months.

One other unit change in 1983 involved the renaming of the Law Enforcement Aid Unit (L.E.A.U.) to Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.). The unit's functions remained the same under the new title: providing pro-active intelligence reports, conducting surveillance, assisting in V.I.P. protection details, and providing assistance to internal units, as well as outside law enforcement agencies.

In addition to the units created during 1983, a new position, Community Liaison Officer (C.L.O.), was established to coordinate the flow of public information and to provide a central access point within the organization for citizens. In the past, the Department and community lacked a coordinated information response. Several units would provide similar data or material to citizen groups without being aware of it. This duplication of effort inefficiently used Department staffing.

After forty-two years of service, Deputy Chief James Griffin retired from the Department in 1983. Deputy Chief Griffin witnessed several new beginnings for the Department and helped to clear many of the barriers that prohibited minority involvement in law enforcement. His achievements have not only benefited minorities in policing, but they assisted the Department in becoming more reflective of the community it serves.

A change for the Department was achieved on January 18, 1983, when Officer Lisa Millar became Sergeant Millar with all the rights and responsibilities of a patrol supervisor. Although Millar was not the Department's first woman supervisor, she was the first female police officer to be promoted to sergeant. Earlier female supervisors had achieved their promotions during a reorganization in the 1970s. Initially, these individuals had been hired to work in traditional female police areas, such as juvenile, sex or homicide investigation. They never worked in the

traditional police officer position, nor did they normally supervise police officers in their investigative roles.

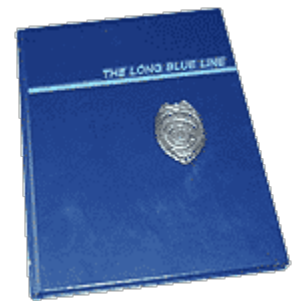
January, 1984 marked a change in the process of becoming a police officer in the Department, as a result of the licensing procedure adopted by the Minnesota Peace Officers Standards and Training Board (P.O.S.T.). The traditional twenty-one week academy was eliminated and a six-week orientation course was introduced. Graduates were commonly referred to as the “six-week wonders.” The Department quickly realized that a new officer required more time to become acclimated to Saint Paul procedures. All future classes reverted to the academy philosophy and ran between ten and sixteen weeks.

Reorganization in 1984 reinstated team policing to four sites. Budgets yet constrained, the Department looked for ways to do more with less. Hiring non-sworn personnel in the Emergency Communication Center (E.C.C.) promised one solution. Prior to this, police officers answered emergency calls and dispatched squad cars. This new civilian telecommunicator position allowed the Department to put more police officers on the street.

The city of Saint Paul had a strong downtown business community that desired increased police visibility with officers out of their squad cars and on the “beat.” Using the beat officer is a time-honored method of policing, proactive in scope. The downtown area was the perfect place to reestablish this proven police approach. The Department assigned officers to the Downtown Beat Patrol to walk the streets, alleys and the 3.5 miles of the skyway system.

Authorized by the city council and the Saint Paul Civil Service Commission in 1984, a significant amendment permitted the chief of police to appoint deputy chiefs. Prior to this, these positions were filled by civil service appointments, based on test scores. The last civil service appointed deputy chief was Robert LaBathe, who, with his retirement in July 1986, closed a thirty-eight year career with the Department. His twenty-two year tenure as a deputy chief, from 1964 to 1986, was the longest held by any individual of that rank.

In 1984, the Saint Paul Police Department published its third book on the history of the Saint Paul Police Department. That document, titled [The Long Blue Line](#), was a comprehensive history of the Department with photos of all sworn personnel. Other departmental histories had been published in 1904, 1912, 1919, and 1923.



The Saint Paul Police Department long recognized a need for quality continuing-education in law enforcement. The Department established the Professional Development Institute (P.D.I.) in 1984 to provide training and continuing-education for police officers and executives throughout greater Minnesota. Records indicate that out-of-state participants have utilized this program, as well.



Sgt. Chris Nelson using one of the new mobile data terminals (MDT).

Patrol officers in the Northwest Team of the Saint Paul Police Department began using an innovative communication link in their squad cars in 1985 when twelve mobile data terminals (M.D.T.) were installed in their vehicles for evaluation. It allowed an officer to make inquiries to local, state, and national crime information computers and state motor vehicle registries. Non-verbal messages could now be sent to and from the dispatcher and mobile data terminals in other squads. Today, the M.D.T. is standard equipment in most of the Department's squads.

The False Alarm Ordinance was enacted by the city council in 1985, at the urging of the Police Department. The ordinance required permits for alarm systems and the monitoring of habitual false alarms reported to police. During 1984, police responded to over 10,000 alarm calls at a cost of approximately \$25.00 per call. About ninety-eight percent of the calls received were false alarms, an enormous waste of police resources and tax dollars. The permit allowed only two false alarms a year. Subsequent false alarms could result in fines and/or loss of the permit.

With the addition of women police officers onto the Saint Paul Police Department, updated badges were needed. From 1940 to 1985, patrol officer's badges read "Patrolman." The new badges replaced that term with "Police Officer." This was the fourth change of the badge design in the history of the Department.

After more than fifty years of service, the Public Safety Building, constructed in 1929, demanded major repair. The building originally housed the combined headquarters of the city's Police, Fire, and Health Departments, although the Health Department moved to its own building in 1958. The renovation of the Public Safety Building included replacement of interior walls and many of the mechanical systems, plus installation of central air conditioning. The building was connected to the downtown district heating system and windows were replaced with decorative, energy efficient, tinted glass. The entrance was moved from the Tenth Street side to the Eleventh Street side, mandating a change of address from 101 E. Tenth Street to 100 E. Eleventh Street.

A partnership between the Saint Paul School District and the Saint Paul Police Department was established in 1985 when two police officers were assigned to Central High School. This initiated what became School Resource Officers. Today, seventeen School Resource Officers work in the schools: seven officers in the high schools, four officers in the middle schools and six officers working the D.A.R.E. program. Being cross-trained, the D.A.R.E. officers can assist with problems in the schools when not teaching.



The Saint Paul Police Department was recognized as the “Best Dressed Municipal Police Department With Over 200 Officers in the United States” by the National Association of Uniform Manufacturers in 1985.

Amidst concern for the widespread abuse of drugs and alcohol throughout our nation, the Saint Paul Police Department acknowledged the need for an employee drug testing program within the agency. Throughout 1986, Department administrators and the Police Federation negotiated a comprehensive alcohol and drug testing policy and procedure. This agreement ensured the integrity of essential services and assisted in maintaining community confidence.



During the 1986 Winter Carnival festivities, the Saint Paul Police Department unveiled the restored 1897 horse-drawn paddy wagon (workhouse van), which was known during that era as the “Black Maria.” Originally in service during the late 1890's, the wagon was discovered in a transportation museum in Clearwater, Florida. When the museum owner died, a private collector purchased the wagon and moved it to Cleveland, Ohio, where it stayed until Department personnel learned of its existence. The Black Maria was transported back to Saint Paul in February of 1986, four days before it was to be unveiled for the 100th Saint Paul Winter Carnival parade. This piece of police history was purchased with community donations of \$10,000. The horse-drawn wagon can be seen today “on patrol” at many parades and functions with officers in period dress.

The Police Chaplain Program was again “resurrected” in 1986 with the assistance of the Saint Paul Area Council of Churches, rendering a solid partnership between the Saint Paul Police Department and the religious community. The corps of twenty-one chaplains worked with officers and underwent specialized training. Among other services, police chaplains provided counseling, crisis intervention, and visitation with victims of crime, as well as with the incarcerated. To this day the program remains strong, and the chaplains are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.



1987 brought a major change with the transition from the .38 caliber police service revolver to the newly issued Glock 9mm, semi-automatic pistol. The Department’s range staff taught a two-day course for all sworn officers, which included class instruction on safe handling practices, marksmanship, defense methods, and weapon care. These firearm principles were then reinforced with live-fire exercises at the outdoor range. Several reasons determined the Glock’s adoption as the Department’s new weapon-of-choice: increased firepower, number of available rounds, interchangeable parts, easy cleaning and maintenance, suitability to a variety of hand sizes, and less recoil when compared to many other police service handguns.

Habitual offenders committing crimes in Saint Paul encountered an unprecedented program in 1988. These career criminals were identified as persons with five or more felony arrests in a two-year period. They would become recipients of enhanced investigation aimed at building a solid legal case, resulting in substantial time behind bars.

The use of ballistic vests have proven to be a valid safety precaution, and they became mandatory for all Patrol Division personnel in 1988. Officers paid for one-third of the vest cost from their Department clothing allowance, while the other two-thirds came from the Police Federation and the State of Minnesota. Annually, these ballistic vests have been credited with saving many officers’ lives nation-wide.

Saint Paul’s Ordnance Disposal Unit (O.D.U.) was the recipient of one of the finest explosive demolition, storage and training ranges in the United States through a long-term lease with the University of Minnesota. In partnership with the Minneapolis Bomb Squad, Saint Paul’s unit upgraded a thirty-two acre site in Dakota County to a state-of-the-art facility surrounded by an eight-foot fence capped with barbed wire. Improvements included creation of large earth berms, concrete bunkers and underground wiring for disposal of the explosive or dangerous materials collected by the O.D.U. Most other Bomb Squads around the country found a local gravel pit or open space away from metropolitan areas to detonate or render safe explosives, but Saint Paul could now bring bombs, fireworks and explosive chemicals to this new facility and safely store or detonate them. This was quite an improvement over the Pig’s Eye dump!



Around 1900, the introduction of fingerprint analysis revolutionized the identification of criminals. The Saint Paul Police Department led the way in fingerprint technology in 1988. The Department received a novel “inkless” fingerprint system which used sophisticated cameras to

capture the prints' image. A printer then created a hard copy of the fingerprint. Only one other metropolitan agency had this technology at the time.

The nature of law enforcement can, at times, put police officers in conflict with news reporters. In 1988, Saint Paul joined a growing list of law enforcement agencies, who had taken a step toward improving police-media relations by adding a media expert. Paul Adelmann, an award-winning television news producer with sixteen years experience, was hired as the Public Information Coordinator (P.I.C.) for the Department. The P.I.C. took charge of all Departmental news releases and coordinated news conferences, both at headquarters and at the scene of major events.

On November 2, 1988, the John J. O'Brien Hall of Honor was dedicated at police headquarters. Located on the building's second floor, the hall honored [Saint Paul police officers killed in the line-of-duty](#). The names of officers who have received [medals of valor](#) and [medals of merit](#) are commemorated here also. Officer O'Brien died in 1981.

One key to an effective police force is its ability to communicate with and understand the community it serves. To this end, the Saint Paul Police Department hired its first Hmong officer in 1988. Shoua Cha worked as a patrol officer for Minneapolis before joining Saint Paul's Department. His special skills helped bridge the gap between cultures, and demonstrated that the Saint Paul Police Department truly attempts to serve the needs of all city residents.

In 1988, the Department severed a link with its past when the last two sworn officers with the title of detective retired. This phase-out began in 1964, as the Department reorganized ranks and eliminated the detective classification. When Joe Margl and John Splinter departed, the detective rank retired with them. Today, police sergeants are both street supervisors and investigators, depending upon their assignments.

In 1989, the Department placed the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program in school classrooms to fight the drug problem from the demand side. Six specially trained officers provided information concerning the harmful effects of drugs and how self-esteem aided prevention of drug addiction. In 1996, the Department with the assistance of D.A.R.E. America, was able to help the National Police in Ecuador start a similar program, by providing them with Spanish language D.A.R.E. teaching material.

The Traffic and Accident Section induced Saint Paul streets to become safer by implementing the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (S.T.E.P.). Officers analyzed trouble intersections and roadways, based on accident statistics and citizen complaints, and then increased enforcement of speed limits and other traffic laws to reduce hazards.

The Emergency Communications Center (E.C.C.) brought a new Computer Assisted Dispatch (C.A.D.) system on line in 1989. The system checked addresses given by callers, prioritized responses, and generally managed the delivery of service. The system provided officers responding to emergency calls with additional information such as hazard, previous calls to address, and other dangers. C.A.D. included a link with the Records Unit, providing the review

officer with instantaneous information on squad activity. Today, supervisors can monitor C.A.D. from computers in their office and/or vehicle.

The Saint Paul Police Department helped end the Cold War on a chilly day in June, 1990. With the temperature hovering in the 40's, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's motorcade of Russian Zil limousines wound its way through the city to a meeting at the governor's mansion on Summit Avenue. Saint Paul police officers worked with the U.S. Secret Service and Soviet Security to make sure the historic visit was safe. Officers controlled traffic and crowds, completely clearing I-94, Lexington Parkway, Summit Avenue and John Ireland Boulevard. Complicating this task were several unscheduled stops, in which the Soviet leader fearlessly waded into crowds to greet people lining the motorcade route. Only a block from the Governor's Mansion, tens of thousands of people took part in the annual "Grand Old Day" celebration at the same time. The Department canceled days off and most vacations, mustering a force of 450 officers to secure the city. A year later, the Department entered into a professional exchange program with the Republic of Russia, in which police managers traveled back and forth between the two countries.

Two of the Department's patrol officers, Catherine Janssen and Patrick Lyttle, were selected as the 1990 Minnesota Officers of the Year. Officer Janssen was selected as the Minnesota Woman Officer of the Year for her bravery and professionalism. Officer Lyttle was named Minnesota's Officer of the Year for venturing several times into a smoke-filled second story of a burning home to find an unconscious little girl. Despite suffering smoke inhalation and collapsing twice, Lyttle carried the child out. Paramedics said she would have surely died, had it not been for the officer's bravery. It is extremely unusual for one department to garner the state's two top law enforcement awards in a single year.

The city's Western Sector received two new buildings in 1990. A building that had housed a "strip joint," known as the Belmont Club, was purchased by the city. It was renovated and converted to the headquarters for the Northwest Team, now the north office of the Western District. The Southwest Team relocated to a new building, constructed on Parks Department property at 1820 Edgumbe Road. This building is currently the south office of the Western District.

1991 was an unusually active year for the Patrol Division. Besides answering almost 190,000 calls for service during the year, patrol officers:

- Assisted Secret Service in protecting President Bush during a visit;
- Were on duty for the second Minnesota Twins World Series victory parade in five years;
- Made sure the week-long International Special Olympics was completed without incident; and
- The Canine Unit was named top department team in the nation for the third consecutive year. No other department has yet accomplished this feat.

In 1991, the Saint Paul Police Department expanded its service to the community by implementing a program designated the Asian Community Outreach Program (A.C.O.P.). Police and interpreters were able to enhance the level of service and address the special needs of the

Asian community. A.C.O.P. was a cooperative effort between the Saint Paul Police Department and the Saint Paul Housing Authority. The personnel assigned to this program soon found that they worked with all culturally diverse residents of Saint Paul's housing projects. The A.C.O.P. acronym was then changed from "Asian" to "A" Community Outreach Program.

For the first time since 1968, all of the city's homicides were solved by Homicide Unit investigators. This being an incredible accomplishment, Chief William W. McCutcheon presented the Homicide Unit with the Unit Citation commendation.

The Saint Paul Police Department bid farewell to one of its longest serving chiefs. In a career that stretched back to 1954, William W. McCutcheon retired in 1992, after completing two six-year terms as chief of police. Chief McCutcheon was known for many law enforcement contributions, including:

- Ten years of experience as a state legislator promoting Saint Paul and Minnesota law enforcement efforts;
- Initiated the S.P.P.D. Wellness Program, which included on duty exercise time and mandatory workouts for overweight officers, a program that has been copied by departments coast to coast;
- Started the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program in Saint Paul by placing police officers in elementary schools; and
- Made major strides in recruiting women and minority officers, and then promoting those officers to positions of responsibility.

On July 15, 1992, Saint Paul gained a capable chief who would bring the St. Paul Police Department into the twenty-first century when Mayor James Scheibel appointed William K. Finney as the new chief of police. The city council voted its unanimous approval for this first African-American police chief in Minnesota history. Chief Finney wasted little time in fulfilling expectations to provide a community oriented police agency, one "more reflective of, and more responsive to, the community it serves."

Desk officers were assigned in each of the City's four team houses. They were to be available seven days a week to meet with neighborhood residents and hear their concerns.

A special unit, Focusing Our Resources on Community Empowerment (F.O.R.C.E.), began its mission in 1992. Dedicated and designed to respond to public safety priorities set by residents, the F.O.R.C.E. Unit was able to provide a direct link for crime prevention efforts between the block watch groups and police officers, who could respond quickly to specific problems. The F.O.R.C.E. unit sought long-term resolution to problems, worked with the community, and brought a variety of resources to focus on community problems.

A program to enhance communication between the business community in the downtown area and the skyway officers was also implemented. Skyway officers were issued business cards and digital pagers that allowed the community to have direct and immediate contact with them at any time.

Police substations were opened in 1993, the first one at Case and Payne, and another on Selby Avenue near Dale Street. The officers assigned to this beat built relationships with area residents and the business community. The substations provided a sense of stability and safety in those areas.

For many years, all of the investigative units were located at police headquarters in downtown Saint Paul. This central location led to delays because investigators were forced to wait for reports and other paperwork to reach them. In 1993, investigators began working out of the team offices. They could respond to victims more promptly and bring conclusion to cases assigned within that team's geographic area.

The Saint Paul Police Civilian Internal Affairs Review Commission was established by city ordinance in 1993. The commission included five civilian members and two police representatives. The primary duty of the commission was review of the completed Internal Affairs Unit's investigations of police misconduct. After each case was reviewed, the commission made a recommendation to the chief of police as to final disposition and disciplinary action, when warranted. The formal complaint of police misconduct was required to be in written form, in order to begin the process.

For years the Department acknowledged that one way to remove the illusion of barriers between police and the community involved removing officers from squad cars and placing them closer to the people they served. In 1993, the Department reimplemented bicycle patrols in each of the team areas. The community response was overwhelmingly positive toward the officers, who patrolled on specially equipped bicycles.

The Saint Paul Police Department experienced a tragic year in 1994 when two of its finest, Officers Ronald M. Ryan, Jr. and Timothy J. Jones, along with his canine partner Laser, were killed in the line-of-duty. It had been twenty-four years since a Saint Paul police officer had fallen to gunfire. That changed the morning of August 26, 1994 when Guy Harvey Baker, a man who was wanted on a weapons charge and had talked about shooting a police officer, drove to Saint Paul and fell asleep in his car in a church parking lot. When Officer Ryan checked on the vehicle, Baker shot and killed him, taking Ryan's service weapon as he fled the scene. A massive search for the suspect was organized and Officer Jones came in on his day off with Laser to help hunt for the suspect. Officer Jones was ambushed with his K-9 partner; both were killed. The memories of these two fine officers and their ultimate sacrifice live on in the history of the Department.

In 1994, the Saint Paul Police Department and the Ramsey County Sheriff's Department consolidated the Identification Units of both agencies into one. The Ramsey County Sheriff's Office now managed the detention of prisoners, in addition to processing and collecting criminal history data of all persons arrested in the county.

In the same year, the Department upgraded its service weapons from the Glock 9mm, semi-automatic pistol to Glock's .40 caliber model. The new handgun gave the officer additional fire power and night-sites. Training classes were given by range staff to accommodate the transition.

Neighborhood Service Areas (N.S.A.) were designated in well-defined neighborhoods. Identified police officers were assigned primary responsibility for the service areas, analogous to the historical concept of the beat cop. This program brought community oriented policing closer to the neighborhoods.

The Saint Paul Police Department reconfigured its delivery of services in 1994 by dividing the city into three districts, instead of the four team areas. These three districts were defined as the Eastern, Central, and Western Districts. The Western District had a north and a south office.

1995 brought about the reformation of a unit, which played a big part in the Department's mobility in the early 1900's. A six-member Mounted Police Unit was organized and continues to be a highly visible component of the Department. While assigned details constituted their primary mission, routine patrol on horse-back and patrol unit assistance soon became an integral part of their responsibilities.



The Saint Paul Police Canine Unit again received a national award, the fifth time in seven years that the unit was judged top team in the country by the United States Police Canine Association. This particular award had significant meaning for the Saint Paul unit because it was now, for the first time, called the Tim Jones/Laser Memorial Award.

The Saint Paul Police Department sponsored its first Citizen Police Academy in 1995. Thirty citizens participated in the nine-week course, modeled after the police recruit academy curriculum. Requirements for participation included: the applicant must be a citizen of, or work in Saint Paul; must be twenty-one years of age or older; and must have no criminal record. Applicant requests were obtained from neighborhood district councils. The academy continues to provide citizens a better understanding of the issues and situations that officers encounter on a daily basis.

1996 was the first year in the Department's history where fifty percent of officers joining the Department were either minorities or women. The demographics of employees of the Saint Paul Police Department in 1996 were as follows:

All Employees	768
Sworn Employees	571

Female Employees	201
Sworn Female Employees	82
African-American Employees	51
Hispanic-American Employees	29
Asian-American Employees	19
Native-American Employees	7

This was also the year when a partnership between local cable television and the Saint Paul Police Department was formed. A thirty-minute public information show was initiated. The production's name, "10-1," was taken from the department's 10-code system of radio communication. In that system, 10-1 means: clear channel one for important or emergency information. The cable program airs every day at various times. Each month a new program is produced, which informs local citizens of the different functions of their police department. The program also presents crime information, statistics, and methods to prevent citizens from becoming a crime victim.

The Eastern District office moved to its new building, a former Hamm's Brewery garage at 722 Payne Avenue, in 1996. Benefits of the move included having heated indoor parking for police vehicles and a large community room, the only district office with these two special features.

The Saint Paul Police Department continued to become more reflective of and more responsive to the community it served with the addition of five new storefront offices in 1996. The Central District now had four storefront offices, the Eastern District five, and the Western District three.

The Canine Unit added four Labrador retrievers for specific drug detection use the same year. The dogs joined the other seventeen K-9s, trained in the traditional manner.

The Communication Services & Management Unit (C.S.M.), which manages the departments communications requirements, completed the task of assigning portable radio equipment to each of the more than four hundred sworn officers. Individual officers were issued a portable radio to use until they retired, as is the case with their Glock .40 caliber handgun. Formerly when officers were deployed, they signed out a portable radio each time they worked and turned it in at the end of their shifts.

The range staff, responsible for training officers in weapons proficiency and maintenance, conducted transition training from pump action to semi-automatic shotguns in 1996. Saint Paul police officers were required to qualify with live-fire exercises eight times a year, more than any other local police department.

In 1997, the Saint Paul Police Canine Unit hosted a six-week Drug Detector Dog class with participants from the Saint Paul Police Department, the Minneapolis/Saint Paul International Airport Police Department and the Winnebago County Sheriff's Department. Although the unit had provided canine training for outside agencies for many years, this was the first class designated specifically for drug detection.

During the same year, the Saint Paul Police canine training facility was dedicated and renamed the Saint Paul Police Canine Unit Timothy J. Jones Training Facility in honor of Officer Tim Jones and K-9 partner Laser, killed in the line-of-duty August 26, 1994.

State of Minnesota police officers now were required to obtain a minimum of forty-five continuing education credits every three years to maintain their State Peace Officer license. The Saint Paul Police Training Unit always provided continuing education credits to its officers, and in 1997, the Department expanded the range and availability of classes offered to officers by contracting education services through Century College.

Lieutenant Nancy E. Diperna became the first female to achieve the rank of captain in October, 1997. Her promotion to one of the highest echelons of the Department served to elevate the aspirations of all women police officers.

Technology installed in 1997 assisted the Crime Laboratory to process effectively more than 4,000 cases. The new Minnesota Automated Fingerprint Identification Network (M.A.F.I.N.) Latent Station 2000 replaced the existing fingerprint computer. It used computerization and advanced optics to compare latent fingerprints gathered at Saint Paul crime scenes with a database of 690,000 fingerprints from adults and juveniles in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. With this third generation model, the name was changed to Midwest Automated Fingerprint Identification Network (still M.A.F.I.N.) to incorporate the addition of the Dakotas.

The Systems Unit brought additional computerization to the Department in 1997 with a countywide booking, warrant and criminal history system, which allowed information to be shared among all law enforcement agencies in the county, as well as courts and corrections. A computer link was established with the Minneapolis Automated Pawn System, permitting investigators to compare items brought to a pawn shop with reported stolen property. A new telephone system was installed, which provided increased call capacity, higher reliability, and features that dispersed faster and broader communication within the Department. The systems' new voice mail capability improved message distribution to users both inside and outside the Department.

Chief William K. Finney recognized the need to make the [Officer of the Year Award](#) a departmental award. Previously, the award was presented by the Ranking Officers Association (R.O.A.). The first recipient of the departmental honors was Sergeant Thomas F. Dunaski.

In 1998, Mayor Norm Coleman announced the reappointment of Chief William K. Finney for a second term. It was unanimously confirmed by the Saint Paul City Council.

Many federal and state grants were received by the Saint Paul Police Department in 1998. Minnesota's Weed and Seed Initiative was one. The program was modeled after a successful federal strategy, targeted at high-crime neighborhoods. The city of Saint Paul acquired four state and federally funded Weed and Seed sites: Summit/University, Railroad Island, East Consolidated and Thomas/Dale. The Weed and Seed initiative had two goals: To "weed" out violent crime, drug use, and gang activity from targeted high crime neighborhoods; and to

prevent crime from recurring by “seeding” the area with a wide range of programs and services from both public and private entities.

Safe and Sober grants designed to improve traffic safety were awarded to the Department for the third consecutive year. The grants had specific campaigns in which officers, working on an overtime basis, watched for traffic violations that affected traffic safety. Safe and Sober also provided grant funds for the purchase of a Sokkia Total Station, which is used for “mapping” serious traffic accidents and other outdoor crime scenes. The only other agency in the state with this type of equipment is the Minnesota State Patrol.

Tragedy came to the Saint Paul Police Department in 1998 when, for the fourth time in the Canine Unit’s history, a K-9 was killed in the line-of-duty. On May 26th, Officer Timothy P. Lynaugh and his canine partner, Callahan, assisted homicide detectives in pursuit of two murder suspects. Officer Lynaugh and Callahan were conducting a search when they came under gunfire from a suspect hiding in thick brush. While assisting with the arrest, the K-9 was fatally shot by one of the suspect parties.

The Emergency Communications Center (E.C.C.) received a new telephone system in 1998. The Positron telephones accorded telecommunicators a more efficient method of answering and transferring calls, and also enabled the Department to directly receive cellular 9-1-1 calls. Previously, the Minnesota State Patrol’s dispatchers received and transferred Saint Paul’s cellular 9-1-1 calls to the Police Department. This procedure provided the Department with faster response times to emergencies reported by cellular phone users.

In 1998, the Systems Unit continued development of the Records Management System (R.M.S.). The paperless system enabled officers to enter offense reports into a laptop or desktop computer and transmit the information electronically from their district office to the records unit.

The Homicide Unit and the Crime Laboratory had an exceptional year in 1998. For the second time since 1968, all homicides of the year were solved. Chief William K. Finney awarded both units Unit Citations for this noteworthy accomplishment.

In 1998, many officers reached that point in their careers where they decided to make room for the next generation of officers. Fifty officers retired from the Saint Paul Police Department, taking with them their experience and co-workers’ appreciation.

Motorcycle traffic patrol returned to Saint Paul in 1998 when Harley Davidson loaned the Department two motorcycles for a pilot program to study the usefulness of this means of traffic enforcement. The success of this program resulted in city council approval of funds to create a six-person Motors Unit in 1999. After completing an intensive two-week motorcycle training course, the supervising sergeant and five assigned officers were awarded the newly created winged-wheel patch to be worn on the right shoulder of their uniforms. The Motors Unit was assigned to the Traffic and Accident Section with a start-up date of April 10, 1999.

Much of the focus for the last year of the century concentrated on a problem known as “Y2K”. Since much of the world is linked and assisted by computers, there was speculation that on

January 1st of the year 2000, many computer systems would fail because of Y2K programming errors. To ensure continued function, the city of Saint Paul invested in updating and testing of its computer equipment, as did much of the essential services from the private sector. As part of the preparation for Y2K, all sworn officers attended a one-day refresher class on Mobile Field Force. This was the second time the Department, as a whole, was trained in this technique. The Critical Incident Response Team (C.I.R.T.) developed an operations plan for situations requiring the use of that team's specialized training and equipment, and the Ordnance Disposal Unit (O.D.U.) received in-depth training in domestic terrorism and weapons of mass destruction.

The Police Department scheduled all sworn officers to be available on December 31st, in case of emergency. The old year passed into the new with no disruption of services. While Y2K passed without incident, the planning and training used to prepare Saint Paul police officers may now be used for future major events requiring a specialized response.

Because of the large number of sworn officers who retired in 1998 and 1999, the Department focused on means in which to hire capable officers quickly. The Inspection and Training Units coordinated recruitment efforts and engineered a new hiring process in 1999, Accelerated Entry. The program permitted the hiring of experienced police officers and their accelerated training process, allowing them to "hit the street" as soon as possible. Twenty officers were hired and trained through this Accelerated Entry model in 1999.

The Police Department decided in 1999 that, since the Parking Enforcement Officer (P.E.O.), Community Liaison Officer (C.L.O.) and Park Ranger positions were intended to prepare individuals for future appointments as Saint Paul police officers, employees hired in those titles would be required to pass the same minimum standards for fitness as police recruit candidates. Fitness assessments given every six months would ensure that the standard was maintained.

During the summer months of 1999, the merger of the Fire and Police Emergency Communication Centers (E.C.C.) became a reality. The merger brought civilian employees to the center with an exception of the Computer Aided Dispatching (C.A.D.) specialist and police liaison positions.

As 1999 closed the 20th century, the Department had evolved in numerous ways. Some of the most significant changes included: an increased adherence to the philosophy of community policing; a strong commitment that the Department would continue to be reflective of the diversity, values, and expectations that are present in the broader community; a focus on the level of professionalism from patrol officer to chief; and the transformation of the departmental staff, which had lost the experience, history and tradition of the retired officers. Yet, we gained youth, energy, creativity, and new problem solving attitudes, which will serve us well into the future.

During the 1990s, the Saint Paul Police Department, working together with the citizens and the neighborhoods of the city, accumulated an impressive list of successes. Those successes include developing a high degree of trust, support, respect, and cooperation between police officers and citizens, plus the implementation of team problem-solving, where members of community

groups and neighborhoods work with police officers to identify quality of life issues and implement strategies to address them.

History has shown us that there have been many changes in the police service model since the Saint Paul City Council elected its first marshall in 1854. By the dawn of the 20th century, Saint Paul was quickly becoming a large urban metropolis with a decentralized police department and mounted patrols. Striving for greater efficiency, police service evolved away from the concept of the cop on the beat during the first half of the 20th century to the idea of a more mechanized police service in the 1950s. Yet, in this process, police officers often became anonymous figures to the average citizen. Confronted with civil turmoil in the 1960s, police responded too slowly and too impersonally, according to critics. Police service in the 1970s and 1980s recognized that it must have greater support from prosecutors, courts, corrections agencies, and the people they served, if crime was to be curbed. By the end of the century, policing returned to the neighborhoods, through concepts such as community and problem oriented policing, and historical approaches, including beat officers, substations, horse and bicycle patrols were embraced.

As we move onward in the 21st century, the city of Saint Paul and the Saint Paul Police Department will continue to amend the police service model, based on the ever-changing political, social and economic aspects of community living. The Department can and will draw from past experiences to create an engaging future.

NOTE: This article was published in 2000. Therefore, the history on this page stops at 2000. We are in the process of updating this to the current time