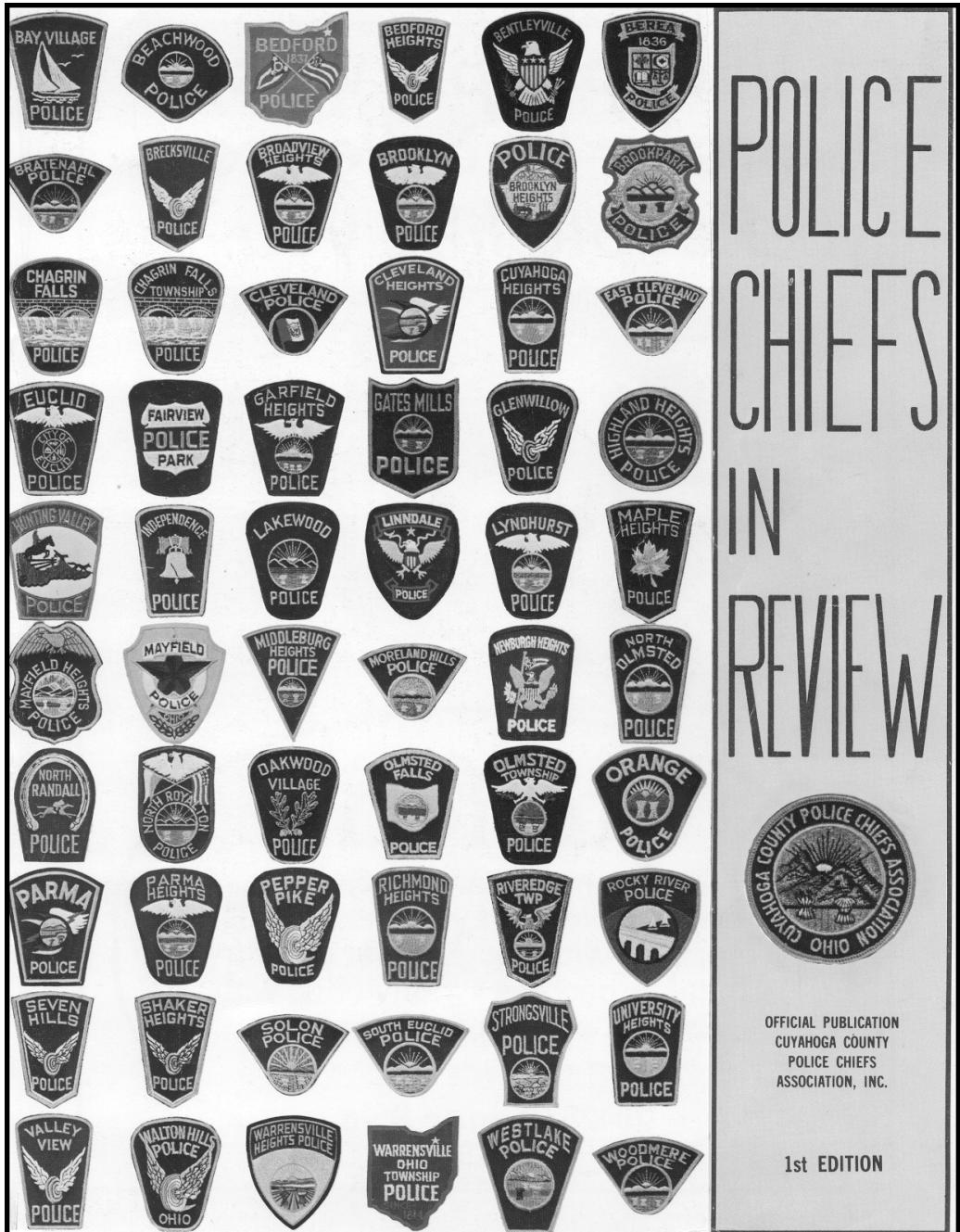




**THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION WAS FOUNDED ON
SEPTEMBER 15, 1926.**

**SEPTEMBER 15, 2001,
CELEBRATES 75 YEARS OF SERVICE
TO THE COMMUNITY.**



**POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW WAS PUBLISHED IN 1981 — 1ST EDITION WITH A 2ND SECTION.
THIS IS THE COVER OF THAT PUBLICATION AND CONTAINS THE SHOULDER PATCHES
SUBMITTED BY MEMBER DEPARTMENTS.**

Introduction

Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association

The Association was founded in 1926 and incorporated in the State of Ohio on September 7, 1928. The purpose of this Association is: (1) to perform and build up an official mutual friendship between the members; (2) to devise methods to suggest ways and means for the advancement of the Police profession; (3) to read articles and discuss Police incidents and experiences that will be of interest to the Association; and (4) to seek ways to improve the delivery of criminal justice to the citizens of Cuyahoga County.

The history contained in the book provides information on the Association from 1926 to 2001.

History of the Members and their Departments, Organizations, Agencies and Businesses

The history of Cuyahoga County, Townships, Villages, Cities, Agencies, Individuals, and Businesses within the County and adjoining Cuyahoga County that are Members of this Association may be found herein. Some of this history takes us back to the late 1700s, through the 1800 and 1900s and to the start of 2001.

We see the farm land slowly turning into townships, villages, and cities. Transportation changing from horse and buggy to automobile, train, street car, and airplane. Dirt roads becoming paved roads. Automobiles no longer being required to stop and grant the right of way to the horse and buggy. Major paved roads to super highways with speeds going from 35 to 65 miles per hour. Major movement of merchandise by train, truck, and airplane. Communication systems changing from the red light on top of a pole to notify a police officer of an emergency to the telephone in the police car, then to the radio and now the computer.

As we read through the history we see the beginning of police services to the residents and businesses in the area. The growth of the area and its law enforcement community. The progressively positive results obtained by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association Members as they work together with the residents, business community and other agencies.

The Association believes that the cooperation between its many members provides a safer place to live, own a business, work, visit, or travel in.

The goal of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association remains the same today as it did in 1926 when the Association was founded: to deliver the best possible criminal justice system to those that we serve.

It is noted that some of the photographs and other pictures used in this publication are not of the best quality but they are the true history of that period and were the only sources available.

After serving the City of North Olmsted as Chief of Police and now serving the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association as Executive Director, it is my privilege to compile this history with the hope that it will be of some value to future members of this Association and to the public we serve.

Executive Director Marion R. Taylor

Acknowledgements

A debt of thanks to everyone that contributed in any manner by providing material for this publication. This history was obtained from the minutes of the Association's which were available from 1947 to 2000. The Association's publications Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs in Review 1981, the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police Magazines, the departments, organizations, and agencies.

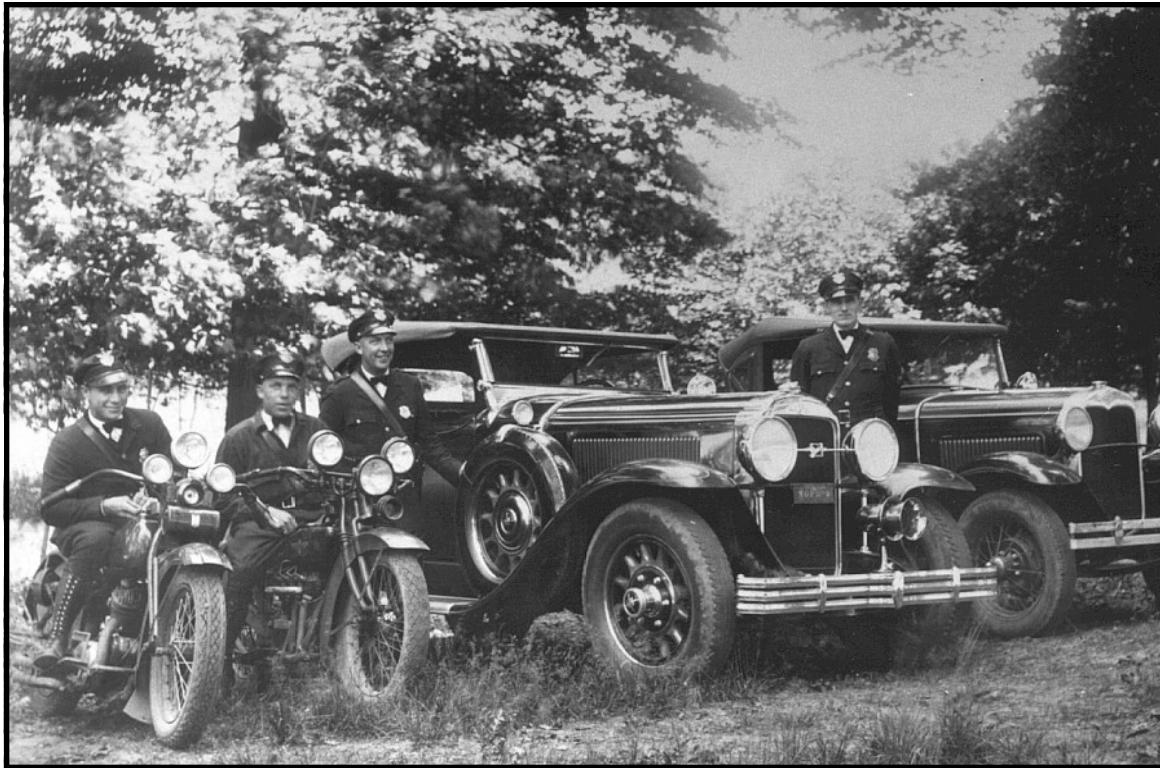
Individual chiefs of police, family members of chiefs of police, heads of other law enforcement agencies, members that are leaders of other law enforcement agencies, leaders and owners in the business community that are members, and many others.

Plain Dealer Publishing Company, Sun Newspapers, West Life and the New Herald. Authorization was requested and permission granted to use articles from these publications.

A special thanks to those who had the knowledge, dedication, ability, and stamina to make the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association a reality in 1926.

As you read through the history of the Association and its members, special acknowledgements are contained in many of these articles.

A special thanks to those who donated the funds making it possible to print this History of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in a hardback book.



Right to Left — Marshal George Christman, the first chief of police in North Olmsted; Marshal Wilber Gessner (Gessner Road was named after this family); Marshal Cy Eskins; Marshal William (Bill) Biddulph who became fire chief in North Olmsted; the two Harleys, the 1929 Buick Roadster and the 1930 Ford were the property of the North Olmsted Police Department; at that time the marshal's department 1930.

**SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO THOSE WHOSE PHOTO IS SHOWN BELOW FOR THEIR
MANY HOURS OF DONATED LABOR AND FOR THE FUNDS OBTAINED THROUGH DONATIONS
MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO PUBLISH THIS HISTORY BOOK!**



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HISTORY
AD HOC WAYS
AND MEANS
COMMITTEE**
**CHIEF
CHARLES T.
LOBELLO
GATES MILLS**



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AD HOC WAYS
AND MEANS
COMMITTEE**
**CHIEF
MARK S.
SECHRIST
BEACHWOOD**



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COMMITTEE**
**CHIEF
DONALD L.
WAGNER
ROCKY RIVER**



**JOANN
WAGNER
WIFE OF**
**CHIEF
WAGNER**
**For her many
hours proof read-
ing and editing**

Publishing the History of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association from 1926 to 2001 again displays the teamwork provided by all the members of the Association; Active, Retired, Law Enforcement Administrators, and Associate; by the support provided by the businesses and residents of the communities we serve; by our family and friends. A special thanks to those who laid the foundation for the Association we have the privilege of being a member of today. May the teamwork attitude continue to grow and mature for all in the coming years.



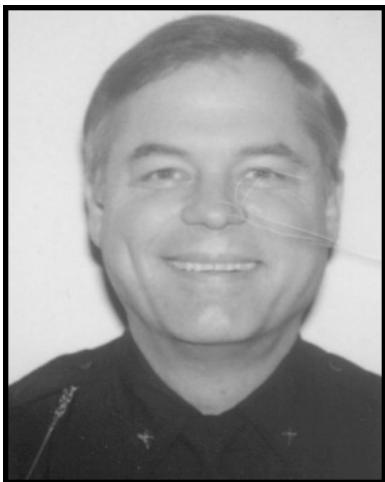
**HISTORY
AD HOC WAYS
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PAUL E.
FALZONE
BRATENAHL**



**HISTORY
COMMITTEE**
**CHIEF
ROBERT
BRUCKNER
SOLON
RETIRED**



**PEARL E.
TAYLOR
WIFE OF**
**DIRECTOR
TAYLOR**
**For her patience,
support and
assistance**



2001

PRESIDENT

CHIEF JAMES
T. BROSIUS

CHAGRIN
FALLS
POLICE
DEPARTMENT

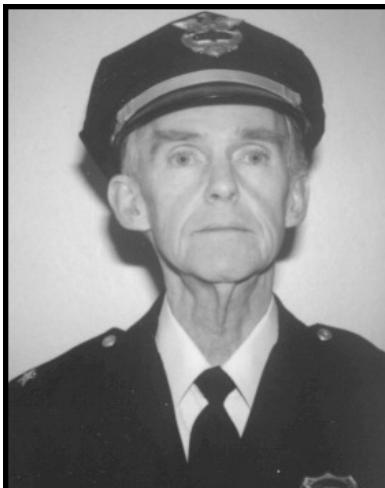


2001

VICE
PRESIDENT

CHIEF DAVID
M. WRIGHT

BAY VILLAGE
POLICE
DEPARTMENT



2001

SECRETARY
TREASURER

CHIEF
THOMAS A.
DEASE

BROOK PARK
POLICE
DEPARTMENT



2001

CHAPLAIN

CHIEF
RICHARD A.
WALLING

WESTLAKE
POLICE
DEPARTMENT

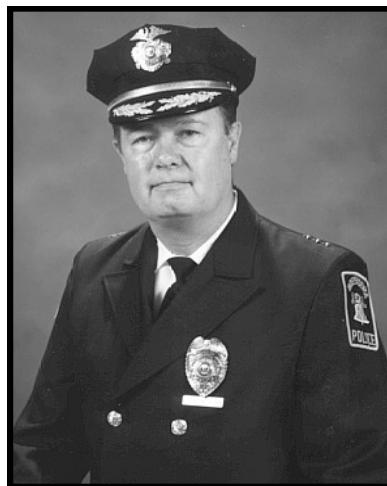


2001

BOARD OF
GOVERNORS

CHIEF
CHARLES T.
LOBELLO

GATES MILLS
POLICE
DEPARTMENT



2001

BOARD OF
GOVERNORS

CHIEF
MICHAEL T.
DUGAN

INDEPEND-
ENCE
POLICE
DEPARTMENT



2001
**BOARD OF
GOVERNORS**

**CHIEF
MITCHELL T.
GUYTON, SR.**

**HIGHLAND
HILLS
POLICE
DEPARTMENT**



2001
**BOARD OF
GOVERNORS**

**CHIEF
JOSEPH C.
KOCAB**

**BROOKLYN
HEIGHTS
POLICE
DEPARTMENT**



2001
**PAST
PRESIDENT**

**CHIEF
PATRICK J.
NEALON**

**FAIRVIEW
PARK
POLICE
DEPARTMENT**

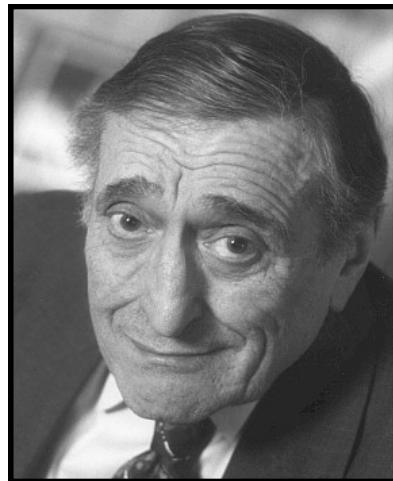


2001
**LEGAL
COUNSEL**

**STEPHEN J.
PARISI**



2001
**EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR**
**MARION R.
TAYLOR**
**CHAIRMAN
HISTORY
COMMITTEE**



2000
**PERSON OF
THE YEAR**
**SAMUEL H.
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Like organizations and towns, real estate agents have history, too. Real estate agent, Monique Plociak's history exemplifies how many, many hours of hard work and superb customer service can result in a career full of company records and personal bests.



Monique has been the top-producing professional residential sales agent for Realty One for over a decade now and shows no signs of slowing down. Although she began her real estate career back when the interest rates were at a high of 18% and had a tough time selling her first house, she is now known as Ohio's Premier Real Estate Agent. She sold \$51 million dollars of inventory in the year 2000, including many multi-million dollar homes.

Monique, a Broker and Graduate Senior Appraiser, works diligently, customizes her services to what the client wants and provides excellent advise and advocacy. She also has a dedicated team of professionals who help with all of her listings and sales. She is a winner of Realty One's Diamond Award and top Lister's Award.

In addition to spending 70 + hours a week on her real estate business, Monique miraculously finds the time to golf, read and enjoy her family and friends. The best part of her history is her marriage to husband Dick for 31 years, and her wonderful daughters; Shelley and Shawna and son-in law Ryan.

To reach Monique Plociak, please call her office at 216-831-7380, her personal voice mail 216-999-2059 or email her at Plociaks@aol.com. To view all of her listings go to www.moniqueplociak.com.



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ASSOCIATION**
**FOR PUBLISHING A HISTORY BOOK
OF THEIR
75 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE**

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**DONATIONS MADE FOR PRINTING THE HISTORY OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE
chiefs association**

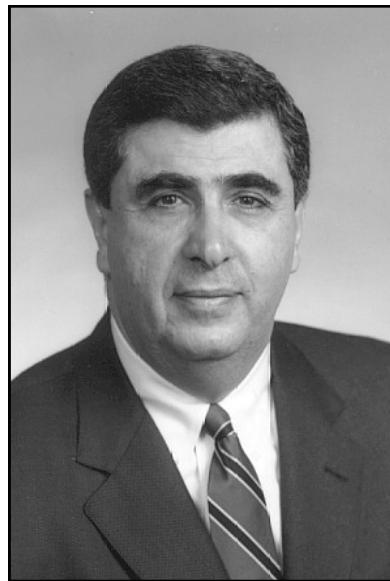
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Mr. Herbert R. Martens, Jr.	<u>\$250.00</u>
Grand Total Donated	\$7,150.00

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION
PERSON OF THE YEAR AWARD

Presented to that person who contributed substantially of his or her time, talent, and/or finances in support of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in its effort to make this area a safer place to live, work or travel in. The first award was presented for the year 1990.



**PERSON OF
THE YEAR
1990**
**Mr. Edward A.
Lozick**
Associate Member — 1981
Chairman
Crime Stoppers



**PERSON OF
THE YEAR
1991**
**Mr. Stephen T.
Parisi**
April 10, 1975
**Retained as
Legal Counsel
CCPCA**

Mr. Edward A. Lozick became an associate member of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association on August 5, 1981. Chief Hugh Young of Chagrin Falls Police Department recommended him for membership. Ed was president of Nerts, Inc., in Highland Heights at the time. The Association was searching for a community leader who would make it possible for Crime Stoppers to accomplish its mission. He became chairman of the Crime Stoppers Board and brought not only new ideas but new contacts and, most important the funds to continue the program.

He provided leadership and financial support to the Crime Stoppers program not only to keep it in operation but also to make it an efficient tool, for the law enforcement community and the citizens of the county, to suppress and to solve those crimes that were committed.

Mr. Lozick is a quiet, dedicated, outstanding leader who has the highest professional ethics and does not just provide lip service to problem solving but produces excellent results.

Mr. Lozick retired as chairman of Crime Stoppers in 2000 but still contributes not only to the Crime Stoppers program but also to the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

At the September 21, 2000, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association meeting in Independence, Ohio, Mr. Ed Lozick (Mr. Crime Stopper) was one of the first persons ever to receive honorary life membership voted by the general membership.

Mr. Stephen T. Parisi joined Burke, Haber & Berick Co., L.P.A., on October 1, 1973, after serving as assistant director of law for the city of Cleveland, assistant Cuyahoga County prosecutor, assistant attorney general of Ohio, and chief of workmen's compensation under Attorney General William J. Brown.

He became legal counsel for the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association on April 10, 1975. Steve provided expert legal guidance to the CCPCA and donated many hours of his time without cost. He attended most of the board & regular meetings as a friend who has a genuine interest in the welfare of the Association and its many members. With his legal expertise and leadership Steve gained 501 (c) (3) status for the CCPCA.

Under his guidance Crime Stoppers was founded, and he was instrumental in obtaining grants and funds for its operation. He provided the legal guidance during the transfer of Crime Stoppers to the business community and has been very instrumental in the successful operation of Crime Stoppers from its beginning up to the present time. He is not only a friend to our Association but is dedicated to chiefs of police and all citizens of our communities.

At the September 21, 2000, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association meeting in Independence, Ohio, Mr. Stephen T. Parisi, the Association's legal counsel was one of the first persons ever to receive honorary life membership voted by the general membership.



**PERSON OF
THE YEAR
1992**

**Chief Fred F.
Drenkhan
Bay Village
Police
Department
&
Executive
Director
CCPCA**

Fred F. Drenkhan joined the Bay Village Police Department on January 1, 1950, and was promoted to chief of police on January 1, 1965.

On March 1, 1976, he retired from the BVPD and was appointed executive director for the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association serving until February 1, 1985.

He guided and was guided by ten different presidents and board of governors during his tenure. He served all in a dedicated, cooperative, and professional manner. He worked closely with numerous government, nonprofit, and business groups throughout the area. He worked with the project coordinator, steering committee, county commissioners, and sixty-one participating law enforcement agencies on the Cuyahoga County Regional Information System.

On May 23, 1978, the Cuyahoga County Commissioners were advised that the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association was selected to receive a National Association of Counties, U.S.A. Achievement Award as an Outstanding Program. This award was a compliment to the Cuyahoga County Commissioners and to the sixty-one police executives of the CCPCA.

In May 1977 Judge Alvin I. Krenzler and Director Fred F. Drenkhan announced the Silent Tip Observer Program (STOP). Director Drenkhan was the STOP coordinator.

When funding was no longer available for STOP program Director Drenkhan and the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association saw the birth of the Crime Stoppers program when a resolution was passed on August 5, 1981. Just prior to resigning, working with the president, the board of the CCPCA, and the business community means were found to transfer to the business community the Crime Stoppers program with the Association still very much involved.



Board Chairman Ed Lozick presents Lt. Chester Zembala with the first Crime Stoppers "Front Line" Award as Executive Director Michele Murphy looks on.

PERSON OF THE YEAR, 1994 — Executive Director of Crime Stopper, Michele Murphy

Executive Director Michele Murphy, was associated with Crime Stoppers for about ten years. She was one of only a few women in the United States serving in the capacity as executive director in 1994. She was chosen by Marquis' Who's Who for inclusion in the 1994 edition.

The law enforcement community looked to Michele as a friend who provided an atmosphere of cooperation a necessary element for a successful operation.

Under Director Murphy's guidance Crime Stoppers provided financial support and the team concept effort with outstanding results in the suppression of crime by solving and apprehending offenders.

At the May 26, 1985, meeting of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association held at Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, the first report from Director Murphy was made to the Association: Twelve radio stations are carrying Crime Stoppers; local newspapers are now carrying it and they have developed spot radio and television coverage; in the first fifteen weeks there have been fifty-eight arrest and indictments; 112 felony cases cleared; \$107,000.00 in property and narcotics recovered.

September 18, 1986, CCPA meeting, Solon, Ohio — Michele Murphy, executive director of Crime Stoppers, in a letter reports to President Mecklenburg that at the annual Crime Stoppers International Convention, Crime Stoppers of Cuyahoga County will be named the second most productive unit of the 600 chapters throughout the United States and Canada and she thanked the Association for their great help.

September 15, 1994, the CCPA, meeting Marymount Hospital, Garfield Heights — Director Murphy informed the CCPA that she was leaving for a new job; she was thanked for the excellent and productive success of Crime Stoppers under her leadership.



**PERSON OF
THE YEAR
1995**
**Chief Dominic V.
Meuti**
**Bedford Heights
Police
Department**



**PERSON OF
THE YEAR
1997**
**Chief Thomas A.
Dease**
**Brook Park
Police
Department**

Dominic V. Meuti was appointed to the Bedford Heights Police Department on July 24, 1951, as a patrolman. On October 15, 1951, he was sworn in as chief of police at the age of twenty-one, at the time the youngest chief of police in the state of Ohio.

He began his service to the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association by serving as an elected trustee in 1954, 2nd Vice President in 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963 and on the Board of Governors in 1964. He served on many committees over the years and President Harry W. Hird complimented him and his committee for their fine work for the Association.

Chief Meuti is a life member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, obtaining this status in 1979. He is a member of the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police, the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, the FOP and the NOPA.

In 1990 and 1991 he was recognized by "Who's Who in Law Enforcement" as an honored member. He served from 1984 — 1988 as a member of the Ohio Private Security Commission, being appointed by Governor Richard Celeste. A street, Meuti Drive, has been named for him in Bedford Heights.

In the year 2000 he is still serving the City of Bedford Heights as chief of police and no records could be found in the OACP or the IACP of any chief of police having more tenure as chief of police.

His years of service to the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, its many members, the citizens of Bedford Heights and this area have not been surpassed by any other known chief of police.

Chief Meuti's contributions have been beneficial not only to law enforcement but to all citizens and businesses in this area and throughout the state of Ohio in many cases.

Thomas A. Dease was appointed to the Brook Park Police Department June 1, 1953, on his return from Korea. On January 1, 1968, he was promoted to chief of police after standing first in a competitive civil service examination. He was approved for membership in the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in 1968 and is a continual dues-paying member since joining.

He has always been a participating member who voices his thoughts, serves on many committees, and is one of the most consistent attendees at monthly meetings. He presently serves on the Law Enforcement Advisory Committee at Cuyahoga County Community College and served in this capacity for many years. He is a leading spokesman for the training needs of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

Chief Dease's first elected office with the CCPCA was in 1970 when he was elected to the board of governors. He was elected vice president in 1971 & 72; president in 1973 & 74 and served as past president in 1975.

He was again elected to the board of governors in 1985 through 1992. In 1993 he was elected secretary/treasurer and still serves in that position through 2000.

He was a member of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Information System's steering committee, which led to the formation of the Cuyahoga County Regional Information System (CRIS). He was one of many chiefs who provided information that was essential in changing the original jail standards in Ohio.

Many newly appointed chiefs for many years have asked for and received his advice. His many dedicated years of service to the city of Brook Park, Cuyahoga County, and the state of Ohio are greatly appreciated by his peers.



PERSON OF
THE YEAR
1998

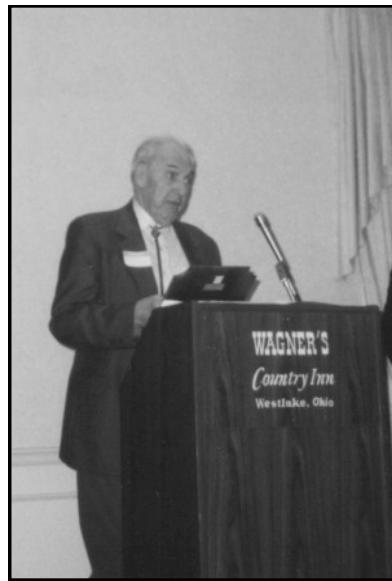
**Chief Marion R.
Taylor**
**North Olmsted
Police
Department
and
Executive
Director**
CCPCA

Marion R. Taylor served in the U.S. Navy February 4, 1945, to November 25, 1947. He served in the U.S. Army from August 25, 1948, to May 15, 1950 and September 15, 1950, to November 13, 1951, being stationed in Korea for one year.

On September 16, 1956 he was appointed patrolman on the North Olmsted Police Department. On September 1, 1963, he was assigned to the detective bureau; on August 23, 1966, he was promoted to sergeant; on May 22, 1970 he was promoted to lieutenant and remained in the detective bureau until January 1, 1976, when he was promoted to chief.

Chief Taylor's application for active membership was approved in April 1976 by the CCPCA. He took a very active part in the Association by serving in various offices, becoming president in January 1980. It should be noted that during that year he had a near-perfect attendance record, missing just one meeting due to his wife Pearl having major surgery.

Chief Taylor retired from the North Olmsted Police Department on December 31, 1984, and on February 1, 1985, became the executive director of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association — the position he presently holds. Director Taylor is dedicated to serving the Association by his contact with other organizations throughout the County and the State of Ohio and keeping the members apprised of new innovations and programs taking place in the field of law enforcement. He put a computer system into operation which facilitates the business of the Association, the updating of the membership roster, and the recording of the history of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. For his untiring efforts of keeping the membership informed, achieving recognition and respect of other organizations he was awarded the Person of the Year Award for the year 1998.



PERSON OF
THE YEAR
1999

**Oliver C.
Schroeder, Jr.**
**Professor
Emeritus
Of Law**
**Case Western
Reserve
University**

In 1953, Oliver Schroeder, along with Sam Gerber, Cuyahoga County Coroner, and Alan Moritz, established The Law-Medicine Center at Western Reserve University's School of Law. One of the purposes of the Center was to train police officers in forensic science, criminal investigation, and evidence collection.

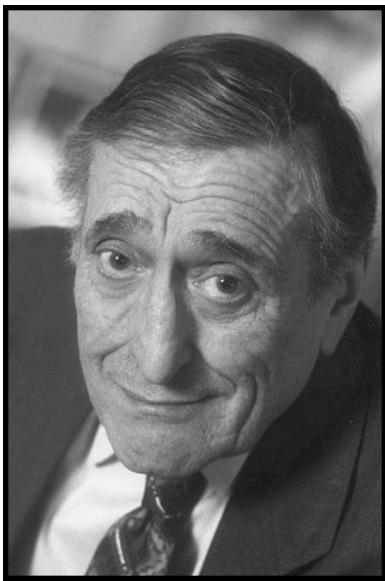
The first course offered by the Center, the Science in Law Enforcement Institute, addressed the issues of science and criminal investigations. It was attended by law enforcement officers from throughout the United States.

Ollie, recognizing the need Greater Cleveland Suburban police officers had for basic training, developed a curriculum and began offering this type of training in 1956 in the Center's Suburban Basic Police School. The Center became the police academy for many municipalities in the Greater Cleveland area.

Oliver Schroeder is one of the pioneers in the training of law enforcement officers. As a result of his vision and efforts, law enforcement is at the professional level we know it today.

He answered the needs of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in 1953 when he provided training that was not available in the law enforcement community not only in this area but throughout the United States.

In 1952, Chief Robert Bucklin, University Heights Police Department, President of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and its members working with Professor Schroeder, Coroner Sam Gerber and Alan Moritz saw a dream come true. Excellent training was provided for the law enforcement community of Cuyahoga County, State of Ohio and many areas throughout the United States. In recognition of his many contributions Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr. was awarded the Person of the Year Award for 1999.



**PERSON
OF THE
YEAR
2000**

**Mr. Samuel H.
Miller**
**Co-Chairman
of the Board**
**Forest City
Enterprises.**

SAMUEL H. MILLER

Address: 18605 Parkland Drive,
Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122

Telephone: 216-621-6060 Office

Education: Harvard Business School 1943 MBA
Phi Beta Kappa; Case Western Reserve University
1941 BA

Military: U. S. Navy 1942-1946 Lt. Sr. Grade

Employment: Forest City Enterprises, Inc., 1947 to present time. Co-Chairman of the Board, Treasurer, Building of Homes and Land Development. Purchase of Land. Contract Sales.

Honors Rec'd:

- Distinguished Service Award from Parma Jaycees
- Recipient of Veteran of the 1974 Year Award of Cuyahoga County
- Liberty Bell Award
- Law Day 1975 from Bar Association of Greater Cleveland
- Home Builders Association Award
- Savings & Loan Award
- Citizen of the Year Award, 1976
- Governor's Award of Ohio, February 10, 1977
- The Harry S. Truman Award, July 16, 1977
- Ambassador Robert Strauss Mission to Egypt, Sept. 8, 1979
- B'nai B'rith National Humanitarian Award, November 21, 1981
- Honorary Doctorate Degree from Baldwin Wallace College, November 15, 1981
- National Conference of Christians and Jews Award, 1985
- Jewish National Fund Award, 1984
- American Jewish Committee Award, 1986
- Torch of Liberty Award from Anti-Defamation League, June 10, 1987

—The Defender of Jerusalem Award, December 10, 1990

—Sam Miller Park, August 17, 1993

—The Archbishop Edward F. Hoban Award, November 3, 1993

—American Red Cross National Humanitarian Award, Nov. 3, 1993

—Charles Eisenman Award, November 21, 1993

—Boys & Girls Club, 1994

—Inducted into Police Hall of Fame

—Tribute to Public Service Award, May 19, 1995

—Honorary Doctorate Degree-Cleveland Academy of Medicine, April 26, 1996

—Philanthropic Award from United Black Fund, April 27, 1996

—Cleveland Police Memorial Award, November 1, 1996

—Greater Cleveland Hospital Association, May 8, 1997

—Honorary Doctorate Degree from Cleveland State University bestowed May 9, 1999

—Honorary Doctorate Degree from Ursuline College bestowed May 21, 2000

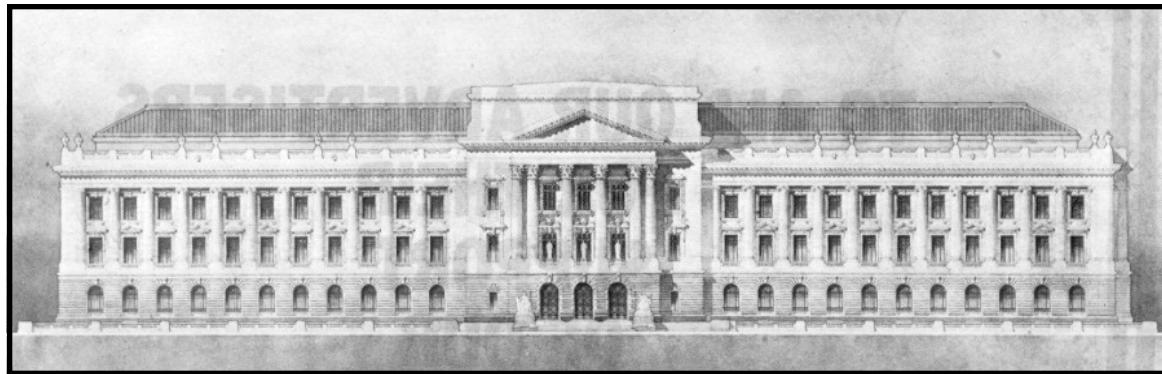
Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association Person of the Year Award 2000

Activity:

- National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal.
- Honorary Lifetime Board of Trustees of the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland
- Past Chairman of the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Fund
- Co-Chairman of the Board and Treasurer of Forest City Enterprises, Inc.
- Past Chairman of Israel Bonds
- Honorary Trustee of Case Western Reserve University
- Past Board of Trustees of Urban League
- Board of Trustees of Jewish National Fund; Station WVIZ; Baldwin Wallace College; Crime Stoppers; Police Memorial; Medical Mutual of Ohio; Cleveland State University; Catholic Diocese of Cleveland Foundation; Greater Cleveland Roundtable;

- Foreman of the County Grand Jury, January 1, 1974 through August 31, 1974, and January 2, 1987 through April 29, 19087.
- Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the Cleveland Clinic
- Lifetime Honorary Trustee of National Conference of Christians and Jews

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CLEVELAND AND CUYAHOGA COUNTY
By Roderick Boyd Porter, Director of the Cuyahoga County Archives
Published in the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, Inc., Police Chiefs In Review
1st Edition — 1980 - 81



Lake Street Elevation Cuyahoga County Court House — Cleveland, Ohio

At various times in the history of the land which is now comprised by Cuyahoga County, there have been differing claims to its ownership. Originally populated by North American Indian tribes, the land was subsequently claimed by Spain, France, and England. The Spanish claim, dating to Alexander VI's Line of Demarcation in 1493, was never made good by occupancy of title. English claims extend to the voyage of John and Sebastian Cabot in 1497. The French claims come from the exploration and settlement of Le Caron in 1616 and subsequently by Marquette in 1668 and by La Salle in 1669. In addition, Virginia claimed the land of Cuyahoga County by virtue of its Crown Charter of James I, issued in 1609; and Connecticut claimed title under its Charter of Charles II, issued in 1662.

All French claims to the area were ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1763; Great Britain, in turn, ceded its own title to the land in 1783, as part of the settlement of the Revolutionary War. Colonial claims were ceded to the government of the United States by Virginia in 1784 and by Connecticut in 1786, except for the area now roughly bounded by the cities of Sandusky, Willard, Youngstown, and Conneaut, Ohio, which Connecticut reserved to itself; hence the name, the Connecticut Western Reserve. This strip of land along Lake Erie from the Pennsylvania border was — except for two counties on the western side — sold in 1795 to the Connecticut Land Company, which bought the Indian titles in 1796 (east of the Cuyahoga River) and 1805 (west of the Cuyahoga River). The two counties which Connecticut retained (roughly now Huron and Erie Counties) were called the Fire Lands, because the land there was given to Connecticut residents as compensation for damages suffered in the Revolutionary War.

The Connecticut Land Company, after its purchase of most of the Western Reserve, sent a surveying party to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River in 1796; the head of the group was Moses Cleaveland. Under his direction the initial hundred-acre land plots were surveyed for subsequent sale to individual purchasers. The city which this company originally laid out took the name of the head of the company, Cleaveland, so that the City of Cleaveland takes its origin from the day Moses Cleaveland landed on the eastern bank of the Cuyahoga river, July 22, 1796. The "a" in Cleaveland is thought to have been removed in the 1830s, although there is cartographic evidence from British maps of the Great Lakes in 1817 that the spelling "Cleaveland" was then in use.

Cuyahoga County was officially organized on June 1, 1810. The earliest development of the county and of Cleveland was far from promising, but, by 1809, when a public commission chose Cleveland for the Cuyahoga County seat, the area had begun to prosper and had all the appearances of a small New England village. There remained some contest and dispute about the county seat until 1826, so that the first substantial Cuyahoga County court house was not erected until 1826 although smaller impermanent quarters existed for county purposes before that.

Cleveland's development was substantially enhanced with the construction of the Ohio Canal in the late 1820s. The city became the northern terminus for Ohio and the western terminus from the Erie Canal through New York; the cheap, efficient, and relatively quick delivery of farm goods to the east and manufactured goods to the west made Cleveland an important terminal center and encouraged manufacture, commercial development, and banking functions. The discovery of ore in Wisconsin in the 1840s and 1850s and

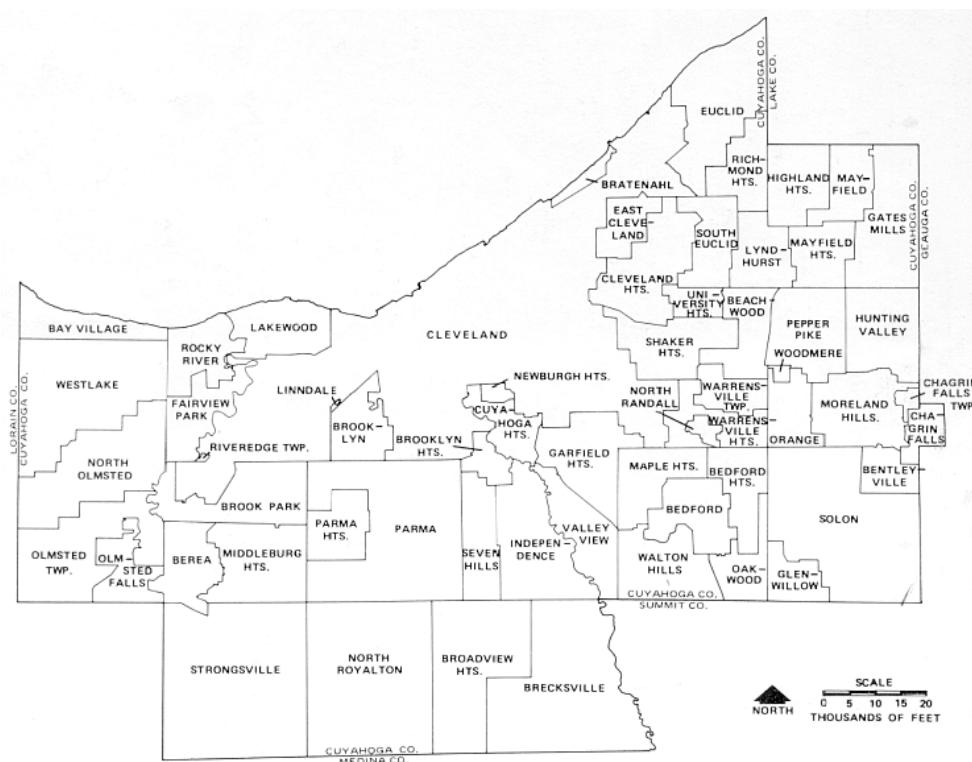
Cleveland's advantageous position on the Great Lakes between the ore and its point of manufacture encouraged lake traffic and greater terminal and warehousing activity, as well as considerable growth in manufacturing capacities. The discovery of oil in Pennsylvania in the 1840s and the enterprising activities of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., in Cleveland made the city a refining center and the home base of the Standard Oil Company. Automobile, aircraft, and defense production have all been a part of the city's manufacturing capabilities since then as well as other economic activities: medical services, commercial and banking activity, home office site for corporations, education at all levels, and the accumulation of cultural riches effectively unsurpassed in the United States.

At various stages in the community's history immigration from several parts of the world has enhanced the nature of the population and added to the urban viability of the area. The earliest immigration occurred as long ago as the 1810s with Irish and German people; subsequent immigration has taken place from all parts of Central Europe, Great Britain, France, Russia and Poland, the Middle and Far East, and from Africa. Practically no large cultural or racial group is

not represented in the makeup of Cuyahoga County's population.

Cuyahoga County, with its sixty municipalities and various other governmental entities, has a population of about 1,500,000 persons; the City of Cleveland's population is about 600,000. The land area is just under four hundred and sixty square miles. Within the county are housed major cultural and educational facilities, including the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Western Reserve Historical Society, the Cleveland Orchestra, natural history and science and medical museums, Case-Western Reserve University, Baldwin-Wallace College, John Carroll University, Cleveland State University, and many other smaller universities and schools.

Major studies of the history of Cuyahoga County and Cleveland are Edmund Champion's **Cleveland: From Village to Metropolis**, Eric Johansen's **Cleveland Architecture, 1876 - 1976**, William Ganson Rose's **Cleveland: the Best-Kept Secret**. Local resources for study in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County history and development are the Cleveland Public Library, the Western Reserve Historical Society, and the Cuyahoga County Archives.



POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1ST EDITION — 1980

Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, Inc.

Officers Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association 1948

OFFICERS

Robert Bucklin, President
 Chief of Police University Heights
 C. A. Smith, 1st Vice President
 Chief of Police Mayfield Heights
 Frank Vacha, 2nd Vice President
 Chief of Police Maple Heights
 John Vondracek, 3rd Vice President
 Chief of Police Solon
 W. J. Busch, Secretary
 Chief of Police Moreland Hills
 James Seidehamel, Treasurer
 Chief of Police Hunting Valley

CHAPLAIN

William Schieberl
 Chief of Police Garfield Heights
 BOARD OF TRUSTEES
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 Chief of Police Parma Heights
 L. B. Miller
 Chief of Police Lakewood
 William Schieberl
 Chief of Police Garfield Heights
 Melvin Shurmer
 Chief of Police Warrensville Heights
 Henry Walton
 Chief of Police Fairview

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

James Seidehamel
 Chief of Police Hunting Valley
 L. B. Miller
 Chief of Police Lakewood
 W. J. Busch
 Chief of Police Moreland Hills
 Frank Vacha
 Chief of Police Maple Heights
 L. G. Corlett
 Retired Chief of Police East Cleveland
 Charles Vajner
 Chief of Police Orange Village
 William Bauer
 Chief of Police Cuyahoga Heights
 Charles Bergmann
 Chief of Police Berea
 John P. Eaton
 Chief of Police Bay Village
 Roger James
 Chief of Police Brooklyn
 Louis D. Killmer
 Chief of Police Parma Heights
 Alvin Smith
 Chief of Police Chagrin Falls
 Henry J. Miller
 Chief of Police Sheffield Lake
 Henry L. Walton
 Chief of Police Fairview
 Charles Bechler
 4612 W. 112th St., Cleveland
 Ernest Bennett
 Bennett Buick Co.
 Carl R. Bennett
 Crucible Steel Castings

Frank Blakeslee
 Insurance, 306 Hippodrome Bldg.
 Jake Mintz (Life Member)
 Mintz Detective Agency
 Emil Bossard
 Cleveland Baseball Co.
 Elmer C. Breuer
 Breuer Trucking Inc.
 S. B. Carmot
 U. S. Rubber Co.
 J. G. Cash
 Cleveland Quarries Co.
 John B. Cole
 Ford Agency, Willoughby, O.
 A. W. Conley
 Industrial Research Co.
 William Cox Jr.
 Elco Lubricant Corp.
 C. Sam Dreyer
 Painting Contractor
 Roy A. Daniels
 Funeral Director
 Peter V. Enea
 Brooklyn Beverage Co.
 Louis Fernberg
 Attorney, Film Bldg.
 Joseph Fisher
 Electrical Contractor
 Geo. S. Fleming
 Park Auto Repair
 Carl W. Hand
 General Electric Co.
 John E. Harwood Jr.
 Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Co.

Chas. H. Heintel
 Heintel Ritchie Art Stove Co.
 Ralph M. Heintz
 Jack & Heintz Inc.
 Herbert Hintz
 Hintz Wert Co.
 Arthur J. Klipce
 Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Co.
 S. J. Kubu
 Funeral Director
 Albert Law
 Law Radio Service Co.
 Maurice C. Norris
 Norris Bros. Co.
 Albert E. Pierman
 E. C. & Mfg. Co.
 Chas. Posta
 Cleveland Provision Co.
 Royce Powell
 Veterinarian
 C. J. Reardon
 Kinsman Square Chevrolet Co.
 E. T. Ripley
 Cleveland Quarries
 James Walker
 Ohio Brass Co.
 Ralph N. Wiesenberger
 Ward Products Corp.
 A. F. Whitney
 President B. of R. T.
 W. J. Zoul (Life Member)
 Justice of the Peace

ADVISORY BOARD

Frank Cullitan
 Prosecutor of Cuyahoga County
 Carl L. Smith
 Managing Director Cleveland
 Safety Council
 John L. Young
 Secretary, Cleveland Automobile Club
 A. F. Whitney
 President of B. of R. T.
 Byron Kuth
 Attorney
 Harold Bostwick
 Prosecutor Geauga County
 Louis Fernberg
 Attorney, Film Bldg.
 Robert H. Zoul
 Attorney

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 Chief Probation Officer
 Common Pleas Court
 Chester I. Burnett
 Captain of Police Cleveland
 David Cowles
 Chief of Ballistics Cleveland Police
 C. W. Cody
 Safety Director Cleveland Trust Co.
 Melvin Shurmer
 Chief of Police Warrensville Heights
 Frank Vacha
 Chief of Police Maple Heights
 W. J. Busch
 Chief of Police Moreland Hills

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Carl L. Smith
 Managing Director Cleve. Safety Council
 John L. Young
 Secretary Cleveland Automobile Club
 Bucky Harris
 Safety Supervisor Bell Telephone Co.
 Frank Novak
 Chief of Police Newburgh Heights
 Alvin Smith
 Chief of Police Chagrin Falls
 Philip C. Grotenthal
 Captain of Police Cleveland Heights

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

P. L. Dresser
 Chief of Police Hudson
 John P. Eaton
 Chief of Police Bay Village
 W. H. Larkman
 Chief of Police Brecksville
 Carmen Marano
 Chief of Police Linndale
 Robert E. Poots
 Chief of Police Strongsville
 Fred Williams
 Chief of Police North Randall

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

John Vondracek
 Chief of Police Solon
 John J. Havel
 Chief of Police Beachwood
 Roger James
 Chief of Police Brooklyn
 Frank Novak
 Chief of Police Newburg Heights

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

Fred A. Behrends
 Secretary Petroleum Drivers Local 545
 Fred Cutshaw
 Chief of Police Bentleyville
 Dr. Chas. E. Shiffer
 789 Old Arcade
 Otto Dvorak
 Chief of Police Seven Hills
 Wm. Eierman
 Chief of Police Pepper Pike
 William Schieberl
 Chief of Police Garfield Heights

Melvin Shurmer
 Chief of Police Warrensville Heights
 C. A. Smith
 Chief of Police Mayfield Heights
 John Vondracek
 Chief of Police Solon
 Frank Vacha
 Chief of Police Maple Heights
 Fred Williams
 Chief of Police North Randall
 Stuart Harland
 Sheriff Geauga County

C. W. Hand
 General Electric Supply Corp.
 Harold Ormsby
 Musician
 Bruce Bontall
 Supt. of Criminal Record Dept.
 Common Pleas Court
 Joseph Fisher
 Electrical Contractor
 James Seidehamel
 Chief of Police Hunting Valley
 Joe Schrader
 Schrader Lamp Mfg. Co.

THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 42122, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44142
1926 - 2001

The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association
-On September 15, 1926, three police officials conceived and drew up a Constitution which formed the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. These chiefs established as their goal a place and method where they would meet together to exchange current information in an effort to use the latest techniques, equipment, and methods to combat crime and the criminal. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and on September 7, 1928, the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association was incorporated.

The history of area police departments reveals that most law enforcement in 1926 was performed by Marshals part-time.

The Association was established with an executive board but the first records on file start in 1947.

Meeting of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, February 26, 1947, University Heights Town Hall.

Meeting called to order at 9:10 p.m. by President Robert Bucklin. President Bucklin asked Chief John Vondracek to act as Secretary for the meeting since Secretary W. J. Busch was confined at St. Luke's Hospital for observation.

President Bucklin stated that he was sorry to hear that some of the members did not get notices of the meeting and of the FBI training school. He also asked all members to take enough applications for their officials to be honorary members and return them back to the Secretary.

Our good friend William Zoul Sr. gave us some very interesting points on House Bill 465 (The Old Marshal Bill), also on House Bill 17 limiting the jurisdiction of policemen.

President Bucklin called on Hon. Judge Kovachy who gave a very interesting talk on drunkenness.

President Bucklin also called on Robert Zoul as we discussed Chief Fred Cutshaw's case in Bentleyville.

Motion by Leonard Folsom; Second by Chief Smith of Mayfield Heights that: Minutes of the last meeting be read at our next meeting.

There were sixteen officers present. The acting secretary, Chief John Vondracek collected \$80.00 in dues after meeting, same amount turned over to the Treasurer Chief Seidehamel.

Special Meeting of Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, Feb. 13, 1949 5:00 p.m. at Warrensville Heights Town Hall.

The meeting was called to order at 5 p.m. President

Bucklin presided. Legislative representative William Zoul and Secretary Busch explained to the members the progress to date of the bill consisting of amendments to the pension bill. Secretary Busch suggested to President Bucklin to appoint more members to the legislative committee. President Bucklin asked for a motion to that effect.

Motion by Keith Dunbar sec. by John Evans that: The members of the board of governors be appointed to the legislative committee now consisting of the president, secretary, and legislative representative William Zoul. All ayes; no nayes; motion carried

Motion by Busch that: a standing vote be taken of all members whom are satisfied with the contents of the FOP legislation relative to the pension law as explained but not produced for examination. Also if the majority approve the FOP legislation, the bill drafted by the Association's legislative committee be taken in favor of supporting the bill being introduced by the FOP. There being no second to the motion the motion was not recognized by the chair.

Motion by Vacha that: a standing vote be taken of all members, in favor of having introduced legislation, relative to the pension law drafted by this association's legislative committee. All in favor except Vajner and Seidehamel, who did not vote. Motion carried.

Motion by Vondracek; sec. by Burgess, that: In event it became necessary to request the FOP to withdraw the legislation relative to the pension bill it should be done by presenting a petition requesting so, and signed by all members in attendance at this meeting. Also to call the name of each person attending this meeting so that if he does not favor signing such petition he may now state so, in so doing it will save the Secretary valuable time in circulating petition for signatures. The following names were called of members who acknowledged their presence and offered no objection to signing the petition if and when circulated. **Melvin Shurmer, Keith Dunbar, Emil Fox, John Evans, Charles Vajner, John Auletta, Frank Novak, John Vondracek, Anthony Catone, Wm Baxter, Howard Martell, William Eierman, Alfred Moore, Earl Richmond, C. A. Smith, James Seidehamel, Leonard Folsom, Fred Williams, Robert Bucklin, Harold Curl, Jos. Fuchs, Michael Manning, Joseph Caseone, Leslie Smith, Wm. Bauer, Frank Vacha, Herbert Burgess, W. J. Busch.**

The following bills were presented for approval. W. J. Busch expenses to Columbus Feb. 6 - 7 - 8 \$141.45; W.J. Zoul, personal services to date: \$200.00; Wilson Hogue personal, services to date: \$25.00; Total

\$366.45. Motion by Eierman sec. Folsom bills to be approved and paid. All ayes, no nayes; motion carried.

Motion by A. Smith, second Burgess,- meeting adjourn all ayes, no nays; motion carried.

Meeting of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association held at Solon Town Hall January 6, 1950. The meeting was called to order at 8:30 p.m. President Robert Bucklin presided.

Secretary announced that he was requested by the Association's legislative representative, W. J. Zoul, to remind the members of the importance of an association such as the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and explained a few of the highlights of what benefit it has been to the village police officer in the past.

Meeting February 10, 1950 at the home of C.A. Smith, Mayfield Heights.

After a discussion on the possibilities of a forty eight hour week law for village police officers, President Bucklin appointed a committee consisting of Leslie Smith, Herbert Burgess, and Alvin Smith to give further study and consideration of legislation to that effect. The committee also to include the secretary and president of the association.



Chief Robert Bucklin Jr.
University Heights Police
Department-President
Cuyahoga County Police
Chiefs Association
1947 - 1952

OFFICERS 1947

Robert Buckline, Pres.	University Heights
Chief C.A. Smith, 1st V.P.	Mayfield Heights
Chief Frank Vacha, 2nd V.P.	Maple Heights
Chief John Vondracek 3rd V.P.	Solon
Chief W.J. Busch, Secretary	Moreland Hills
Chief James Seidehamel, Treas.	Hunting Valley
Chief William Schieberl, Chaplain	Garfield Heights

Board of Trustees

Chief Louis D. Killmer	Parma Heights
Chief L.B. Miller	Lakewood
Chief William Schieberl	Garfield Heights
Chief Melvin Shurmer	Warrensville Hts.
Chief Henry Walton	Fairview

The membership in these early years included not only chiefs but patrolmen, sergeants, lieutenants, and captains.

The minutes show that even in the early years of this association the members shared facilities, such as firearm ranges, training and ideas.

In 1950 the membership dues were \$2.00 and legislative assessment \$3.00 for a total of \$5.00 dues.

On February 8, 1952, Article 4 of the by-laws was amended to read as follows: Active members shall consist of chiefs of municipal, chiefs of industrial, chiefs of plant protection departments, county sheriffs and all present active members of the association, provided however they are members of good standing as of April 1st 1952. The minutes of August 8, 1952, show that Chief Dominic Meuti was present and accepted into the association as an active member and in 2001 Chief Dominic Meuti is still serving as chief of police in Bedford Heights.

August 8th, 1952 motion by Chief Busch; second by Chief Shurmer that \$500.00 be appropriated to provide legal counsel for Chief C.A. Smith of Mayfield Heights; motion passed. Legal counsel George McMonagle to represent Chief Smith.

In 1952 Chief Smith was caught up in a political war, during which he was removed as chief. After more than two years of court battles Chief Smith was awarded his position of chief of police with full return of lost benefits and salary.



Chief Alvin Smith

Chagrin Falls Police Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1953

February 26, 1954 meeting Chief C. A. Smith, former Chief of Police Mayfield Heights, was present and gave a complete review of his case up to date. He also stressed upon the members the importance of the Association having finances to assist members and again expressed his appreciation and thanks for the assistance he received.



Chief John Vondracek

Solon Police Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association

1954 -1955

The first record found of life membership was on **January 29, 1954**, when a letter was read from Chief Frank Vacha, Maple Heights, in which he requested information on the possibility of remaining a member after his retirement on February 1, 1954.

Motion by Chief Brucato, second by Chief Dalton, that: Chief Frank Vacha be designated as a life member of the association and be presented each year with a membership card gratis. Motion passed.

On October 26, 1954, the state of Ohio had a mobile crime laboratory as they were bringing it from London, Ohio, to Cleveland for the association's members to view.

Prior to October 28, 1955, mutual aid contracts were already signed and in place and many were being reviewed for possible revisions.



Chief Earl Schoenbeck
University Hospitals
President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1956

On February 24, 1956 Chief Vondracek, Solon, reported that he is on the committee relative to extra curricular schooling of police officers. He further reported that the committee was meeting on March 3, 1956, at Western Reserve School of Law. Chief Burt Dalton, Valley View, suggested that proposed curriculum include subjects presented in the Cleveland Police Academy. **As you will see in the future, Case Western Reserve played a very important role in training and educating police officers in not only Cuyahoga County but throughout the United States.**

At this same meeting Chief Schieberl, Garfield Heights, moved that a committee be established to send flowers, candy, fruit, etc. with a limit of \$5.00 to members that are sick and the motion passed.

At the June 1, 1956, Association meeting a discussion was held concerning the possibility of establishing a county detective bureau. The law director from Solon, L. Buescher, reviewed several contracts in regards to mutual aid.

On June 29, 1956, the association's members invited the members of the press, Acting President, Sanford Sobul of the Cleveland News; Hill Black of the Cleveland Press; Robert Tedjman of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. After a lengthy discussion both the newspaper reporters and the police officers came to a better understanding on how and when to issue information for publication. At this meeting a committee was appointed to investigate the possibilities of creating a county detective bureau.

At the January 25, 1957, meeting the first lapel pin was authorized and sixty pins were ordered.

On September 27, 1957 Forest City Publishing Company extended an invitation to the Association to



Chief Clarence A. Smith
Mayfield Heights Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1957 -1958

hold their meeting and have dinner and tour The Plain Dealer Building. The October 25, 1957, meeting was held at the Forest City Publishing Company Building at 1801 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

At the November 8, 1957 meeting held at Solon, President C. A. Smith, Mayfield Heights, introduced Dr. John Romani and Richard Warson, Associate Directors of Metro, both of whom explained the purpose of The Cleveland Metropolitan Services Commission. Dr. Romani expressed the desire to have five members of this Association selected and their names forwarded to the Commission. Three would then be selected by the **Metro Study Group on Public Safety**. The following chiefs were selected to serve on this commission; Chief Bucklin, University Heights; Chief Meuti, Bedford Heights; Chief Dalton, Valley View; Chief Nowak, Newburg Heights; and Chief Baur, Independence.

At the November 29, 1957 meeting held at North Randall Village Hall, Chief Robert Balmer, Western Reserve University Police and Chief John Vondracek, Solon, gave a brief explanation of the courses to be held at Western Reserve Law-Medicine Center. Also at this meeting the Breathalyzer demonstration is discussed.

The March 28, 1958 meeting was held at the Fire Department Headquarters, in Twinsburg. George O'Connor, representative of Western Reserve Law-Medicine Center Suburban Police School was introduced. Mr. O'Connor expressed his desire to hold a meeting in the near future with the members of this Association to discuss the possibility of further developing the **Suburban Police Training Program to better suit the suburban police officer**.

The April 25, 1958, Association meeting was held at the Western Reserve University Law School Building, 2145 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

On November 26, 1958, Chief Frank Eleo of Peninsula Village presented to be read a copy of an ordinance providing for the **reorganizing of the police department of Peninsula**. After reading of the ordinance a discussion followed. A motion by Chief Charles Dalton, Valley View, second by Chief Vondracek, Solon, that: The secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the ordinance to Attorney George McMonagle with a request for a written opinion on

the legality of the provisions of the ordinance; motion carried.

The November 28, 1958, meeting was held at Pepper Pike Village Hall and Chief Glenn Osborne, Vice President, of Twinsburg chaired the meeting. Chief Robert Bucklin, representative of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association serving as a member of the **Metropolitan Study Group on Public Safety**, submitted a copy of the police department survey forms being circulated throughout the county by the Metropolitan Study Group on Public Safety.



Chief Glenn R. Osborn
Twinsburg Police Department
President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1959

Chief Charles Dalton, representative of the Association, stated that several members of the Study Group were quite concerned on the reports received in regards to the stand adopted by this Association not to cooperate in any of the surveys to be made by the Metro Group.

Secretary W. J. Busch explained to the chiefs that there is no record of this Association requesting the members to refuse to cooperate with any of the surveys. But until more information and further explanation of the purpose of the surveys is forwarded to the membership in a written report by the representatives of this association serving on the Study Group on Public Safety, all the members were in accordance to "proceed with caution." Also there is a feeling that it is an obligation of this Association to conduct a thorough investigation and report to the members the exact purpose of each survey after which each individual member could act accordingly.

For the benefit of the new members Chief Charles Dalton gave a resume of how and for what purpose the committee was formed. The committee is to get facts on the costs, methods, and procedures of public safety from each police department throughout the county.

The committee is on record that after compilation of results of the surveys, the Study Group on Public Safety was informed no recommendation would be made by the members of this committee.

On June 30, 1960, Chief Lester Roeper, Parma, made a motion that a letter be sent to the Ohio Police Chiefs and the State FOP that the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association be on record to support a "Bill" that all police chiefs of villages and cities have the pleasure of civil service; motion seconded and



Chief Herbert F. Burgess
Warrensville Heights Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1960 -1961

passed. At the same meeting a motion was made by Chief Lester Roeper, Parma, that the Association retain Phil Barragage as legal counsel, for the sum of \$1.00 per year; second by Chief Alex Kloka, Broadview Heights; motion passed. At the October 27, 1960, meeting held at Chagrin Falls Township Hall, Attorney Phil Barragage was introduced to the members by President Chief Herbert Burgess, Warrensville Heights.



Chief Charles B. Dalton
Valley View Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1962 -1964

At the second meeting in 1962 held at the Parma Police and Municipal Court Building, West 54th & Snow, Chief Francis Szabo, host; motion by Chief Joe Valine, Brooklyn Heights; second by Chief Francis Szabo, Parma that a letter be sent to the Cuyahoga County Commissioners asking them to approve payment of Identikit rental for entire county; motion passed.

At the January 24, 1963, meeting President Charles Dalton, Valley View, reported on Legal Counsel Barragage's remarks.

Chief Frank Story, Active Member, Cleveland Police Department, spoke on charter chiefs and stated that they in effect become cabinet members and not department heads. He also warned of a movement nationally to appoint captains and inspectors under charter provisions.

At the Meeting April 25, 1963, President Charles Dalton, Valley View, reported that four bills to ban capital punishment had been killed in committee at Columbus.

Secretary Edward J. Prasek, Maple Heights, reminded the group that the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association has become a recognized organization and as such should set its sights on future legislation, particularly legislation pertaining to pension funds.

President Dalton introduced Sheriff John McGettrick, who was appreciative of the opportunity to meet with the organization. He expressed his views on what he felt were the duties of the sheriff and pointed out that he intended no county police setup and that any law enforcement from his office would be based on cooperation with municipalities. It is his intent to attain facilities that cannot be afforded by some of the small communities, such as a criminal investigation unit, county record bureau, and also patrol of the outer belts. He also noted that it was his sworn duty to uphold the law and that as chief enforcement agent, if law enforcement broke down in any given community, it would be his duty to step in.

On October 24, 1963, the Association met at Michael's Hall, Broadview Heights, and the host was Chief Alex Kloka, Broadview Heights; President Dalton, Valley View, chaired the meeting; **Chief Frank Payne, Euclid, spoke on charter and charter amendments that deprive chiefs of civil service status. Chief Van Veghel moved that the Secretary draft a resolution, to be made public, that the Association go on record as being opposed to charters or charter amendments that deprive the chiefs of civil service status; unanimously carried.**

RESOLUTION BY THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION INC.

Whereas, The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, Inc. is vitally interested in good law enforcement; and

Whereas, there are many men in the various departments throughout the county who are capable, energetic and ambitious as well as qualified; and

Whereas, Charter Cities that give the Mayor the power to select the Police Chief destroy the incentive for the Police Officer to ascend through the ranks; and

Whereas, it has been experienced in various cities that this is not in the best interest of intellectual and practical law enforcement; and

Now, Therefore, be it resolved that the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, Inc. strongly opposes Charters or Charter Amendments that deprives the Police Chief of any Community from Civil Service protection.

signed by Charles B. Dalton, President

signed by Edward J. Prasek, Secretary

The November 21, 1963, meeting was held at Quinn's, Solon, President Dalton chaired the meeting; **Chief Frank Payne, Euclid, spoke on the results of the changes in the Euclid charter stating that all amendments had gone down to defeat. He also thanked the Association for the assistance given on this matter.**

The December 19, 1963 Meeting held at Wade Park

Manor and was called to order by President Dalton. Recommendations as set forth by the board of governor's relative to the sheriff's situation were read and on motion by Schoenbeck, seconded by Seidehamel, the members present decided to concur unanimously with the board.

**Board of Governors Meeting
Tuesday, December 10, 1963**

A special meeting of the board of governors and officers of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association was called to order by President Dalton at 11:00 a.m. at Dranek's Astorhurst.

This meeting was called to discuss the very vital matter of who it was felt should patrol expressways, turnpikes, or freeways that are being constructed by the state highway department. Present at the meeting were President Dalton, Vice President Meuti, Treasurer Vondracek, Chaplain Martin, Board of Governors members Szabo and Osborn, and Secretary Prasek.

Following is the consensus of opinion as expressed by those in attendance:

1. That the State Highway Police should have control of the policing of these highways and that there is no reason to believe there could not be a joint effort on the part of the Highway Patrol and local police authorities. This organization should go on record as favoring this and also offer any assistance to the Department of Highway Safety and the State Highway Patrol in any legislation, either budget wise or safety wise, that may be encountered in the next session of legislature.

It is generally felt that the Sheriff's Department could never attain a satisfactory proportion of manpower, vehicles, etc. to properly police all the roadways involved.

2. It was also the opinion that, even though the Sheriff is the Chief Law Enforcement Agent of the County, we should enjoy the same relations with this department as we have in the past, such as:

- (a) Home rule.
 - (b) Sheriff to be called when necessary.
 - (c) Sheriff to handle all probate cases.
 - (d) Sheriff to handle all juvenile warrants.
 - (e) Sheriff to handle all legal papers from county courts.
 - (f) Keeper of the county jail.
3. Separate meetings should be arranged with State Highway Director Nelson and Sheriff McGettrick to discuss these matters.

It should be noted that prior to taking the above actions the following took place:

In January 1962 the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association at a meeting held at the Cleveland Automobile Traffic Seminar agreed to investigate

various methods of patrolling the 181 miles of proposed freeway in Cuyahoga County. During 1962 several discussions were held with the State Highway Patrol. In January 1963 a meeting was held at the Maple Heights City Hall; twenty two of the twenty eight municipalities that will be involved with freeway operations were represented either by the police chief, mayor or both. A committee of mayors and police chiefs was appointed to study both policing and maintenance. More meetings were held with the State Highway Patrol and the State Highway Division Engineer.

In April 1963 the new sheriff, James McGettrick, spoke to the Police Chiefs Association and in his dissertation made this statement and expressed his views as to what he felt were the duties of the Sheriff, and pointed out that, "No county police set up is intended and that any law enforcement from the sheriff's office would be based on cooperation with municipalities. It is the intent of the sheriff's office to provide services that cannot be afforded by small communities, such as patrol of the outer belts."

During the Board of Governors Meeting held at Dranek's Restaurant in September 1963, a request was made by Chief George Christman of North Olmsted asking legal advice relative to who had the authority to assign men in the police department. The Board agreed to have Legal Counsel Barragate look into this and advise the chiefs on this matter.

In December 1963 a representative of the sheriff's office met with the police chiefs and presented a proposal for policing the twenty two miles of the freeway now in operation. On January 6, 1964, the Police Chiefs freeway committee and the chiefs of police of the municipalities involved met with the sheriff's representative and after hearing the proposal it was unanimously turned down, because it was felt that they were doing an adequate traffic patrol and could continue to do so.



Chief Albert M. Burkhart
Fairview Park Police Department
President, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association
1965 — 1966

On December 27, 1965, Chief Francis Szabo, Parma, Police Department moved that the President appoint a committee to meet with the county commissioners to impress them with the importance of police training and to continue a program compatible to the present one. Chief Fred Drenkhan, Bay Village, seconded and the motion carried.



Chief William Van Veghel

South Euclid Police Department

President, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association
1967

The January 30, 1969, meeting held at the Gaslite Inn, Bedford and hosted by Chief Milan Duris, Bedford. At this meeting the computer systems were discussed and the differences between NEOPIN, LEADS, and NCIC.



Chief William A. Shortle

Mayfield Village Police Department
President, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association
1968



Chief Milan Duris

Bedford Police Department
President-Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association
1969



Chief Harry W. Hird

North Olmsted Police Department

President-Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association
1970

September 24, 1970 meeting was held at Quinn's Restaurant, Solon, President Harry W. Hird, North Olmsted, chaired the meeting. The **MEG unit concept in Cuyahoga County was discussed, and the West Shore Police Association forming a unit known as WEB. Membership is \$500.00, each city. A 64 men, 2 platoon tactical unit has been formed.**

October 29th, Old Austria Restaurant, Rocky River, President Harry W. Hird, North Olmsted chaired the meeting and Don Clancy of CWRU Law School spoke on the contemplated course relative to narcotics and dangerous drugs and stated that Ollie Schroeder had contacted several judges with the idea of training men to present expert testimony identifying material as marijuana. If all judges will accept this procedure a day will be added to the Narcotic Institute January 12 - 14.

Chief Les Black, Rocky River, then spoke on the formation of the Westshore Enforcement Bureau unit, stating it was all started when the west side communities held the civil disturbance school it was felt generally that there was a need for a formalized organization. Expansion was deemed necessary as well as advanced education on narcotics. Each city involved has contributed \$500.00 toward the fund.

February 25, 1971 meeting held at Pesano's Restaurant, Garfield Heights, President Hugh Young, Chagrin Falls chaired the meeting; Chief Shortle, Mayfield Village, chairman of the radio committee, reported that Jack Sweeney of C.J.C.C. sent him a letter to notify the Association to expect money for



Chief Hugh V. Young
Chagrin Falls Police Department

President, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association
1971 -1972

funding of the radio system. The chief also suggested to place someone with radio knowledge on the committee. Approved.

MEG Units were discussed by Chief Hird, North Olmsted, and Chief Dease, Brook Park, and it was their feeling that one large MEG UNIT was unwieldy and that the Greater Cleveland area should be divided into four separate units and it becomes imperative that other areas become active. It was moved by Chief Black of Rocky River to discuss with organizations items that are pertinent to cooperation between the sheriff's department and other police departments.

March 25th, 1971 meeting held at Eagle's Nest Restaurant, Forest Park Towers, President Hugh Young, Chagrin Falls, chaired the meeting; the formation of MEG units was discussed and it was explained by Chief Dease, Brook Park, that his committee was working on a plan to divide the county into four sections, exclusive of Cleveland.

April 29th, 1971 meeting held at Old Austria

Restaurant, Rocky River, meeting chaired by President Hugh Young, Chagrin Falls; Chief Shortle, Mayfield Village, of the radio committee reports that the survey contract for Cuyahoga County had been awarded to Kelly Scientific Corp. of Washington, D.C. Chief O'Malley of East Cleveland reported for the Juvenile Court Committee that the court has agreed to supply dispositions on non-traffic cases.

Chief Dease, Brook Park, reporting for the MEG Committee, proposed that the area be divided into five districts and moved that the proposal be accepted, second by Chief Black, Rocky River, and carried.

May 27, 1971 meeting held at Northfield Park Raceway and President Hugh Young of Chagrin Falls chaired the meeting; Liaison Committee Chief Drenkhan, Bay Village, advises that NOACA has applied for a block grant of \$56,000 for use in Cuyahoga County and that training would play an important part for grant requests. Request for WEB grant died for a lack of a second at the May meeting of NOACA. \$750,000 in federal grants was awarded Cuyahoga County from 1970 funds denoting that we are receiving our share.

June 17th, 1971 meeting held at Astorhurst, Walton Hills and President Hugh Young chaired the meeting; **Chief Black of Rocky River announced that Westshore Enforcement Bureau had received a \$112,000 grant from NOACA after a futile first try.**

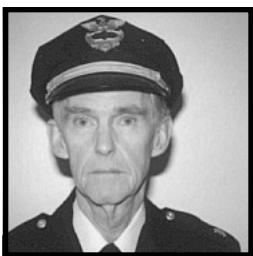
December 16, 1971 meeting held at the Ramada Inn in Bedford Heights, President Hugh Young, chaired the meeting; Secretary Edward Prasek, told the members that a pornographic film entitled "Together" was to be shown in some areas of Greater Cleveland and that the county prosecutor, John T. Corrigan, had been notified.

April 27th, 1972 meeting at Al Koran Mosque meeting chaired by President Hugh Young; Mike Schaeffer announced that a regional planning unit was being formulated and was in the safety committee of Cleveland Council and awaiting perusal by the mayor. This board to consist of 32 members to be equally staffed by the city and the county. Chief Hopkins, Garfield Heights moved, second by Chief Meuti, Bedford Heights, to write the county commissioners requesting a fair representation of chiefs on the RPU.

May 25, 1972 meeting at Flaming Torch Restaurant in Parma meeting chaired by President Hugh Young; Legislative-Chief Drenkhan, Bay Village moved, second by Chief Burgess, Warrensville Heights, to respond to County Commissioner Taft's recent letter regarding our representation on the new criminal justice board and express our desire to have more than one representative on the board.

September 28th, 1972 meeting held at the Astorhurst Restaurant with President Hugh Young chairing the meeting; President Young reported on the history, needs, and progress of the countywide communications program under the leadership of Chief Shortle, Mayfield Village, and his radio committee up to the present time under the Kelly Scientific Study.

December 19, 1972 meeting at the Astorhurst Restaurant, President Young chaired the meeting; Executive Director Earl Smith, OACP, was present and stated that the new criminal code adopted by the state legislature would go into effect January 1, 1974, and would require training for all personnel. OACP is applying for a training grant.



Chief Thomas A. Dease
Brook Park Police Department
President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1973 -1974

December 28th, 1972 meeting at the Astorhurst Restaurant, President Young chaired the meeting; The Radio Committee report was turned over to Henry Speeth of Cuyahoga County, RPU, representing Mr. Schaffer, who explained the communications grants and the amount of money available and how it will be allocated. It is the intent to apply for a large grant and since only 17 municipalities have responded with applications, they will be given their required share with the balance held in abeyance until applications are forth-coming. Each progam is to be written up on an eighteen-month basis.

January 25th, 1973 meeting at the Astorhurst Restaurant, President Dease, Brook Park, chaired the meeting; Chief Black, Rocky River inquired if the Association had ever considered a Legal Advisor Program on a countywide basis, citing the success the Westshore Enforcement Bureau Unit has had in western Cuyahoga County.

February 24, 1973 meeting at the Astorhurst Restaurant, President Dease, Brook Park, chaired the meeting; Major Kulis, Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Department, explained the prisoner pickup project that will commence March 1, 1973. He explained that the court jurisdictions of Garfield Heights, Bedford, and Shaker Heights would be involved in the initial project pilots. Requests for transportation of prisoners to county jail must be called in prior to 6 pm, excepting Saturday and Sunday when no pickups will be made, prisoners then will be picked up between 7 pm and 9

pm. They must be fully prepared with property etc., plus the Mittimus papers and the admittance card supplied by the sheriff's office. If it is required and they need to be returned to court, a pickup must be made by the individual department. When having a prisoner transported call 861-2930 or 771-2132 stating the number and location.

March 29th, 1973 meeting held at Old Austria Restaurant, Rocky River with President Dease chairing the meeting; Colonel Brockhurst representing the sheriff's prisoner pickup which he says is working but there is a lack of business.

Radio Committee — Chief Shortle bowed to Fred Szabo of AJC. who announced that the Kelly Plan is finally getting some acceleration and that applications for funds are to be submitted in three phases. The first phase, to be submitted in two weeks, is for the Net Control Stations. The second phase, for the 1st of May, involves small dollar purchases for the bulk of the departments. The third phase is for departments having severe problems. Restrictions on department's requirements are only under discussion.

Fred Szabo spoke about the questionnaire that each of us received, stating that they will be incorporated in the seventy four plans to be submitted to LEAA in the quest for more funding and substantiation.

September 20, 1973 meeting held at the Astorhurst Restaurant Walton Hills, meeting called to order by President Thomas Dease; report that the Third phase of the Kelly Scientific Program is now under contract which includes the data computer.

Training — Chief Hird, North Olmsted, reported that the manuals to be used for training of the New Criminal Code would be ready soon and it would be necessary for each department to pick up its supply at the Criminal Justice Center.

Moved by Chief Young, Chagrin Falls, seconded by Chief Hird, to accept the Criminal Justice Center as the trainers for this training. Unanimously approved.

November 27, 1973 meeting held at Lanning's Restaurant, North Olmsted, President Dease chaired the meeting; the **Board of Governors and officers have submitted eleven letters of intent for federal funds for this Association.**

The city of Independence passed an ordinance enacting provisions for the appointment of two part-time men, one being forty-eight and the other sixty-six years of age. This is contrary to civil service law and Chief Baur stated that an injunction has been filed against this practice and has received the support of the F.O.P.

Chief O'Toole, Broadview Heights, moved and second by Chief Black, Rocky River, that a letter be sent to the Independence mayor and council relative to this matter objecting to the ordinance and supporting

the injunction.

Chief Hird was quite disturbed that Lorain Community College was receiving a federal grant for the purpose of conducting a crime laboratory. He felt, as did many others present, that they were infringing on BCI and that BCI could use all available money for BCI's rights to upgrade an already fine and cooperative laboratory. Chief Hird in the form of a motion requested that a letter be sent to the attorney general and AJC of Ohio that all federal funds be directed for a crime laboratory to strengthen the position of BCI, second by Chief Young and carried. Copy to be sent to OACP.

December 20, 1973, meeting held at the Ramada Inn, Bedford Heights, President Dease chaired the meeting; President Dease reported that the city of Independence had a restraining order preventing them from hiring overage persons to the department of police.

January 31, 1974, meeting chaired by President Dease held at the Astorhurst Restaurant; President Dease announced that LEAA funds were being sought for eleven projects and the letters of intent were sent in for the following: Cuyahoga County Regional Crime Lab — the Attorney General will handle this matter. Special training grant — \$500.00 would be allotted on request for specialized training for department members. Request is for \$25,000 to \$50,000. Implement of a full-time staff for the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association both from the standpoint of training coordination and administration. Prisoner transportation program — Sheriff will request fund for this. Legal Advisor Program — need is seen for this type of program over and above legal people in government. Would consist of six attorneys each specializing in a particular facet of law. Our Association would retain control. Some difficulty has been encountered with the five percent matching funds and it was suggested that a committee approach the Cleveland Foundation for support. Chief Mullaney moved, second by Chief Shortle that this body support the Legal Advisor Program. Carried with one nay vote.

May 30, 1974, meeting held at the Astorhurst Restaurant, Walton Hills with President Dease presiding; Chief Mullaney, Pepper Pike, lauded the FOP. for the work done on providing paid hospitalization for retirees.

Chief Valine, Brooklyn Village, asked about the new federal law providing for time-and-one-half pay for overtime for police and firemen.

The President reported on a meeting he attended in Columbus relative to the LEERN communications program on May 16. The proposal thus far is financed by a grant of \$27 million and 3,500 radios will be advertised for. This will not be ample to supply each

department with their request. How they will be distributed is now a question.

October 31, 1974, meeting held at the Astorhurst Restaurant with President Dease presiding; Report — we have been requested by Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) to extend the deadline for resumes for the Executive Director position in Cuyahoga County until December 31, 1974. If you wish to throw your hat in the ring for the \$18,000.00 position, send in your resume as soon as possible.

November 21, 1974, meeting held at Wagner's Party Center in Westlake, President Dease chaired the meeting; A letter from Congressman James V. Stanton was read relative to his concern about the cut in federal funds for this area, stating that he would look into the matter. Consequently the Secretary was directed to send a letter of appreciation to Congressman Stanton for his efforts, moved by Chief Mullaney, Pepper Pike; second by Chief Troyan, East Cleveland.

The Secretary reported on a tour of BCI in Richfield and the fine job being done there. Chief O'Toole, Broadview Heights, moved second by Chief Van Veghel, South Euclid, that the Attorney General be commended for his efforts and to request that a handwriting analyst be added to the staff.

Chief Payne, Euclid, announced that the recent case involving the city of Euclid and long haired policemen was dismissed by federal court with prejudice in favor of the city. Chief Payne also thanked those chiefs who were asked to serve as witnesses.

Chief Robert Troyan



East Cleveland Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga
County
Police Chiefs Association

1975

January 30, 1975, meeting held at the Astorhurst Restaurant with the meeting chaired by President Robert Troyan, East Cleveland; Report — The question of the appointment of the Executive Director (Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association) was explained by Chief Dease. The position will provide communications and liaison with sixty-two chiefs, the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police and will be the coordinator of the communications, training, and information system programs. Chief Mullaney will assume this position on March 16, 1975, and will have his office in Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Headquarters.

Univac, the new LEADS system, should be operative in two months.

February 13, 1975, board of governors meeting was chaired by President Troyan and held in the Secretary's Office, Chief Edward Prasek, Maple Heights; Stephen T. Parisi of the law firm of Burke, Haber and Berick was selected as legal counsel for the Association to serve at its will.

By a unanimous agreement the Executive Director's salary was set at \$18,500 per annum.

February 27, 1975, moved by Chief O'Toole, second by Chief Szabo, to pay Chief Smoltz the sum of \$900.00 towards his legal fees.

April 10, 1975, Board of Governors Meeting held- Mr. Steve Parisi, attorney with the law firm of Burke, Haber and Bereck and formerly with the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor and the Ohio Attorney General's Office in Columbus was retained as legal counsel for the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association moved by Chief Young, second by Chief Tagg ; it was a unanimous decision.

Board met with Curt Gebhart to consider a county magazine. The board voted not to get involved.

April 24, 1975, meeting called to order by President Troyan; Executive Director Mullaney reported on the three day management school that will be held for sergeants, lieutenants, captains, and chiefs using grant money.

May 29, 1975, Astorhurst Restaurant; meeting called to order by President Troyan. Report — Cleveland Foundation agreed to award the Association with a check for \$2,158.00 as our share of the matching fund money for our federal grants.

June 28, 1975, Dan Clancy of the Center for Criminal Justice announced that of the twelve principal schools to be held this coming year ten, will be subsidized.

September 24, 1975, meeting hosts were Dan Clancy & Ollie Schroeder of the Center for Criminal Justice at Gund Hall with President Troyan calling the meeting to order; Grant money for the county will be \$1.1 million allocated to the police area. The county is divided into eight separate sectors and it is required that all applications from the sectors come in as a group. It is recommended that each chief conform and commence to meet with the assigned sector as soon as possible, with grant requests ready by December 1, 1975.

November 25, 1975, meeting was called to order by President Troyan; Executive Director John Mullaney reported on the two schools and seminars held at various locations; Rape School at Fairview Park had 50 participants; Robbery School at Bedford

Heights was attended by 31 officers; the Management Seminar was well attended with 40 chiefs of police and 32 mayors/city managers or their representatives. All reports indicate these were very informative and well presented-programs.



Chief Nick A. Tagg

Mayfield Heights Police Department

President, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association
1976

January 22, 1976, called to order by President Troyan who announced the retirement of Executive Director John Mullaney and wished him many happy days. Jack then thanked all present for their cooperation and stated that he was leaving for personal reasons and had enjoyed his association.

February 26, 1976, meeting held at the LaMarquis Restaurant and President Troyan called the meeting to order; he announced the appointment of Chief Fred Drenkhan of Bay Village as the new Executive Director of this Association commencing March 1, 1976.

March 25, 1976, Astorhurst Restaurant, Walton Hills meeting called to order by President Nick Tagg; Fred Szabo of Criminal Justice Coordinating Council was called upon to report on 1977 grants and stated that five of the eight areas were funded and it was the first time that funding for the suburbs exceeded that of Cleveland. Suburbs being awarded \$384,000.00 against \$300,000.00 for Cleveland.

Al Brockhurst, who is working with the CJCC program, stated that the steering committee would be composed of seven members, three of whom would be from the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. He also said that the program is a year away and that security of the system would be a priority and much care must be taken in selection.

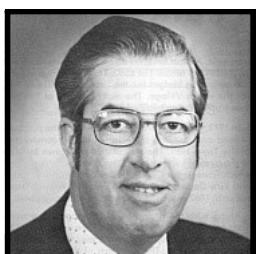
April 29, 1976, meeting held at LaMarquis Restaurant and called to order by President Tagg; Fred Szabo of CJCC reported that three grants have been approved by the Law Enforcement Committee, namely, the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, Southwest Law Enforcement Bureau and Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). Szabo said one of the hang ups on the CJIS was the appointment of a director.

May 29, 1976 meeting at the Astorhurst Restaurant was called to order by President Tagg; President Tagg has been appointed as a member of the CJIS advisory

board along with Judge Lillian Burke, Prosecutor J. T. Corrigan, Judge Katalinas, Chief Lloyd Garey, Judge Spellacy, and Sheriff Krieger. Chief Tagg was elected Chairman, Chief Garey, Co-Chairman, and Judge Katalinas, Secretary.

August 17, 1976, meeting held at Ottinos Restaurant, Mayfield Heights, called to order by President Tagg; Secretary Edward J. Prasek announced he was retiring in Maple Heights at the end of the year and would not be seeking election to the office of Secretary Treasurer. Chief Prasek held this office for many, many years and served through December 31, 1976.

December 16, 1976, meeting at the Ramada Inn, Bedford called to order by President Nick Tagg; Executive Director Drenkhan reported that the Peace Officers Training Academy is proposing some schools that will involve ten days or more and were thinking of having two days of sessions per week, which is objectionable. Moved by Chief Taylor, North Olmsted, second by Chief Payne, Euclid, to have the Executive Director send a letter to the Training Council objecting to two-day classes. Passed by acclamation.



Chief Robert W. Lee

Fairview Park Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1977

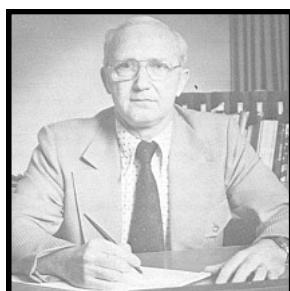
January 27, 1977, meeting called to order by President Robert Lee, Fairview Park; Legislative Committee — Chief Joe Valine, Brooklyn Village — The OACP is working with the FOP and will be sitting down with them to take a look at the Bargaining Bill and the Widows Pension Improvement, also, a possible increase from membership participation of about 1/2 per cent.

September 22, 1977, meeting called to order by President Robert Lee; Executive Director, Fred Drenkhan, reported on the trip to Batelle and the CRIS System, the Greater Cleveland Hospital Association, the SEETA Program, and Ohio Bell Telephone's letter on the policy for acquiring unlisted numbers. He announced that the constitution and by-laws changes will be mailed to each member, discussion to be held at the October meeting, and will be voted on at the November meeting.

November 17, 1977, meeting called to order by President Lee; By-Laws and Constitution Chairman, Chief Dominic Meuti, presented the by-laws and constitution with all the changes made by the

committee. After some discussion Chief Meuti made a motion that the constitution be accepted as presented. Chief Paul Leffel, Solon, seconded the motion. Chief Meuti made a motion that the by-laws be accepted as presented. Chief James Hopkins, Garfield Heights, seconded the motion. Both were passed unanimously.

Al Brockhurst of the Cuyahoga Regional Information System Program gave a report to let the Association know where the program is at this time. Mr. Brockhurst gave the Association a letter of Intent and a user agreement to be filled out and returned to him.



Chief James L. Hopkins

Garfield Heights Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga
County
Police Chiefs Association
1978

February 23, 1978, meeting called to order by President James Hopkins, Garfield Heights; Chief Hopkins presented a letter from Mayor Dennis Kucinich giving his support to the 1979 OACP Conference.

March 23, 1978, meeting called to order by President Hopkins; Chief Hopkins reports that the Associate Membership package is ready for distribution.

Executive Director Drenkhan reports that the family violence grant looks like it will be approved. Also the crime prevention grant should be approved by the end of the month.

The 1979 Ohio State Police Chiefs Conference was discussed. The board of governors is going to ask the Ohio Association to consider North Randall or the Marriott in Beachwood for the conference, in rebuff of the remarks made by the mayor of Cleveland that all police departments are corrupt. A motion was made to support the board of governors. This was passed unanimously.

Chief Hopkins announced that the Association is being considered for an award from the National Association of County Officials for the programs the Association is involved in.

Fred Szabo reported on the LEAA grants which were approved and that funds will be available by October 1 of this year. The CRIS project was approved and bids will be going out shortly. Computers will be purchased by September 1.

April 27, 1978 meeting was called to order by President Hopkins; Chief Young reported that the

Associate Membership packages had been mailed out and that the response was good.

Chief Hopkins reported that the County Commissioners authorized bids for CRIS.

Executive Director Drenkhan passed out literature on the Boy Scout Explorer program and the involvement of the Association in the program. He encouraged the area departments to set up Explorer Posts.

June 29, 1978, meeting called to order by President Hopkins; Chief Toth, Pepper Pike, reported on the two day NCR seminar on computer dispatching.

September 28, 1978, meeting held at the Cleveland Yachting Club, Rocky River, with President Hopkins calling the meeting to order; Chief Hopkins reports that the Study Committee for the CRIS project received bids from six different vendors. The Sperry Univac Computer was recommended.

Chief Peter Gray reported that a committee has been formed in reference to the jail standards and correspondence has been exchanged.

October 26, 1978, meeting held at Quinn's Restaurant called to order by President Hopkins; Chief Hopkins introduced George Phillips of Case Western Reserve University, who announced that in appreciation for the support and cooperation of the Association over the years, a scholarship for one of the advanced courses offered during the year will be given one department a month. This month the scholarship was awarded to the Chagrin Falls Police Department.

Chief Young reported that a letter of thanks was received from the Ohio Secretary's Association for the pamphlets on "How to Prevent Rape" supplied by the Chief's Association.

Chief Hopkins reported that the county commissioners have given a tentative approval of Sperry Univac with the stipulation that the participating cities must pay their fair share of the operational and maintenance costs of the Cuyahoga County Regional System (CRIS). The commissioners would like assurance from the city fathers that the police departments will support the increase. A letter is to be mailed to all participating cities.

January 25, 1979, meeting at Pesano's Restaurant, Garfield Heights, was called to order by President Peter Gray, Bay Village; Fred Szabo reported that the law enforcement committee met and the results of the meeting was a recommended split of monies available for grants be made with 50% for Cleveland projects and 50% for suburban projects. Monies available should be between \$215,000 and \$270,000.

Director Drenkhan made a progress report on the STOP program.

February 22, 1979, meeting at Alan's LeMarquis,



Chief Peter J. Gray

Bay Village Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1979

Highland Heights, called to order by President Peter Gray; CRIS committee — Chief Lee reported the contract to purchase the hardware was awarded. That letters of intent to join the system has been received from all departments except thirteen. That he sent letters to the thirteen departments that have not signed letters of intent to join the system.

President Peter Gray, chairman of the jail standard committee, reported the committee drafted procedures that they felt would be workable for temporary detention facilities and forwarded them to the Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services. Much discussion was held concerning the jail standards and the consensus of opinion is they cannot operate under the jail standards as presently written and it is mandatory that changes be made.

Fred Szabo reports the allocation of LEAA funds has \$200,000 for CRIS, \$1.3 million split evenly with \$260,000 going to police fund.

President Gray reported on the meeting of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Board concerning the distribution of funds and the problems that have arisen since the vote was taken allocating the monies. Discussion had concerning this matter.

Motion by Chief Taylor, North Olmsted, "That the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association strongly support and are in complete agreement with the motion made by President Peter Gray at the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Board Meeting on the distribution of LEAA funds. That the majority of the Criminal Justice Council Board members voted for this distribution and strongly backed the equal vote system and not succumbing to one-man rule." Motion seconded by Chief Toth and unanimous vote returned.

March 22, 1979, meeting at Pesano's Restaurant, President Gray called the meeting to order; Chief Gray presented Chief Valine, legislative committee, with a copy of a resolution drafted by North Olmsted with forty-eight objections to the jail standards, to be forwarded to the legislative committee. There was much discussion on this subject.

President Gray reported that the Commissioners have eliminated the \$40,000 ear marked for the Association and \$5,000 for the Berea area. The Association has decided to go forth with a promotional

program designed to make the Association self-supporting. Fred Szabo discussed the future of CJCC.

April 26, 1979, meeting President Peter Gray called the meeting to order; the resolution of agreement between the Association and Parthenon Enterprises to publish the Police Chiefs in Review Magazine was approved.

Chief Taylor reported on the jail standards meeting. It was determined that a writ of mandamus could be filed on each point which is not acceptable. Chief Gray suggested that the Association take a look at the jail standards, point by point, and file a writ of mandamus on the points which are not feasible.

September 27, 1979, meeting held at the Landerhaven Country Club and called to order by President Peter Gray; the newest project to help make the Association self-sufficient, the magazine, was reported to have taken off and doing well.

Chief Gray reported on his meeting with the jail standards committee. A resolution was drawn up requesting that the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association withdraw their objections. Chief Gray asked for a vote to decide whether the Association is going to support a resolution drawn up by the legislation. Chief J. Valine proposed a motion to support the legislation, seconded by Chief Marion Taylor; the motion passed unanimously.

Dave Eggars, director of the Cuyahoga Regional Information System (CRIS), gave a brief update on what is happening with that organization. He reported that the equipment is in and the program should be implemented shortly.

The board of governors has been studying the revamping of the legal aid assistance procedure. The new program would give chiefs in trouble a number to call putting them in touch with our legal counsel for advice. This program will be studied further and reported on at a future meeting.

October 25, 1979, meeting held at Pesano's Restaurant, Garfield Heights with President Peter Gray calling the meeting to order; Chief Gray reported on the progress of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association magazine. Chief Young reported the magazine is generating approximately \$200 — \$300 a week; Chief Young also reported there are twenty nine Associate Members at the present time; Director Fred Drenkhan reported that it takes between \$2000 — \$3000 monthly to run his office. STOP was also discussed.

November 15, 1979, meeting was held at Baldwin Wallace College with Dr. Louis San Marco as the host and President Gray calling the meeting to order; it was reported that Police Chiefs in Review is doing well.

Chief Gray reported on the C.R.I.S. Project Committee and after much discussion, Chief Hopkins,



1979 OHIO ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE CONFERENCE CLEVELAND, OHIO

Right — Top to Bottom

Chief James L. Hopkins, Garfield Heights PD
Past President, CCPCA
Chief Fred F. Drenkhan, Bay Village PD-Retired
Executive Director, CCPCA
Chief Peter J. Gray, Bay Village PD
President, CCPCA
Chief Frank W. Payne, Euclid PD

Left-Top to Bottom

Chief Robert W. Lee, Fairview Park PD
Past President, CCPCA
Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park PD
Past President, CCPCA
Chief Marion R. Taylor, North Olmsted PD
Vice President, CCPCA
Chief Keith H. Woodie, Highland Heights PD
Board of Governors, CCPCA

Bottom Center

Chief James D. Cooper, Bedford PD
Chaplain, CCPCA



JUNE 1979

**CUYAHOGA COUNTY
POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION MEETING
LANDERHAVEN**

LEFT TO RIGHT

**VICE PRESIDENT
CHIEF MARION R. TAYLOR
NORTH OLMSTED PD**

**PRESIDENT
CHIEF PETER J. GRAY
BAY VILLAGE PD**

**CHIEF FRANCIS SZABO
PARMA PD**

F.B.I. SA BILL KELLY

Garfield Heights, presented a motion that the Association select a chief from each sector of the county to represent the Association on the board of CRIS. The motion was seconded and unanimously passed.

December 24, 1979, meeting held at the Ramada Inn, Bedford Heights, with President Gray calling the meeting to order; a resolution increasing the dues to \$50 yearly for Active Members & Law Associate Members and \$100 yearly dues for Associate Members was passed.

February 28th, 1980 meeting held at Landerhaven Country Club, Mayfield Heights, with President Marion Taylor, North Olmsted, calling the meeting to order; a resolution was approved making it possible to terminate the telephone sales campaign with Parthenon Enterprises, Inc.

March 27, 1980, Rivera Family Restaurant, Westlake, meeting called to order by President Taylor; CRIS Project Director Dave Aggers reported that all CRIS equipment has been delivered and installed. Three systems — Wants and Warrants, Offense and Incident Reports, and Stolen Property file — are being developed. A Vehicle Tow Report and a Parking Ticket file will be created next. None of the CRIS input or output will be a duplicate of what is available in LEADS or NCIC. The county is divided into four sectors, Northwest (1), Southwest (2), Southeast (3), and Northeast (4), with representatives for each participating in development of every system being put into CRIS. The Northeast sector should be the first

on-line, projected as about July 15th. Cost is still uncertain but with fifty terminals it should be about \$640.00 per month.

Chief Marion R. Taylor

North Olmsted Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1980



April 24, 1980, meeting held at Quinn's Restaurant, Vice President Paul Leffel, Solon, called the meeting to order; President Taylor absent due to serious operation on his wife Pearl; Vice President Leffel reported that the secretary treasurer had received a letter from Chief Taylor, North Olmsted, requesting assistance in opposing a recommendation by a North Olmsted Charter Review Commission to remove the chief of police from civil service.

Chief Taylor's letter reflected that this proposed charter change appeared to be directed towards his removal from office. Preliminary research, in accordance to the Legal Aid Assistance, by legal counsel, Mr. Parisi, indicates that this very well may be possible.

Vice President Leffel advised that with the concurrence of the board of governors, he is appointing Chief Peter Gray, Chief Martin Lentz, and Chief Hugh Young who will coordinate with the State

Association and the Director to investigate and lend assistance to Chief Taylor in the matter.

Chief Young, Secretary/Treasurer, reported that all monies from the LEAA grant have been expended and that the Association and its office is now operating totally from current dues and operating income from the Police Chiefs' magazine.

Chief Gray reported that Chief Bakus, Legal Assistance, for his litigation with the Village of Northfield has been resolved with the State Association, and that he had been advised that Chief Resek, is having another hearing before the Seven Hills Civil Service Commission. He further reported that the Association has never received a formal request for legal assistance as required by the published procedures.

May 19th, 1980 meeting held at Landerhaven, with President Taylor calling the meeting to order; he reported on the actions of the board of governors and requested a motion to concur on action of the board of governors relative to the Association's applying for lapsing FY 1978 LEAA funds to conduct a police executive workshop and to appropriate the necessary cash match from the Association; the Association's membership concurs with the action of the board of governors in accepting the proposed grant and providing matching funds.

May 29th, 1980 meeting held at Landerhaven, with President Taylor calling the meeting to order; Director Drenkhan reports the Cuyahoga County Police Chief Magazine had gross sales of \$80,000 and the editing of the feature stories had begun. He expressed concern that only twenty eight communities had sent stories about the history of their communities and department.

June 19th, 1980 Cleveland Yachting Club, Rocky River with President Taylor calling the meeting to order; he reported that the issue of removing the police and fire chiefs from the classified service in North Olmsted had been resolved. The North Olmsted Charter Review Commission had been considering putting the issue on the ballot but after hearing testimony from a special committee of police and fire chiefs in addition to line and field officers decided not to recommend the charter change. Chief Taylor thanked the Association for their interest and assistance.

Director Aggers, CRIS, reported the contracts will be mailed in the next few days and estimated cost is \$640.00 per month.

Chief Gray reported that the jail standards are now in effect and urges everyone to read them and make the necessary changes for their facilities to comply.

September 25th, 1980 meeting held at Landerhaven with President Taylor calling the meeting to order; Director Drenkhan reported that the board of

governors would meet regarding the inability to get persons in the county jail as soon as a ruling on specific questions is rendered by Assistant County Prosecutor Gill.

Director Drenkhan further reported that he met with and presented a proposal to the Greater Cleveland Growth Association to re-activate the Silent Tip Observer Program.

November 20, 1980, Colony Room, Baldwin Wallace, hosted by Dr. Louis San Marco—meeting called to order by President Marion Taylor; Chief Taylor called on Mr. Henry Speeth of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council who reported that presently there were five on going LEAA/CJCC Law Enforcement projects being funded with FY1980 funds. The city of Cleveland was receiving \$36,000 for inservice training, \$40,000 for a crime analysis program, and \$27,000 for arson investigation. The Westshore Enforcement Bureau was receiving \$50,000 and the Southeast Area Law Enforcement group was receiving \$35,000 in addition CRIS had \$166,000 available.

December 18, 1980, Ramada Inn, Bedford Heights, President Taylor called the meeeting to order; Chief Taylor reported his city was filing a lawsuit to challenge the jail standards and would welcome other cities to join with them. Chief Gray stated that the Ohio Senate was considering legislation to suspend implementation of the standards when they convene in 1981.

Chief Paul D. Leffel

Solon Police Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1981



Thereupon after discussion and upon a motion duly made and second the Association endorses the Complaint in Declaratory Judgement filed on January 6, 1981, in the Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, asking that the Ohio Revised Code, Section 5120.10, as in respects to municipal corporations be declared illegal, unconstitutionally vague and an unlawful delegation of authority, and that the court permanently enjoin the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections from interfering with the rights of the cities to establish their own jail standards, the motion carried.

March 19, 1981 meeting held at Kevin's Main Course Restaurant, Broadview Heights with President Leffel calling the meeting to order; President Leffel recognized Chief Roger Smyth, Lyndhurst, who

expressed his concern that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had, by directive from the United States Attorney General, been advised that they were no longer permitted to assist local police in the investigations of fatal assaults on police.

Thereupon after discussion and upon a motion duly made and seconded the Association is to direct letters expressing the concern of local law enforcement and to urge the United States Attorney General to take the necessary action to permit the Federal Bureau of Investigation to assist local law enforcement agencies in the investigation of fatal assaults on police officers, the motion carried.

Chief Leffel advised the membership that the board of governors had rescinded its action to develop a permanent County Police Chiefs Magazine and no further consideration of the issue is necessary at this time.

Chief Taylor reported receipt of a letter from the (county) Prosecutor's office. The letter addresses the county's responsibility for cost of prisoners.

April 23rd, 1981, meeting held at Quinn's Restaurant, Solon with President Leffel calling the meeting to order; motion duly made and seconded the Association unanimously concurred with the recommendation of the board of governors to develop and sponsor a county rewards program (Crime Stoppers program) for unsolved crimes.

August 5th, 1981, meeting held at the Hollenden House, Cleveland with President Leffel calling the meeting to order; Chief Marion Taylor proposed the resolution for adoption by the Association general membership to create and implement the Crime program (Crime Stoppers), establishing the Crime Board and contributing \$5,000 of the Association's funds as the initial funding. Resolution adopted by the members of the Association.

September 17, 1981, meeting held at Landerhaven, Mayfield Heights, with President Leffel calling the meeting to order; He reported that Dave Aggers, director of CRIS for the last three years, resigned.

Director Drenkhan reported that the Crime Stoppers Program will begin the second week of October with TV-5 doing the stories and the Press will have the story in its Monday edition.

October 22, 1981, meeting held at Quinn's Restaurant with President Leffel calling the meeting to order. Report — A specific topic of interest was the continuing development of CRIS which caused a motion to be made by Chief James Hopkins, Garfield Heights, second by Chief Marion Taylor, North Olmsted, to re-affirm the support and approval of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in the development of the CRIS Project. Thereupon after discussion and consideration the membership

unanimously approved the motion.

November 19th, 1981, meeting held at the Riviera Family Restaurant, Westlake with President Paul Leffel calling the meeting to order. A specific topic of interest was the reducing of services offered by the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation. Concern was expressed that the discontinuing of examination of drugs in misdemeanor cases a year ago and now the lost polygraph services at the Richfield facility was putting an undue burden on this area's law enforcement agencies. The membership felt that the Greater Cleveland area (four-county SMSA) with approximately 32% more reported crimes than Columbus (five-county SMSA) or Cincinnati (seven-county SMSA) was not receiving the services to which they were entitled. Discussion was had and a motion was made by Chief Peter Gray, Bay Village, second by Chief Marion Taylor, North Olmsted, to register the Association's concern over the continued reducing of services by the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation in the Greater Cleveland area. There upon and after further discussion and consideration the membership unanimously approved the motion.



Chief Louis E. Westerburg

Orange Police Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1982

January 20, 1982, meeting held at the Hofbrau Haus, Cleveland, with President Leffel calling the meeting to order; Mr. William Allen, Director of CRIS, reported Beachwood was selected to be the test city and first terminal to go on-line with CRIS within the next three months. Beachwood went on-line on February 10, 1982.

February 18, 1982, meeting held at Quinn's, Solon, with President Westerberg calling the meeting to order; The Attorney General's response was received concerning the reductions in services at BCI; BCI had a 19% reduction in their budget with another 16% cut anticipated in July. They are down to twenty one people and are under a hiring freeze; there is a good possibility they will be going on a four day work week; they discontinued the VCR, report will no longer do training for criminal history terminal operators, and the only polygraph operator will be in London, Ohio.

March 18, 1982, meeting held at Pesano's Restaurant, Garfield Heights with President Westerberg calling the meeting to order; President

Westerberg reported that the memo that was given to each member had been accepted by the Board. Specifically, as an economy move, the Association Office will be reduced to half-time operation effective April 1. The director would continue to serve as staff for the Association and coordinate the Crime Stoppers program. The office would be open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. All other related activities will become the responsibility of the board of governors and the membership. Discussion followed concerning the projected closing of the office and termination of the director's position on June 30, 1982.

April 15, 1982 at Don's Fish Market & Butcher's Block, Lyndhurst, with President Westerberg calling the meeting to order. Director Drenkhan reported he was meeting with the North Olmsted Crime Prevention Unit who, through Chief Taylor, expressed an interest to assume the Crime Stoppers program coordination upon the closing of the Association's office.

May 20, 1982 meeting held at the Colony Room, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, William Dapsis, Vice President, Maple Heights, called the meeting to order. This meeting the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association office located in Cleveland with CJCC closing had to move. The proposal presented by the board of governors to have the office located in the home of Executive Director Fred Drenkhan was approved. Funding from grants were not available and the Association's funds were not sufficient to maintain an office. Motion by Chief Gray to accept the proposal; second by Chief William Stark; motion unanimously approved.

Director Drenkhan advised that the board of governors and the Crime Stoppers board of directors had met and approved the transfer of the coordinator's duties to Officer Richard Novak, North Olmsted Police Department. In addition, the hot line would also be answered in North Olmsted, utilizing the same number, five days a week from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. by Officer Novak. The Association will pay all expenses except space and the time of Officer Novak. This change is to become effective June 1.

Director Drenkhan reports that as a result of the Association's efforts, he had been advised that effective June 1, the Richfield Laboratory of BCI & I had a full-time polygraph operator by the name of James C. Krakora.

September 16, 1982, The Garland at Landerhaven, Mayfield Heights, President Westerberg, called the meeting to order. A specific topic of interest was the information received that the board of the Cuyahoga County Regional Transit Authority was considering abolishing the Regional Transit Authority Police Department. It was the concern of the chiefs of police

that this would put an additional burden on municipal departments in providing special attention to the transit system's users and property. After discussion and consideration and upon a motion duly made by Chief Marion Taylor, North Olmsted, seconded by Chief Peter Gray, Bay Village, that the Association file a letter with the board of trustees of the Regional Transit Authority opposing the abolishment of the Regional Transit Police Department. The membership unanimously approved the motion.

October 21, 1982, Fisherman's Wharf, Bedford Heights, President Westerberg, Orange, called the meeting to order. Letter from Chairman Alexander, RTA "our financial situation leaves us with no viable alternative but to eliminate the Transit Police Department."

December 16, 1982, Squires Restaurant, Solon, President Westerberg called the meeting to order. President Westerberg acknowledged and, on behalf of the chiefs of police, and their respective departments, expressed the appreciation of the Association for the most generous contribution of \$5,000 from the Fred A. Lennon Foundation and \$5,000 from Nerts, Inc. Mr. Edward Lozick, president of Nerts, Inc. serves as chairman of the crime stoppers board of directors. President Westerberg reported that the money was being used to re-employ the Association director and Crime Stoppers coordinator and ensure the successful operation of the Crime Stoppers program.

Chief Peter Gray reported that there are over 200 minor changes to the jail standards, but as of January 1, jail standards will be required for all municipalities with jail facilities.



Chief Stephen A. Toth

Pepper Pike Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1983

January 20, 1983; Pesano's Restaurant, Garfield Heights, President Toth, Pepper Pike, called the meeting to order. President Toth acknowledged the \$5,000 from the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for the Crime Stoppers Program.

Chief Kluth, Fairview Park, distributed copies of the Bar Association final proposal for communities to develop and utilize the Minor Dispute Resolution Program sponsored by the Bar Association.

March 17th, 1983, meeting held at Pesano's

calling the meeting to order; it was brought to the attention of the membership that the Regional Transit Authority Board of Directors was intending to abolish the RTA Police Department and that law enforcement relating to the county transit service would be handled by local municipal law enforcement. Discussion was held and again it was the concern of the municipal police chiefs that this would place an undue burden on local authorities to provide protection to transit equipment and users when local law enforcement was hard pressed to provide service to residents and tax payers of their individual communities. Upon a motion duly made by Chief Joseph Valine, Brooklyn Village, and seconded by Chief Peter Gray, Bay Village, the Secretary/Treasurer was directed to resend a letter submitted on September 16, 1982, to the chairman and the members of the Regional Transit Authority opposing the abolishment of the RTA Police Department. The membership unanimously approved the motion.

May 19, 1983, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, President Toth called the meeting to order; Director Drenkhan reported that Mr. Harry Alexander, president of the RTA Board of Trustees, responds that RTA has no intentions of abolishing the transit police, but ranks will soon be reduced to twenty officers.

Legal Assistance — President Toth advised the membership that a request by Chief McClure, Woodmere, for financial assistance with his recent problems had been tabled due to the ruling from the Internal Revenue Service regarding this type of assistance.

June 16, 1983, meeting held at Grantwood Recreation Park, Solon, President Toth called the meeting to order. Motion by Chief Hopkins, Garfield Heights, second by Chief Gray, Bay Village, to adopt the resolution that was adopted and approved by the board of governors on May 19, 1983, providing for the changes in the constitution and by-laws was unanimously approved. This change will continue the 501 (c) (3) tax exempt status of the Association.

September 21, 1983, meeting held at the Cleveland Yachting Club, Rocky River, President Toth called the meeting to order; motion by Chief Craig Merchant, Warrensville Heights, seconded by Chief Peter Gray, Bay Village and approved to establish a Life Member membership for active chiefs of police in good standing at the time and to permit them to vote but not hold elected office.

October 20, 1983, Hofbrau Haus, Cleveland; meeting called to order by President Toth. Director Allen, CRIS, reported there are now forty-five departments online. The Arrest File recently started is a model and first for criminal justice systems. It is being copyrighted and inquiries from other sytems are being

received.

November 17, 1983, Pesano's Restaurant, meeting called to order by President Stephen A. Toth; President Toth advised the membership that the city of Rocky River had introduced specific legislation which was contrary to the Ohio Revised Code, which in fact interfered with the operation of the division of police, specifically providing for the director of public safety to assign and transfer police personnel which is contrary to the Ohio Revised Code, Sec. 737.06 & 139.02. Discussion followed and it was moved by Chief Marion Taylor, and seconded by Chief Edmund Mecklenburg, that the board of governors explore the situation and do whatever is necessary to resolve the issue. The motion carried.

General discussion was had concerning the transportation and the storing of various hazardous materials through and throughout the county and its impact on law enforcement officers who in the course of their duties would come in contact with situations involving hazardous material spills, storage, and transportation that could be dangerous to their health. It was recognized that the county commissioners and the Northern Ohio Fire Chiefs Association was taking the lead to develop training programs and computerized information about various hazardous materials. Upon a motion duly made by Chief Thomas Dease, Brook Park, and seconded by Chief Marion Taylor, North Olmsted, the President was directed to send a letter to the county commissioners and the president of the Northern Ohio Fire Chiefs Association stating the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association's support of such activity and the Association's desire to join with them in their efforts to obtain such funding that may be available. The motion carried unanimously.

December 15, 1983, Hilton Inn, Independence, meeting called to order by President Toth; President Toth reported that Rocky River had adopted legislation that empowered the safety director to assign and transfer members of the safety departments. Following last month's meeting's motion he had contacted Chief Louth and advised the membership that Chief Louth declined to meet with the board of governors and had indicated that he would set a meeting date for sometime in the future. At this time no further action could or would be taken. Chief Payne commented that after all the years spent trying to get law enforcement out of politics it appears that Rocky River legislation is most damaging.

January 19, 1984, Sheraton Inn, Rocky River, President Toth called the meeting to order; President Kluth, incoming President, introduced Ms. Michele Murphy, Crime Stoppers promotion staff, who outlined the new promotion being developed.



Chief Chester W. Kluth
Fairview Park Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1984

Personnel Evaluation — Chief Marion Taylor reported that he was working with an ad-hoc committee to try and develop a method to utilize CRIS in personnel evaluation.

February 16, 1984, Sheraton Inn, Rocky River, President Kluth called the meeting to order; Chief Gray reports that the much-heralded accreditation standards which law enforcement supported are now being used against law enforcement agencies. Presently four cases are pending in the state where the standards are being used as a criteria as to how the agencies should have operated. Further discussion on this subject will be held in the future.

For over the past year Chagrin Falls has assisted the Crime Stoppers program by answering the hot-line during evening hours and on weekends. It is imperative that another department assist the program.

March 15, 1984, The Spaghetti Company, Mayfield Village, the meeting called to order by President Chester Kluth, Fairview Park; President Kluth advised the membership that a resolution had been prepared to address the continuing problem of auto theft in Cuyahoga County. Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association hereby resolves and recommends that the following action be initiated by the judges of our community:

(1) Major auto thieves and those convicted of related crimes, when found guilty, should not be placed on probation, as they are now to be returned to the streets to steal more autos.

(2) Major auto thieves and those convicted of related crimes should not be allowed to post \$1,000 appeals bonds after two or three convictions, as is now done.

(3) Prior to sentencing, major auto thieves and those convicted of related crimes should have a thorough probation report made to determine their propensity to remain in the business, based on their past record and associations, and this probation report should weigh heavily on the judge's decision.

(4) Since 13,129 cars were stolen in Cleveland in 1982, resulting in a total loss of \$34.7 million, judges should realize that auto theft and receiving stolen property crimes are major problems in this area and judges should be cognizant of this fact.

(5) The method of definite and indefinite sentencing should not be to the benefit of the person being sentenced and parole restrictions should be considered upon release, so that car theft activities cannot be resumed.

(6) Since the majority of auto thefts are committed by juveniles, the juvenile court judges must take a stand in this area and realize that probation without incarceration will not solve the problem.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the legislature of the State of Ohio should initiate appropriate legislation to eliminate strip-outs and salvage automobiles from being re-titled. Motion duly made by Marion Taylor and seconded by Craig Merchant, unanimously adopted.

September 27, 1984, letter to Mr. Fred A. Lennon, Solon, Ohio thanking him for his generous donation of \$5,000.00 to the Crime Stoppers program.

November 15, 1984, meeting Astorhurst, Walton Hills, President Kluth called the meeting to order;

Whereas the Association was anticipating that they would not be able to continue to employ an executive director for the Association or a coordinator for the Crime Stoppers program on a fulltime basis,

Whereas the Cleveland Police Department had expressed a willingness to assume the obligation of coordinating the Crime Stoppers program for the Association, be it

Therefore Resolved that the Association agreed to having the Cleveland Police Department assume those obligations, and be it

Further Resolved that the Association pledges its full cooperation and support to the Cleveland Police Department in its coordination of the county's Crime Stoppers program.

Discussion was held and upon a motion made by Chief Marion Taylor, and duly seconded by Chief Anthony Appenzeller, Independence, the resolution was passed unanimously.

September 20, 1984, Cleveland Yachting Club, meeting called to order by President Kluth; coordinator for Crime Stoppers reported that during the summer Crime Stoppers received a record number of calls on the hot line, as well as clearing a record number of cases on information received, six in July and two in August. Donation received from Mr. J. F. Bradley, Scott-Fetzer Foundation, of \$5,000 and from the Edward Lozick Foundation \$2,500, both are Associate Members and members of the Crime Stoppers program.

October 18, 1984, Pesano's, Garfield Heights, meeting called to order by President Kluth; the President recognized Mr. Junior Jay, Associate Member, for graciously and generously hosting this

meeting.

President Kluth announced that on September 19, 1984, Chief Frank Payne, Euclid, was named Citizen of the Year.

President Kluth advised the membership that the director and Crime Stopper coordinator, Chief Fred Drenkhan, had advised the board of governors of his intent to resign the position as of December 31, 1984.

November 15th, 1984, Astorhurst, Walton Hills, meeting called to order by President Kluth; Mr. Rocco Scotti sang the national anthem followed by an invocation by Father John Rebo, pastor of St. Eugene's, Bedford; the President then recognized Mr. Louis Korpak, Associate Member and long-time friend of law enforcement, who graciously and generously hosted the meeting.

President Kluth advised the body that due to the present finances of the Association it appeared unlikely that the full-time position of director and co-ordinator could be continued when the present director leaves at the first of the year.

President Kluth further advised the members that Chief Hanton, Cleveland, advised the body that Cleveland would be willing to help coordinate the Crime Stoppers program as long as the county departments wanted them to. Motion made by Chief Taylor, second by Chief Anthony Appenzeller, Independence, the body pledged their support, approval, and appreciation of Cleveland's assistance with the Crime Stoppers program.

December 20, 1984, Simons Party Center, Broadview Heights; meeting called to order by President Kluth. President Kluth reported the board of governors had accepted the resignation of Director Drenkhan effective December 31, 1984, and had offered the position of part-time director to retiring Chief Marion Taylor. He further advised that there was some question as to the availability of Chief Taylor and that Chief Drenkhan had agreed to stay until the question was resolved.

January 24, 1985; TRW Lodge, Euclid; meeting called to order by President Kluth and Retiring Director Drenkhan administered the oath to the officers for 1985. President Cooper announced that retired Chief Marion Taylor was assuming the duties of part-time executive director and presented retiring Director Drenkhan with an engraved watch for his eight years as director.

Further reported that effective December 28, 1984, the Crime Stoppers unit, headed by Sgt. Tom Gibbon, is in operation at the Cleveland Police Department.

Chief Roger Smyth, Lyndhurst, reported that on December 10, 1984, Judge Terrence O'Donnell, as a result of a lawsuit filed against his mayor, ruled that the chief of police had the exclusive right to station,



Chief James D. Cooper

Bedford Police Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1985

transfer and assign members of the police department. The city is not appealing the decision.

February 21, 1985, Pesano's, meeting called to order by President James Cooper, Bedford: He reports he received a letter from SAIC William Wood of the ATF, Law Enforcement Administrator Member, relating that the chief of police has the option to sign or not sign the forms for persons who want to possess an automatic weapon.

Chief Gray, District #3, reports Pennsylvania passed legislation that will require the chief of police to receive at least the same percentage raise as the next lower rank under him.

March 21, 1985; Quinn's, Solon; meeting called to order by President Cooper. Motion by Chief Gray that this Association support the Lake County fire and police chiefs that are working on legislation to govern the wages of the position of chief, second by Chief Stevens, Mayfield Village; motion passed. Chief Love will work with this group for the Association.

April 18, 1985, Pesano's, meeting called to order by President Cooper; the Association endorsed the defensive driving course which the Greater Cleveland Safety Council is making available. Mrs. Jenie Furber, Law Enforcement Administrator Member, reports the pilot program will be sponsored by President Cooper.

Motion by Chief Hopkins, Garfield Heights, that a letter be sent to the county commissioners requesting that Director William Allen of CRIS be appointed to the committee researching the E-911 phone system for the county; seconded by Chief Gray and approved.

May 16, 1985, Baldwin-Wallace, Berea, to be hosted by Dr. Lou SanMarco, called to order by President Cooper; Michele Murphy, Crime Stoppers, reports in their first fifteen weeks there have been 58 arrests and indictments, 112 felony cases cleared, and \$107,000 in property and narcotics recovered.

Chief Gray reported that the meetings between Lake County and this Association related to legislation being introduced pertaining to chief's wages would also include ranking officers excluded from collective bargaining. Lake County & this Association are working together hopefully to have this bill sponsored.

September 12, 1985, Cleveland Yachting Club, Vice President Mecklenburg, Lakewood, called the meeting to order; he reports that a letter was received

by each active chief of police from Prosecutor John T. Corrigan's office on the duties of the chief police.

October 10, 1985, University Hospitals, meeting hosted by Director of Protective Services, George Phillips and called to order by President Cooper; Director Taylor notified the board and members that he has accepted the position of SAIC of the WEB Narcotics Unit and starts work there October 14, 1985. Those interested in this vacancy please call the board; position is part-time and office would be in their home.

Legal Counsel, Steve Parisi, advised the members of the problems concerning liability insurance and advised each chief to check the coverage of the policies their cities have at this time.



Chief Edmund M.
Mecklenburg
&
Wife-Patricia

Lakewood Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association
1986

January 16, 1986, Pesano's, meeting called to order by President Cooper; Congratulations were extended to Chief Frank Payne, Euclid, for the award presented him by the Sons of the American Revolution. This is a national award, for his number of years service in law enforcement. Only two other men in this area have received this award.

Computerized Criminal Records — Cuyahoga County Prosecutor John T. Corrigan issued a ruling to law enforcement officials that computerized information regarding a persons criminal records is classified which means for law enforcement official eyes only. The ruling says that record checks can be made by criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes but that does not permit use by other city agencies. Misuses of the system could mean loss of access to the computerized information. The purpose of the automated data system is to provide prompt information to police on the streets, and bogging down computers with civilian requests defeats that purpose.

September 18, 1986, Grantwood, Solon, meeting called to order by President Mecklenburg, Lakewood; Crime Stoppers — Michele Murphy, Executive Director, reported in a letter that at the annual Crime Stoppers International Convention, Crime Stoppers of Cuyahoga County will be named the second largest most productive unit of the six hundred chapters throughout the United States and Canada, there is no doubt this would not have been possible without your (Association's) help.

December 18, 1986, Cleveland Clinic, hosted by

Director Tom Seales of the Cleveland Clinic; called to order by President Mecklinburg; motion by Chief Dease, Brook Park, duly seconded and approved that a resolution be prepared by the Association and presented to Dr. Samuel R. Gerber, Cuyahoga County Coroner since 1936 who recently retired, expressing the Association's thanks for his many contributions to the community and law enforcement during his many years of service.

President Mecklinburg reported on the letter that was sent in support of Chief Pancoast, Rocky River, to the news media. A letter was received from Chief Pancoast expressing his thanks to the Association for its support.

Legislation — Chief of Police Bob Koverman, Cleveland Clinic, reported on recently passed Senate Bill 364 that grants police powers to hospitals under limited conditions; they must apply for police powers; they must get approval of the chief of police in incorporated areas or from the sheriff in unincorporated areas; must apply to governor for personnel to attend academy.

March 19, 1987, Pesano's, meeting called to order by Vice President Anthony Appenzeller, Independence; motion by Chief Mecklenburg, Lakewood, that a resolution be prepared by the President and mailed to the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police supporting the legislation for regional council of government undercover narcotic agents that will be introduced by Senator Suhadolnik; motion duly seconded and passed.

April 16, 1987, Quinn's Restaurant, Solon, President James Zindroski, North Royalton, called the meeting to order; Director Taylor reported that he, Chief Mecklenburg, and members of Wayne County Med-Way met with the Legislative Committee, OACP, and they voted to support the proposed legislation concerning a regional council of government undercover narcotic agents. Senator Suhadolnik and John Gilchrist are to meet and discuss same prior to introduction of legislation.

Chief LaGatta, Chagrin Falls, reported on training and a workshop for supervisors on motivation of personnel will be held at the Cuyahoga Community College, Metro Campus, East 22nd Street. This training is sponsored by your Association.

May 21, 1987, Baldwin-Wallace College, hosted by Dr. Louis SanMarco, who again provided the Association with excellent food, service, and hospitality; meeting called to order by President Zindroski; "Big 50", Chief Frank Payne thanked the Association for the beautiful watch he was presented by the Association at the party to honor him. He thanked each Chief and wants all to know that the watch is the last thing he looks at of a night and the



Chief James E. Zindroski
North Royalton Police Department
President, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association 1987 -1989

first thing he looks at in the morning.

Training by the Ohio Peace Officers Training Council will be regional training where it will be possible for those attending to drive from home to class each day. They also requested information on what type of training is needed.

Legislation — Senator Suhadolnik is introducing legislation that would require the city to grant to the chief of police and his executive officer at least the same percentage of increase that the other officers on the department receive. Chief Dease related that the FOP is not supporting this bill and he requested Chiefs to contact their local lodges and request support.

June 19, 1987, Grantwood, Solon meeting called to order by President Zindroski; Retired Chief — Motion by Chief Hopkins that a resolution be made and sent to the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police objecting to the OACP removing the retired chiefs from the mailing list unless they paid a reduced yearly rate; motion duly seconded and approved.

September 17, 1987, University Hospitals, hosted by Director George Phillips, who was thanked for the fine food and hospitality; meeting called to order by President Zindroski;

Resolution Award presented to Sheriff Gerald F. McFaul, Cuyahoga County, for his outstanding service to the residents of Cuyahoga County, his excellent selection of personnel as staff, and his cooperation with the Associations Members.

New Jail — motion by Chief Hopkins that as many member chiefs as possible attend the county commissioners meeting on Tuesday, September 22, 1987, to support Sheriff McFaul's recommendation of the Charles site for the new jail; seconded by Chief Dease; motion passed.

911 — Ohio Bell advised the Association that November 2, 1987 (911) will go on-line.

October 15, 1987, Pesano's meeting called to order by President Zindroski; OACP dues for retired Life Members of OACP; Retired Chief Valine expressed his disagreement with OACP charging these members \$25.00 per year if they want to stay on the OACP mailing list. This Association has previously passed a resolution voicing our disagreement which was sent to OACP. Chief LaMonica, Chairman District #3, will

follow up to see if the OACP is required to have the membership vote on any dues increase.

November 19, 1987, Pesano's, meeting called to order by President Zindroski; Narcotics — The Ohio Judiciary Committee begins a comprehensive review of Ohio's drug law, focusing not only on penalties but enforcement and treatment. The board of governors approved Director Taylor to act as liaison to District #3 and OACP and to act as your spokesman for any suggestions/recommendations you might have. Please forward, in writing, any problems and/or recommendations you might have concerning the present laws, sentencing, enforcement, treatment, etc.

Training — A questionnaire will be sent out by the Association to determine the needs for the local departments some time in the near future. A report was made on the new basic training curriculum and the associate degree program that will be offered by some colleges which will include the basic training curriculum. The graduate would then qualify for certification by the state when employed by a law enforcement agency. It was agreed by the Association members that not only the academic achievements should be evaluated but also the character traits while in attendance at the school.

OACP—Dues for Retired Life Time Members of OACP; Chief James L. Hopkins, reported that Chief LaMonica, Chairman District #3, will insist the Executive Board of OACP abide by the constitution and by-laws which provides the retired chief the right to receive the mailings from OACP.

January 21, 1988, Pesano's meeting called to order by President Zindroski; Crime Stoppers report by President Zindroski; 1987 — 376 arrests/indictments, which averaged 1 per day; 488 felonies solved; \$367,464.00 worth of stolen property recovered; \$417,035.00 worth of drugs seized; \$59,550.00 paid to 222 callers; 8 others did not want the reward. Congratulations on a very efficient program.

Resolution — motion by Chief Roger Smyth, Lyndhurst, that a resolution in support of a change in the title law requiring salvaged vehicles to have titles stating they are salvage vehicles be prepared by the Association; seconded by Chief Swanek, Moreland Hills; motion passed. A request was made by the OSP for the Association's support.

February 18, 1988, Marymount Hospital hosted by President Thomas J. Trudell, whom the Association thanked for the fine food, hospitality, service and program. Meeting called to order by President Zindroski; Secretary/Treasurer James L. Hopkins reported that the Association has approved the President signing a letter supporting the Crime Stoppers program. Crime Stoppers will also be contacting the chiefs of police, requesting them to sign

a letter supporting the program prior to contacting any business in that specific city. He also reported that the board approved donating \$500 from the Association to Crime Stoppers.

Retired Chief Valine reported that he met with Todd and the ways and means committee of OACP in Columbus and he did not make any headway with the committee concerning the retired members.

March 17, 1988, Quinns, Solon, meeting called to order by President Zindroski; Name Tags — motion by Chief Schlacht, Parma Heights, that the Association purchase name tags at a cost of \$13.50 each plus shipping for each Active Member Chief of Police; seconded by Chief LaGatta; motion passed.

April 21, 1988, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company hosted by Thomas J. Bader, John R. Balmat and Barbara Hajes whom the Association thanked for the great food, hospitality, and service; Chief LaGatta, Chagrin Falls, reports the Association made a profit of \$1,285.25 on the credit card fraud course. He commended and thanked the U.S. Secret Service and Steve Dodd, Cuyahoga Community College, for the help they provided in making this possible.

May 26, 1988, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea which was again hosted by Dr. Louis SanMarco with outstanding facilities, food, and service; Legislation — Retired Chief Hopkins reported that the legislation concerning retirement has passed and is awaiting the governor's signature; widows and children will receive an increase; 25 years and out with no penalty; increase for those receiving \$18,000 yearly.

June 23, 1988, Grantwood meeting called to order by President Zindroski; CAD System — Mr. David Williams, Associate Member, reported that about thirty of the questionnaires sent out have been returned; they are attempting to determine if there is enough interest in the law enforcement community; the system will compliment the present CRIS.

December 15, 1988, Pesano's, meeting called to order by President Zindroski; CRIS — Chief Mecklenburg reported on the interface problems and related that Bill Allen will cooperate with any vendor for developing the interface but it will be the responsibility of the vendor to develop the interface.

Chief Baumgart, Euclid, suggests that anyone building jails should contact Inspector of Jails Jill Goldhart, Ohio Corrections, who has provided assistance to them through the Technical Assistance Network of Ohio.

January 14, 1989, U.S. Coast Guard Officers Club, Cleveland, meeting called to order by President Zindroski; Senator Gary Suhadolnik gave the oath to officers elected to serve in 1989. The new Pocket ID has been distributed to all active members and to all

retired chiefs that ordered them.

March 16, 1989, Pesano's, meeting called to order by President Zindroski; President Zindroski reported that a special meeting will be held Thursday, March 23, 1989, at 1:30 p.m. at CRIS with UNISYS about enhancing CRIS. They are trying to determine what the law enforcement agencies want and will support.

May 18, 1989, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, hosted by Dr. Lou SanMarco; meeting called to order by President Zindroski; Legal Counsel, Steve Parisi, advised our members concerning the forfeiture laws, the monies received are to go into a specific fund; be careful what the money is used for and any questions should be answered by your law director. Legislators are required to establish what funds are to be used for. Chief Mecklenburg, Lakewood, advised those interested that copies of legislation passed concerning funds from forfeitures in Westshore Enforcement Bureau cities can be obtained by contacting him.

Speakers — Acting District U.S. Attorney Bill Edward & Assistant Kenneth McCarr advised the members of the Street Gang Task Force that has been established to combat the street gang and drug problems. Initial commitment to this unit should be for at least 6 months.

Make-A-Wish Foundation — Executive Director Katie Dolešek spoke on this nonprofit organization that grants the "wishes" of children under the age of eighteen who are suffering from life-threatening illnesses. All boards and committees are staffed by volunteers. Funds come from donations, contributions and fund raising.

June 22nd, 1989, Grantwood, Solon, meeting called to order by President Zindroski; Hazard Material Committee Report — Chief Schlacht, Parma Heights, fifteen communities have not executed an agreement with the county commissioners to participate in this program. Chief Schlacht suggests that the chiefs of police make sure their city has taken a good look at the need to belong and expedite joining if their plan is to join.

Chief James Hopkins, Garfield Heights, has been requested to appear on Channel 3 TV concerning a request made to the Ohio State Patrol that they provide personnel to enforce traffic laws and to respond to traffic accidents on interstates within municipalities. There were discussions but no objections to his representing this Association and supporting this concept.

SAIC William D. Branen, FBI, 3005 Federal Office Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, Administrator Member, requested support for legislation which had been introduced/sponsored that would provide their agents with protection as officers in Ohio. Most other

September 21, 1989, Marymount Hospital, meeting called to order by President Zindroski; Speakers were present speaking for and against gun control on specific weapons and prohibiting the sale of assault weapons. Motion by Chief Bruckner, Solon, that a committee be appointed to survey the membership as to whether the Association should or should not support legislation concerning assault weapons and a waiting period for purchasing weapons; seconded by Chief Schlacht, Parma Heights; vote taken and 25 votes for the motion and 15 against the motion; motion passed.

November 16, 1989, Pesano's, meeting called to order by President Zindroski; Speaker — Robin Swoboda, a coanchor at Channel 8, gave a very enlightening speech to the 120 — 125 present this joint meeting with ASIS members and CCPCA.

Crime Stoppers — Executive Director Michele Murphy reports that Chief James L. Hopkins, Garfield Heights, Chief Edmund M. Mecklenburg, Lakewood, Chief Chester W. Kluth, Fairview Park, and Chief James Cooper, Bedford, Retired will be awarded the Crime Stoppers Award for their many outstanding contributions to Crime Stoppers. Michele also related that there will be a feature story on national television Thanksgiving weekend about Bay Village's Amy Mihaljevic case.

December 21, 1989, Pesano's, meeting called to order by President Zindroski; Training — Chief LaGatta reported that the news media training was successful and the attendees responded with good comments on the quality of training.

Motion by Chief Hopkins to approve the resolution as submitted by Chief Bruckner's committee concerning firearms (copy on file); seconded by Chief Mecklinburg and motion passed with 18 yes and 6 no votes.

Generally — favors a general ban on assault rifles; support a fourteen day waiting period prior to the purchase of any firearm; state agency should be responsible for conducting record/background checks on purchasers, including mental competency; stricter mandatory sentencing for the use of firearms during the commission of a crime.

Association Lapel Pins — cost to members \$1.00 per pin.

January 20, 1990, U.S. Coast Guard Officers Club, Cleveland, meeting called to order by President Zindroski; State Representative James Petro gave the oath of office to the officers elected to serve in 1990.

February 15, 1990, Pesano's, Garfield Heights, meeting called to order by President William E. Gareau, Bay Village; President Gareau reports CRIS will be going with AFIS (Automated Fingerprints Identification System).



Chief William E. Gareau
Bay Village Police Department
President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1990

May 24, 1990, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, host Dr. Lou SanMarco, meeting called to order by President Gareau; Director Taylor reported that on May 10, 1990 he addressed Class #48, Gulf Coast Community College, Panama City, Florida where his daughter Becka Cayton graduated from the police basic school for certification. Channel 7 TV had it on their 10:00 p.m. news broadcast. A graduate named Fortune who was originally from Brook Park had worked for associate member Ed Nagorski, Society Bank, and graduate Edgar Riley was from Elyria.

Stress Debriefing — The development of a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Team for emergency services is underway in Cuyahoga County per Chief Dennis A. Kancler, Brecksville.

President Gareau reports that Sheriff McFaul has agreed to join CRIS and the Association is quite happy that this will occur. Our thanks to Sheriff McFaul.

June 28, 1990, Grantwood, meeting called to order by President Gareau; Chief Szabo, Parma, reports the civil service commission overturned the two-day suspension that Safety Director Boldt gave the chief. Some of us from our Association attended the hearings and Retired Chief Mike Ahrens testified. We are sure happy to let our members know of this good news.

Retired Chiefs — Chief Taylor, Retired, North Olmsted, reported that at the business meeting of the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police, held at the conference, a constitutional change was presented that prohibited a lifetime member, retired chief with five years service, from voting on any future dues change for active members. Chief Taylor objected and expressed his and members of this Association's views about the OACP forgetting the chief when they retire. The constitutional change was tabled by unanimous vote.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved unanimously that the executive board prepare a constitutional amendment to be voted on that would add one more board member which would be a retired chief.

October 18, 1990, University Hospitals, meeting called to order by President Gareau; Chief Gareau reports that a letter of intent has been received from Cleveland Police Department to join CRIS. This will be a welcome addition to the CRIS system.

Emergency Management — Manager Ed Mecklenburg, Retired Chief of Police, Lakewood, reported that specs have been completed on the new command post vehicle; the goal of \$60,000 to be raised from outside sources has not been reached, but \$48,000 has been pledged or received. This vehicle will be equipped with communications equipment and be available as a command post during emergencies.

Mark Mattern, manager of community relations, juvenile court, gave a presentation on PUP (Pilot Unruly Project) which is a two-year pilot program. Cases will be reviewed to determine eligibility for the program. About 2,000 unruly children and their families will be served each year.

Legal counsel, Steve Parisi, again spoke on his concerns about the forfeiture law and the many problems that could result for the chief of police in the receiving, record keeping, etc., of anything obtained under this law. His advice was be careful, careful, and careful until the new law can be evaluated.

November 15, 1990, Pesano's, meeting called to order by President Gareau; I-480 State Patrol — Captain Bud Hardesty reported on their traffic patrol of I-480 and requested any information pro and con concerning their patrol. The association members spoke very highly of the cooperation between the State Patrol and local agencies and the association members were very supportive of the program. It has been very effective in reducing speeding. The Association also voiced its support for a permanent OSP Post being established in this area.

December 20th, 1990, Pesano's, meeting called to order by President Gareau; CEMAG report — Chief Baumgart, Euclid, asked those present if there was any problem with the report forms concerning chemicals stored being distributed to police and fire departments the same as the state accident reports. No disagreement and distribution will be made in the future.



Chief Dominic M. Caprara
Mayfield Heights Police
Department
President, Cuyahoga
County
Police Chiefs Association
1991

January 19th, 1991, U.S. Coast Guard Officers Club, Cleveland, meeting called to order by President Gareau; State Representative Suzanne Bergansky gave the oath of office to the officers elected to serve in 1991. Awards were presented by Manager William

E. Allen Jr., Cuyahoga County Regional Information System, to all past presidents of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association who also served as past chairman of the CRIS board, which included, these past presidents: Chief William E. Gareau, Bay Village; Chief James E. Zindroski, North Royalton; Chief Edmund M. Mecklenburg, Lakewood; Chief Marion R. Taylor, North Olmsted; Chief James L. Hopkins, Garfield Heights; Chief Peter Gray, Bay Village; Chief Paul Leffel, Solon; Chief Chet Kluth, Fairview Park; Chief James Cooper, Bedford; Chief Louis Westerburg, Orange; Chief Robert Lee, Fairview Park and Chief Stephen Toth, Pepper Pike.

Police Department Disbanded—On January 1, 1991, the Chagrin Falls Township Police Department was disbanded and police protection will be provided by contract with Chagrin Falls Village. Chief Harold Ols is retired having served twenty eight years with East Cleveland and the last seven with Chagrin Falls Township.

First Man of the Year Award from the Association — Presented by President Dominic M. Caprara, Mayfield Heights, to **Mr. Edward A. Lozick**, associate member, for his dedicated, professional, and outstanding support and leadership not only to our association but to Crime Stoppers and many others. Our Association salutes and thanks Mr. Lozick.

February 21, 1991; Pesano's; meeting called to order by President Dominic M. Caprara, Mayfield Heights. Cuyahoga County Prosecutor Stephanie Tubbs Jones was introduced and she related she was excited to serve in this postion and that she will do the best job possible and offered her assistance in any manner possible to law enforcement.

Chief Patrick J. Nealon, Fairview Park, serving as the Association's Representative to keep Ohio clean, introduced Executive Director Julius A. Zsako, of Clean-Land Ohio, who spoke on local communitie's model ordinances restricting hours of hauling and dumping solid waste which is helpful in addressing this serious problem. Chief Kovacic, Cleveland, reported that Cleveland Mayor White wanted the Association to know that he supported legislation to clean up Ohio.

Chief LaGatta and Captain Williams of the OSP are putting together a drug interdiction program for patrol officers which is sponsored by our Association and will be held at CCC Metro Campus July 9,10, and 11 with instructors from the OSP Academy.

Jail Population Problem — Chief Baumgart, Euclid reports their new jail was built to house 43 prisoners and now has 70 plus. This problem is prevalent throughout the county and the jail committee

requests the return of a questionnaire from those that haven't sent one back yet.

Good of the Association-Motion made and seconded to approve the letter composed by Chief Baumgart and to send it to the State of Ohio objecting to the clemency, pardons, etc. made by former Governor Celeste; motion approved and letter will be sent by Chief Baumgart.

April 18th, 1991, Pesano's, meeting called to order by President Caprara; County Coroner-Elizabeth K. Balraj, M.D., presented information and copies of the new Coroner's Inventory Sheet that will be available with the Coroner's (Cuyahoga Ambulance) who arrive at the scene to transport the body to the Coroner's Office. If an inventory of property is made at the scene it is required that the investigator or officer completes and signs this inventory sheet. There will be 3 copies (1) for Coroner's Office (1) for investigating officer (1) for the ambulance driver.

Dues increase-Motion made by Chief Bruckner and duly seconded that the dues for Active Members be increased from \$50.00 yearly to \$100.00 yearly effective January 1, 1992 and that Law Enforcement Associates (Administrators) be increased from \$50.00 yearly to \$75.00 per year effective January 1, 1992. Motion passed.

R.T.A. Police-Motion made by Chief Matthew Biscotti, Lakewood, to endorse proposed legislation to provide R.T.A. Police with Peace Officer status; motion duly seconded; motion passed.

May 23rd, 1991, Baldwin-Wallace College, meeting called to order by President Caprara;

Jail-Chief Gareau & Chief Baumgart reported that their Ad Hoc Committee has been divided to short term and long term facilities in an effort to address the problem in both areas. Discussions were held concerning a jail facility to house misdemeanor violators. A pilot project is being tried with Euclid PD of using fax to bond out county prisoners.

June 26th, 1991, Grantwood, meeting called to order by President Dominic M. Caprara, Mayfield Heights; Jail Committee-Chief Gareau requests help from each Chief in obtaining a Resolution from their respective City and sending it to the County Commissioners concerning the critical overcrowding of jails. (Copy of Resolution passed by Bay Village available).

September 26th, 1991, Marymount Hospital, host, meeting called to order by President Caprara; Ethics & Support-Chief Baumgart made a motion to expend funds to assist Chief Szabo of Parma as a friend to the plaintiff with an amicus brief concerning the authority of a Chief of Police serving in that position, seconded by Chief LaGatta and motion passed.

by Director George Phillips meeting called to order by President Caprara;

Jail Committee-Chief Biscotti reports that Melda Turk, State Jail Inspector has advised him that he is required to transport prisoners to any county jail anywhere in the state that has a vacancy when his jail is past the number of days under the jail standards that he can keep them in his jail. Chief Biscotti will meet with his Mayor and Law Director and will recommend to them that they not comply with this requirement due to the cost and manpower requirements. Chief Biscotti is further recommending that Chiefs & Cities stand united on this issue. He also requests that anyone wanting information on the results of his meeting with the Mayor & Law Director contact him at his office.

November 21st, 1991, Holiday Inn, Independence meeting called to order by President Caprara; Associations thanks go to Associate Member Mr. Junior Jay, President of G & M Company, Cleveland, Ohio for his generosity in hosting this meeting. Mr Jay is a strong supporter of our Association and has been since joining in 1984.

CRIS-Manager Bill Allen reports that the County Commissioners have authorized the 3.3 million in funds to upgrade the present computer system.

Legal-Ethics & Support-Chief Gareau reports the amicus brief as a friend to the plaintiff was filed by Legal Counsel, Steve Parisi, related to the Parma case and Chief Szabo-copies received by the Board & Director.

December 19th, 1991, Holiday Inn, Independence, meeting called to order by President Caprara; Superintendent, Colonel Rice, Ohio State Patrol, spoke on the success of the OSP on I-480 and thanked the Association for the cooperative effort. On the DUI multiple offender program the OSP is sending out letters to the 662 multiple offenders in Cuyahoga County and will forward, as requested, copies to the department where the offender resides.



Chief Lester R. LaGatta

Chagrin Falls Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association

1992

January 18th, 1992, U.S. Coast Guard Officers Club, Cleveland, meeting called to order by President Dominic M. Caprara; previous Mayor of Chagrin Falls, Richard Bodwell gave the oath of office to the officers elected to serve in 1992.

Second Man Of The Year Award From The

Association Presented to: Legal Counsel, Stephen T. Parisi, by President Caprara for his many contributions, numerous times at no cost, dedication, legal expertise, and leadership. Steve is a friend to our association who has a genuine interest in our welfare. The Association thanks and congratulates you on your selection for this prestigious award.

Donation of \$100.00 was made by Mr. Thornton D. McDonough and his wife Penny to our association in memory of deceased Chief Chester Kluth, Fairview Park Police Department and past president of this Association. A letter of thanks was sent.

Many retired chiefs contacted the director thanking each of you who have taken time out of your busy schedule to send a card, note, letter or to call them when sickness or a tragedy has occurred even when some of you have never known the retired chief.

February 20, 1992; Holiday Inn, Independence, meeting called to order by President Lester R. LaGatta, Chagrin Falls, Director Taylor was appointed to the OACP Life Member Committee and reports a newsletter will be printed and distributed to life members three times yearly. The first was mailed out January 30, 1992. Anyone in District #3 that has information for this newsletter please send it in.

Lieutenant Governor, Michael DeWine, addressed the Association thanking them for their support for the Habitual Offender Enforcement Program that has been implemented by the Ohio State Patrol. Director Charles D. Shipley, Ohio Department of Highway Safety, also thanked the Association. He informed the group that presently in Ohio there are nine thousand habitual offenders that have been arrested five or more times for DUI. In Cuyahoga County as a result of this program 62 offenders had been arrested by December 31, 1991.

Legislation — Fund HB601-Chief Schlacht requested support for this legislation which will provide funding for mandated training. OACP was the only group present to support this bill. Please write in support of this bill.

March 19, 1992, Holiday Inn, Independence, meeting called to order by President Caprara.

Peace Officers Memorial—Chief Ed Kovacic, Cleveland Police Department, Mr. Sam Miller, Forest City and Detective Bill Sweeney made presentations supporting the means of funding the building of this memorial. At this point about \$114,000.00 has been raised with another \$40,000.00 pledged. The goal is set at \$300,000.00 and **every dollar raised will be used to build the memorial.** None of the donations will be used for any other purpose. The Society has 501 (c) (3) status and all donations are deductible.

“Training” Case Western Reserve Criminal Justice which provided law enforcement training

not only in this area but for departments throughout the states for many years, will discontinue all police training programs as of July 1992. A committee has been appointed by President LaGatta to see what, if anything, can be done to help them with their training program and/or try to convince them to continue.

Motion by Chief Hopkins, retired, that the association donate \$500.00 to the Greater Cleveland Peace Officers Memorial Society; seconded by Chief Ugrinic, Shaker Heights; motion passed. **NOTE!** The board approved \$250.00 donation earlier which has been donated. This will make a total of \$750.00 donated for 1992.

April 16, 1992, Holiday Inn, Independence, meeting called to order by President LaGatta.

Training — a meeting will be held with Case Western and the Association in an effort to continue the excellent training they have provided police personnel since about 1953 when no other agency was providing police training.

May 28, 1992, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, hosted by Dr. Louis SanMarco, meeting called to order by President LaGatta;

A letter was sent to the Cuyahoga county prosecutor outlining problems that have developed, such as plea bargaining without any contact with task forces in drug related cases and with no contact being made with law enforcement agencies when plea bargaining is made; the association is in agreement with the contents of the letter and President LaGatta will send a letter in support to the county prosecutor.

September 17, 1992, Marymount Hospital, Garfield Heights, meeting called to order by Chief LaGatta. Director Taylor was elected to serve as your Life Member Representative for the OACP.

A meeting was held with the Cuyahoga county prosecutor and it was very successful and many things were ironed out. For further details and information contact President LaGatta or a chief from your area who attended this meeting.

Constitution & By-Laws — Change that would make it possible for some chiefs, directors or administrative heads of agencies eligible to become voting members of this Association was voted on at this meeting by voting members only, which includes active members and life members (retired chiefs). A two-thirds vote was needed to pass. Voting was by written ballot and a Yes vote was a vote to change, a No vote was for no change; thirteen Yes; seventeen No and 1 Abstention; The amendment to the constitution and by-laws failed.

October 15, 1992; University Hospitals, hosted by Director George Phillips, meeting called to order by President LaGatta; Cuyahoga Emergency Management Report — Chief Frank J. Swanek, Moreland Hills, he

related that vacancies still exist on the CEM Board from Southwest Region Police Chiefs. Also that one representative from police and from fire in each jurisdiction will be trained and they, in turn, can train the jurisdiction's other personnel.

Police Records — Chief Edward P. Kovacic, Cleveland, reported on the numerous problems created by police records being made available under present court rulings to the public through the news media and others. On Thursday chiefs of police will go to Columbus to present numerous problems occurring because of the present public records law.

Guest Speaker — Dr. Ted Darrow, Institute Director for Police Executive Leadership College (PELC) presented a very informative program on PELC which should stimulate interests from leaders in law enforcement to attend or send personnel to receive this training. Chief Merlin D. Canter, Maple Heights, a graduate from PELC, strongly recommends police administrators attend and concerning the contents of the course they are of extremely high caliber.

January 16, 1993. U.S. Coast Guard Officers Club, Cleveland, meeting called to order by President Lester R. LaGatta, Chagrin Falls;

President LaGatta presented the **Man of the Year** Award to **Chief Fred Drenkhan**, retired, Bay Village, and Past executive director of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, in recognition for his numerous contributions to law enforcement, the residents, and the businesses of this County.



Chief Robert W. Bruckner
Solon Police Department
President, Cuyahoga
County
Police Chiefs Association
1993

February 18, 1993; Holiday Inn, Independence, meeting called to order by President Robert W. Bruckner, Solon.

Guest speaker — Bob Gribble, Cuyahoga County Critical Incident Stress Debriefing, related they are operating under a two - year funded program. They respond to all requests in the county involving police, fire, hospital personnel, etc. In two years they had twenty five debriefings; provided education and training to 2,400 people. They are nonprofit 501 (c) (3) and will need funding to continue the program. The estimated annual needs is between \$65,000 to \$100,000.

March 18th, 1993, Holiday Inn, Independence,

meeting called to order by President Bruckner;

Legislation — Chief Kovacic and Sergeant Dunn, Cleveland, brought those present up to date on what is taking place with the Attorney General's Open Government Task Force on Public Records. Chief Kovacic read a rough draft of a letter that was being sent to OACP. Chief Kovacic requested chiefs to contact their mayor and prosecutors to advise them of the access to their appointment books, personal computers, etc., if the recommendations that are being considered become law. Many of these recommendations will create additional serious problems for law enforcement and other public agencies.

Jail Standards—Chief Kancler, Brecksville, reported on some of the problems with the present jail standards and suggested a form letter be prepared that can be sent by chiefs to their legislators. He will prepare something for the next meeting.

April 15, 1993, Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Bruckner;

Ohio Peace Officers Training Council — Chief Oliver, Metroparks, presented a questionnaire to those present to rate their concerns so they can develop a mission statement and goals and/or objectives for the next two to three years. The members of OPOTC are making every effort to find out what your priorities are and will make every effort to address them.

Cuyahoga County Prosecutor Stephanie Tubbs Jones addressed those present and presented the information on two proposed new programs:

Forfeiture — Most of the information on this proposed program is contained in the memorandum that was mailed to active and life members. The proposed sharing includes the allocation of (twenty %) of forfeited monies and proceeds from the sale of contraband and fines to the prosecuting attorney's office and (eighty %) to the local police agency. The prosecuting attorney related that her plans are to use this income to establish training programs for her staff and law enforcement. Diversion — The prosecutor handed out material that explained the proposed pre-trial diversion program for Cuyahoga County. This printed material contained the statute, the purpose of the program, eligibility of the program, ineligible offenses for the program, and procedures of the program. Many questions were answered and she related that the information presented by officers making the filing will be taken into consideration when evaluating persons for this program.

May 20, 1993, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea; meeting called to order by President Bruckner;

Resolution — Motion by Chief Baumgart, Euclid, seconded by Chief LaGatta that the following resolution be adopted by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs

Association: Resolved that the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association endorses in principle the proposal of the prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga county for the distribution of the proceeds derived from actions in forfeiture pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Sec. 2925.42, 2925.43, and 2933.43, including the allocation of twenty percent of forfeited monies and proceeds for the sale of contraband and fines to the prosecuting attorney's office and eighty percent to the local police agency, and that it also recommends proposal's adoption and implementation by the appropriate governmental entities/jurisdictions within Cuyahoga County. Motion approved 23 yea 0 nay.

June 17, 1993; Grantwood, Solon; meeting called to order by President Bruckner.

RAIC Rick Coleman, DEA, presented checks totaling about \$53,000.00 to Captain Henry (Hank) Williams of the Ohio State Patrol for forfeitures on drug arrests. Both are law enforcement members of this Association. This is a perfect example of what this Association strives for with members working and cooperating together as a team, which benefits all agencies and especially those we serve.

September 16, 1993, Marymount Hospital, Garfield Heights; meeting called to order by President Bruckner. Guest Speaker — Cuyahoga County Commissioner Timothy F. Hagan spoke on the need for passage of the 1.4-mill property tax levy that is to be used only for jails, courts, juvenile justice, and related purposes that will be on the ballot in November. Assessed valuation of an \$80,000.00 home would be about \$34.30 a year. Motion by Chief Baumgart, seconded by Chief Dease, to support passage of this 1.4 mill justice levy for Cuyahoga County; motion passed.

October 28, 1993; University Hospitals, Cleveland; meeting called to order by President Bruckner.

CRIS — Chief Baumgart reports there will be a five % increase for CRIS services in the coming year and next year will be \$1,407.00. Notices will be sent out with this information.

President Bruckner thanked the many members who were present for the news media meeting showing the Association's support for Issue 2 which, if passed will provide funds for new jail space.

November 16, 1993; Holiday Inn, Independence meeting called to order by President Bruckner.

COP KILLER INFORMATION — Inspector Pete Elliott, retired, U.S. Marshal, law enforcement administrator member, presented a petition to members for signatures objecting to any parole or reduction of security classification for Dominic Marzano who shot and killed Sergeant Bennett of the Parma Heights Police Department in 1972. Sergeant Bennett was the brother of one of our members, Clarence Bennett. The

law enforcement community strongly objects to parole or reduction of security classification from maximum to minimum for this subject.

December 16, 1993; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Robert W. Bruckner, Solon.

Warrant Pick Up Response — Deputy Chief Robert Villwock Cleveland conferred with the Association and received approval of a new procedure that should lessen the problem of prisoner pickup by Cleveland in suburbs.

When a suburban department becomes aware of an outstanding Cleveland warrant, that agency will confirm the warrant with Cleveland clerk of courts office via telephone. The clerk of courts office will then fax a personal bond to the arresting department for the arrestee's signature. The arresting department will have the arrested person sign the faxed bond and return a copy of the signed bond to the clerk's office via fax machine. Further, the arresting department shall return the original signed faxed bond to the clerk of courts via the postal service or by personal service. This procedure will apply to all warrants for traffic violations and misdemeanors of the second, third, and fourth degree.

Chief Wayne C. Baumgart

Euclid Police Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1994



February 17, 1994; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Wayne C. Baumgart, Euclid.

Juvenile Court — Judge Leodis Harris, Administrative Judge, Cuyahoga county juvenile court spoke on **Why There Is No Room at the Inn (Juvenile Court)**. There has never been a juvenile detention center built in Cuyahoga county; the present building was converted in the 1930's. They have room for 87 minors but have up to 187 and many new projects have been built such as Gateway, Justice Center, and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, but the county is asleep and are neglecting the needs of the juvenile system which is the starting point for crime.

SAC Thomas F. Jones, Federal Bureau of Investigation, presented Chief Anthony Appenzeller, Independence, with an award in recognition of his many years of dedicated service in providing assistance to the FBI.

March 17, 1994; Holiday Inn, Independence meeting called to order by President Baumgart.

Associate member Gary Kuty reports that President Baumgart has been appointed by Governor Voinovich to serve on the State Private Security Advisory Commission.

Ethics & Support — Chief Biscotti reported that member Chief McCafferty received a letter on March 14, 1994, that a pre-termination hearing will be held on Friday, March 18, 1994, at 9:30 a.m. at the town hall, Fitch and Cook Road's, Olmsted Township. Pre-termination hearing is for dismissal. President Baumgart wrote requesting specifics on charges, etc., and has not received a reply. Chiefs plan on attending this pre-termination hearing! After this meeting President Chief Baumgart was notified that the pre-termination hearing has been cancelled on Friday, March 18, 1994, at 9:30 a.m.

April 21, 1994; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Baumgart.

Chief James Cook, Highland Heights, reported on the association sponsored jail school that will be forty hours and is OPOTA certified. It is being held at Highland Heights Community Center; cost; \$100.00.

June 29, 1994, Grantwood; meeting called to order by President Baumgart. President Baumgart reported the jail training went real well and Chief Cook will be presenting a check to the Association for the profit made from this association-sponsored training.

September 15th 1994; Marymount Hospital, Garfield Heights, meeting called to order by President Baumgart.

Crime Stoppers — Chief Dease reported on the success of Crime Stoppers and informed the members that Executive Director Michele Murphy was leaving to take a new position. Director Murphy was thanked for the excellent and productive success under her leadership. She in turn thanked the Association and its members for their cooperation and support. Her new position will be directing a nonprofit mediation service in the Westshore area.

Training — Chief Cook turned over a check for \$890.31 to the Association, which is the profit from the jail school the training committee held. The association thanks Chief Cook and his committee for this top shelf training and for the profit made for the association.

Legal counsel, Steve Parisi, provided each member with "A Guide to Equitable Sharing of Federally Forfeited Property for State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies," published March 1994 by the Department of Justice.

President Baumgart reports a new computer was purchased for the association's office. This was the first computer of the Association.

October 27, 1994, University Hospitals, Cleveland, meeting called to order by President Baumgart.

Crime Stoppers—President Baumgart reported the

new executive director is Bob Bolton, retired, Cleveland Police Department.

Rules of Criminal Procedure — President Baumgart made copies available of the proposed changes which, if approved would release additional information to the defendant and his or her attorney.

November 17, 1994, Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Baumgart.

CEMAC — Chief Frank Swanek, Moreland Hills, needs chief representatives for the following regions: Hillcrest, South Central, and Southwest.

CRIS — President Baumgart reports there is a pending increase for LEADS and when he questioned what NCIC charges LEADS, it was related that there is no charge to the state for NCIC. It is felt that there should be a reduction in fees for LEADS service, if not a complete removal of cost, with the state funding the system. President Baumgart also supports the concept of the county providing funds to support CRIS with no cost to the cities within the county.

Person of the Year Award — **Michele Murphy** has been selected to receive this award at the January 21, 1995, installation dinner. She was selected for her service as executive director for Crime Stoppers and for her cooperation with law enforcement, and especially our Association, which resulted in a very successful operation.

December 15, 1994, Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Wayne C. Baumgart, Euclid. **Training** — Chief Dease reported on the advisory board meeting at Cuyahoga Community College and the curriculum information will be forwarded to the association's training committee for any suggestions.

Cuyahoga County Prosecutor's Office — Prosecutor Carmen Marino advised those present that we should become a little more aggressive in enforcement of the stalking law and when you have a party being harassed, please contact his office.

President Baumgart reported on the **death of Fred Crawford, a founder of the Blue Coats**, and his numerous contributions to law enforcement and the community at large. Our association presented him with a plaque award years ago and we and the community will miss him.

January 21, 1995, U.S. Coast Guard Officers Club, Cleveland; meeting called to order by President Wayne C. Baumgart, Euclid. **Person Of The Year Award** — This was presented by President Baumgart to the past executive director of Crime Stoppers, Michele Murphy, for the excellent results obtained during her leadership. Michele thanked the Association for their support over the years which was one of the elements that contributed to the success of Crime Stoppers February 16, 1995, Holiday Inn, Independence,

meeting called to order by President Matthew N. Biscotti, Lakewood;

CRIS — President Biscotti reports that the county is looking to reduce the subsidy in 1995 and the CRIS Board is exploring methods for alternative funding. The goal is keeping CRIS without any rate increases this year. Past President Baumgart is meeting with city mayors and managers next week concerning these problems. Legal counsel, Steve Parisi, requested chiefs of the Association to let the board know what their position is concerning CRIS and any suggestions they would like to present.



Chief Matthew N. Biscotti
Lakewood Police Department
President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1995

Domestic Violence — President Biscotti reports that the Cleveland Police Department has a model policy that contains changes made in the domestic violence law and they will probably make it available if you contact them. Legal counsel, Steve Parisi, recommends submitting any policy to your law director for review and approval prior to publishing.

New Business — Chief John Joyce, RTA Police made a presentation to the board concerning support of SB 294, which would provide Regional Transit Authority Police with peace officer status under certain restrictions, the board will take this up at their next meeting and make a recommendation to the general membership. The legislators will not be considering this until the fall.

New Business — Mr. Roy E. Smith, Tobacco Coalition, spoke on their efforts to control tobacco use and that one approach was to limit access to teenagers. They wanted to notify the association that they will be spot, checking persons selling cigarettes to minors in Lakewood, North Olmsted, Solon, and Willoughby in the near future.

New Business — Inspector Pete Elliott, retired, administrator member, requested support for all retired police officers having authority to carry concealed firearms, which is HR218. President Biscotti requested a copy of this bill be presented to the board for consideration and for a recommendation from them to the general membership as this had previously been considered and had not been supported by the membership.

March 16th, 1995, Holiday Inn, Independence, meeting called to order by President Biscotti.

Yearly Publication — The board approved Director Taylor working on a publication that would be published which will contain a picture of your executive board, legal advisor, and executive director; a list of the committees, and their phone numbers. It will contain all the membership, which will include all chiefs and their department, address, and phone number, law enforcement administrator members, associate members, and all retired chiefs that are on the association's mailing list. This publication will only be available to members. The increase in the cost yearly will be about \$600.00.

Ethics and Support — Chief Baumgart reported on the certification program of the Ohio Association of Police and that District #3 very strongly opposed this program and voted their opposition. He also suggested that those against it should voice their opposition in writing to OACP.

CISD — Chief Hughs reported they are ready to serve each and every community when it is needed. He also related they are looking for funding.

Unfinished Business — SB294 which would give transit police additional police powers was endorsed by the board and Chief Joyce of RTA was present to answer any questions.

On the legislation permitting retired police officers to carry concealed weapons, the board agreed this was voted down previously and that the present bill was basically the same. The board recommended not to bring it back for another vote.

New Business — President Biscotti reports that the Association will co-sponsor Federal Community Planning and he will serve on a panel on May 25 as a representative for the Association. More information will be available later.

April 20, 1995; Holiday Inn, Independence. meeting called to order by President Biscotti.

CRIS — President Biscotti met with Attorney General Montgomery concerning the financing for CRIS and he was encouraged by the meeting.

Legislation — President Biscotti is hosting a press conference concerning the carrying concealed weapon proposed legislation tomorrow and John Gilchrist, legislative counsel for OACP, will address the media and answer questions to support our opposition to this legislation.

Crime and the Community — Motion made, duly seconded and approved to send a letter in support of the study being made by the Federation for Community Planning.

Guest — Lt. Patrick Stephen, officer in charge of the Caribbean Gang Task Force spoke on this Countywide Unit and needs about four more men from the suburbs. They will train the officers and will share the information, accountability for overtime to the

providing department will be made.

Guest — William Vargo, Counter Strike, Inc., and retired Lieutenant from the Cleveland Police Department's aviation unit, spoke on the Private Helicopter Patrol which would be financed by contributions from the private sector. Pilots would work for Counter Strike, Inc. Off-duty police officers would be employed and law enforcement authority would be granted through the Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Department for employees who qualified.

May 18, 1995; Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Dr. Louis SanMarco, director of their Criminal Justice Program, hosted this meeting, again providing fine food and facilities; meeting called to order by President Biscotti.

Director Taylor reports the Ohio Department of Transportation will be mailing out information on their new program called Road Cruisers, in which their employees will be driving pick-up trucks marked with Road Cruiser and will assist stranded motorists. They will also call 911 if they observe an emergency. The program starts in June. Legislation — The Association has offered to testify if needed concerning CCW legislation. They are also keeping current on any pension proposed changes.

September 21, 1995; Marymount Hospital, Garfield Heights, meeting called to order by President Biscotti.

County Jail — Chief Nealon, Fairview Park, reports that county jail is again reaching a critical level; they will work with the chiefs and the cities in an effort to solve the problem in the best possible way.

Helmet Legislation — President Biscotti received a letter from Dr. M. Macknin, Cleveland Clinic, requesting support for a mandatory helmet law for children riding bicycles. President Biscotti will send a letter that the Association does feel it is important for state and local governments to address this issue.

October 26, 1995; University Hospitals, Cleveland, with this yearly meeting again hosted by Director of Protective Services George D. Phillips, who once again provided all with great food and facilities; meeting called to order by President Biscotti.

Legal Counsel, Steve Parisi, recommends that chiefs and all law enforcement administrators put in writing in their budget the needs for training personnel in evidence gathering especially DNA, as questions will be asked in future trials as they were in the O.J. Simpson trial in L.A. He also recommends that if you do not have trained/qualified personnel to obtain and preserve DNA evidence that you contact someone for assistance. The FBI & BCI & I reportedly can provide this assistance.

Guest Speaker — Senator Gary C. Suhadolnik spoke on the police and firemen's pension on changes that have been made and ones that the joint legislative

committee to study Ohio's public retirement plans are looking at. A consideration might be to change the age limit for retirement that would affect new hires and/or to consider a specific length of employment for those that it would affect. He made a very good comparison of the term limits on elected officials and the changes being suggested for the pension. His feeling is that changes should not be made affecting those already employed but to make changes for new employees that take the position or job knowing the circumstances or benefits.

November 16, 1995; Holiday Inn, Independence, meeting called to order by President Biscotti.

Person Of The Year Award — This will be presented to **Chief Dominic V. Meuti**, Bedford Heights. Chief Meuti was selected for his dedication to law enforcement and his many years of excellent service to this association. Chief Meuti is the senior active serving chief of Police in Cuyahoga County, the State of Ohio and believed to be of the United States.

Unfinished Business — President Biscotti is sending letters to our Legislators voicing our concerns on the changes being considered for the police and fire disability pension fund.

December 21, 1995; Holiday Inn, Independence, meeting called to order by President Biscotti.

CISD — Chief Mitchell T. Guyton, East Cleveland, thanked CISD for the excellent response and help they provided to his department in a recent shooting incident; he also thanked Chief Baumgart for his assistance.



Chief Dennis A. Kancler

Brecksville Police Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1996

January 20, 1996; U.S. Coast Guard Officer's Club, Cleveland; meeting called to order by President Matthew N. Biscotti, Lakewood.

Person of the Year Award — President Biscotti presented to Chief Dominic Meuti this award for his long and dedicated tenure as Chief of Police in Bedford Heights and for his many contributions to the association, citizens, and businesses of this area.

Resolutions — were presented to Chief Meuti by Mayor Jimmy Dimora, Bedford Heights, from Congressman Louis Stokes and State Senator Judy Sheerer; also by Council President Debora Mallin, Bedford Heights, and State Representative Jane Campbell, all commending Chief Meuti for his many years of dedicated service.

February 15, 1996; Holiday Inn, Independence meeting called to order by President Dennis A. Kancler, Brecksville.

Public Records Law — Legal counsel., Steve Parisi, advised all chiefs to pay special attention to this law and to have their local law director put in writing procedures and rulings on what is to be released. Prosecutor Camen Marino advised those that have questions on releasing records to call the county prosecutor's office and talk to Carol Shockley.

Crime and Victim Awareness — Tom Lekan, spoke on a project of marketing the police department which is a merging of the private sector and public sector (police agency) as a means to improve the image of police agencies. President Kancler, Brecksville related that it is good not only for the department but also the citizens. Chagrin Falls, Parma, and Lakewood will be using Mr. Lekan's services. Historian Position — Chief Wayne Baumgart, Euclid, suggested the executive board consider a historian who would keep the history of the association and would take pictures of the installation of officers so there would be records and pictures of our history.

Open House fiftieth Wedding Anniversary — Chief Joe Valine, Brooklyn Heights, and his wife, Sophie, will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary on Saturday, March 2, 1996. Mass at St. Leo's Church, 4940 Broadview Road, at 2:00 p.m. Open house reception following at Brooklyn Heights Community Center, 225 Tuxedo.

Director Taylor's report — There is always legislation being proposed that affects the operation of law enforcement agencies. Many times, if this legislation becomes law, it may mean large increases in your budget; may cause more work for your personnel; may restrict the means and methods that you use to enforce laws; may open records to the public that many feel should be confidential; may place a larger burden on your already overcrowded jail facility, etc. Legislation that is of interest to law enforcement is discussed and reported on by your legislative committee. This is only one of the many services provided by your Association. Come out to the meeting and hear these plus many other reports that are beneficial to the operation of your agency.

March 21, 1996; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Kancler.

Assault Weapons — Motion by Chief Baumgart, Euclid, to oppose Federal HR 125 which will repeal the ban on assault weapons and to send a press release opposing this repeal; seconded by Chief Maddox, Middleburg Heights; motion passed by a unanimous vote. On March 21, 1996, the press release was sent to

Cuyahoga County Commissioner Tim Hagen.

CISD — A request was made by CISD for a letter of support from the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association to the county commissioners; the board supports this letter and President Kancler will send this letter in support of CISD.

Retired Chiefs — Chief Hopkins, retired, reported on some changes in the pension bill where those on disability are being called back in for physicals and requirements for putting them back to work if they are now physically able to perform their duties.

April 18, 1996; Holiday Inn, Independence, meeting called to order by President Kancler. Assault Weapons—Members advised of article that was published in the Plain Dealer from the Association.

Guest Speaker — Chief Patrick R. Beyer, Brunswick Police Department, and active member of the association, presented a very informative talk on the hostage situation which occurred in Brunswick.

New Business — Motion made by Chief Mlecik, Parma Heights, that a letter of support from the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association be sent to Chief John Collins, Cleveland Police Department; second by Chief Pitts, Bentleyville; motion passed.

May 16, 1996; Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, hosted by Dr. SanMarco; meeting called to order by President Kancler. Motor Laws — Digest of motor laws were presented to all present by Associate Member Dennis T. Burke, Ohio Motorists Association. Torch Run — Chief Dease reports May 21 kickoff event. Torch Run/Billboard Fundraiser Northeast Ohio Law Enforcement to support Special Olympics.

September 26, 1996; Marymount Hospital, Garfield Heights; this annual meeting again was hosted by President and CEO Mr. Thomas J. Trudell; associate member, who provided excellent food, facilities, and services; meeting called to order by President Kancler.

CRIS — President Kancler reports there will be a CRIS board meeting on October 1, 1996 at 10:00 a.m. Cleveland Heights. Chief Baumgart reports a grant has been received for a study as to how the many systems in the area can be merged.

County Coroner — Dr. Elizabeth K Bairaj, reported that a planning grant was received from the Cleveland Foundation for training directed towards doctors, nurses, law enforcement personnel and others related to child abuse forensic issues. The second part of a request for grant money is general forensic training. Questionnaires have been sent to all departments and there has been about a sixty-six percent return. Legal counsel, Steve Parisi, reported on the Public Records Law — 1. Obtain a copy of the law; 2. Assess a reasonable cost to purchase the

records, which should include labor, etc.; 3. Any requests related to this law should be made in writing to the law director with a request that the response be made in writing. Also training in report writing should be a top priority as to what should be included in reports.

SWAT —the Association of Greater Cleveland — Patrolman William E. Hill, Cleveland, reported on the progress of the state-of-the art multi-purpose training facility that was built by donated time and money which will be available to all law enforcement, fire, rescue, safety and EMS agencies.

October 10, 1996; University Hospitals, Cleveland, hosted by Director George D. Phillips; meeting called to order by President Kancler.

CRIS — President Kancler reported there will be an interface meeting October 18 and November 7 and 8, and a demonstration of mobil data terminals.

Speaker Tom Orbin, Cuyahoga Critical Incident Stress Debriefing, enlightened those present about the many services available from CISD. Some of those present have used CISD services and they were thankful and appreciated the excellent help provided them. CISD is seeking additional funding and Chief Biscotti suggested doing what he did when he made out his United Way donation and selected CISD as one of the recipients of his donations. Chief Baumgart also suggested the board consider increasing their donations to CISD for the coming year.

November 21, 1996; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Kancler.

Thank You to Associate Member Mr. Junior Jay of G & M Company, Cleveland, for his strong support of our association and law enforcement in this area and for his generosity in again paying the total cost of lunch this year. Ethics — Chief Baumgart reported on the request by Chief Kalavsky, Warrensville Heights, for financial assistance in his legal defense. The issue was discussed at the board meeting with guidance from legal counsel, Steve Parisi. Additional information will be obtained and further discussion will be held at the next Board Meeting.

Criminal Justice Service Board — Chief Baumgart suggests a new person is needed to replace him on this Board and anyone interested in serving should contact the incoming president.

Pension — Chief Hopkins reported that the financial condition of the Pension is very sound and that a new Executive Director is being hired to address some of the past problems.

ATM Crimes — Associate Member Dan Gordon, director of security for National City Bank, spoke on the possible liability and other problems that could be encountered by chiefs of police under ordinances being passed or being considered that require 911 to

install panic button systems at each ATM. Mr. Gordon made it clear that National City Bank wants to take every effort to protect those using the ATM. The 911 card system does create problems but the safety of the user can be addressed in other ways that are beneficial to law enforcement, the bank, and the user. He will come out and discuss the issue with any chief where they are considering passing or introducing this legislation. Chief Baumgart of Euclid related that after reviewing all the facts concerning the panic button (911 at ATM) he is against their installation.

Membership Committee — This was named by President Kancler to address the issue of a chief other than chiefs of police of municipalities being able to obtain membership in the Association. Chief Reid, Bedford; Chief Dease, Brook Park; Chief Guyton, East Cleveland, were named to serve on this committee. Chief Cook, Highland Heights, and Chief Rowe, Richmond Heights volunteered to assist if needed.

December 19, 1996; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Kancler.

Ethics and Support — Chief John L. Kalavsky, Warrensville Heights, spoke to the group and expressed his appreciation to the association for the support they have provided him during these trying times.

Financial Support — Anyone that wants to make a donation to the legal defense of Chief John L. Kalavsky should make out the check to John L. Kalavsky and mail it directly to him. Donations are not to be made to the association and are not tax deductible through the association.

Chief James J. Cook



Highland Heights Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1997

February 20, 1997; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President James J. Cook, Highland Heights.

CRIS — President Cook reported on the status of CRIS and that a contract for \$15,000 has been awarded to analyze the hardware and software needs and the cost of same to CRIS. This will be completed by April.

Chief Dease reported on the concern of "Good Government Users" (Service Department, Finance, etc.) accessing the system which would include CCH/III using the system to obtain information on employees, etc., while at the same time we have a chief charged criminally for allegedly using the

system. Do we now want to say it is okay for other agencies to obtain this information for a fee?

Award — A plaque was awarded to **Philomena Tumbry of O M G Americas** for their many contributions to our association since the early 1980s and who are now continuing to maintain our membership list and supply the labels for mailing. This service at no cost to our association is greatly appreciated.

March 20, 1997; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President James Cook, Highland Heights;

Legislation — Towing from private property: Towing companies are requesting the towing fee from private property be increased from the present state code of \$70.00 to \$90.00. Chief Dease reported from Chief Bernhardt of the Legislative Committee. Chief Bernhardt has no problem with the increase as there is a lot of paperwork involved in trying to obtain payment for these tows etc. OACP is reportedly in opposition to this bill as they want the cost of tow to remain a local matter. Per the present bill it has already been taken out of the local jurisdiction with the \$70.00 cost. HB No. 353.

April 17, 1997; Holiday Inn Independence, meeting called to order by President James Cook. The results of a survey concerning department information, chiefs' wages, etc., is mailed to each chief in this mail out. Forty-four chiefs out of sixty eight responded to this survey and we thank each of you for taking the time to respond.

Crime Stoppers — Chief Dease reported there has been a total of 212 cases solved up to this time in 1997, which is an increase over 1996.

Legal counsel, Steve Parisi, and Chief Rowe, Richmond Heights, have been meeting with Ameritech about changes for subpoenaing phone records.

Traffic Tickets — Chief Dease will have handouts at the May meeting that contains current information on the new tickets that must be used.

May 15, 1997; Baldwin-Wallace College hosted by Dr. Louis SanMarco; meeting called to order by President James J. Cook.

Award — presented to RAIC Rick Coleman DEA by Past President Kancler commending their dedication to drug enforcement and the loss of the life of their agent.

Award — plaque presented to Randy Elkins of Ernst & Young for their support of our association by doing the audit for many years at no cost to the association.

Award — plaque was presented to Dr. Lou SanMarco, Baldwin-Wallace College-Law Enforcement Program, for their support of our association by hosting for many years this May meeting.

CRIS — President Cook reported on their recent meeting concerning more efficiency on how information can be passed on from agency to agency and the sharing of information.

Speaker — Mr. John M. Cupples, Ameritech manager of corporate security spoke on Ameritech policies and procedures for subpoenas and information.

Uniform Traffic Tickets — Chief Dease reports that the new Uniform Traffic Ticket will be mandated to be used in July 1998.

June 19, 1997; Grantwood, Solon; meeting called to order by Vice President Gene Rowe.

District #3, OACP — Chief Gene Rowe, Richmond Heights is your District 3 representative and the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association supported him for this position.

September 18, 1997; Marymount Hospital; meeting called to order by Vice President Gene Rowe.

Person of the Year Award — Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brookpark Police Department and your Secretary/Treasurer, was selected by the Person of the year awards committee and approved by the board of governors as Person of the Year for 1997. The person selected for this award is selected for his or her contribution of time, talent, and/or financial support of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. Chief Dease will be presented with an award at our annual installation dinner. Come out and show your appreciation.

Award — a plaque was presented to **Thomas J. Trudell, President and CEO of Marymount**, who is also an **associate member** of our association, for his support of our association by hosting for many years this September meeting.

October 16, 1997; University Hospitals, Cleveland; meeting called to order by President James Cook.

CRIS — President Cook reports that at the August 29, 1997, meeting they approved a 2.5 million contract for the systems 80 users to be changed over to the wide area network. That CRIS's goal is to be under the Cuyahoga County DATA Processing Center.

Award — a plaque was presented to **Director George Phillips of Protective Service University Hospitals** who is also an **associate member**, for his support of our association by hosting this October meeting for many years. Our Association has known Director Phillips since his days at Case Western.

November 20, 1997; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Cook;

Award — was presented to **Junior Jay, president of G & M Auto Company**, and an **associate member**, for his support of our association and for hosting this November meeting for many years. Junior has been a member of our association since 1984.

CRIS — President Cook reports plans are being finalized to move to the Information Service Center, rewriting and updating the system and redoing the hardware.

Abused children and policy/procedures were discussed by Chief Rocco Pollutro and any misunderstandings on reporting and handling of these cases are being cleared up. They are working together and meeting with the medical profession, dispatching of cars via 911 will be made, and a training video will be made to present to police and social workers.

I-480 Traffic — Chief Hopkins, Retired, Garfield Heights, wanted to know what the association was doing to keep the Ohio State Patrol on I-480. It was reported that the mayors and city managers were meeting with Colonel Marshall to address the issue. After much discussion, most agreed that Colonel Marshall could only work within his budget and requirements for his use of personnel, and that the main problem was legislative and the legislature should provide the funds to support the I-480 program. The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, and particularly Chief Hopkins, retired, were instrumental in bringing the patrol to I-480. Motion made requesting the Ohio State Patrol to continue patrol on I-480, duly seconded and unanimously approved. Note: Associate member, Dennis T. Burke, director of the Ohio Motorists Association, is attending the meeting with the mayors, city managers, and Colonel Marshall, and will advise them of the association's vote to continue the patrol.

December 18, 1997; Plain Dealer, Brooklyn; meeting called to order by President James J. Cook; hosted by Security Manager and Associate Member Tom Kohanski.

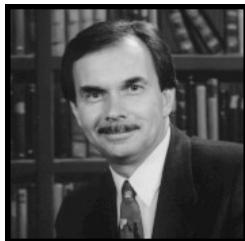
Award — plaque was presented to **Layton McCoun and Robert Forney, of Forest City Enterprises, Inc.**, in recognition of their contributions to the success of our Association and especially the Cuyahoga County Information System (CRIS). A plaque for **Sam Miller of Forest City Enterprises, Inc.**, was also to be presented, but he was unable to attend.

CRIS — President Cook reports that the county approved \$3.5 million to update CRIS; also Mr. McCoun and Mr. Forney stated they would continue to provide support. County Prosecutor Stephanie Tubbs Jones thanked the association for its support for the past seven years.

County Coroner Dr. Elizabeth K. Balraj thanked the association for its support for the past eleven years. She spoke on the investigation of children's deaths not being investigated uniformly throughout the county; training sessions to help respondents to child death scenes will be provided; your support, suggestions

will be appreciated. Dr. Cindy Parkhurst, guest of Coroner Balraj, added that they have funding for this training and it will be free for those who respond early to these training sessions.

Legal counsel, Steve Parisi, spoke on a case on termination of an employee; when you appear for any court or other hearing, always show up prepared to go to trial; if you need a continuance ask for it when you receive notice of the hearing or trial.



Chief Gene P. Rowe

Richmond Heights Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1998

January 17, 1998; The Manor Party Center and Country House, Euclid; meeting called to order by Vice President Gene P. Rowe.

Person of the Year Award — This was presented by Vice President Gene Rowe to **Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park**, for his long and dedicated service to the association and the many contributions he made to law enforcement, to the citizens of the community he serves, to the county and to the state.

February 19, 1998; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Gene P. Rowe, Richmond Heights.

Guests Speaker — Commissioner Jane L. Campbell presented a program, which they are open to suggestions for, to the chiefs of police with a goal of providing a better system of communications between the police departments and the department of human services. A system of joint response where there is immediate danger to children; sharing of the expertise that each can provide. Mary Louise Madigan from Commissioner Hagan's office and Pat Pieout of the Department of Human Services answered questions concerning these issues. Commissioner Campbell also requested support for the renewal of a tax levy for the Department of Human Services, as this levy made it possible to free up the \$3.2 million set aside for CRIS.

Juvenile Pilot Program — reported on by Chief Wright, Bay Village, where the Juvenile Officer would have direct input to the court on cases. Chief Wright will try to make arrangements to have Mike Telup come to our meeting to further explain this program.

Thank you — from Chief Goss, Strongsville, thanked all the departments who provided assistance in locating a lost person in his city it was a lifesaving effort. This is a perfect example of the cooperation that has developed over numerous years between

departments. We get to know each other in meetings such as this meeting today.

March 19, 1998; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Rowe.

History of chiefs and departments is being compiled. Articles from prior Police Chiefs in Review and Ohio Police Chief magazine, on each Chief are being put into the history of each department whose chief is a member of our association.

Jail Advisory — President Rowe reports that the law requires BCI&I to keep DNA files and prisoners are required to submit to these tests. CCPCA will sponsor free training by BCI&I for DNA training in the near future.

Legislation — President Rowe reports legislation is being drafted that would change who would be billed for prisoner care such as medical, cost of food, etc.; this is reported only to be in the drafting stage but could have a large impact on cities.

Attorney General's Office — Rich Riley reported on many beneficial programs coming from the Attorney General's Office; target date for DNA testing to be up and running is December 1998.

April 16, 1998; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Rowe.

Guest Speaker — Deputy Court Administrator, Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division, Michael B. Telep presented those changes that have taken place in the juvenile division and the progress made. He explained the new youth diversion program.

Legal counsel — Steve Parisi reported on an article in the Plain Dealer, March 4, 1998—The sixth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the city endangered undercover police officers by allowing defense lawyers at a drug trial to see their personnel files. The 3-0 opinion said the city violated the officers' right to privacy and personal security under the due-process clause of the fourteenth Amendment. Davis Marburger, attorney, writes that the February 12 opinion was the first time the court found the fourteenth Amendment right to due process to include a constitutional right to be free from governmental disclosures of information.

May 21, 1998; Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea; meeting hosted by Dr. Louis SanMarco; meeting called to order by President Gene P. Rowe.

Support requested for Chief Gene P. Rowe, a candidate for second Vice President of the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police.

Good of Association — Director Taylor reports that Dan Clancy & Associates are donating a Hewlett Packard Scan Jet Model 3PP to our association, which will be very beneficial in putting together our history. Our thanks to Dan for his support as an associate member and for his continued support in many ways

other than his membership.

Legal Counsel — Steve Parisi obtained a copy of the national guidelines for death investigation and commented on the problems that have developed over death investigations. He turned over order forms to Director Taylor with a request that copies be obtained for each chief and they will be distributed at the monthly meetings. He also suggested that chiefs establish a plan to put into effect if they are unable to put prisoners into the Cuyahoga County Jail due to the present overcrowding.

Legislation — President Rowe brought the membership up to date on legislation being drafted by the state finance committee that will change who will be billed for prisoner's care. It is recommended that chiefs contact their mayor to see if they have any information on what if any stand the Ohio mayors and city managers are taking on this issue.

History of Association and Members — Director Taylor will be working with a committee of chiefs to obtain suggestions on material that will be entered into the computer for the history of the association and its members.

Stirring Comments by a Retiring Chief — Chief Mitchell Guyton addressed those present and really explained what the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association is all about: being able, when we are newly appointed chiefs, to contact and receive good advice from someone that has been there before us; to see the face of the voice at the other end of the phone line that is helping us; to be able to share our experiences person-to-person over a lunch; to feel welcomed into the association when we first walk in.

June 24, 1998; Grantwood, Solon; meeting called to order by President Rowe.

National Guidelines for Death Investigations—to obtain copies, call toll-free 1-800-851-3420 — Five copies will be shipped to each chief free of charge.

Past Presidents — please submit an article and a picture and it will be printed in the yearly publication.

September 17, 1998; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Rowe.

Child Abduction Response Plan — copies distributed by SA's of the FBI Richard A. Wrenn and Robin A. Rhoads; they are seeking response from departments that have hostage incidents to provide not only dates but to study in an effort to help in preparing for these incidents. Contact either and they will fill out the forms.

Grand Jury Foreman — for the September 1998 term this will be an administrator member of our association, Mrs. Jeane Furber, executive vice president, of the Greater Cleveland Safety Council, who was appointed by Judge Ronald Suster.

County Levy — Commissioner Jane Campbell

requested support for the county levy Issue 11, which will provide for a new juvenile detention center, new and adult facility, renovate the juvenile court and cost the owner of a \$113,000.00 home about \$22 or \$24 a year.

Domestic Violence Unit — Cuyahoga County Prosecutor's Office Assistants Ann Feighan and Denise Cameron spoke on the grant received and the goals of the new unit to prosecuting domestic violence, aggravated assault, and felonious assault type cases.

October 8, 1998; University Hospitals, Cleveland; hosted by Director George Phillips; meeting called to order by Vice President, Patrick J. Nealon, Fairview Park.

Employment Opportunity — Westshore Enforcement Bureau SAIC Richard F. Stimson is retiring for the second time (the first was as a Lieutenant with East Cleveland); contact Chief Donald L. Wagner, Rocky River, for information on the vacancy.

County Levy—Craig Tame, assistant director of community affairs, Cuyahoga County Commissioner requested support for the county levy, Issue 11. He also spoke about the unfunded mandate law which Michigan has but Ohio doesn't. Motion by Chief Baumgart, Euclid, that a letter be written by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, supporting this levy; seconded by Chief Dease; motion passed.

Legal Counsel — Steve Parisi, brought to the attention of those present 1998 U.S App. Lexis 17066. 63 Crl 511 (D.C.D. 1998) The Federal Circuit Court for the District of Columbia ruled that White House Counsel Bruce R. Lindsey could not assert an attorney-client privilege in answering grand jury questions concerning possible criminal conduct by government officials. A federal government attorney, the court said, unlike private counsel, has a constitutional duty and statutory duty under 28 I.S. C. 535 (b), to report crimes and possible crimes to the Attorney General and must respond to grand jury questioning.

November 12, 1998; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Gene P. Rowe, Richmond Heights.

Publication History — Michael McCormick, head of manuscripts at the Western Reserve Historical Society, wanted copies of the publication that the association prints each year and was pleased to know that we would send them. He also wanted, when we want to send it, the microsoft publisher disk that contains the information on the history of those businesses who are members of our association along with the other history of the association.

Speaker DEA — RAIC James P. Hummel, a member of our association, explained the goals of DEA in this area, the manpower, and the assistance they can and will provide. Any department interested in providing manpower for investigations, needing assistance, etc. from DEA should contact him for more information. Money from cases will be shared and overtime pay is available. Cooperative investigations are the goals of DEA.

Speaker Customs—RAIC Anthony J. Macisco, a member of our association, explained the goals of customs investigations, their manpower in this area, and their needs to share investigations manpower, and their need for assistance of manpower from local departments; those desiring more information should contact him. Money from cases will be shared and overtime pay is available. Cooperative investigations are one of the goals of Customs.

Crime Stoppers — Chief Dease reports they received 252 tips and paid out about \$35,000.00 in rewards. Crime Stoppers will no longer be sponsored by Channel 5 and Crime Stoppers will be broadcast on Channels 19 and 43.

Legal Counsel — Steve Parisi reported on the unfunded mandate federal legislation which is also reported effective in the State of Michigan. He thought it would not be a good idea to attempt to introduce and support this legislation at the present time due to pending possible changes as recommended by the sentencing commissions. He advises all chiefs to put into their budget for the coming year the possible increases due to these recommended changes which, if passed will be an expensive addition to the police budget in most cases.

Police Officer of the Month Award — Chief Baumgart, Euclid, and Chief Walling, Westlake, are the committee that will select a police officer each month for this award that is sponsored by Channel 24 on Cablevision. The officer's name and video photograph will be shown on Mondays at 0900 hours, Wednesdays at 0900 and 1500, hours, Fridays at 1500 hours and Saturdays at 0200 and 0900 hours. This committee is requesting any chief of police, sheriff, federal supervisor, Ohio state patrol, law enforcement administrator or their designee in northeast Ohio, to please contact either one of the above with a nominee for this award.

Letters Requested — On April 7, 1969; **Police Officer John R. Apanites was shot and killed and his partner seriously wounded by Joseph McDonald.** A jury convicted McDonald of murder and shooting with intent to kill and he was sentenced to die in the electric chair. The Ohio Supreme Court spared Joseph McDonald (Inmate #A129651 Grafton Correction Institution) when Ohio's death penalty was

struck down and his sentence was reduced to **life in prison**. He will come before the Ohio Parole Board on November 24, 1998, to try and obtain furlough provisions, leading up to being granted a full parole and release from prison in March 1999. **Your association president is writing a letter on behalf of this association conveying our strong belief that this subject should remain in prison for the remainder of his life.** Attached to this letter will be the attendance list at this meeting showing the support of all members present.

December 17, 1998; Plain Dealer, Brooklyn; hosted by Director Tom Kohanski; meeting called to order by President Gene P. Rowe Cleveland Pipe and Drum Band posted the colors.

Person of the Year Award — Chief Thomas A. Dease of the awards committee reported that **Chief Marion R. Taylor, North Olmsted, retired**, now serving as **executive director for this association** was selected as the Person of the Year in 1998. The award will be presented at the installation dinner.

Legal Counsel — Steve Parisi reported on the search and seizure case, out of Iowa, recently ruled on by the U.S. Supreme Court, that prohibits a search of the automobile when it is strictly a traffic violation stop. He also advised those that have or use dogs for drug probable cause should make sure the dog is certified. Award — SAC William Branion, FBI, retired presented the **J. Edgar Hoover Foundation Award** to honor **Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park Police Department**, for his excellence in law enforcement. The association appreciates one of our member chiefs being selected to receive this honor.

Award — **SA Don Penny, Cleveland FBI Office**, was presented a plaque honoring his many years of service to the members of this association and to the law enforcement community in this area. Don was instrumental in obtaining selections to the FBI National Academy for many members of this association plus numerous others.



Chief Patrick J. Nealon
Fairview Park Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association
1999

January 16, 1999; The Manor Party Center and Country House, meeting called to order by President Gene P. Rowe; pledge of allegiance led by President Rowe; invocation by Chaplain Robert R. Reid; roll call of officers by Secretary/Treasurer Thomas A. Dease.

Plaque Awards — President Gene P. Rowe presented Chief Rocco M. Pollutro, Cleveland Police Department with his retirement plaque and life member card; also he presented Executive Director Marion R. Taylor with the Person of the Year Award for 1998 for his long and dedicated service to the association and law enforcement.

Award — Executive Director Marion R. Taylor presented his wife, Pearl E., with an arrangement of thirty three roses for their thirty three years of marriage and for Pearl's many contributions for any success he might have achieved.

Mayor Karl Kubb, Fairview Park gave the oath of office to those elected to serve in 1999; outgoing president Gene P. Rowe turned the gavel over to incoming president Patrick J. Nealon.

Award — Plaque from CRIS presented by President Patrick J. Nealon to outgoing President Gene P. Rowe who served as Chairman of the Advisory Board to CRIS in 1998, thanking him for his service.

Award — laser-engraved men's walnut jewelry box thanking President Gene P. Rowe for his outstanding leadership and integrity during his term as President was presented by President Patrick J. Nealon. A total of eighty seven tickets were sold for this installation dinner and the association thanked all who attended in support of the association.

February 18, 1999; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President Patrick J. Nealon.

Director Taylor reports that Mr. Edward Lozick Foundation made a donation of \$2,000.00 to the Association and a receipt and letter of thanks was mailed to Mr. Lozick ,a strong supporter of this Association.

Prosecutor Mason and his assistant Cory, were at this meeting and President Nealon congratulated him on his recent appointment as Cuyahoga county prosecutor and for taking time from his busy schedule to be present at our meeting today.

Guest Speaker — Mr. Dennis O'Neil, Ohio Department of Transportation, was introduced by Chief Kancler and spoke on the Intelligent Transportation System as related to the Cleveland Metro Area.

First Responder — Chief Gene Rowe received a response from Prosecutor Tubbs-Jones, Assistant George Sadd on the policy/ruling by Chief Rowe's city law director on the first responder. The county prosecutor's office opinion was this policy/ruling was okay. Chief Rowe will make a copy of his law director's policy/ruling available to any chief that wants a copy.

March 18, 1999; Holiday Inn, Independence; called to order by President Patrick J. Nealon, who led the members in the Pledge of Allegiance with invocation by Chaplain Robert R. Reid.

Financial — receipts; \$6,670.00, disbursement: \$1,858.07; balance (as of February 28th): \$25,156.22.

Donation — President Nealon reports that Associate Member Tom Craven donated a new state-of-the-art computer system to the Association. He thanked Tom for the donation and also Chief Richard Walling, Westlake for his effort in contacting Tom about the computer.

County Commissioners Tim McCormack, Jane Campbell and Jimmy Dimora voiced their strong support for law enforcement and presented current information on the new memo of understanding agreement that will be mailed to each chief concerning child abuse response. They spoke on the problems and their desire for a joint approach with the chiefs of police in an effort to solve problems and to provide a better service to children in trouble and/or danger.

April 20, 1999; meeting Holiday Inn, Independence; called to order by President Patrick J. Nealon;

Financial Report from Secretary/Treasurer Thomas A. Dease — March receipts: \$1,399.00; disbursements: \$2,474.98; as of March 31, 1999 there was a total of \$24,080.24 in all accounts.

Cuyahoga County Prosecutor William Mason brought the association up to date on the staff and responsibilities assigned in his office; new programs addressing the needs of law enforcement and those they serve. He would like to see more cities involved in the juvenile diversion program so the more serious crimes committed by juveniles can be properly prosecuted. Old case review is another program started; Old murders and serious crimes will be reviewed for new leads and possible prosecution. He is open to suggestions and wants to work with law enforcement.

May 20, 1999; Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea; the meeting was hosted by Dr. Louis San Marco, director of Baldwin-Wallace College Law enforcement Program; President Patrick J. Nealon called the meeting to order.

Welcome — Dr. San Marco welcomed those present and introduced each of the student guests that are majoring in law enforcement.

Past President Robert Lee, Fairview Park, retired, was visiting from Florida and brought his grandson, Greg, with him to the meeting; also present were retired members Chief John Balmat, Bratenahl; Chief Robert Bruckner, Solon; and Chief John Kreps, Westlake.

Chief Dan Clark, Lakewood Police Department, reported on new procedures concerning school disasters such as the recent shootings in Colorado; the new procedures would apply to private schools where the students reside in other communities. The new procedures are directed towards notification to those departments where the students reside. For more information contact Chief Clark, Lakewood Police Department.

September 16, 1999; Holiday Inn, Independence; President Patrick J. Nealon called the meeting to order;

Guest — Mr. Ed Lozick, chairman of Crime Stoppers and President of Nerts, Inc. He joined the association on August 5, 1981, and was presented the first man of the year ward in 1990. When the decision was made by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association to support the concept of private business operating the Crime Stoppers program (started by the CCPCA) in liaison with the association, Mr. Lozick provided the leadership necessary to bring the law enforcement community and the business community together in a cooperative effort that provided the expertise from both groups leading to the great success story of the program.

Mr. Lozick notified the association today that he is retiring and there is a need to find someone to replace him as chairman of Crime Stoppers by the last of 1999.

October 21, 1999; University Hospitals, Cleveland; hosted by Director George Phillips, Protective Services of University Hospitals.

November 18, 1999; Holiday Inn, Independence; Professor Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr was selected as the Person of the Year for 1999; he, along with Sam Gerber and Alan Moritz, established The Law-Medicine Center at Western Reserve University's School of Law in 1953. This training responded not only to the needs of local law enforcement but to law enforcement throughout the United States.

December 16, 1999; Plain Dealer, Brooklyn; hosted by Director Tom Kohanski, Security Manager at the Plain Dealer. The election was held for the officers that would serve in the year 2000. For the first time, due to the new scanner and printer obtained by the Association, the pictures and information on those elected was printed in the Chiefly Chatter. Also the picture of the Person of the Year for 1999.



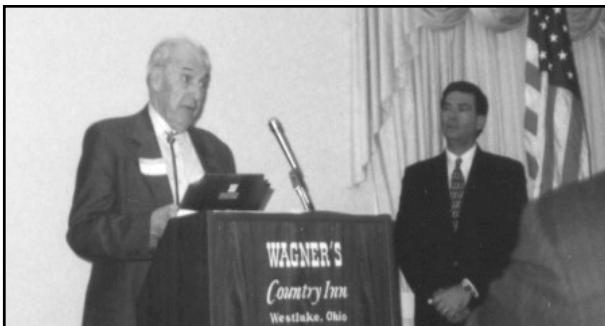
Chief Robert R. Reid

Bedford Police Department

President, Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs Association

1/1/00 - 4/17/00

January 15, 2000 the Installation Dinner was held at Wagner's Country Inn, Westlake, Ohio. Chief Patrick J. Nealon, President for 1999 turned the gavel over to Chief Robert R. Reid, President for 2000. President Nealon presented the Person of the Year Award for 1999 to Professor Oliver C. Schroder, Jr. Commissioner Tim McCormick and Director Craig Tame presented resolutions to President Nealon



Installation Dinner January 15, 2000-Person of the Year Award — at podium: Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr.
receiving award at right: 1999
President Patrick J. Nealon-Fairview Park

(1999), president Reid (2000), Vice President Brosius, Secretary/Treasurer Dease and Chaplain Wright. The oath of office was given by Mayor Dan Pocek of Bedford to incoming officers a laser engraved men's walnut jewelry box was presented to outgoing President Nealon



Installation Dinner — January 15, 2000 Wagner's, Westlake, Ohio

Left to Right Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Thomas A. Dease; Vice President, Chief James T. Brosius; President, Chief Robert R. Reid; Chaplain, Chief David M. Wright;

Board of Governors:

Chief Richard A. Walling; Chief Charles T. LoBello; Chief Michael T. Dugan; Chief Mitchell T. Guyton, Sr.;

Past President, Chief Patrick J. Nealon.

February 17, 2000, Holiday Inn, Independence; President Robert R. Reid called the meeting to order. Chief Thomas Dease, Brook Park PD, thanked the many Chiefs who were present at the hearing today on their assistance with the injunction he filed to prohibit his Safety Director from assigning personnel etc. Financial assistance request will be presented to the



Installation Dinner January 15, 2000

Left to Right Chief Rocco Pollutro, retired Cleveland and his wife, Judith; SAC Van A. Harp, FBI, and his wife; Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park, and his wife Fran

executive board by Chief Dease prior to the March meeting. A plaque was presented to Manager William Allen, CRIS, for his greatly appreciated service during his tenure as manager of CRIS. Bill retired recently. Chief Rowe reported that the OACP executive board will consider Chief Dease's request for financial assistance also.

March 16, 2000; Holiday Inn, Independence; President Robert R. Reid called the meeting to order. History and pictures must be presented by members to the association's office by September 30, 2000, to be included in the history of the association which will be sent to the Western Reserve Historical Society for its records and possibly published in book form. Edward A. Lozick Foundation again donated \$2,000.00 to the association. President Reid introduced the new manager of CRIS, Bob Cermak who recently retired from the CPD.

President Reid presented a plaque award to Sam Miller, Forest City Enterprises, Inc., in recognition of his outstanding and dedicated contributions to the success of our association and especially CRIS. Sam at this meeting pledged a \$5,000.00 yearly donation to the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association each year for the next five years. He requested a letter be sent by the association to him with our tax exempt number, which was sent by the director.

A resolution to support Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park, was read in its entirety by president Reid to the general membership. After this complete reading a motion was made by Chief Baumgart to approve the resolution; seconded by Chief LaGatta and unanimously approved by the members.

April 20, 2000; Holiday Inn, Independence; President Robert R. Reid called the meeting to order.



Installation Dinner January 15, 2000

Left to Right Chief John R. Fleischer, retired, Westlake and his wife Hilda; Pearl E. Taylor wife of Chief Marion R. Taylor, retired, N. Olmsted; Margreat Meuti and her husband Chief Dominic V. Meuti, Bedford.

Retirement — Chief Robert R. Reid, President retired from the Bedford Police Department as of April 17, 2000 and was appointed as city manager in the City of Bedford. He now becomes a life member of the association but cannot continue as president.

City Manager, Bedford, gave the oath of office to our new president, James T. Brosius, Chagrin Falls and new vice president, David M. Wright, Bay Village and new Chaplain, Richard A. Walling, Westlake.

Crime Stoppers — Chief Thomas A. Dease reports that our friend and chairman of Crime Stoppers, Mr. Ed Lozick, is retiring and will be spending time enjoying the retirement. The new chairman of Crime Stoppers is Mr. Thomas Ganley.

TRIAD — Chief Dan R. Clark, Lakewood, reported on the Right Information and Direction, Seniors and Law Enforcement working together to address crime issues which affect older citizens — and the enhanced delivery of law enforcement services to these mature persons.

Chief Wayne Baumgart has accepted the position of chief of police in Kirkland, Ohio and will retire as chief of Euclid police, on May 19, 2000.

May 18, 2000; Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea: President James T. Brosius called the meeting to order, Host Dr. Lou San Marco, director of the Criminal Justice Program was introduced by President Brosius and thanked for his excellent hospitality.

Host-President of Baldwin-Wallace College Mark Collier, was present and addressed the members.

Election — motion made to nominate Chief Joseph C. Kocab, Brooklyn Heights PD for the board of governors, motion duly seconded and unanimous vote for Chief Joseph C. Kocab.

The chairman of Crime Stoppers, Mr. Tom Ganley, was introduced by Chief Dennis Kancler, Brecksville. The Association thanked him for taking this leadership position that provides such excellent services to law enforcement and the residents of this area.

Retirement plaque and life member card presented to Chief Robert R. Reid on his retirement from Bedford.

Special Meeting — June 27, 2000; Brook Park; Association supported the position of chief of police and authorized financial support of no more than \$5,000.00 for an appeal on the case of Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park.

On June 16, 2000, Judge Janet R. Burnside, Court of Common Pleas, State of Ohio, Cuyahoga County case no. CV40116, Thomas A. Dease, Chief of Police, City of Brook Park, Ohio, Plaintiff vs. Eileen M. McNamara, Director of Public Safety City, of Brook Park, Defendant:

Found as follows: The defendant's (Eileen M. McNamara director of public safety) motion for summary judgment is granted; the plaintiff's (Chief Thomas A. Dease, chief of police) motion for summary judgment is denied. Judgment is entered for defendant upon plaintiff's complaint. This is a final judgment within the meaning of Revised Code 2505.02.

June 15, 2000 Hudson; Chiefly Chatter contained the following: Case #60518 dated December 10, 1984, Judge Terrence O'Donnell — Northern Ohio Patrolmen's Benevolent Association vs. City of Lyndhurst — Judgment Entry — Upon consideration of the briefs filed by counsel, the Court finds that there is no genuine issue regarding any material facts in this case. The issue presented for review by this court is which figure — the Mayor or the Chief of Police — has the authority to assign, station, or transfer members of the police department. The plaintiffs herein seek a declaratory judgment that Roger M. Smyth, the Chief of Police of the City of Lyndhurst, has the authority to control members of that city's police department. **The court finds that the chief of police, not the mayor, has that authority.** Accordingly, plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is granted. **Defendants to pay costs.** It is so ordered. Signed by Terrence O'Donnell, Judge.

Also: Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, Case No. 202078-Judge Donald C. Nugent, December 31, 1991-The Court finds that the Chief of Police, not the Safety Director or Mayor has the authority to assign, station, transfer or discipline uniformed police officers.

President Brosius reported on the five thousand dollar donation to the association by the Jack and Lilyan Mandel Foundation. A letter of thanks was sent

to Mr. Sam Miller, co-chairman, Forest City Enterprises, and the Jack and Lilyan Mandel Foundation.

Also reported in this issue of Chiefly Chatter: July 27, 2000, the OACP Ethics Committee, Director Wur-schmidt, Chief Dease, retired Chief Taylor, and others met in Columbus, Ohio, to discuss Chief Dease's case. Ethics Committee Recommendations were made: That the OACP executive committee authorize OACP legal counsel to review the Dease case and make a recommendation back to the executive committee regarding the value and/or viability of an Amicus Brief, and/or other action, in support of Chief Dease's appeal.

September 21, 2000; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President James T. Brosius.

Director's Report — Donations made to Chief Dease for his appeal at this time is \$3,525.00; a special thanks to each of you for your strong support in this case, not only for the position of chief of police and Chief Dease, but for this your association.

THE FIRST honorary life memberships were approved motion by Director Taylor that legal counsel Stephen Parisi, Ed Lozick of Crime Stoppers and Sam Miller of Forest City Enterprises be awarded honorary life membership in the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association; motion duly seconded by Chief Meuti; motion passed.

President Brosius reported that the board of governors approved a \$1,000.00 donation for the year 2000 be made to Crime Stoppers that will be presented to them by January 31, 2001.

October 19, 2000 University Hospitals, Cleveland; hosted by Director George D. Phillips, Protective Services.

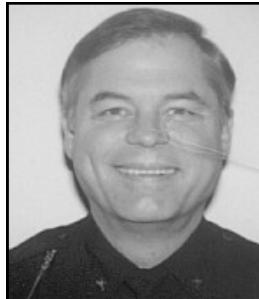
Resolution — Record Retention Policy approved and certain records will be turned over to the Western Reserve Historical Society after a ten-year retention.

Donations for Chief Dease's appeal was now \$3,800.00.

Motion by Chief Taylor that a letter be sent to Attorney General Janet Reno requesting a clear cut suggested policy, identifiable procedures and processes be established by the Department of Justice as it relates to civil rights requirements for a police department to operate under. That we voice our opposition to the no-notice visit by the Department of Justice; second by Chief Dease; motion passed. President Brosius will write the letter to Attorney General Reno.

November 9, 2000 Holiday Inn, Independence, Ohio; called to order by President James T. Brosius; invocation by Captain Guy D. Turner, Westlake Police Department.

Director Taylor reports that Sam Miller, Forest City Enterprises was selected as the Person of the Year for 2000. The award will be presented to him at the installation dinner January of 2001.



Chief James T. Brosius

Chagrin Falls Police
Department

President, Cuyahoga
County
Police Chiefs Association
4/17/00 -12/31/00

December 21, 2000; Holiday Inn, Independence; meeting called to order by President James T. Brosius.

Director's Report — Total donations made to Chief Dease's appeal fund were \$3,800.00 and the total cost to the Association to assist in this appeal was \$1,200.00.

Legal Defense Program—Patrick M. Hickey, Love Insurance Agency, Inc., presented a Legal Expense Insurance plan for the office of chief of police and executive officers. Estimated cost is \$130.00 to \$180.00 yearly. A minimum of 200 participants needed. OACP will work with our Association in an effort to make this available.

Award to Scholarship Fund—William D. Branion, Vice President and Director, The J. Edgar Hoover Foundation, presented Director Taylor with the J. Edgar Hoover Foundation Award for Excellence in Law Enforcement and a check in the amount of \$1,000.00. Director Taylor and his wife Pearl will donate the \$1,000.00 to the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association as seed money for a scholarship fund.

January 20, 2001; Wagner's Country Inn, Westlake, Ohio; meeting called to order by President James T. Brosius. Mayor Lydia Chaplin, Chagrin Falls, gave the oath of office to those elected to serve in 2001.

President, James T. Brosius, Chagrin Falls; Vice President David M. Wright, Bay Village; Secretary/Treasurer Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chaplain Richard A. Walling, Westlake; Past President Patrick J. Nealon, Fairview Park; Board of Governors: Charles T. LoBello, Gates Mills; Michael T. Dugan, Independence; Mitchell T. Guyton Sr., Highland Hills; Joseph C. Kocab, Brooklyn Heights.

Awards were presented to Past President Robert R. Reid for his outstanding leadership and integrity during his term in office; to President Robert R. Reid and Past President Patrick J. Nealon by Manager Bob Cer-mak of CRIS for their outstanding contribution and dedication to CRIS while serving as chairmen of the CRIS Board of Advisors.

An Outstanding Student Award at the Baldwin-Wallace College Criminal Justice Program was established with the \$1,000.00 donation and each year a plaque and a check in the amount of \$100.00 will be presented.

**CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION PROJECTS
WORKING WITH THE COMMUNITY
2000**

If the founders of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association were present today to view the many accomplishments of the association they founded in 1926 I believe they would hold their head high with pride. One of their goals when they founded the association was to work with the many other groups and citizens of the county and adjoining counties in an effort to provide a safer atmosphere for all.

In reviewing the history of the association we find that many projects involved elected officials, business groups, citizen's groups, other law enforcement agencies, federal agencies, county and state agencies, and many others banding together, sharing ideas, and working on special projects. Many of these projects were short term and directed at a special need temporarily. Others were long term and are still in operation today.

CHIEFLY CHATTER DECEMBER 1976

A PROBLEM — The demands on the chiefs time in administrating their respective departments in these complex changing times caused them to recognize the problems of being involved in all the activities of the Association. Chief Edward Prasek, who had succeeded the late Earle Shoenbeck, Chief of Security of University Hospitals, in 1962 as secretary/treasurer of the association, carried the brunt of the Association's responsibilities. In addition, he served as executive secretary of the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police from 1964 to 1970.

Past president, Chief Thomas Dease of Brook Park, President Chief Robert Troyan of East Cleveland, and the Board of Governors agreed that the time had come to consider a full-time position for someone to coordinate the activities of the Association.

A SOLUTION — In late 1974, the officers of the Association met with Mr. Fred S. Szabo, law enforcement planner for the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (Cuyahoga County Regional Planning Unit), and developed a grant to provide for a full-time executive director to serve the Chiefs Association.

Subsequent meetings with the county commissioners and the Cleveland Foundation ultimately resulted in the county commissioners being the sub grantee of the grant, with matching funds being provided by the Cleveland Foundation. Approval by the Criminal Justice Coordination Council was unanimous.

The project commenced in March 1975 with the appointment of Chief John Mullaney, who was then retired from Pepper Pike. Chief Mullaney, under the direction of the officers and board of governors of the association, implemented the goals of the project.

During his year as executive director, Chief Mullaney developed and conducted numerous training seminars and workshops. From his office located in downtown Cleveland, he developed and maintained liaison with all segments of the law enforcement and criminal justice community within the county, state and nation.

After his resignation, because of illness in his family, Chief Fred F. Drenkhan retired as chief of police of the city of Bay Village and accepted the new challenge as the second executive director of the association.

THE DUTIES — The new director plans on carrying on the work of his predecessor. In some areas, the scope of activities will be enlarged. With the advent of the Cuyahoga Regional Information System (CRIS) and its interface with the State Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS), it is anticipated that he will play an active part in its development and implementation.

The director will continue to develop liaisons with other associations, including the Mayors and City Managers Association, and with all segments of the criminal justice system.

He will be directing his activities to identifying and developing potential solutions to the external and internal problems in the law enforcement community, with the goals of improving the quality of criminal justice service in the county.

With the training funds provided in the grant, plans are being made to identify training needs unique to Cuyahoga County, and implement programs that address specific problem areas.

It is further planned that a newsletter will be developed which will synthesize the new developments in the criminal justice system not only in the county, but also across the state and nation.

The Police Chiefs Association Project has been successful and has been submitted as an exemplary project to LEAA. With funding assured for the next two years, it is anticipated that not only the sixty chiefs, the 3,876 police officers, and the other segments of the criminal justice system, but also the entire population of Cuyahoga County will benefit in this project of cooperation and coordination developed by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

Indeed it is a fitting tribute to the chiefs of police in Cuyahoga County on their golden anniversary in this bicentennial year.

**COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS PROGRAM
RECEIVES NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF COUNTIES ACHIEVEMENT
AWARD**

CHIEFLY CHATTER JULY 1978

On May 23, 1978, the county commissioners were advised that the Police Chief Association project was one of a number of county projects selected to receive a NACo New County, U.S.A. Achievement Award as an outstanding program.

Mr. Fred S. Szabo, police planner for the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, and Fred F. Drenkhan, executive director of the Police Chiefs and project director, will be attending the NACo annual conference in Atlanta, Georgia, July 9 -12, for the presenting of the award.

Szabo and Drenkhan will also be in charge of a county exhibit booth to provide information about the Police Chiefs Association project.

The letter from the National Association of Counties confirming our selection states, "The award program was developed to give national recognition to progressive county development that demonstrate an improvement in county government's service to citizens. All local government can learn from your excellent program."

The award is not only a compliment to the county commissioners, but a tribute to the sixty police executives of Cuyahoga County who make up the association.——

How sixty one police agencies work together in one county — The sprawling metropolis breeds a demand for improvement of transportation, water, and other vital services. Not the least of these is law enforcement, which so frequently involves conflicting laws and overlapping authorities.

This, then became justification for a program, funded primarily by the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, for coordination and improvement of police agencies in Ohio's largest county, one which includes the city of Cleveland.

In its brief tenure of four years under a full-time director, the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association has succeeded in getting sixty one separate law enforcement departments to work together on common projects. It also has become a central agency for the coordination of criminal justice and crime prevention matters. Its programs and influence now spread across many boundaries, and this alone has contributed to public acceptance.

In particular, the association seeks long-range solutions to complex problems. There is emphasis on upgrading police management and personnel, and on

encouraging joint use of common facilities among area police departments. Human needs are another concern, and these will impact on future activities of this unique organization.

In a period of rising governmental costs, there will be efforts at more of this type of coordinated structuring. Cuyahoga County has proven the beneficial effects in such a management concept.

County commissioners at this time were George V. Voinovich, Seth Taft, president, and Robert E. Sweeney. Some of the accomplishments of the program — The effectiveness of the CCPCA program is seen in the support from its members, the public, and area newspapers. Today (1978) there are fewer policemen to deal with crime in Cuyahoga county, but these officers are better trained, better educated, and better equipped than ever before, observes the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Greater Cleveland. The police chiefs have played a key role in this improvement.

Future plans directed at public — The police chiefs of Cuyahoga County are not without a long-range plan, and judging by the favorable response from private and public agencies, the future indeed looks promising. If the expressed support and interest materializes, it is hoped that at the conclusion of LEAA funding the association will become institutionalized within the county as a self-supporting agency.

Greater stress on involvement in human services is high on the list of CCPCA's future plans. Already it has demonstrated its willingness in this area by working with the Council on Children at Risk, the County Disaster Services Agency, the Witness/Victim Service Center, the Cleveland Rape Crisis Center, and other equally important agencies.——

The following projects entered into by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association are just two of the many successful projects. CJIS (Criminal Justice Information System) and Crime Stoppers are long-term projects that provided answers to very complex problems.

They both display the ability of law enforcement agencies, elected officials, the business community, and citizens to band together and address the issues that are problem areas.

Under the leadership of many different presidents, vice presidents, secretary/treasurers, chaplains, and boards of governors, the frequent change in active members, law enforcement administrator members, associate members and executive directors the same cooperative attitude, and ability to work as a team prevails.

The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association continually seeks out means and methods to provide better security for those it serves.

R E S O L U T I O N

Amending Resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on May 20, 1976, to include the following as members of the C.R.I.S. Advisory Board, and granting said Board, management control of the C.R.I.S. project as defined by the N.C.T.C. guidelines for Criminal Justice Information Systems.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners, by resolution adopted on December 22, 1975, authorized an application to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Greater Cleveland for a Law Enforcement Action Project Grant for funds in the amount of \$312,858.00 for the Criminal Justice Information (CJIS) Project (Project No. 76-BC-OD1-6827); and

WHEREAS, this Board, by resolution adopted on May 20, 1976, accepted the Law Enforcement Action Project Grant in the amount of \$312,858.00 for said Project; and

WHEREAS, the above-mentioned project application and state and federal requirements provide for a steering committee for said Project; and

WHEREAS, this Board has created said steering committee by resolution adopted on May 20, 1976; and

NOW, THEREFORE, Be It Resolved by the Board of County Commissioners of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, that the resolution adopted by the Board on May 20, 1976 be, and the same is, hereby amended to read as follows:

C.R.I.S. ADVISORY BOARD

- * Member, Board of County Commissioners
- * Chief Administrative Judge, Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court
- * Cuyahoga County Prosecutor
- * Cuyahoga County Sheriff
- * Chief Administrative Judge, Cleveland Municipal Court
- * Chief of Police, Cleveland Police Department
- * President, Greater Cleveland Municipal Judges Association
- * President, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association
- * One Director from each of the following Police Enforcement Bureaus:
 - (a) West Shore Enforcement Bureau
 - (b) Southwest Enforcement Bureau
 - (c) South Regional Enforcement Bureau
 - (d) Southeast Enforcement Bureau
 - (e) Chagrin Valley Enforcement Bureau
 - (f) Near East Regional Enforcement Bureau
 - (g) Northeast Regional Enforcement Bureau
 - (h) Hillcrest Area Enforcement Bureau
- * President, Mayors and Manager Association

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, that the C.R.I.S. Advisory Board, be, and the same is, hereby granted the management control of the Cuyahoga Regional Information System, as defined by the National Criminal Information Center (N.C.I.C.) and further defined as follows:

"....the authority to set and enforce (1) priorities; (2) standards for the selection, supervision, and termination of personnel; and (3) policy governing the operation of computers, circuits, and telecommunications terminals used to process criminal history record information insofar as the equipment is used to process, store, or transmit criminal history record information. Management control includes, but is not limited to, the supervision of equipment, systems design, programming, and operating procedures necessary for the development and implementation of the computerized criminal history program."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the Board be, and she is, hereby instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to Milton Tenenbaum, Acting County Administrator and to David F. Aggers, Director, Cuyahoga Regional Information System, 1255 Euclid Avenue.

On Motion of Commissioner Brown, seconded by Commissioner Feighan, the foregoing resolution was duly adopted.
Ayes: Brown, Feighan, Sweeney.
Nays: None.

Resolution Adopted.

Rosemarie DeRousse
Clerk of the Board

Journal 185
December 24, 1979
986313
ee

Rosemarie DeRousse
CLERK OF THE BOARD
COMMISSIONERS OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY
ENTERED THE CLERK'S OFFICE
AND READ TO THE PUBLIC
RECORDED IN THE JOURNAL
24th
December 1979
Rosemarie DeRousse *RP*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY REGIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (CRIS) HISTORY

On **February 3, 1977**, the county commissioners approved a contract with Battelle Columbus Laboratories to implement the first step in the development of the Cuyahoga Regional Information System (CRIS).

President of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association at this time was Chief Robert W. Lee, Fairview Park PD; Vice President, Chief James L. Hopkins, Garfield Heights; Secretary-Treasurer, Chief Hugh V. Young, Chagrin Falls; Chaplin, Chief Peter Gray, Bay Village. Members of the Board of Governors were Chief William Shortle, Mayfield Village; Chief Keith Woodie, Highland Heights; Chief Norman Hach, North Royalton; Chief Marion R. Taylor, North Olmsted; Chief N. Tagg, Past President, Mayfield Heights, and the Executive Director was Fred F. Drenkhan, Retired, Bay Village.

The first step began February 9, 1977, when the CRIS Advisory Committee met with Battelle Projects Manager Evan Brill, and Greg Sandrew and Joseph Hazelkorn, to discuss the projects projected progress.

This project is to "analyze the existing systems," identify the "user needs," and develop a "System conceptual design" to serve the entire criminal justice system in Cuyahoga County.

Beginning the week of February 28, Brill, Sandrew, and Hazelkorn will be arranging meetings with the county law enforcement agencies to obtain the following information.

To expedite the CRIS project and assist in accomplishing the tasks by June 1, 1977, and be prepared to respond to the information sought.

1. Identifications or summary descriptions of existing and/or planned computerized information systems.
2. Schematics reflecting the forms flow of current manual filing systems. If these do not exist, it is hoped that the interviewer(s) will be able to describe forms flow in sufficient detail to permit us to construct these schematics.
3. Descriptions of what forms or information is currently passed from one agency to another and what additional data or information should be passed among the various agencies in the county.
4. Estimates for the staff time now required to support existing information systems (both manual and automated). For automated systems, it is desirable to have computer resource requirements for processing each application.
5. Projections of what new applications should be developed to facilitate the flow of information within the community of criminal justice agencies. This should include an identification of specific units or groupings of data by agency

type. In other words, what data is or should be transmitted from police departments to courts and vice versa.

6. Estimates for volumes of incidents handled by each agency. For example, in police departments, we want to know how many complaints, incidents, arrests, bookings, etc., are processed in a year or month. These estimates will help us in projecting transaction volume to be processed by CRIS.

At this time Al Brockhurst was the project coordinator and Battelle maintained an office in Cleveland.

August 1977 — Director Drenkhan continued to monitor the State Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and the Cuyahoga Regional Information System (CRIS). The final report from Battelle Columbus Laboratories was received by the CRIS steering committee outlining the conceptual design and implementation plan for the CRIS project.

November 1977 — Director Fred Drenkhan, at the direction of President Lee, recently returned from Salem, Oregon, where along with John Aggers, county office of budget and management, John O'Conner, county data processing center, and Albert Brockhurst, CRIS project director, an on-site viewing and examination of the criminal justice Regional Automated Information Network (RAIN) of Salem, Oregon, was made.

The RAIN system, although only serving ten governmental agencies in a three-county area of 250,000 people, has been in operation a little over one year and appears to have software transfer ability to our area. The users are extremely enthusiastic about their system. Chief Ray Holladay estimates that the system has "effectively added 17 full-time sworn officers with the elimination of 20,000+ hours per year of manual record activities." With the assistance of Search, efforts are now being made to explore the possibility of transferring the RAIN system to Cuyahoga County.

1978 CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief James L. Hopkins, Garfield Heights; Vice President, Chief Peter Gray, Bay Village; Secretary Treasurer, Chief Hugh V. Young, Chagrin Falls; Chaplain, Chief Marion R. Taylor, N. Olmsted; Board of Governors, Chief N. Tagg, Mayfield Heights; Chief William Shortle, Mayfield Village; Chief James Cooper, Bedford; Chief Keith Woodie, Highland Heights; Past President, Chief Robert Lee, Fairview Park.

January 1978 — CRIS — All police chiefs are urged to sign and return as soon as possible the letter of intent to participate in the CRIS project. The present timetable anticipates that one or two police sectors will be on line by mid-summer. CRIS terminals will replace your existing LEADS Univac or NCR terminals yet maintain the same interface capability that

you now have. Following the Salem, Oregon, RAIN system configuration it is anticipated that CRIS terminals will be comprised of both visual and printer hardware for each terminal site.

September 1978 — CRIS Progress Report — It was almost a year ago that a delegation visited Salem, Oregon to examine the Regional Automated Information Network (RAIN). The RAIN system, although much smaller than our proposed CRIS project, was similar in design and it was hoped that a software transfer could be arranged which would expedite the development of our system.

Contact with SEARCH, a LEAA-funded group created to assist agencies in transferring computer systems, was made but after much delay it became apparent SEARCH was unable to assist in the transfer. At this time, Judith A. Buerkel, a senior systems analyst with the Cuyahoga County Date Processing Center (CCDPC) was assigned to the CRIS project to assist Director Brockhurst in the technical problems of system transfer.

One of the first tasks of analyst Buerkel was to renew the Battelle conceptual design and implementation plan and prepare a position paper as to whether CRIS would be a part of CCDPC (a shared system) or stand alone (a dedicated system). It was determined that, because of the security and privacy requirement of criminal history information and other factors, CRIS would stand alone as its own independent system.

The next steps were (1) to determine if the RAIN software could be transferred without the assistance of SEARCH, and (2) to prepare the purchase of computer hardware.

In April, analyst Buerkel went to Oregon to arrange for software transfer only to find that RAIN had never documented (reduced to writing) their system as it developed, nor was the computer language of the kind that is universal. This meant that not only was a long process involved in writing transferable documentation but also computer hardware would be restricted to limited suppliers.

It was obvious, since FY76 LEAA monies allocated to this project were due to lapse, that the RAIN system could not be prepared for transfer in the limited time available. At this time CRIS, with the assistance of Mr. Schaffer and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, obtained a LEAA FY76 grant extension from Washington, D.C. Even with this breathing room the transfer from RAIN had to be abandoned, but Director Brockhurst, Ms. Buerkel, and Messrs. Mixner and Aggers of the County Office of Budget and Management did appear before the county commissioners and were authorized to prepare specifications for CRIS hardware (RFP). It was the consensus that the hardware bidders would have some software available and that by

utilizing local computer people and following the Battelle study CRIS could develop its own software.

CRIS Project Funding

1st-FY-76	\$347,620	Bal 8/1/78	\$217,927.76
2nd-FY-77	\$200,000	Bal 8/1/78	\$200,000.00
3rd-FY-79	\$330,000	Bal 8/1/78	\$330,000.00

Specifications were prepared and released July 17th. Nine companies indicated their intent to bid for computer hardware which was estimated to cost \$273,000.

On August 17, bids from six companies were opened and the evaluation and recommendation is now in process.

At this time it is impossible to make any projections as to actual field implementation of CRIS but it can be stated the CRIS is alive and well even though it has been slow in developing.

Frequently asked questions about CRIS

- Q. Will we have two computer terminals in our station?
- A. No, your present equipment will be returned to the state and replaced by equipment owned or leased by CRIS.
- Q. How much will it cost?
- A. This is unknown, but you will pay only one monthly cost to CRIS just as you do now to the state. The cost will be higher since you will be able to obtain not only the information you presently have access to, but additional local access to our own Cuyahoga County files.
- Q. What local files will I have access to?
- A. Through computer interface, you can have access to the existing Cleveland Police System, Judicial (courts) Information System, Sheriffs Information System and, of course, LEADS, BCI&I-OBTS/CCH and NCIC. Future systems are the PROMIS (Prosecutors Office) and JIS (Juvenile Court Systems). Most important, though, will be the system that the suburbs build through computer entry of a name file (master name index), a local want file on misdemeanors (an extension of the LEADS Wants and Warrant File), a complaint incident report system from which a stolen property, crime trends, suspects, etc. modules can be developed, and finally a local auto file on tows, parking tickets, etc.

October 1978 — (CRIS) — On September 26 the bid evaluation team for the CRIS leased hardware/software bid proposals presented their report to the CRIS board of advisors.

There were five companies that bid with costs ranging from \$1.2 million to \$215,000. The report and evaluation, presented by Mr. Melvin B. Mixner II, IBM deputy director, Justice Division, was detailed

and thorough.

The CRIS Board of Advisors approved unanimously to recommend to the board of county commissioners the bid by Sperry-Univac for the CRIS computer. Barring any unforeseen problems, it appears that the first giant step has been taken towards a computerized criminal justice system in Cuyahoga County.

1979 CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Peter Gray, Bay Village; Vice President, Chief Marion R. Taylor, N. Olmsted; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Hugh V. Young, Chagrin Falls; Chaplain, Chief James Cooper, Bedford; Board of Governors — Chief N. Tagg, Mayfield Heights; Chief Louis Westerberg, Orange; Chief Paul Leffel, Solon; Chief Keith Woodie, Highland Heights; Past President, Chief James L. Hopkins, Garfield Heights.

March 1979 — CRIS Update — On February 8, 1978 the board of county commissioners passed a resolution allowing Sperry-Univac to proceed with a contract to deliver two Univac 90/30 hardware systems. It was last November when the \$345,000 contract was awarded to Sperry-Univac. At that time the board of county commissioners again emphasized that the users would have to pay the operation cost of the CRIS project. To ensure that all potential users were aware of future cost, they requested letters of intent, signed by both the mayor/city manager and the chief of police, be obtained and filed with the county. On February 2, Al Brockhurst, project coordinator, reported to the county that in addition to the sheriffs office and University Circle police, thirty three letters of intent were filed by the forty four potential municipal CRIS users.

Delivery of the CRIS hardware will be prior to June 8, 1979. It is anticipated that the hiring of programmers/analyst will take place in the next few months. Although no final agreement has been reached, the CRIS board of advisors has been exploring the possibilities of locating the computer site with the new county data processing center at the Euclid National Bank Building, 1255 Euclid Ave., Cleveland. This location, formerly utilized by AT&T for their long-line communications center, was designed to provide unique and stringent secure computer facilities.

On February 20, at the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Greater Cleveland meeting, the CRIS project was approved and allocated \$200,000 for FY 1980, its fourth year of funding.

July 1979 — CRIS progress report — The Univac equipment has arrived and will be installed upon completion of the renovation of the space available to CRIS at the County Data Center at 1255 Euclid Avenue. The positions needed to operate CRIS were determined to be that of a director, two program analysts, and an operator. Presently one programmer has been

hired and the name of a director has been submitted to the county commissioners.

Univac estimates possible testing of the system by late fall or early winter.

September 1979 — CRIS Progress Report — David F. Aggers has been hired as the director of the CRIS project. He has been on board as director since July 2. Mr. Aggers comes to CRIS with over six year's experience in the criminal justice theater of county government. This experience base includes the areas of administration, planning, budgeting, and coordination of major computer system designs with the juvenile court, bureau of support system. In addition, he has also assisted in the facilities planning functions for various county operation.

In addition to the selection of Director Aggers, the CRIS board of advisors approved the hiring of Mr. Terry Allan Brannan as programmer analyst for CRIS. Mr. Brannan's experience in programming is complemented by his experience in the operations and security applications in data Center operation. Mr. Brannan also has valuable experience in the area of law enforcement as a part-time patrolman for the Boston Heights Police Department.

Presently, approximately 70 % of the CRIS hardware has been delivered to the new CRIS computer site, located at 1255 Euclid Avenue. Installation of this equipment is expected to be completed by September 7, 1979. The delivery date for the balance of the CRIS equipment is expected to be the week of September 28, 1979.

On August 16, 1979, Director Aggers visited the Reading Area Data Entry/Retrieval System (RADERS) of the Reading, Pennsylvania Police Department. (The Reading equivalent of CRIS). The entire RADERS system was copied to tape for transfer to CRIS. The RADERS system includes the following applications: Computer Assisted Dispatch, Complaint/Incident and Master Name Index, Stolen Property, Local Wants and Warrants, Police Contact Interrogation and Parking Ticket Violations. It is the intention of Mr. Aggers to generate the RADERS System on the CRIS hardware for demonstration to the various users of the system. By soliciting your comments on the RADERS system (good and bad). The CRIS staff will collect as much needed input for final design and implementation of the CRIS as a user based system.

Preliminary negotiations and meetings have begun with LEADS and the State of Ohio Data Center personnel concerning the terminal equipment to be used by CRIS, and design configuration approval. At this point we are happy to note a positive response from the State and LEADS personnel. Mr. Al Brockhurst has been coordinating these efforts on the part of the CRIS staff.

The new facilities for the CRIS staff will be available for occupancy on September 3, 1979. The facilities will be located at 1255 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The CRIS staff is planning to move to these facilities during the week of September 3, 1979. All viewings of RADERS will occur at the new site location. The CRIS staff will give a full status report at the next scheduled CRIS board meeting. Notices of the time and date of the meeting will be coming to you shortly.

1980 CCPCA -OFFICERS

President, Chief Marion R. Taylor, North Olmsted; Vice President, Paul Leffel, Solon; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Hugh V. Young, Chagrin Falls; Chaplain, Chief Louis Westerberg, Orange Village; Board of Governors: Chief Patrick Aldrich, Brecksville; Chief William Dapsis, Maple Heights; Chief Roger Smyth, Lyndhurst; Chief Nick Tagg, Mayfield Heights; Past President, Chief Peter J. Gray, Bay Village; Executive Director Fred F. Drenkhan; Legal Counsel, Stephen T. Parisi.

March 27, 1980 — CRIS Status Report — Dave Aggers, CRIS project director, reported that all CRIS equipment has been delivered and installed. Three systems — Wants and Warrants, Offense and Incident Reports, and, Stolen Property file — were being developed. Following this a Vehicle Tow Report and a Parking Ticket file would be created. None of the CRIS input or output will be a duplicate of what is available in reverse order. Cost is still uncertain but will be based on the number of users. Cost with fifty terminals could be approximately \$640.00 per month.

June 19, 1980 — Mr. Dave Aggers, director of CRIS, reported that most of the various components of the system were completed and that they could be operating by September 1980.

He further reported that CRIS contracts would be mailed in the next few weeks. Fifty-two signed contracts will be necessary for the system to operate at an estimated maximum cost of \$640.00 per month. He urged that the contracts be signed and that he and the CRIS staff were available to meet with mayors, safety directors, or council committees to explain the CRIS project, its advantages and cost breakdowns.

September 25, 1980 — CRIS Progress Report — Mr. Dave Aggers, director of CRIS, reported that letters of commitment were coming in very slowly. As of the deadline of September 15 only twelve of the forty-four needed to guarantee the \$640.00 monthly cost had been received. He recognized that during the summer vacations many things fell behind, but urged the chiefs to work on getting the necessary approvals. Mr. Aggers pointed out that the system was ready to go, but a loan from the county to borrow the necessary funds to purchase the LEADS terminals was

contingent on the letters of commitment from the users of the system. He expressed his concern that the longer it took to get the letters the longer the project implementation is delayed.

Mr. Aggers again offered his services to meet with the chiefs and other public officials to discuss the program and its advantages. Chief Taylor stated that the CRIS committee would meet at 10:30 a.m. on October 3rd and urged that those on the committee attend. He expressed his concern that those chiefs on the committee might not be really familiar with the CRIS project and were not getting the word out to those in their area.

October 23, 1980 — CRIS Progress Report — Vice President Leffel introduced Mr. Dave Aggers, director of CRIS who reported that all of the system's programs will be ready in eight to nine weeks but as a result of a recent survey ten potential users have indicated they would not join CRIS. He further reported that this jeopardizes the \$640.00 per month cost, which was estimated at a minimum of forty five users. Chief Valine stated he felt the county should subsidize the system and there seemed to be a lack of communication with and the support of the mayors and city managers Association. The chief was advised that the county was already subsidizing CRIS by 15 % of the cost and that Mr. Allen Mills, executive secretary of the mayors' group served on the CRIS board. It was re-emphasized that it is primarily the chief's responsibility to understand the advantages of CRIS and to work with his individual administration and council.

November 20, 1980 — Mr. Dave Aggers, director of CRIS, reported that although letters of commitment were coming in slowly, he had sufficient verbal commitments to feel confident that the monthly cost figures were accurate. He again re-emphasized that the system was ready but until he had the letters there was nothing more he could do. He estimated that after all letters were in it would take six months to order some additional equipment, and purchase and transfer the terminals and lines from LEADS. Chief Taylor again urged the chiefs to get the letters of commitment signed and into Mr. Aggers and that the delay in getting CRIS in operation now rested with the chiefs.

December 18, 1980 — Director Drenkhan reported that he, Mr. Aggers, director of CRIS, and Officer William Allen of East Cleveland met with the Mayors and City Managers Association on December 17. Aggers and Allen made a fine presentation with Mayor Petruska, the president appointing a committee of Mayor Sinagra, Lakewood, City Managers Richard Robinson, Cleveland Heights, and Frank Wise, of East Cleveland to review CRIS in detail and make a report back to the body.

1981 — CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Paul Leffel, Solon; Vice President, Chief Louis Westerberg, Orange; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Hugh V. Young, Chagrin Falls; Chaplain, Chief William Dapsis, Maple Heights; Board of Governors: Chief Roger Smyth, Lyndhurst; Chief Patrick Aldrich, Brecksville; Chief Donald Stevens, Mayfield Village; Chief Stephen Toth, Pepper Pike; Past President, Chief Marion R. Taylor, North Olmsted; Executive Director Fred Drenkhan; Legal Advisor, Stephen Parisi.

January 22, 1981 — President Leffel called on Mr. Dave Aggers, director of CRIS, who reported that he presently had twenty letters of commitment of the thirty eight needed to proceed with putting CRIS on line. He further stated that he had met with the county commissioners regarding the county's 1981 budget commitment of \$93,000.00. At present time it is an approved budget item but contingent on the commitment of thirty eight users. He further indicated that time was running out and that if letters were not in by March 1 that the project might be in jeopardy. Chief Hopkins asked if the board of county commissioners could possibly send a letter of endorsement of the CRIS project to the mayors and presidents of council since many chiefs were having difficulty in moving the letters through their political bodies. Mr. Aggers agreed to see what he could do.

February 19, 1981 — Director Drenkhan reported that as of today CRIS had twenty four letters of commitment. As the result of the three day open house and demonstration of the system ten additional communities have now agreed to join the system.

May 21, 1981 — Vice President, Westerberg called upon Mr. Dave Aggers, director of CRIS, for an update on the project. Mr. Aggers reported that as of this date twenty seven communities were committed to CRIS. Recently the county commissioners had sent letters to seventeen communities that had, as of April 27, not responded as to their intent to either join or not join CRIS. He pointed out that CRIS had recently received bids for \$300,000 dollars of additional equipment but the county commissioners would not award the contract until they were sure they had the necessary thirty eight users to start the system. He reiterated that CRIS was prepared to purchase the terminals for the thirty eight users and that the system was ready to go but time was running out since the county commissioners had set June 15 as the deadline to have the required thirty eight users. He further reported that CRIS, in hopes to insure having thirty eight users, had sent letters to twenty eight communities adjoining Cuyahoga County inviting them to join the system.

Finally Vice President Westerberg expressed amazement that the county law enforcement agencies

had not all signed up when CRIS would only cost \$50.00 dollars a month more than LEADS and yet offer so much more.

June 18, 1981 — President Leffel called upon Mr. Dave Aggers, director of CRIS, who reported that as of the deadline of June 15th, thirty-two communities were in CRIS, with the possibility of Elyria joining. He indicated that he will be meeting with the county commissioners and was hopeful they would subsidize CRIS for one year so CRIS could go into operation with those who had signed up. He reported the monthly cost will remain at \$640.00 for those signed up even though LEADS monthly cost will go up to \$550.00. He further advised those communities that have not signed at this time but who want to join CRIS later will be required to arrange with LEADS on their own for changing over to CRIS. They will also be required to purchase approved and compatible equipment on their own. A new UTS400 terminal and printer is estimated at \$12,000.00, with a used LEADS terminal and printer estimated at \$6,300.00.

September 17, 1981 — President Leffel reported that Dave Aggers, director of CRIS for the last three years, had resigned. Presently the county commissioners were in the process of posting the opening for a new director. Negotiations are also proceeding with LEADS for the purchase of terminals.

October 22, 1981 — President Leffel introduced Mr. Robert Caldwell, acting director of CRIS and Officer William Allen, East Cleveland, candidate for director of CRIS. Mr. Caldwell reported CRIS is alive and well and urged the chiefs to call if they have any questions or concerns. Mr. Allen reported as of October 2 final letters of commitment were sent to LEADS and it was anticipated that first users would be advised around November 15 as to the terminal transfers. Meetings regarding a standardized incident form have been held and short questionnaire would be forthcoming. Use of a standardized form is optional, but if enough agree, joint purchases might save money. Both Caldwell and Allen responded to numerous questions and indicated that they hoped to establish a news letter so everyone knew what was happening as the system goes on-line.

December 17, 1981 — Chief Smyth brought up recent letters from CRIS that the county had purchased the terminals of those committed to CRIS and that the monthly cost of \$280.00 will be sent to the county. As terminals go on line with CRIS the cost will increase to the agreed \$640.00. Chief Smyth questioned if this was legal based on the letter of commitment and the absence of a formal contract. Discussion followed and the director was asked to pursue the matter and report back to the body.

1982-CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Louis Westerberg, Orange; Vice President, Chief William Dapsis, Maple Heights; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Hugh Young, Chagrin Falls; Chaplain, Chief Stephen Toth, Pepper Pike; Board of Governors: Chief Chester Kluth, Fairview Park; Chief James Cooper, Bedford; Chief James Codney, Moreland Hills; Chief Dominic Meuti, Bedford Heights.

January 21, 1982 — Mr. William Allen, Director of CRIS, reported Beachwood was selected to be the test city and first terminal to go on-line with CRIS within the next three months.

February 18, 1982 — President Westerberg called upon Mr. William Allen, director of CRIS, who reported that CRIS is now twenty one days ahead of schedule and that Beachwood has gone on line as of February 10. He anticipated all users to be on line by June 1st. Finally, he urged the anticipated users to get their signed contracts back to CRIS as soon as possible.

March 18, 1982 — President Westerberg asked Bill Allen, Director of CRIS, for a status report. Allen reported that the entire northeast section was on-line and that Zone I (northwest) would be coming on-line beginning next week. The only problem is with the CCH file because CRIS could not take the same amount of information as transmitted by BCI&I. CRIS is correcting this by getting the data in two or more printouts.

April 15, 1982 — Chief Smyth questioned what the status was for "slave terminals" for the CRIS System and LEADS, since it was his understanding that a group purchase would be made by the county with a five-year pay back agreement. President Westerberg advised he was right, but necessary contracts needed to be completed. The membership agreed that a letter from the county commissioners to CRIS users, relative to that, would help them in working with their administrations in planning for the purchase. Chief Gray inquired as to the status of uniform incident reports being developed and provided by CRIS. President Westerberg reported a CRIS committee was reviewing a report and hoped to have samples for users approval very shortly.

May 20, 1982 — Mr. William Allen, CRIS, reported that the county commissioners had agreed to purchase "slave terminals" but cities must reimburse the full amount to the county upon delivery. So far eleven cities have sent letters of their interest. No discount per unit is available unless at least twenty units are purchased. He advised that the commissioners had agreed to purchase and provide communities, wishing to join CRIS now, with terminals, keyboards, and printers (value \$10,000.00) under a five-year pay back arrangement. He reported that between May 1 and May 18 the system was down seventeen hours

because of CRIS. In the same period CRIS was also down sixty-four hours but information was still available from LEADS and NCIC. The LEADS system itself was down an additional thirty five hours for program changing but CRIS was functioning during that time. He further advised that Western Union will be changing long lines to Cuyahoga County in the near future and requested that departments share service during those periods. Finally he reported that further development of a uniform incident report had been tabled because of a lack of agreement by the CRIS board and user departments.

1983 — CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Stephen Toth, Pepper Pike; Vice President, Chief Chester Kluth, Fairview Park; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Hugh V. Young, Chagrin Falls; Chaplain, Chief James E. Codney, Moreland Hills; Board of Governors: Chief James Cooper, Bedford; Chief John Cook, Berea; Chief Paul Leffel, Solon; Chief Dominic Meuti, Bedford. Executive Director Fred Drenkhan; Legal Counsel, Stephen Parisi.

September, 1983 — Chief Hopkins advised that anyone considering a new terminal consult with Bill Allen, director of CRIS, before signing any order with a salesman.

October 20, 1983 — CRIS — Mr. Bill Allen, Director of CRIS reported CRIS now has forty-five departments on line. He reported that the Arrest File recently started is a model and first for criminal justice systems. It is being copyrighted and inquiries from other systems are being made as to its operation. Mr. Allen pledged his support to assist the Crime Stoppers program in any way the CRIS board agrees upon.

1984 — CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Chester Kluth, Fairview Park; Vice President, Chief James Cooper, Bedford; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Hugh V. Young, Chagrin Falls; Chaplain, Chief John Cook, Berea; Board of Governors: Chief William Hanton, Cleveland; Chief Donald Stevens, Mayfield Village; Chief Craig Merchant, Warrensville Heights; Chief Peter Gray, Bay Village; Past President, Chief Stephen A. Toth, Pepper Pike; Executive Director Fred Drenkhan; Legal Counsel, Stephen Parisi.

February 16, 1984 — Mr. William Allen, director of CRIS reports that CRIS is operating beyond its designed potential and is unable to take on any prospective new users.

March 15, 1984 — CRIS — 1984 Advisory Board Sub committee chairman. Policy, Hon. Virgil Brown; Security Privacy, Chief Marion R. Taylor; Audit-Finance, Chief James Cooper; User Interface, Chief Martin Lentz; Records, Chief Marion Taylor; Personnel, Chief Patrick Aldrich; Ad-Hoc Court Design, Chief Martin Lentz; Ad-Hoc Evaluation,

Chief Marion Taylor; Communications Zone Representatives: Zone 2, Chief Patrick Aldrich, Brecksville; Zone 3, Chief James Cooper, Bedford; Zone 1, Chief Ed Mecklenburg, Lakewood; Zone 4, Chief Martin Lentz, Cleveland Hts.; Zone 5, Chief W. Crosier, Wiloughby.

1985 — CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief James Cooper, Bedford; Vice President, Chief Edmund Mecklenburg, Lakewood; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief James L. Hopkins, Garfield Heights; Chaplain, Chief Donald Stevens, Mayfield Village; Board of Governors: Chief Peter J. Gray, Bay Village; Chief Dennis Love, Maple Heights; Chief James Zindroski, North Royalton; Chief Michael Ahrens, Walton Hills; Past President, Chief Chester Kluth, Fairview Park.

April 18, 1985 — CRIS — Motion by Chief Hopkins that a letter be sent to the county commissioners requesting that Director William Allen of CRIS be appointed to the committee researching the E-911 phone system for the county; second by Chief Gray and approved. Director Allen reports the new computer has been received and projects installation will occur in about one month.

September 12, 1985 — CRIS — Director of CRIS, Bill Allen, reported on the progress of 911: Four member panel named; Director Allen and Chief Grossman will be named to represent this association to the twenty five person working group. CRIS is installing second half of new computer next week; missing children file operating; Chief Mecklenburg thanked Director Allen for the excellent and very beneficial seminar that he held recently.

1986 — CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Edmund Mecklenburg, Lakewood; Vice President, Chief Dennis Love, Maple Heights; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief James Hopkins, Garfield Heights; Chaplain, Chief James Zindroski, North Royalton; Board of Governors: Chief Anthony Appenzeller, Independence; Chief Peter Gray, Shaker Heights; Chief Thomas Dease, Brook Park; Chief Lester LaGatta, Chagrin Falls; Past President, Chief James Cooper, Bedford.

January 16, 1986 — CRIS — Computerized Criminal Records — The Cuyahoga county prosecutor, John T. Corrigan, issued a ruling to law enforcement officials that computerized information regarding a persons criminal record is classified. The classification? For law enforcement officials eyes only. The ruling says that record checks can be made by criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes but that does not permit use by other city agencies. Misuses of the system could mean loss of access to the computerized information. The way to get this information is through the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification

and Investigation and the Bureau of Motor Vehicle Registration by having a consent form signed allowing his or her personal records to be examined, provide the agency with fingerprints and a processing fee. The purpose of the automated data system is to provide prompt information to police on the streets, and bogging down computers with civilian requests defeats that purpose.

March 20, 1986 — CRIS — LEEDS Steering Committee, President Mecklenburg reports he attended their meeting and that users cannot release criminal record data or Bureau of Motor Vehicle data they obtain from the computer to anyone other than criminal justice system personnel or the user would be in violation of the rules of LEEDS. For a violation the user could lose their terminal.

1987 — CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief James E. Zindroski, N. Royalton; Vice President, Chief Anthony M. Appenzeller, Independence; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief James L. Hopkins, Garfield Heights; Chaplain, Chief William E. Gareau, Bay Village; Board of Governors: Chief Lester R. LaGatta, Chagrin Falls; Chief Dominic M. Caprara, Mayfield Heights; Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chief Robert W. Bruckner, Solon; Past President, Chief Edmund M. Mecklenburg, Lakewood.

1988 — CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief James E. Zindroski, N. Royalton; Vice President, Chief Anthony M. Appenzeller, Independence; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief James L. Hopkins, Garfield Heights; Board of Governors: Chief Dominic M. Caprara, Mayfield Heights; Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chief Robert W. Bruckner, Solon; Chief Lester R. LaGatta, Chagrin Falls; Past President, Chief Edmund M. Mecklenburg, Lakewood.

February 18, 1988 — CRIS — Chief Mecklenburg reports that CRIS will be moving to the first floor of the same building and the move should be completed within six months. Training programs for CRIS will be held locally.

April 21, 1988-CRIS-The CCPCA along with CRIS, Unisys and Computer Logics will host a Computer Seminar on May 9, 10, 11 at Holiday Inn, Rockside.

May 26, 1988 — CRIS — Bill Allen reports the seminar held in May was very successful. A questionnaire will be mailed out and it is requested it be filled out and returned.

June 23, 1988 — CRIS CAD system — Mr. David Williams, Associate Member, reported that about thirty of the questionnaires have been completed and returned. They are attempting to determine if there is enough interest in the law enforcement community. The system will compliment the present CRIS system.

September 15, 1988 — CRIS — Chief LaGatta reports there will be an increase effective January 1989 of \$30.00 per month.

November 17, 1988 — CRIS — Chief Mecklenburg reports he will be meeting with Chief Rudolph, Cleveland, to discuss the possibility of Cleveland interfacing with CRIS.

December 15, 1988 — CRIS — Chief Mecklenburg reported on the interface problems and related that Bill Allen will cooperate with any vendor for developing interface but it will be the responsibility of the vendor to develop the interface.

1989 CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief James E. Zindroski, N. Royalton; Vice President, Chief William E. Gareau, Bay Village; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief James L. Hopkins, Garfield Heights; Chaplain, Chief Dominic M. Caprara, Mayfield Heights; Board of Governors: Chief Robert W. Bruckner, Solon; Chief Lester R. LaGatta, Chagrin Falls; Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chief Kenneth L. Schlacht, Parma Heights; Past President, Chief Edmund M. Mecklenburg, Lakewood.

March 16, 1989 — CRIS — President Zindroski reported that a special meeting will be held Thursday, March 23, 1989, at 1:30 p.m. at CRIS with UNISYS about enhancing the CRIS system. They are trying to determine what the law enforcement agencies want and will support.

May 18, 1989 — CRIS — A survey has been mailed out to each user; please fill out and return same; Chief Mecklenburg.

June 22, 1989 — CRIS — Chief Zindroski requests return of surveys that have been mailed out.

1990 CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief William E. Gareau, Bay Village; Vice President, Chief Dominic M. Caprara, Mayfield Heights; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief James E. Zindroski, North Royalton; Chaplain, Chief Lester R. LaGatta, Chagrin Falls; Board of Governors: Chief Robert W. Bruckner, Solon; Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chief Kenneth L. Schlacht, Parma Heights; Chief Wayne C. Baumgart, Euclid.

February 15, 1990 — CRIS — President Gareau reports they will be going with AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System).

May 24, 1990 — CRIS — President Gareau reports that Sheriff McFaul has agreed to join CRIS and the Association is quite happy that this will occur. Our thanks to the Sheriff.

October 18, 1990 — CRIS — President Gareau reports that a letter of intent has been received from the Cleveland Police Department to join CRIS; details will be worked out later. This will be a welcome addition to the CRIS System.

1991 CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Dominic M. Caprara, Mayfield Heights; Vice President, Chief Lester R. LaGatta, Chagrin Falls; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Anthony M. Appenzeller, Independence; Chaplain, Chief Robert W. Bruckner, Solon; Board of Governors: Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chief Kenneth L. Schlacht, Parma Heights; Chief Wayne C. Baumgart, Euclid; Chief Matthew N. Biscotti, Lakewood; Past President, Chief William E. Gareau, Bay Village.

January 19, 1991 — CRIS — Manager William E. Allen, Jr., CRIS, presented plaque awards to the past presidents of the association who were past chairman of the CRIS board of advisors: Chief William E. Gareau, Chief James E. Zindroski, Chief Edmund M. Mecklenburg, Chief Marion R. Taylor, and Chief James L. Hopkins, who were present, and to the following who were not present, which will be delivered to Chief Peter Gray, Chief Paul Leffel, Chief Chester Kluth, Chief James Cooper, Chief Louis Westerburg, Chief Stephen Toth, and Chief Robert Lee. Manager Allen thanked each for their appreciated help and also thanked the association for its help and dedication to the CRIS system.

March 21, 1991 — CRIS — Chief Gareau reports the Cleveland Police Department and CRIS are working out details on the interface and target date, that is 1992. Cleveland municipal court will be included, such as their dispositions etc.

November 21, 1991 — CRIS — Manager Bill Allen reports that the Cuyahoga County Commissioners have authorized the 3.3 million in funds to upgrade the present computer system.

1992 CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Lester R. LaGatta, Chagrin Falls; Vice President, Chief Robert W. Bruckner, Solon; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Anthony M. Appenzeller, Independence; Chaplain, Chief Wayne C. Baumgart, Euclid; Board of Governors: Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chief Kenneth L. Schlacht, Parma Heights; Chief Matthew N. Biscotti, Lakewood; Chief Dennis A. Kancler, Brecksville; Past President, Chief Dominic M. Caprara, Mayfield Heights.

January 18, 1992 — CRIS — Manager William E. Allen, Jr., presented a plaque to outgoing president Dominic M. Caprara who served as chairman of the CRIS board of advisors during his term as president. Manager Allen thanked President Caprara for the growth of CRIS during his term as chairman and the association who was responsible for the birth and growth of CRIS.

February 20, 1992 — CRIS — President LaGatta reported that the Word Processing contract should be signed in the near future.

1993 CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Robert W. Bruckner, Solon; Vice President, Chief Wayne C. Baumgart, Euclid; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Anthony M. Appenzeller, Independence; Chaplain, Chief Matthew N. Biscotti, Lakewood; Board of Governors: Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chief Kenneth L. Schlacht, Parma Heights; Chief Dennis A. Kancler, Brecksville; Chief James J. Cook, Highland Heights; Past President, Chief Lester R. LaGatta, Chagrin Falls.

January 16, 1993 — CRIS — Vice President Chief Wayne Baumgart presented a plaque from CRIS to past president Lester R. LaGatta for his contributions to CRIS during his tenure as chairman of the advisory board.

March 18, 1993 — CRIS — Chief Baumgart requested information from area representatives on the direction they want CRIS to go. Manager Allen showed the lap top computers and explained they have all the features of land terminals and are much better than the bullet type for the police cars.

June 17, 1993 — CRIS — Chief Baumgart reported there is an opening in the zone represented by Chief Hiners due to his retirement and it will be necessary to name a replacement. Also they are going out for specs & bids for replacement of the 01 and the goal is replacement of the 01 sometime in 1994.

September 16, 1993 — CRIS — Chief Baumgart reported on changes made to make interfacing with CRIS easier.

October 28, 1993 — CRIS — Chief Baumgart reports there will be a five percent increase for CRIS services in the coming year and next year the cost will be \$1,407.00. Notices will be sent out with this information.

November 16, 1993 — CRIS — Chief Baumgart reports due to the retirement of Chief LaGatta a vacancy exists on the executive board and Chief Eldridge was selected for the vacancy.

1994 CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Wayne C. Baumgart, Euclid; Vice President, Chief Matthew N. Biscotti, Lakewood; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chaplain, Chief Dennis A. Kancler, Brecksville; Board of Governors: Chief James J. Cook, Highland Heights; Chief Gene P. Rowe, Richmond Heights; Chief Patrick J. Nealon, Fairview Park; Chief Robert R. Reid, Bedford; Past President, Chief Robert W. Bruckner, Solon.

May 19, 1994 — CRIS — President Wayne C. Baumgart reports that the bids for the new 01 computers has not been decided by all parties at this time. The board is also discussing hiring a consultant.

September 15, 1994 — CRIS — President Baumgart requested users of CRIS to attend the CRIS meetings.

October 27, 1994 — CRIS — President Baumgart reports that the CRIS meeting will be held soon and one of the items that will be discussed is rate increases.

November 17, 1994 — CRIS — President Baumgart reports there is a pending increase for LEADS and when he questioned what NCIC charges LEADS it was related there is no charge to the State for NCIC. It is felt that there should be a reduction in fees for LEADS service if not a complete removal of cost with the State funding the system. President Baumgart also supports the concept of the county providing funds to support CRIS with no cost to the cities within the county.

December 15, 1994 — CRIS — President Baumgart reports the 1995 budget is being worked on for presentment and there are suggestions about cutting the budget etc.

1995 CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Matthew N. Biscotti, Lakewood; Vice President, Chief Dennis A. Kancler, Brecksville; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chaplain, Chief James J. Cook, Highland Heights; Board of Governors: Chief Gene P. Rowe, Richmond Heights; Chief Patrick J. Nealon, Bedford; Chief Robert W. Bruckner, Solon; Past President, Chief Wayne C. Baumgart, Euclid.

January 21, 1995 — CRIS — Manager William C. Allen, Jr. presented the Past President Wayne C. Baumgart with a plaque in recognition of his outstanding contribution and dedication to CRIS while serving as Chairman of the CRIS Board of Advisors.

February 16, 1995 — CRIS — President Biscotti reports that the county is looking to reduce the subsidy in 1995 and the CRIS Board is exploring methods for alternative funding. The goal is keeping CRIS without any rate increases this year. Past President Baumgart is meeting with city mayors and managers next week concerning these problems. Legal counsel Steve Parisi requested chiefs of the association to let the board know what their position is concerning CRIS and any suggestions.

March 16, 1995 — CRIS — President Biscotti has a meeting scheduled with the county commissioners and others concerning the financing of CRIS.

April 20, 1995 — CRIS — President Biscotti met with Attorney General Montgomery concerning the financing for CRIS and he was encouraged by the meeting.

May 18, 1995 — CRIS — The finance committee met and will present their proposal to CRIS for next year.

1996-CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Dennis A. Kancler, Brecksville; Vice President, Chief James J. Cook, Highland Heights; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Thomas A. Dease,

Brook Park; Chaplain, Chief Gene P. Rowe, Richmond Heights; Board of Governors: Chief Patrick J. Nealon, Fairview Park; Chief Robert R. Reid, Bedford; Chief Robert W. Bruckner, Solon; Chief Fred D. Wright, Independence; Past President, Chief Matthew N. Biscotti, Lakewood.

January 26, 1996 — CRIS — Manager William Allen of CRIS presented a plaque to Past President Biscotti for his services as chairman of the advisory board to CRIS in 1995.

February 15, 1996 — CRIS — Manager Bill Allen reported on the LEADS increase request and that a final meeting is scheduled.

March 21, 1996 — CRIS — Meeting will be held at Bedford Heights on March 28, 1996 (Thursday), 10:00 a.m. to discuss future planning for CRIS. All CRIS users are invited to attend.

May 16, 1996 — CRIS — President Kancler reports that the executive board of CRIS is meeting with the mayor/city managers to discuss CRIS on May 23. If you have any questions about CRIS don't hesitate to call President Kancler.

June 27, 1996 — CRIS — Chief Baumgart brought the membership up to date on what is being discussed concerning the future of CRIS.

September 26, 1996 — CRIS — President Kancler reports, there will be a CRIS board meeting on October 1, 1996, 10:00 a.m. at the Cleveland Heights Police Department. Chief Baumgart reports a grant has been received for a study as to how the many systems in the area can be merged.

October 10, 1996 — CRIS — President Kancler reported there will be an interface meeting October 18, 1996, and on November 7 and 8 there will be a demonstration of mobile data terminals.

November 21, 1996 — CRIS — Manager Bill Allen reports there will be a board meeting December 5, 1996, at 10:00 am at the Brecksville Police Department. The regional down time problem has been corrected as of yesterday. The problem was caused by a new system brought up by LEADS. Those interested in mobile data terminal should information contact Manager Allen.

1997 CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief James J. Cook, Highland Heights; Vice President, Chief Gene P. Rowe, Richmond Heights; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chaplain, Chief Robert R. Reid, Bedford; Board of Governors: Chief Mitchell T. Guyton, Sr., East Cleveland; Chief James T. Brosius, Chagrin Falls; Chief David M. Wright, Bay Village; Chief Richard A. Walling, Westlake; Past President Chief James J. Cook, Highland Heights.

January 18, 1997 — CRIS — Manager William Allen of CRIS presented a plaque to past president

Dennis A. Kancler for his services and accomplishments as chairman of the advisory board to CRIS in 1996.

February 20, 1997 — CRIS — President Cook reported on the status of CRIS and that a contract for \$15,000.00 has been awarded to analyze the hardware and software needs and the cost of same for CRIS. This will be completed about April.

March 20, 1997 — CRIS — President Cook advised the members of the mission and plans for upgrading.

April 17, 1997 — CRIS — Manager Bill Allen and President Cook reported on the status of CRIS; an update is being sent out to each user and the study being done should be completed around June 30, 1997. The hiring of new personnel is also being addressed.

May 15, 1997 — CRIS — President Cook reported on their recent meeting concerning more efficiency on how information can be passed on from agency to agency and the sharing of information.

October 16, 1997 — CRIS — President Cook reports that at the August 29, 1997 meeting they approved a \$2.5 million contract for the System Eighty now in use to be changed over to the wide area network, and that CRIS' goal is to be under the Cuyahoga County Data Processing Center.

November 20, 1997 — CRIS — President Cook reports plans are being finalized to move to the Information Service Center, rewriting and updating the system and redoing the hardware.

December 18, 1997 — CRIS — President Cook reports that the county approved \$3.5 million to update CRIS; also Mr. McCoun and Mr. Forney stated they will continue to provide support

1998-CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Gene P. Rowe, Richmond Heights; Vice President, Chief Patrick J. Nealon, Fairview Park; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chaplain, Chief Robert R. Reid, Bedford; Board of Governors: Chief Mitchell T. Guyton, Sr., East Cleveland; Chief James T. Brosius, Chagrin Falls; Chief David M. Wright, Bay Village; Chief Richard A. Walling, Westlake; Past President Chief James J. Cook, Highland Heights.

January 17, 1998 — CRIS — Plaque from CRIS for Past President James J. Cook, who served as chairman of the advisory board to CRIS in 1998, thanking him for his service, will be presented to him by President Gene P. Rowe later.

March 19, 1998 — CRIS — President Rowe reports the new hardware program is moving forward.

May 21, 1998 — CRIS — President Rowe reports that the upgrading of CRIS is progressing; also that to meet the security requirements of LEADS the CRIS Manager is required to have control.

1999-CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Patrick J. Nealon, Fairview Park; Vice President, Chief Robert R. Reid, Bedford; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chaplain, Chief James T. Brosius, Chagrin Falls; Board of Governors: Chief David M. Wright, Bay Village; Chief Richard A. Walling, Westlake; Chief Charles T. LoBello, Gates Mills; Chief Michael T. Dugan, Independence; Past President, Chief Gene P. Rowe, Richmond Heights.

January 16, 1999 — CRIS — Plaque from CRIS for President Gene P. Rowe who served as Chairman of the advisory board to CRIS in 1998, thanking him for his service, was presented by President Patrick J. Nealon.

November 18, 1999 — CRIS — Craig Tame, Cuyahoga County Department of Justice Affairs, along with members of CRIS and the Cuyahoga county prosecutor's office briefed the association on 1. update on a-CRIS migration activity B Hiring of CRIS manager; 2. funding opportunities. 3. comprehensive strategy for delinquency prevention and juvenile justice 4. proposed comprehensive criminal justice planning through county prosecutor 5. Use of county witness/victim services office space in the justice center for police personnel. Discussion of CRIS going to a new system as of November 29, 1999.

November 30, 1999 — **William C. Allen Jr.** retired as manager of CRIS. Bill served as a patrolman on the East Cleveland Police Department prior to his appointment as director for CRIS. He was the second director and during his tenure the title was changed to manager of CRIS.



William C. Allen Jr.

**Manager of
CRIS
1982
to
11/30/1999**

December 16, 1999 — CRIS — Chief Wayne Baumgart, Euclid recommended that law enforcement agencies support CRIS and that many positive things are taking place that will improve this computer system. He further stated that members should check with their detective bureau to see what an asset it is for investigators. Your board members met with Director C. Anders Tame, Department of Justice Affairs, and asked many questions concerning CRIS. Director Tame provided factual, informative information

about what has been accomplished, the present and future plans. You will hear more on this in the near future. I for one left this meeting with a very positive feeling about the future of CRIS and I believe that those present agree with Chief Baumgart's recommendations.

2000 CCPCA OFFICERS

President, Chief Robert R. Reid, Bedford; Vice President, Chief James T. Brosius, Chagrin Falls; Secretary/Treasurer, Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park; Chaplain, Chief David M. Wright, Bay Village; Board of Governors: Chief Richard A. Walling, Westlake; Chief Charles T. LoBello, Gates Mills; Chief Michael T. Dugan, Independence; Chief Mitchell T. Guyton, Sr. Highland Hills; Past President, Chief Patrick J. Nealon, Fairview Park.

February 17, 2000 — CRIS — President Reid reports that at this time Bob Cermak, retired CPD, is the #1 candidate for manager of CRIS.

March 16, 2000 — CRIS — President Reid introduced the new manager of CRIS Bob Cermak who recently retired from the Cleveland Police Department.



Robert J.

Cermak

**Manager of
CRIS
to
2000**

Robert J. Cermak joined the Cleveland Police Department in 1966 as a patrol officer and served in that capacity until 1970. In 1970 he was assigned to the detective-narcotic unit where he conducted overt and covert investigations into illegal drug activity and prepared cases for prosecution.

In 1976 he was promoted to sergeant and assigned to the vice enforcement unit supervising district officers in the investigation and prosecution of illegal gambling, prostitution and liquor law violations.

Sergeant Cermak was assigned from 1976 to 1990 to the organized crime intelligence unit as the administrative officer responsible for directing staff of up to thirty five detectives in the gathering, analysis, storage and dissemination of criminal intelligence information and conducting criminal investigations. He participated in many of the responsibilities described and acted in the capacity of officer-in-charge in the absence of the unit commander.

From 1990 to 1993 he served as officer-in-charge

of the organized crime intelligence unit. He supervised staff in the gathering, preparing and disseminating of strategic and tactical criminal intelligence information and conducting complex criminal investigations. Sergeant Cermak directed investigations for the Chief of police, Cuyahoga county prosecutor, and city prosecutor, including incidents of public corruption. He directed and coordinated dignitary protection within the department and with other involved agencies.

In 1993 he was promoted to lieutenant and assigned sector supervisor in basic patrol where he supervised five sergeants and forty patrol officers.

In 1994 Bob was promoted to commander bureau of communications where he managed the police communications control center and emergency 911 primary public safety answering service for police, fire and EMS. He supervised one hundred thirty civilian dispatchers, six chief dispatchers, six sergeants, one lieutenant and fifteen police officers.

In 1995 he was named commander bureau of special investigations where he managed all special investigative units with the division of police. While serving in this capacity he supervised one hundred police officers including two captains, seven lieutenants, seventeen sergeants and more than one hundred detectives. Bob served as commander until April of 1999.

From December 1999 to April 2000 he was the advanced training coordinator of the Police and Fire Training Institute at Cuyahoga Community College where he researched the training needs of law enforcement professionals in the public and private sector.

Commander Cermak graduated from the FBI National Academy in 1977. He obtained certification as an instructor from the Ohio Peace Officer Training Council and instructed at academies, college and lectured at numerous seminars throughout the United States.

He is a member of many associations including the Fraternal Order of Police, Metropolitan Crime Bureau, FBI National Academy Associates, Cleveland Police Historical Society, Narcotic Association of Regional Coordinating Officers, Association of Former Intelligence Officers, and the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

In April 2000 he was named manager of CRIS.

April 20, 2000 — President, Robert R. Reid, Bedford, retired, April 17, 2000, and was appointed city manager of Bedford. Due to his retirement he could not continue as President of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. City Manager Robert R. Reid gave the oath of office to the new president for 2000, Chief James T. Brosius, Chagrin Falls; the new vice president, Chief David M. Wright, Bay Village; the new Chaplain, Chief Richard A. Walling, Westlake.

May 18, 2000 — Chief Joseph C. Kocab, Brooklyn Heights was elected to fill the vacancy in the board of governors and will serve for the remainder of 2000.

S.T.O.P. SILENT TIP OBSERVER PROGRAM Which Led To CRIME STOPPERS

In the later part of 1976 and early 1977, the Silent Tip Observer Program was the topic of many discussions which involved the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, led by Director Fred Drenkhan, and the Ohio Crime Prevention Division. Their goal was to develop a county citizens involvement award program for persons who provide information that leads to the arrest and conviction of persons committing crimes of homicide or great personal violence.

Judge Alvin J. Krenzler, chairman of the Ohio Criminal Justice Supervisory Committee, and Governor James A. Rhodes developed the idea and worked with the law enforcement community to implement it.

In May 1977 STOP became a reality in Cuyahoga County it was strongly supported by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, and its membership, under the guidance of the following elected officers: President Robert Lee, Fairview Park; Vice President, James Hopkins, Garfield Heights; Secretary/Treasurer, Hugh Young, Chagrin Falls; Chaplain, Peter J. Gray, Bay Village; Board of Governors: Keith Woodie, Highland Heights; William Shortle, Mayfield Village; Marion R. Taylor, North Olmsted; Norman Hatch, N. Royalton; Past President, Nick Tagg, Mayfield Heights; Executive Director Fred Drenkhan; Legal Counsel Stephen Parisi.

On May 26, and 27 the local newspapers, including the Sun Papers, The Cleveland Press, and the Cleveland Plain Dealer, contained information on this "believed to be the first of its kind in the nation" program. The editorial in the Sun News reported "it will be more than justified if it leads to the solution of one or more of these Crimes." The Cleveland Press report by Barbara Weiss relates "If the program works in Cuyahoga County, it will be expanded to other parts of the state," Krenzler said. The Cleveland Plain Dealer article by Thomas J. Quinn reports "The program is being financed by federal crime-fighting money, to be disbursed by the state to the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, which will operate the program for a one-year trial."

Rewards up to \$10,000 will be offered to tipsters who will be assigned an eight-digit identification number when they call in. If the information leads to an arrest and conviction, a committee composed of four citizen, two police chiefs and the county sheriff will determine

how much reward money will be given. The identity of the tipster will not be revealed.

Judge Alvin T. Krenzler a guest speaker at the May 26, 1977, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association Meeting, announced the Silent Tip Observer Program, and, along with Director Fred Drenkhan explained the mechanics of the STOP program.

The Chiefly Chatter is a monthly newsletter of the CCPCA and in August 1977 reported on the status of the STOP program. The Association, through its director, developed and implemented the pilot crime prevention project Silent Tip Observer Program (STOP). This program, conceived by Governor Rhodes and Judge Alvin I. Krenzler, chairman of the Ohio Criminal Justice Supervisory Commission, is being funded by the Administration of Justice through the Division of Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Greater Cleveland. The director of the CCPCA is acting as the STOP coordinator. During the past quarter, the Director, after many meetings, had published the first nine unsolved major crimes involving death and great personal injury, for which any citizen having knowledge that leads to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator can receive up to a \$10,000 reward.

October 1977 Chiefly Chatter reports that contrary to some reports the STOP program is in full operation. Presently there are nineteen crimes listed, involving twenty one victims. Sixteen of the crimes are from Cleveland and the remaining three from the suburbs. The police committee has agreed to take newer cases as long as the chief indicates that all investigative leads have been exhausted.

November 1977 Chiefly Chatter reports STOP accepted and published three unsolved crimes of homicide during the past quarter. The director also appeared on one television station to promote the STOP project and has met with another television station to discuss the development of a series utilizing STOP crimes. STOP posters were also distributed to all county enforcement agencies.

January 1978 Chiefly Chatter reports that STOP since its inception in May and the release of the first crimes on June 17, 1977, STOP has listed and published twenty four crimes involving twenty seven victims. Cleveland Police have nine crimes listed. All but one, a series of rapes, are crimes of homicide, with four being homicide by the use of an explosive device or bomb. A total of nineteen victims were involved.

The suburbs have listed seven crimes, five of which are homicides, and the other two being an attempted murder and a rape and robbery. Eight victims are involved. Present information indicates that two of the listed crimes have been cleared but no claims or reward payments have been made.

June 1978 Chiefly Chatter reports STOP makes payment for information. The Rewards Committee of STOP has rewarded two citizens for their help in identifying Richard G. Lash, the assailant in a December shooting in North Olmsted. A cash payment of \$4,500 was made to one citizen who assisted North Olmsted detectives by providing pertinent information through numerous telephone conversations. A second citizen was awarded \$500 for identifying the suspect by one call to the police. Chief Marion R. Taylor and Detective Sergeant Dennis Sefcek, North Olmsted, both praised the program and emphasized the importance of getting the crime entered into the program quickly and cooperating with the media to get the most exposure possible.

April 1979 Chiefly Chatter reports on STOP-the Rewards Committee in the past month has approved payment of rewards in two crimes. At the present time these two grants are passing through the Administration of Justice and the Division of Crime Prevention in Columbus for required approval. Since the inception of the program, forty two crimes involving forty nine victims have been listed. A recent review of the listed crimes resulted in four cases being withdrawn as they were cleared without STOP help or considered closed for other reasons.

June 28, 1979 Chiefly Chatter reports Executive Director, Fred F. Drenkhan advised the members he has been approached by the television stations, who would like to do one or two minute series on STOP.

It is noted that funding through the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Greater Cleveland that started April 1, 1975, for the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association expired when the final report was made on December 14, 1978.

January 29, 1980 CCPCA General Meeting Chief Taylor, chairman of STOP, reported that Channel 5 would be running another series of STOP crimes on the 11:00 p.m. news the week of January 28. STOP was operating successfully at this time with funds to pay tipsters.

March 27, 1980 Minutes of the CCPCA General Meeting Jerry Payne, Director of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and Mr. Henry Speeth, Police Planner for CJCC, explained the uncertainty of funding due to the recent budget cuts proposed by the President and Congress. Full cost of three-year funded programs must be assumed by the agency. At this same meeting Director Fred Drenkhan reported the Silent Tip Observer Program has been terminated.

It was quite clear that if a program such as the Silent Tip Observer Program was to continue it would be necessary to find other means of funding.

January 22, 1981 CCPCA Meeting Director Drenkhan reports that he has been in contact with an

associate member who wants the association to reactivate STOP. This associate member, who is also on the Blue Coats board, feels that the STOP project has the potential to develop a financial base similar to Blue Coats and would be a real community service and, most important, an aid to law enforcement. The board of governors has agreed to look into the project and to get input from the membership.

February 19, 1981 CCPCA Meeting Director Drenkhan reported the board has tentatively set March 18 to meet and discuss establishing a county **Crime Stoppers program** funded by a associate membership drive and private subscriptions. He asked for suggestion on how it could be handled to best serve their departments.

March 19, 1981 CCPCA Meeting President Leffel, Solon, reported that the board of governors met on March 18 with representatives from certain news media and some associate members to discuss implementing a Cuyahoga county rewards program. As a result of the meeting a questionnaire has been sent out explaining the proposed project and requesting the opinions of the membership.

April 23, 1981 CCPCA Meeting President Leffel reported on the survey taken to develop and sponsor a **Crime Stoppers program in Cuyahoga county**. The survey indicated that seventy three percent felt that a community rewards program for unsolved crimes would be an aid to their agency, but only forty three percent thought they could assist the association in finding sources for funding the program. He further reported the board of governors recommended the association go forth with the program and asked for concurrence from the membership. A vote of the membership was taken and the membership present agreed with the recommendation of the Board of Governors with no dissenting votes.

May 21, 1982 CCPCA Meeting Vice President, Westerberg introduced Mr. Corwin Riley, associate member and supporter of creating a county Crime Stoppers program. Mr. Riley stated that the Crime Stoppers program was a natural for the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association to sponsor since it would help the departments solve crime and also be a community service. He pointed out that Blue Coats does a community service and has no trouble obtaining funds or members and that the Association can accomplish the same thing. He emphasized that every community had good public-minded citizens who had the where with-all to become a member. In fact these people would feel honored to be asked to be a part of the program and the Association. He pointed out that if a chief felt uncomfortable inviting five or ten of his good citizens to become members that the same thing could be accomplished by meeting with one good

citizen who could, after being informed as to what the Association wanted to accomplish, be the emissary to contact other citizens in each community. Finally he offered his assistance in helping any chief in obtaining members to make the program a success.

Director Drenkhan reported that he was working in the Crime Stoppers program and planned, if there were no objections, none heard, for a kick-off luncheon in July or early August. It was planned that each Chief should personally invite three to six potential members who would be sent a follow-up letter from the Association's office. It is anticipated that no less than 200 potential members will be invited. All expenses will be paid by the Association in addition to the Association contributing \$5,000 to start the reward fund. The director pointed out that not only was the cooperation of the chiefs imperative in setting up the kick-off but would be required in the Crime-of-the-Week portion of the actual program. Finally he reminded everyone that it was the chiefs' program and would ultimately serve each department in assisting them in their function of identifying, apprehending and prosecuting criminal offenders but the programs success rested with their cooperation and participation. He asked that anyone who opposed the program or wouldn't help make it a success to make their objections known. There was no objections voiced.

June 18, 1981 CCPCA Meeting President Leffel requested a report from Director Drenkhan and he reported he met with the Crime Stoppers committee and that the kick-off luncheon will be held Wednesday, August 5, 1981, 12:00 noon, at the Hollenden House Hotel, Cleveland. Reservations are set for a minimum of 250 persons. Members are to invite at least three or four persons as their guests. These persons should be civic-minded leaders or businesspeople of the community who would be interested in participating in their community service program either as potential associate members or contributors to the reward fund. Names and addresses of those invited must be provided to the director by July 15 and follow-up invitations will be sent to those persons. Tickets for the luncheon will be given to each member two weeks prior to August 5. The concept of the program will allow each law enforcement agency to enter an unsolved crime into the program under the "Crime of the Week." The director then introduced Mr. Gary Ritchie, station manager of WEWS-TV 5. Mr. Ritchie pledged the support of their station and endorsed the program. He introduced Mr. Eric Braun, the station's news director, who stated he saw the program as a tool for the police and commented on the success of a similar program called the Police Officer's Notebook in Belfast, Ireland. He commended the Association in sponsoring the program. The Director reported that he obtained

the same enthusiastic response from Mr. Herb Hamm, editor of the Cleveland Press and urged everyone to attend, with two or three guests, the kick-off luncheon on August 5.

August 5, 1981 **Special Meeting of the CCPCA** called to order by President Leffel-attended by thirty eight active members and 199 guests of the association. Chief Leffel introduced special guest Mr. Greg MacAleese, president of Crime Stoppers U.S.A., Albuquerque, New Mexico, who spoke about the success of the over 72 Crime Stopper programs known to be in operation throughout the United States. Chief Leffel stated that the first order of business to come before the meeting was the consideration by the general membership of the proposed Crime Stoppers program. The chairman stated that the Crime Stoppers program had been thoroughly reviewed by the Association's board of governors and it had determined that its purpose would be to solicit and encourage the cooperation, involvement and assistance of the general public, media, businesses, and participating police departments in and around Cuyahoga County, Ohio in a combined effort to prevent crime and aid law enforcement in the solution of criminal activity, by paying cash awards to individual (s) who provide information leading to the arrest and/or indictment of person (s) who have committed crimes. The chairman also stated that after thorough discussion and consideration of the crime program by the board, it adopted the following resolution at its meeting of August 5, 1981:

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board hereby authorized the creation of the Crime Program and finds that the creation thereof would be of primary and direct benefit to the community, law enforcement and the Association.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the purpose of the Crime Program shall be, generally, to solicit and encourage the cooperation, involvement, and assistance of the general public, media, businesses, and police departments in and around Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in a combined effort to prevent crime and aid law Enforcement in the solution of criminal activity, by paying cash awards to individual (s) who provide information leading to the arrest and/or indictment of persons (s) who have committed crimes.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Board hereby authorizes and establishes the Crime Stoppers Board which shall be responsible to the Board for the administration of the Crime Program.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the membership of the Crime Board shall be comprised as follows: The President of the Association or his designee; the Secretary/Treasurer of the Association or his designee; such number of Associate Members of the Association, appointed by the President, as shall constitute a major-

of the entire Crime Board membership; and such non-members of the Association as may be appointed by the President. Said Crime Board shall be constituted, organized and function under procedures, guidelines and policies to be developed and recommended by the Crime Board and submitted to the Board for its approval.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Board hereby authorizes a contribution of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) of the Association's funds as initial funding for the Crime Program.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Board hereby directs the Crime Board to recommend forthwith to the Board for its approval, procedures, guidelines and policies which it deems necessary and appropriate to administer the Crime Program, including the submission to the Board of a proposed budget reflecting the projected funding and operational expenses of the Crime Program.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Board hereby authorizes the Executive Director of the Association to coordinate the Crime Program and to provide initial assistance to the Crime Board in the development of its aforementioned recommendations.

Chief Taylor proposed the following resolution for adoption by the Association general membership:

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Governors resolution adopted at its meeting of August 5, 1981, creating and implementing the Crime Program, the establishment of the Crime Board and the contribution of five thousand dollars, (\$5,000) of the Association's funds as initial funding for the Crime Program, will be of primary and direct benefit to community, law enforcement and the Association and is hereby approved, adopted and ratified.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Board of Governors is hereby expressly authorized and directed to take any and all further action it may deem necessary, proper and advisable to implement and administer this action on behalf of the Association.

After consideration by the Association membership and upon motion duly made and seconded, the resolution proposed by Chief Taylor was adopted by the members of the Association.

Chief Leffel then introduced Mayor George V. Voinovich, City of Cleveland, who commended the Association for its community effort in creating the Crime Stoppers program.

Mr. Herb Kamm, editor of the Cleveland Press and Mr. Ed Cervenak, WEWS TV-5 followed by pledging their cooperation in making the program a success. Mr. Corwin Riley, associate member, concluded by urging those attending to get behind the program either by becoming associate members or by contributing to the reward fund.

September 17, 1981 — CCPCA Meeting President Leffel called to order Director Drenkhan reported the Crime Stoppers program would begin in the second full week of October. Forms were printed and would be distributed as communities are contacted to prepare their Crime of the Week entry. Presently Stephanie Nano, Press, and Matt Shaw, TV-5, will do the stories. Crime of the Week stories will be done by TV-5 on the Sunday evening news with the Press following on its Monday edition. The initial members of the Crime Stoppers board have been contacted and should have their meeting within a week. Expenses for the Crime Stoppers program in the month of August were \$3,852.12.

October 22, 1981 — CCPCA Meeting Director Drenkhan reported the Crime Stoppers program began operation with its first Crime of the Week on October 4. Publication are made weekly by WEWS TV-5 on the 6:00 p.m. news on Sunday followed with publication in Mondays, Cleveland Press. As of this date four crimes were entered, with Beachwood clearing a five month old killing within hours after publication. In that case no reward will be paid since the subject being sought surrendered after seeing his composite picture publicized.

The initial Crime Stoppers board is composed of the following:

Chief Paul Leffel, President; Chief Hugh Young, Secretary/Treasurer; Associate Members: Mr. Corwin Riley, Retired President, Kirby Company; Mr. Guerin Avery, Avery & Carbone, Attorneys at Law; Mr. Edward J. Mellen, Vice Chairman of the Board, Roulston & Company, Inc.; Mr. Martin McCann, Director of Corporate Security, Republic Steel Corporation; Mr. Edward J. Lozick, President, Nerts Incorporate; Mr. Jerry Payne, Director, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Greater Cleveland; Mr. Richard T. Casey, President, Casey Corporation.

As of this date the Crime Stoppers development cost has been \$8,236.80 plus the \$5,000 pledged to the reward fund.

February 18, 1982 — CCPCA Meeting Mr. Avery, Chairman of the Crime Stoppers board reported they wanted to expand the Crime Stoppers program to serve suburban departments in seeking solutions to minor felonies and serious misdemeanors by offering rewards through local weekly media contacts. President Westerberg advised the board of governors approved the proposal. Details would be included in the meeting. Suburban Crime Stoppers Program — effective immediately you can now utilize your local weekly newspapers (Sun Papers, Westlife, Bedford Times, Euclid News, etc.) and the Crime Stoppers program to assist you in solving minor felonies or serious misdemeanors.

If you have a crime or series of related crimes in your area that might be solved by offering a reward for information to identify, arrest, and prosecute the offender (s) you can release the story to your local weekly newspaper and offer a reward under the auspices of the Crime Stoppers program

To be included in the program all you have to do is mail a synopsis of the crime (Form CS2/81) to the program coordinator at the time of release. No prior approval is needed. You also must be assured that the newspaper will include the following statement in the story.

"Reward determinations are the exclusive responsibility of the Crime Stopper Board of Directors and will not exceed \$1,500.00 for any single crime or aggregate of crimes."

"The Crime Stoppers program is sponsored by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and is supported through tax-deductible donations which can be sent to the Association at 1 Lakeside Ave., Suite 52, Cleveland, 44113."

All other aspects of the program will be conducted as outlined in the Crime Stoppers program instructions, i.e. that all officers and dispatchers are aware of the publication; use form CS 1/81 for receiving information; use department code number when assigning callers identification number; the immediate forwarding of section A of Form CS 1/81 to the program coordinator; and the subsequent return of section B. If you or your local newspaper representative have any questions please contact Fred Drenkhan, program coordinator at (216) 566-7807.

March 18, 1982 — CCPCA Meeting President Westerberg informed the membership that the association's office will, due to lack of funds, only be open on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday weekly effective April 1, 1982. With only seventy six associate members it was impossible to maintain an office and director. The association is in good financial condition and can carry on the Crime Stoppers program.

May 20, 1982 — CCPCA Meeting Vice President Dapsis advised the membership the office for the association will be moved to the home of Director Drenkhan, who will carry out the duties of the secretary/treasurer as a temporary solution.

The board of governors and the Crime Stoppers board of directors approved the transfer of the coordinator's duties to Officer Richard Novak, North Olmsted Police Department. The hot line would also be answered in North Olmsted, utilizing the same number, five days a week from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. by Officer Novak. The Association will pay all expenses except space and time of Officer Novak. This was approved by Chief Taylor, North Olmsted, and will become effective June 1, 1982.

December 16, 1982 — CCPCA Meeting President Westerberg, on behalf of the chiefs of police, and their respective departments, expressed the appreciation of the Association for the most generous contribution of \$5,000 from the Fred A. Lennon Foundation and \$5,000 from Nerts, Inc., Mr. Edward Lozick, President of Nerts, Inc., who serves as chairman of the Crime Stoppers board of directors. The money will be used to re-employ the association's director (Fred Drenkhan) and Crime Stopper coordinator and ensure the successful operation of the Crime Stoppers program.

In 1983 President Steve Toth led the Association and gave a clear message that the Association's Crime Stoppers board is deeply committed to making the program a success. In an effort to assist in improving media relations and support for the program they have secured the services of Ms. Michelle Murphy, a person well versed in that area. Ms. Murphy will also prepare a marketing package to publicly promote the program.

December 15, 1983 — CCPCA meeting associate member Richard Perlmuter, Perlmuter Printing Company, donated \$1,000 to the Crime Stopper program. Also at this meeting a coordinators meeting was scheduled to discuss and coordinate the new marketing plan adopted by the Crime Stoppers board of directors.

January 19, 1984 — CCPCA meeting-President Chet Kluth introduced Ms. Michelle Murphy, Crime Stoppers promotion staff, who outlined the new promotions being developed to make Crime Stoppers a vital part of assisting the county law enforcement agencies. In addition to the Plain Dealer and TV 5 the following radio stations carry Crime Stoppers: WHK, WERE, WZAK, WJMO, WROC and WELW. Ms. Murphy prepares weekly tapes and will work with the departments when they have a crime featured in the Crime of the Week. President Kluth also reported that a seminar is planned for a Police-Media accord possibly on February 29, 1984 as it is recognized that good relations between the media and police is necessary for the Crime Stoppers Program to be successful.

February 16, 1984 — CCPCA meeting President Kluth called the meeting to order and secretary/treasurer reports a donation of \$2,500 from the St. Gerard Foundation, through the Mooney Family and Mr. James Mooney, associate member for the Crime Stopper reward fund.

April 19, 1984 — CCPCA meeting President Kluth -Crime Stoppers hot line received sixty three calls during March and at least two rewards are pending consideration. The program is really catching on with the public but we need every department's cooperation..

May 17, 1984 — CCPCA meeting President Kluth called the meeting to order. Crime Stoppers-the

coordinator reported two rewards were authorized and paid in the past week amounting to \$2,500. The top reward was for \$2,000 for information that led to the arrest of the killers of William Thompson; the four subjects charged were also responsible for one other homicide and an attempted homicide.

September 20, 1984 — CCPCA meeting the coordinator for Crime Stoppers reported that during the summer Crime Stoppers received a record number of calls on the hot line. A record number of cases were cleared on information received, six in July and two in August. A donation to the reward fund of \$5,000 was made in July from Mr. J. F. Bradley, from the Scott-Fetzer Foundation, and from the Edward Lozick Foundation of \$2,500. Both are associate members.

October 18, 1984 — CCPCA meeting secretary/treasurer, James Hopkins reported a special contribution had been made to the Association of \$5,000 from the F.A. Lennon Foundation which enabled the Association to stay solvent and continue the Crime Stoppers Program. He also reported that \$2,500 was paid as Crime Stopper reward payments.

President Kluth advised the membership that director and Crime Stopper coordinator, Chief Fred Drenkhan, retired, Bay Village, had advised the board of governors of his intent to resign the position as of December 31, 1984.

Coordinator Drenkhan, Crime Stoppers, reported three cases being cleared in September and that at least three would be cleared in October. That the Wanted Poster developed by Michele Murphy resulted in the arrest of two of the six subjects within one week after publication and distribution.

November 15, 1984 — CCPCA meeting President Kluth advised the members that due to the present finances of the Association it appeared unlikely that the full-time position of director/coordinator could be continued when the present director, Chief Drenkhan, leaves the first of 1985.

Crime Stoppers — President Kluth advised that he had a discussion with Chief Hanton of Cleveland relative to Cleveland helping with the coordinating duties of the Crime Stoppers program and that they had agreed. Chief Hanton advised the body that they would be willing as long as the county departments wanted them to. After discussion and upon a motion made by Chief Marion Taylor, North Olmsted, and seconded by Chief Anthony Appenzeller, Independence, the body pledged their support, approval, and appreciation of Cleveland's assistance with the Crime Stoppers program.

President Kluth advised the body that without the day-to-day obligations of a director/coordinator, as it related to Crime Stoppers, the board of governors would explore the possibility of a part-time director.

Coordinator Drenkhan reported that Crime Stoppers was a real plus for the citizens and the law enforcement community, noting that in October reward payments were made of \$4,300.

December 20, 1984 — CCPCA meeting President Kluth announced that the board of governors had accepted the resignation of Director Drenkhan effective December 31, 1984, and had offered the position of part-time director to retiring Chief Marion Taylor. He further advised that there was some question as to the availability of Chief Taylor and Director Drenkhan agreed to stay until the question was resolved.

January 24, 1985 — President Cooper announced that retired Chief Marion Taylor was assuming the duties of part-time executive director and presented retiring Director Drenkhan with an engraved watch on behalf of the members and thanked him for his eight years as director. Effective December 28, 1984, the Crime Stoppers unit, headed by Sgt. Tom Gibbon, is in operation at the Cleveland Police Department.

May 16, 1985 — CCPCA meeting President Cooper — Resolution — Crime Stoppers as mailed to each voting member. Chief Dease made a motion to approve the resolution as mailed; seconded by Chief Mecklenburg; motion passed. The passage of this resolution turned the operation of Crime Stoppers over to the present Crime Stoppers program board.

DEED OF GIFT

This Deed of Gift, made this 16 day of May, 1985, by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association (The "Association"), an Ohio non-profit corporation, to Crime Stoppers of Cuyahoga County, Inc. (The Corporation), an Ohio non-profit corporation (The Grantee);

WITNESSETH:

Whereas, the Grantee was formerly a part of the Crime Stoppers Program (The "Crime Program")

Whereas, the Association has determined that it cannot financially administer the Crime Program but believes that the Grantee is capable of such Management;

Whereas, the Association believes it is in the best interest of the Cuyahoga County Community to transfer the funds, copies of the records and the duties, responsibilities and obligations of the Crime Program to the Grantee; and

Whereas, the Grantee is organized and operated exclusively for charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes and is an exempt organization under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and is willing to accept the transfer subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth.

Now, Therefore, the Association does hereby give, grant, convey and deliver to the Grantee One

Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy-Seven and 48/100 Dollar (\$1,997.48) which sum represents all remaining funds of the Association which have been received and specifically earmarked and held for the Crime Program together with copies of the records relating to the Crime Program.

In Witness Whereof, the Association has hereunto set its hand by its duly authorized officer the day and year first written

Signed by James D. Cooper, President Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association

ACCEPTANCE AND AGREEMENT

The undersigned Grantee, by and through one of its Trustees and its Chairman of the Board hereby (I) acknowledges that its is a Corporation duly formed and validly existing under the laws of the State of Ohio and that it is organized and operated exclusively for charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes and is an exempt organization under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, (II) acknowledges receipt of the aforesaid funds and copies of records, and (III) acknowledges and agrees to be bound by all duties, responsibilities and obligations relating thereto.

In Witness Whereof, the Corporation has hereunto set its hand by its duly authorized Representative the day and year first above written.

Signed by Edward A. Lozick, Trustee and Chairman of the Board; Crime Stoppers of Cuyahoga County, Inc.

Crime Stoppers — Michele Murphy reports twelve radio stations are carrying Crime Stoppers; local newspapers are now carrying it and they have developed spot radio and television coverage; many talks have been given to community groups; in the first fifteen weeks there have been fifty-eight arrests and indictments; one hundred twelve felony cases cleared and \$107,000 in property and narcotics recovered.

Sgt. Gibbons of the Cleveland Police Department related the Crime Stoppers program is very effective and a positive force in the community; they are getting many calls with good information; he requested help from the Association with input from the departments for crime of the week; requested help in distributing the posters and to encourage tipsters to call in and to make sure the call is logged prior to an arrest. President Cooper requested Association help in the above listed areas.

October 10, 1985 — CCPCA meeting President Cooper — Crime Stoppers report — This year handled 241 cases resulting in 137 arrests/indictments; recovered property valued at \$210,000 and paid out \$29,550 in rewards. Crime Stoppers requests assistance from chiefs in an effort to have local newspapers publish



**Crime Stoppers Board
Chairman Ed Lozick**

**acknowledges receipt of a
check from the Cleveland
chapter of ASIS.
The Hotline
1988**

information on the Crime of the Week. This program is providing excellent results and needs each chief's assistance to continue this fine record.

December 19, 1985 — CCPCA meeting President Cooper — Crime Stoppers report — They paid out \$39,000 in rewards; 196 criminal indictments with 310 — 320 cases solved; \$50,000 raised for this reward program. Detective Ron Bolton and Sergeant Gibbons requested cooperation and assistance from other cities to assist in answering the phones for Crime Stoppers. A training program, no cost, will be held for those departments that volunteer to instruct people on filling out the forms, etc. The calls will be forwarded to those volunteering from 2300 hours to 0700 hours during the week and all day Saturday and Sunday. A schedule would be established so those participating would know the week they would be receiving the calls.

February 20, 1986 — CCPCA meeting President Edmund M. Mecklenburg called the meeting to order. Crime Stoppers — Executive Director for Crime Stoppers Michelle S. Murphy reported on the excellent success of Crime Stoppers for 1985. There were 1,500 numbers coded out; 215 arrests/indictments with 356 felony cases solved and \$40,000 awarded. In the past week Crime Stopper information resulted in the arrest of the escapee from Lake County and another subject turned himself in when he read the Crime Stopper information in the paper. There was a 100 percent conviction rate on the 216 persons arrested in 1985. Michele extended her thanks to those departments that have volunteered to handle Crime Stopper calls.

September 18, 1986 — CCPCA meeting Crime Stoppers — following is part of a letter from Michele Murphy, executive director, Crime Stoppers, to President Mecklenburg: "I also want to thank you for your continued support of Crime Stoppers. You are among the first to know that next week at the annual Crime Stoppers International Convention, Crime Stoppers of Cuyahoga County will be named the second-largest most productive unit of the 600-chapters throughout the United States and Canada. We are very proud of this achievement—and you should be too, because

there is no doubt this would not have been possible without your help!" The Association strongly endorses and supports Crime Stoppers.

December 18, 1986 — CCPCA meeting Executive Director Michele Murphy recognized Mr. Martin P. McCann Jr., an associate member, and the director of Security at LTV Steel Company, and expressed Crime Stoppers thanks for funding received for Crime Stoppers Auto Theft Program; also recognized and thanks extended to Mr. Jerome Sklarek, an associate member and the regional security director for Huntington National Bank, for the special funding received by Crime Stoppers for Automated teller machine crimes. Sergeant Pompeani, Cleveland Police Department, was introduced and recognized for his excellent performance for Crime Stoppers. Retired Chief Fred Drenahan, Bay Village, made a motion that a letter be prepared by the Association and sent to the Crime Stoppers board thanking and commanding them for making this such a successful program; that a copy of the letter be sent to Crime Stoppers International. Motion duly seconded and approved.

March 19, 1987 — CCPCA meeting Vice President Anthony Appenzeller called the meeting to order. Executive Director Michele Murphy, Crime Stoppers, reported forty felony arrests were made and fifty cases solved last month with cash being paid per month growing to \$7,000 - \$8,000. Five hundred letters were mailed to businesses requesting financial support and the response has been good.

April 16, 1987 — CCPCA meeting President James E. Zindroski reported contributions received by Crime Stoppers for support was \$3,500 and the performance of this program is excellent.

January 21, 1988 — CCPCA meeting President Zindroski reports on Crime Stoppers — 1987; 376 arrests/indictments, which averaged one per day; 488 felonies solved; \$367,464 stolen property recovered; \$417,035 worth of drugs seized; \$59,550 paid to 222 callers; eight others did not want the reward. Congratulations on a very efficient program that is invaluable to law enforcement and the citizens.

September 15, 1988 — CCPCA meeting Crime Stoppers Director Michele Murphy reported they are still making one arrest every day on information received; that contributions are going well and they have fifty new contributors; thanks extended to the chiefs for their cooperation.

May 28, 1992 — CCPCA meeting President LaGatta called the meeting to order Crime Stoppers report by Executive Director Michele Murphy — Crime Stoppers is having a good year and the cooperation by Channel 5 and additional radio stations carrying the crime of the week have contributed to this success. Chief Appenzeller reported on the benefits



Cleveland Mayor George Voinovich-(center), ASIS Chapter Chairman Tom Lekan-(left), and Crime Stoppers Executive Director, Michele Murphy, (right) at the ASIS benefit dinner for Crime Stoppers The Hotline 1988

to the police departments that volunteer to handle these calls on week-ends and requested those departments to contact Michele Murphy who will provide this service.

September 15, 1994 — CCPCA meeting President Wayne C. Baumgart called the meeting to order. Chief Dease reported on the success of Crime Stoppers and informed the members that Executive Director Michele Murphy was leaving to take a new position. Director Murphy was thanked for the excellent & productive success under her leadership. She in turn thanked the Association and its members for their cooperation and support. Her new position will be directing a nonprofit mediation service in the Westshore area. We wish you the best, Michele.

November 17, 1994 — CCPCA meeting Crime Stoppers — Chief Dease reports that Bob Bolton, retired, CPD is the new director for Crime Stoppers. Director Bolton was welcomed by the membership.

May 18, 1995 — CCPCA meeting Crime Stoppers — President Matt Biscotti request assistance for Crime Stoppers for departments to man the phone for a month at a time.

May 15, 1997 — meeting CCPCA President James J. Cook called the meeting to order. Chief Dease reports many tips were received and many awards were paid out; he also requested that anyone who knows of a company or individual that would be interested in making a donation to Crime Stoppers please have them contact him.

November 12, 1998 — CCPCA meeting President Gene P. Rowe called the meeting to order. Crime Stoppers report from Chief Thomas A. Dease — they received 252 tips and paid out about \$35,000 in rewards. Channel television 5 will no longer sponsor the Crime Stopper Program but Channels 19 and 43 will be broadcasting Crime Stopper information.



The Hotline 1989

Art and Advice are just two of the valuable services donated to Crime Stoppers. Pictured are members of Perlmuter Printing's art department: Charlene Shugar (L), Marv Lockman, and Pat Stoneberg.



The Hotline 1989

Crime Stoppers Board Chairman Ed Lozick (R) Presents Lt. Chester Zembala, Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Office, with the first Crime Stoppers "Front Line" Award as Executive Director Michele Murphy looks on.

September 16, 1999 — CCPCA meeting President Patrick J. Nealon called the meeting to order. Mr. Ed Lozick, chairman of Crime Stoppers, notified the Association that he is retiring and there is a need to find someone to replace him as chairman of Crime Stoppers by the end of 1999. He listed the following as traits that would be desirable in the person that would become his replacement: a passion for law-enforcement, a strong desire to remove felons from the street, and the ability to raise or contribute \$150,000 yearly.

Mr. Lozick, sometime referred to as **Mr. Crime Stopper**, joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association on or about August 1, 1981. He provided leadership and financial support to the Crime Stopper Program, not only to keep it in operation, but he made it an efficient means for the law enforcement community and the citizens of the county and adjoining areas to suppress and solve crimes.

Mr. Lozick was a leader and supporter of the Crime Stopper program when it was started by the Cuyahoga

County Police Chiefs Association. At the time the decision was made by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association to turn the operation of Crime Stoppers over to the business community, Mr. Lozick came forward and provided the leadership necessary to bring the law enforcement and business community together in a cooperative effort that combined the expertise of both groups which led to the great success story of Crime Stoppers.

April 20, 2000 — CCPCA President Robert R. Reid called the meeting to order. Chief Thomas A. Dease reports that our friend and chairman of Crime Stoppers, Mr. Ed Lozick, is retiring and will be spending time enjoying his retirement. The new chairman of Crime Stoppers will be Mr. Thomas Ganley.

May 18, 2000 — Baldwin Wallace College CCPCA President James T. Brosius called the meeting to order. Chief Dennis Kancler, Brecksville, introduced the new chairman of Crime Stoppers, Mr. Thomas D. Ganley, president of Ganley Auto Group. The Association thanked Mr. Ganley for taking this leadership position that provides such excellent service to law enforcement and the residents of this area. Mr. Ganley was recommended for associate membership by Chief Kancler and on June 15, 2000, the application was approved and he became a member.

June 15, 2000 — CCPCA meeting President James T. Brosius called the meeting to order. The associate membership application of Mr. Thomas D. Ganley, president of Ganley Auto Group and chairman of Crime Stoppers, was approved; also approved at this meeting was the law enforcement administrator application of RAIC Anthony J. Macisco, U.S. Customs. President Brosius reported the Mandel Foundation donated five thousand dollars to this Association. A letter of thanks was sent to Mr. Sam Miller and Mandel Foundation.

September 21, 2000 — CCPCA meeting called to order by President James T. Brosius, of Chagrin Falls. Motion by Chief Taylor, retired, that Legal Counsel Stephen Parisi, Ed Lozick and Sam Miller be awarded honorary life membership in the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association; duly seconded by Chief Meuti; motion passed. President Brosius reported the board of governors approved a \$1,000.00 donation for the year 2000 for Crime Stoppers. The president thanked the Association's guest, Roy J. Rich, president of FOP Lodge No. 8, for their support and the letter sent by them to Mr. John Ryan, AFL-CIO Executive Secretary, concerning the cop-killer Mumia Abu-Jamal who murdered Philadelphia police officer Daniel Faulkner.

October 19, 2000 CCPCA meeting held at University Hospitals and hosted by Director George Phillips called to order by President Brosius. Deputy

Chief Patrick Steven, Cleveland spoke on the letter from Chief Flask about the lack of policy at the Department of Justice as it relates to civil rights investigations of police agencies. Motion by Chief Taylor, retired, that a letter in support of Chief Flask's complaints be sent to the U.S. Attorney General; second by Chief Dease; motion approved. A door prize obtained from Diamond's Men's Wear won by Chief Jones' guest.

November 9, 2000 — meeting called to order by President Brosius. Director Taylor reports that Pat Hickey, Love Insurance, will present at the December 21, 2000, meeting a legal defense plan for chiefs and executive officers. The awards committee approved the recommendation of Mr. Samuel Miller of Forest City Enterprises as the Person of the Year for 2000 and the award will be made at the installation dinner. The executive board approved a \$1,000.00 donation to be made to Crime Stoppers for the year 2001.

December 21, 2000 — meeting called to order by President Brosius. Director Taylor reports \$3,800.00 in donations were made directly to Chief Thomas A. Dease as financial support for the appeal of his case vs. his safety director, Eileen M. McNamara, city of Brook Park. This Association presented Chief Dease with a check in the amount of \$1,200.00 making a total of \$5,000 for the appeal. The Association thanked all for the outstanding support extended to Chief Dease. Guest Speaker Patrick M. Hickey, Love Insurance, presented a program for legal expense insurance for chiefs of police and executive officers. William D. Branon, vice president, of the J. Edgar Hoover Foundation, presented Chief Taylor with the J. Edgar Hoover Foundation Award for Excellence in Law Enforcement and a check in the amount of \$1,000.00. The following officers were elected to serve in the year 2001 and will be sworn in at the installation dinner at Wagner's Country Inn, Westlake, Ohio on January 20, 2001.

President	James T. Brosius, Chagrin Falls
Vice President	David M. Wright, Bay Village
Sec'y/Treasurer	Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park
Chaplain	Richard A. Walling, Westlake

Board of Governors:

Charles T. LoBello, Gates Mills
Michael T. Dugan, Independence
Mitchell T. Guyton, Highland Hills
Joseph C. Kocab, Brooklyn Heights

The \$1,000.00 J. Edgar Hoover Foundation check awarded to Chief Marion R. Taylor will be donated by him and his wife Pearl to the CCPCA to set up a scholarship fund for law enforcement.



**CUYAHOGA COUNTY
SILENT TIP OBSERVER PROGRAM
FOR
UNSOLVED CRIMES**



INTRODUCTION

The Division of Crime Prevention of the Department of Economic and Community Development, State of Ohio is sponsor of this rewards program for major unsolved crimes committed in Cuyahoga County. This program is funded by L.E.A.A. monies and is a pilot project. The program is being conducted by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

Cash rewards are paid to individuals who provide information leading to the arrest and conviction of criminals who have committed major crimes. Any citizen who has knowledge regarding an unsolved felony crime involving death or great personal injury may phone the police agency having jurisdiction with the information. The police agency receiving the information will establish a "Code Identification" for the Silent Tip Observer to maintain his anonymity. The information will be used by the law enforcement agency for the clearance of specially identified criminal acts.

Subsequent contact with the Silent Tip Observer will be made through the newspapers or other media, so that appropriate reward payments can be made without devulging or requiring the Silent Tip Observer's identity.

The Silent Tip Observer can qualify for a reward if the information leads to, or makes a major contribution toward, the arrest and conviction of an individual who has committed a crime. The law enforcement agency which has primary investigative jurisdiction has the responsibility for presenting the claim for rewards on behalf of the citizen to a Rewards Committee.

The Rewards Committee will advertise, through the media, that the reward is available for that particular case and make arrangements for payment of the reward.

Any private or public officials who have the enforcement of the law by reason of their employment shall not be eligible, nor draw any reward for actions which fall within their duties, i.e. police officers, prosecutors, security guards, private investigators, officers of the Courts and elected public officials or their families.

The program is directed toward particular major crimes which have gone unsolved because of a lack of material or other evidence which might be discovered if citizens were to offer information relative to the unsolved crime.

The following crimes are eligible for inclusion in the program:

Aggravated murder and murder	up to \$10,000
Rape	up to \$ 7,500
Any felony crime involving serious physical harm	up to \$ 5,000

Every law enforcement agency within Cuyahoga County is eligible for participation and for the submission of unsolved crimes.

STRUCTURE OF THE SILENT TIP OBSERVER PROGRAM

The Division of Crime Prevention, State of Ohio, and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Greater Cleveland are the subgrantees and institute and perform procedures and responsibilities related to the funding sources. (Administration of Justice, State of Ohio and the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, through a Police Participation Committee composed of its members, solicit and guide the County Police agencies in the program. A Rewards Committee seeks public support and awards monies to the citizens as rewards for the information received.

DIVISION OF CRIME PREVENTION

P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, Ohio 43216
(614) 466-7682

BAY VILLAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT



BAY VILLAGE
CHIEF JOHN P.
EATON
Served as Chief
9/5/1941
to
8/31/1960

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

The first "arm of the law" in Bay Village was **Frank Sites**, followed by Carl M. Geyer, who was appointed acting marshal of the community. Shortly after this, our first full-time marshal, Harvey A. Yoder, was appointed on June 12, 1923. Marshal Yoder cut a dashing figure, riding about on his motorcycle. Unfortunately, he was killed when struck by a Lake Shore Electric Railway car while he was driving a new Ford out of the police station down Dover Center Road on July 25, 1925.

At the time of the 1924 Lorain tornado, John P. Eaton had been appointed a deputy marshal to help Marshal Yoder control the monumental traffic problem imposed by Clevelanders trying to drive through Bay Village to Lorain to view the disaster. Mr. Eaton at that time was employed as a teacher at West High School. After Marshal Yoder's death, Deputy Eaton was appointed full-time marshal, on July 27, 1925.

Marshall Eaton did not ride a motorcycle during his years in office; however, neither did the department own an automobile. These were days of prohibition, and along Lake Erie's shores there was much liquor and rum-running between Canada and the United States. One of the rumrunners, favorite drop-off points was the mouth of Huntington Creek, because it had a good stone pier for unloading. The liquor buyers of this illegal dealing were always in possession of a high-powered limousine for quick getaways.

Marshal Eaton and his associates, some believed to be federal men (as Eliot Ness did live in the village near Dover Center Road during these years), were lying in wait along Huntington Creek one particular night and interrupted the operation. As the rum

runners hurried to get away, they left their car and liquor behind.

The Bay Village Police Department, consequently, confiscated all the goods and the car, and was now in possession of its first "squad" car. It was a high-powered, dark green Lincoln roadster, and Marshal Eaton drove it many, many years in the village.

The confiscated liquor (especially the "good stuff") was stored in the basement under the front steps of the police station. Occasionally people were discovered walking out with the liquor strapped to their legs under their overalls. Lying in wait for the rumrunners produced ten good raids, but the department did not acquire any more automobiles.

Marshall Eaton was elected for eight consecutive terms after his appointment as marshal, and on September 5, 1941, became chief of police when the position of marshal was abolished and a police department was composed of the chief and two full-time officers, Clifford Mercer and William Serne. In the event assistance was needed, men from the village volunteered.

In 1942 -1945, there were about 5,000 people living in Bay Village, a community considered a "pretty quiet town" by the police department. Clifford Mercer, officer under Chief Eaton, remembers they drove through the village, and this took eight hours. All police cars were off the road by three in the morning, and everyone in the village knew it. During the World War II years, to save on gasoline, cars and tires, they drove only forty-mile shifts.

Chief Eaton retired on August 31, 1960. Lieutenant Jay Hubach was appointed chief shortly after and served until he resigned in 1964. Chief Hubach became the the first officer to attend the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy when he attended the 56th session. **Fred F. Drenahan was then appointed chief on January 1, 1965, and served until he retired in 1976.**

Peter J. Gray was appointed chief of police on April 1, 1976. The Bay Village Police Department under Chief Gray was composed of (22) full-time officers. Supplementing the force were (3) part-time officers, (2) secretaries, (21) Auxiliary officers and (8) school guards. In addition, (120) residents serve on the Department's CB Patrol named Bay Watch, an organization that has helped deter crime in the city of 20,000 since 1977.——

By Alana Baranick-Plain Dealer Reporter
Wednesday, July 10, 1996

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Melbourne, Fla.—Former Bay Village Police Chief Jay H. Hubach was one of the top investigators in the Marilyn Sheppard murder case and a principal

**BAY VILLAGE****CHIEF****JAY H.****HUBACH****Served as Chief
1960 to 1964****DOD 7/2/1996****Jay Huback, was Bay Village chief**

witness at the trial of her husband, Sam, who was accused of killing her. Until he was assigned to the July 4, 1954, murder case — the first murder investigation in Bay Village — the biggest portion of Mr. Hubach's day-to-day police work involved traffic problems.

The following year, Mr. Hubach was assigned to take a 12-week course at the FBI National Academy in Washington, D.C. The assignment, designed to better prepare Bay Village officers to handle homicide investigations, was a direct result of the Sheppard case.

Mr. Hubach, then a sergeant, became the first Bay Village policeman to graduate from the FBI academy. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1956, and four years later, was named chief of police, a post he held until resigning to change careers in 1964.

Mr. Hubach, 80, of Melbourne, Fla., died July 2 at Mariner Health of Atlantic Shores in Melbourne.

He was born in Lakewood and lived in Bay Village before moving to Florida in 1988.

Mr. Hubach, a World War II Army veteran, joined the police force as a patrolman in 1948 and became a sergeant a year later. After resigning from the police force in 1964, Mr. Hubach pursued a sales career in the precious metals plating industry with Rykon Plating Co. in Avon Lake.

Survivors include his wife, Wilda; daughters, Sandra Maxwell of Orlando, Fla., and Jayne Watkinson of Sheffield; son, James of Vermilion; eight grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.—

Chief Drenkhan was appointed deputy patrol officer in July 1948, becoming a fulltime officer on January 1, 1950. As a young officer he was the first officer on the scene and subsequently arrested Dr. Sam Sheppard. The infamous murder case which 43 years later does not appear to be resolved. He was appointed chief on January 1, 1965, and brought numerous innovations to the division of police, including the

**BAY VILLAGE****CHIEF****FRED****DRENKHAN****Served as Chief
1/1/1965
to
3/1/1976****CHIEF FRED F. DRENKHAN****BAY VILLAGE****POLICE DEPARTMENT****SECOND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF
THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE
CHIEFS ASSOCIATION****LAW ENFORCEMENT
JULY 1948-MARCH 31, 1985**

first Youth Commission to handle minor local juvenile infractions. As chief he became active in the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police and was instrumental in bringing about "blue lights for law enforcement" as well as serving as treasurer and becoming president.

Chief Drenkhan retired in 1976 and replaced Chief Mullaney as executive director of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. During his tenure he became the representative and voice of the Association, representing the over 60 member Chiefs of Police. He professionalized the monthly "Chiefly Chatter" publication, which was distributed to all chiefs, persons, and groups involved in and with the criminal justice system.

During his tenure as chief and director during the turbulent years of the 60s and 70s he served on committees with the International Chiefs of Police and under appointment by two governors of the State of Ohio, as a member of the state and county criminal justice coordinating councils. He was involved in establishing the first council of governments for local crime fighting moneys, the development of CRIS, the Justice Center, the County Disaster Service Agency, the (Silent Tip Observer Program) (later changed to the International Crime Stoppers Program), and many other innovations too numerous to mention.

In 1985, after thirty seven years involved with law enforcement and the criminal justice system Chief Drenkhan chose to retire totally. His last hurrah was in 1986 when he served as logistics coordinator

directing the route between Aurora and Toledo for the Hands Across America Project. The chief and his wife, Johanna, now enjoy traveling across America in their motor home and in between Fred drives a Senior Van in the city where it all began.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF JANUARY 1982

Fred Drenkhan, Retired Chief
Executive Director
Cuyahoga County Chiefs Association

Directing kids or chiefs of police, "I don't know what is worse," laughs Fred Drenkhan, Executive director of the Cuyahoga County Chiefs Association, as he recalls a career in law enforcement that started somewhat casually thirty nine years ago.

In was in 1943 when John P. Eaton, chief of police of the small community of Bay Village, asked Drenkhan if he would direct the kids as they crossed the street to attend Forestview School. That was a good deal since it allowed him to miss one morning class at the high school and also cut off the last study hall so he could carry out his duties.

After high school and two years as a Navy enlistee, which took him to Japan and China, Drenkhan returned with the other vets, drifting from job to job, not quite sure what he wanted to do.

It was during the war that Drenkhan's father began working as a deputy patrolman to help supplement the three-man police force in Bay Village. Young Drenkhan listened with curious interest to the experiences his father related, and when Chief Eaton asked if he wanted to be a deputy patrolman, Drenkhan wasn't too sure he wanted the job.

With regular pay days uncertain and few and far between, the seventy-five cents an hour pay scale did have a certain appeal.

It was a silver shield on a navy blue uniform shirt and a six inch .45 caliber Colt revolver barely hanging on his hips and not much more that made him an officer of the law. Initiation into the duties of the enforcer started slowly with foot patrol on Sunday afternoons in Cahoon Park in July 1948. Before July was over, it appeared Drenkhan was a full-fledged law officer, and after two hours in one of the village's two patrol cars with another deputy, he found himself on his first patrol, twelve to eight in the morning, alone. That morning Drenkhan learned his first lesson that haunts all police officers; that is, if anything is going to happen, it will happen during his tour of duty.

In 1948, the village had no mobile police radio; communication to the officer on the road was made by the fire watch officer turning on a red light located on the tower of the Community House in the center of the

village. The police officer, as he made his rounds, would periodically swing by the center of town to check the light. If the light was on, he would go into the garage (it was considered the fire station), and get his assignment from the fire watch officer. One of the pitfalls of the system was that by the time the police officer spotted the light and came into the station, the fire watch officer had fallen back to sleep and it became difficult for him to recollect why he lit the call light.

Drenkhan recalls that it was about 3:30 a.m.; he was breathing easier, thinking he was going to make it through his first night without having to be put to a test. He should have known better as he saw the red trouble light lit on the Community House tower. In the dark station he managed to awaken the fire watch officer. After much prodding, he managed to ascertain that someone might have died. In those days, the old timers didn't use addresses; assignments were given by names and landmarks, e.g., two houses north of where so-and-so lives, or across the road from Drakes' barn. Yes, that's right, Drenkhan's first assignment was above the garage back of where Kilpatricks live. After much dialogue and a detailed description of Kilpatricks house, it was off to see who might be dead. Behind Kilpatricks house was a garage and above the garage lived two elderly people, and indeed, one had passed away. Drenkhan covered the deceased with a sheet as he had seen people do in the movies, and called the fire watch. He was advised that a funeral director would be contacted, and that he should stay and comfort the widow. Thus, four hours later, after they removed the body, Drenkhan's first assignment and tour of duty ended.

SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN

In January 1950, Bay Village became a city by census count, and Drenkhan became a full-time police officer by civil service examination. Within two years, his bachelor years became a thing of the past with his marriage to Johanna Konstanzer. Police training and a more professional approach became the goals of Drenkhan as the department grew. It was during this period that Drenkhan created the record system which is still in use in Bay Village today. He attended the first training program, at his own expense, offered by Case Western Reserve, now known as the Center for Criminal Justice.

On an early July morning in 1954, Drenkhan responded to a call that made Bay Village a household word and influenced his entire law enforcement career: the Sheppard murder case. It became a classic murder case, and over ten years later, still commanded front page coverage. Drenkhan reflects back to the long hours and the extensive investigation that involved five different investigating agencies. He recalls vividly the

front page editorials demanding that Dr. Sam be brought in and "grilled" and the irony when in 1966 he was privileged to sit in the front row in the highest court in the land and listen to the oral arguments of a fair trial in view of pre-trial publicity. It was the spring of the year and as F. Lee Bailey and Ohio Attorney General William Saxbe prepared to leave, a Supreme Court aide asked Drenkhan if he wanted to stay and listen to the next case, something concerning a person by the name of Miranda versus the State of Arizona.

During the years between 1954 and 1965, Drenkhan pursued his professional career, becoming a sergeant, lieutenant and the president of the Western Cuyahoga Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police. In private life, he and Johanna enjoyed their two daughters, spent many hours boating, and he became commodore of the Bay Boat Club.

In 1965 he was appointed chief of police and immediately attended the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy; upon his return, a little "Freddy" joined the family. From that point on, Drenkhan became a known leader, not only in Cuyahoga County, but throughout the state. He was the first Ohio Peace Officer Training Coordinator in Cuyahoga County. During the next eleven years, besides bringing the innovative procedures to his department, he was active in the International Association of Chiefs of Police, where he served as chairman of both the Research Committee and the Arson Committee, and the Cuyahoga and Ohio Police Chiefs where he served as the first treasurer of the state association and ultimately as president in 1974 - 75. It was during those early years of the 1970s that he also served on the Ohio Criminal Justice Supervisory Commission by appointment of the governor.

ANOTHER BEGINNING

Late in 1975, Drenkhan felt the need for a new challenge and on February 28, 1976, he left the Bay Village Police Department to become executive director of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association had obtained a Law Enforcement Assistance Act (LEAA) grant in 1975 to develop the position of director to organize and coordinate the activities of the Police Chiefs Association. John Mulaney, retired chief of Pepper Pike, was the first director, but because of illness in the family, he left before completing the first year. Operating with a minimal budget and maintaining an office with the Greater Cleveland Criminal Justice Coordinating Council in the County Administration Building Annex, the Association had become a potent and viable organization whose advice and participation is sought after by all public and

private agencies involved or interested in law enforcement and criminal justice.

The sixty municipal police agencies in Cuyahoga County that make up the Association enjoy the Association's "Chief Chatter," which is a newsletter that is published monthly, as well as the newfound recognition and importance of their fifty four-year-old Association.

Drenkhan has found the job of director extremely challenging. In this position, he has found himself in the hub of activity in the largest county in the state. Much of his activities involved sitting on numerous committees and attending a variety of meetings. In this capacity he represents the various views of the municipal law enforcement executive, which range from the Cleveland Police Department with 1,800 officers to those with just the chief of police as the only full-time person.

Drenkhan sometimes refers to his position as being a professional meeting-attendee. He has found that what has taken hours to discuss at endless meetings can usually be passed on to the chiefs in a few short comments at the monthly meetings of the Association. Drenkhan perceives his task as that of a synthesizer, or one who is working to bring the criminal justice parts together to better serve the community and its people.

Presently the Association is in LEAA step-down funding, but is now embarking on a "citizen sponsor" project. If this project is successful, Drenkhan anticipates that the Association, and hopefully, he as its director, can continue to be a valuable and potent organization in the community.

As Drenkhan looks back, he knows he'd like to keep on directing, whether it's kids crossing a street, people, or chiefs of police. He points out that directing and managing people is the trade of a police officer and the developed skill of a police executive.

No matter what Drenkhan says, he "would not have missed his life for the world," but still he says he kind of subscribes to the philosophy of Red Skelton, who commented that "he stopped taking things too seriously when he realized he'd never get out of life alive."

ARTICLE THE OHIO POLICE CHIEF JUNE 1977-FEBRUARY 1979

Peter J. Gray, Sr., was appointed patrolman for the city of Bay Village on July 11, 1964. He made sergeant on May 22, 1970, lieutenant on February 1, 1972, and **was appointed chief on April 1, 1976**.

Prior to becoming a police officer, Chief Gray worked as a title examiner for a Cleveland firm. To supplement his police income, Gray formed two companies dealing with erosion control. While his



BAY VILLAGE

CHIEF PETER J. GRAY

Served as Chief
3/30/1976
to
4/26/1985

followed suit and also grew.

The chief and his wife, Peggy, have four children: Maureen, Peter Jr., Deborah, and Melissa.

The chief was brought up on the West Side of Cleveland. He graduated from West Technical High School and attended Fenn College, now known as Cleveland State University.

The chief has been an active member of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, having served as its chaplain, vice president, and, currently its president. His is also a member of FOP #25.

The chief is active in the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police, having served on the District Three membership committee, and is presently serving on the labor relations committee and jail standards committee. His is also a member of IACP.

Since becoming chief in April 1976, the police division has increased from twenty one officers to twenty two.. The number of police vehicles increased from eight to nine. During 1976 the city hired its first female patrol officer. There are seventeen Auxiliaries, five school guards, and five part-time patrolmen.

Bay Village is a city of approximately 20,000 with 200 stores and businesses. Bay Village is basically a bedroom community located in the Greater Cleveland area at the northwestern corner of Cuyahoga County on the shoreline of Lake Erie. There are beautiful parks and public beaches that attract visitors from all over northern Ohio. The Fourth of July fireworks display in 1976 attracted over 30,000 persons.

Bay Village is an established city located between two major cities: Cleveland on the east and Lorain on the west. Bay police have to cope with major crime problems, as found in both metropolitan areas, on a small suburban police budget. Residential taxes are the only source of money, and because of this the police division is forced to work with fewer dollars per resident than any of the neighboring police departments.

The police division handled about 19,300 complaints in 1976. Almost all officers of the division are assigned additional work and take an important part in establishing policies and procedures for the department. New programs emphasizing community involvement with crime prevention have been developed.

Last Halloween, twenty one resident CBers volunteered to help curb assaults and vandalism by patrolling their own neighborhoods and reporting suspicious activities to the police over their CB radios. Local papers were informed about what was planned and they let the community know through news releases as Halloween approached. The result was the quietest Halloween on record. What has developed since is that the CB patrol now consists of one hundred adult residents. Each one has been checked and given training and guidance. They are happy to be helping and the Bay Village Police are happy to get their help. This has not only been a really successful community relations effort but it also has increased the coverage of the community at no additional cost.

The chief is serving as chairman of the board of directors of the Westshore Enforcement Bureau, known as WEB. The board of directors consists of chiefs of police from Bay Village, Fairview Park, Lakewood, Westlake, North Olmsted, and Rocky River. Each member city shares in the cost and supplies manpower to a ninety-man tactical unit, a thirty-man SWAT team, an anti-burglary-theft unit, an undercover narcotic control unit, and a hostage negotiators unit.

The success of all various WEB units is a result of the willingness of the six chiefs and their officers to cooperate and work together as a team rather than as individuals. Nothing has come up that this unit could not handle. Over the past years, each of our various units has distinguished itself.

Chief Gray is a strong believer and supporter of crime prevention efforts. Since instituting various programs in Bay Village, he has seen part one crimes drop 9.5% the first year, 16.5% the second year, and 14.2% for the first 11 months of 1978. Getting the community involved in all of the programs was required. Our most viable program consists of over one hundred Bay Village families patrolling their own neighborhoods in their own autos and reporting suspicious persons and cars to us through a Citizen Band network set up in the city. Our Bay Watch program is now in its third year, yet the interest and involvement of the citizens is as enthusiastic as it was when we first started.

A new program that the chief started during the holiday shopping period involved assigning officers in off -peak hours to a combined foot patrol and security

survey of all business places in the city. While the officers were cutting down on thefts from stores and parking lots through their presence, they were also diagramming each of the store's layout on the back of our business index cards kept at the station. The interaction between the shoppers, businessmen, and officers seemed beneficial to all. I received good comments from all areas.

**OHIO POLICE CHIEF JULY 1979
CHIEF PETER GRAY, PRESIDENT
CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION**

Computer to Highlight Year for County Police Chiefs

By Loretta Ivany

Supervising the birth of the county's computer system for sixty police departments, addressing problems caused by the rising number of state mandates in the area of law enforcement, and making the county police chiefs association self-sufficient will be the major undertakings in 1979 for Bay Village Police Chief Peter Gray.

As newly-elected president of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, Gray has a busy year ahead. But he also will serve in 1979 as executive director of the West Shore Enforcement Bureau (WEB), a cooperative police agency covering six western suburbs.

Gray was sworn in recently as president of the county association at the Cleveland Yachting Club in Rocky River, bringing those ceremonies to the West Side for the first time. Chief Marion Taylor of North Olmsted was made vice president of the county organization.

"It may prove to be one of the busiest years ever for the association, but I'm still looking forward to it," Gray told the Sun Herald. He said he has always been impressed by the dedication and professionalism of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, now in its 53rd year.

Foremost on his list of goals this year, said Gray, is the realization of a long-awaited computer system — the Cuyahoga Regional Information System—which will be utilized by all 60 police departments in the county group. Equipment will be installed this summer, six years after application was made to the Criminal Justice Coordination Council.

The computer will allow police departments to obtain information on license plates, criminal records and other matters from a new terminal headquartered in the county, instead of from terminals located in Columbus and Washington, D.C.

Gray said he wants to continue striving to bridge the gap between business and police. "They have a tremendous wealth of information about community needs and about good practices, and we have a lot to accomplish."

William E. Gareau was sworn in as Bay Village's fifth chief on May 20, 1985. Chief Gareau ushered the department into the computer age. The traditional type of written daily record of the police department activity was transitioned onto a computer. Mobile Data Terminals were installed in police cars, thereby giving road officers instant access to criminal information, as well as driving records right from the police car. Chief Gareau instituted the DARE Program, and the city increased the compliment of police officers to twenty three so that the program could be administered full-time by the department's DARE Officer.

Chief Gareau also oversaw one of the largest scale investigations ever conducted in Ohio. On October 28, 1989, nine year old Amy Mihaljevic disappeared while coming home from school. Almost immediately, the Cleveland FBI (many of whom lived in Bay Village) set up a command post at the Bay Village Police Department. Tens of thousands of investigative hours, as well as every state-of-the-art piece of equipment available to law enforcement, was brought into play. Although the investigation went on full time for months, the case still remains open.



**BAY VILLAGE
CHIEF WILLIAM E.
GAREAU**

**Served as Chief
5/20/1985
to
12/1/1995**

Chief Gareau is also a graduate of the FBI National Academy. Chief Gareau retired from the Bay Village Police Department on December 1, 1995, after being elected clerk of courts for the Rocky River Municipal Court.

David M. Wright was sworn in as chief of police on January 2, 1996. Chief Wright is Bay Village's sixth chief of police. Chief Wright rose through the ranks, under Chief Gray and Chief Gareau. Chief Wright graduated from the finest police management schools available in Ohio as well as nationally. In 1992, Chief Wright graduated from the Police Executive Leadership College, sponsored by the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police. Graduation from PELC was the first



BAY VILLAGE
CHIEF DAVID M.
WRIGHT
Served as Chief
1/2/1996
To
Present 2001

step in preparing to someday become chief of police. In 1997, Chief Wright graduated from the FBI National Academy, Session 191. The National Academy brings together 265 police chiefs from around the world, who are trained both mentally and physically by the best instructors in the law enforcement profession.

Chief Wright continues to stress the importance of community policing as well as continuing training for members of the department. Officers are continually nominated for attendance to PELC as well as the FBINA. Firearms training as well as pursuit driving, have enhanced so that the delivery of police services to the community can be done as safely and efficiently as possible. Overall, Bay Village continues to be named "one of the best communities to live in" year after year by Cleveland Magazine. The police department is proud of its role in the community, and of the partnerships that have prospered over the years.



1999 — FOUR LIVING CHIEFS OF POLICE FOR BAY VILLAGE, OHIO, AND DATES SERVED

"From left to right"

Chief Fred F. Drenkhan — 1/1/1965 - 3/1/1976

Chief Peter J. Gray — 3/30/1976 - 4/26/1985

Chief William E. Gareau — 5/20/1985 - 12/1/1995

Chief David M. Wright — 1/2/1996 - Current Chief

SOURCES:

Cleveland Press, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland Magazine, Bay Village Police Archives, Bay Village Historical Society, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association "Police Chiefs in Review 1981 & 1982," Ohio Police Chief — January, February, July 1979 and January 1982.

CONTRIBUTORS:

Chief Fred Drenkhan; Chief Peter Gray ; Chief William Gareau; Chief David Wright; Detective Lieutenant Mark Spaetzel, (Photos); Lieutenant Edward Lewis, Executive Officer; Executive Director Marion R. Taylor, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

BEACHWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC.

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

In the early days of the Western Reserve, Warrensville Township encompassed the area now known as Beachwood. Located in Range 11 and known as Township 7, Warrensville Township had a total population of 448 in the year 1830. By the year 1850 the population had grown to 1,410.

On May 29, 1915, over one hundred years after the first settlers arrived in the area fifty seven free-holders of the northeastern section of Warrensville Township petitioned the trustees for permission to incorporate as a village. On June 15, 1915, an election was held to determine the will of the voters. Forty-six of forty-seven voters decided in favor of secession from Warrensville Township. Eleven days later the trustees ordered the incorporation of Beachwood Village.

October 4, 1915, saw the first meeting of the village Council held at LaRue's school house, the same school house where the votes were cast in favor of secession. W. W. Corlett was appointed the first mayor and president of council. In 1916, standing committees on finance and public works were appointed. The proposed budget in 1916 totaled \$1,125.00. This figure included \$100.00 for public safety.

During the early 1920s Beachwood prospered. Many companies listed Beachwood as their home office because of low tax rates. During the first ten years, council approved many plans for improvements. By 1924 the budget had soared to \$31,750.00.

On January 24, 1927, the charter was adopted by popular vote. It provided for elected officials and the post of city marshal was established.

With a change in the tax laws and the depression setting in, Beachwood, found itself in serious financial



**NEW BEACHWOOD POLICE FACILITY
PHOTO 1981**

trouble. In 1938 Beachwood was declared bankrupt.

The 1940s showed a great improvement in the village's financial picture. Land development began to increase the revenues of the village. Total evaluation rose and the population rose from 372 in 1940 to 1,073 in 1950. Over the next decade Beachwood continued to grow. By 1960 the population was 6,089, and the Village of Beachwood became the City of Beachwood.

In 1980 the City of Beachwood covered an area of five miles, with an approximate population of 12,000. Within its corporation limits there is one large industrial park, two mall areas, a restaurant row, and three motels. The city's police department consisted of thirty one sworn officers and eight civilian employees. Beachwood Police Department handles dispatching for nearby Warrensville Township.

Chief Joyce was appointed to his position in January 1977. He had been on the department for thirteen years. Prior to that he was a flight engineer with the Strategic Air Command for four years.

The chief graduated in 1959, attended John Carroll University 1960 - 61 and has a two year Associates Law Enforcement Degree. He belongs to the Optimist Club of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County Chiefs Association, and IACP.

Beachwood is five square miles in size and inhabited by 12,000 people. There is one large industrial park there now and another one in the planning stages. Two mall areas, a restaurant row, and three motels are located in Beachwood.

Beachwood police department has thirty two men, seven dispatchers, four secretaries and ten cruisers. Since becoming Chief, six officers and five civilians have been added to the ranks. The radio and reporting



**CHIEF
JOHN J.
JOYCE
1977 to 1980**

systems have been redesigned and twenty four hour detective bureau coverage has been implemented.

Chief Joyce believes in making himself available to the public at any time, either in person or by telephone. He also stresses public relations to his department constantly.

Chief Joyce states the following personal beliefs: "In today's times, no community is immune from crime. Police departments are going to have to work much harder in the area of making their residents and businesses aware of these unfortunate circumstances. Police departments have to teach the public to work hand in hand with their local law enforcement officers. Many arrest can result from citizens who see and react to something unusual. The worst that can happen is that they will be embarrassed by embarrassing someone else. But, then again, they might save someone a lot of agony."

**OHIO POLICE CHIEF JANUARY 1982
BEACHWOOD**



CHIEF
ROBERT H.
ABRAMS
9/1/1980
to
6/30/1996

The City of Beachwood is a well-balanced community comprised mostly of professional and business people with a great potential for further growth. Beachwood is five square miles in area and has a population of 11,000. Its major business types are of a light manufacturing nature plus many professional offices.

The department is comprised of a basic patrol, detective bureau, and communication and administrative services. It consists of forty members, a relatively young group of people who are very well educated. The majority of the officers are college trained. The members use Motorola radio equipment, and Smith & Wesson .357 Mag. revolvers. Its motor fleet includes sedans, station wagons and vans.

In the future, the department is hoping to install a full time juvenile bureau, crime prevention bureau, and a computerized record system.

Chief Robert Abrams feels that law enforcement has lost sight of our responsibility to provide a service. Law enforcement is not our only concern; we are a part of the community we serve—not above it, nor below it. The place to start a good police/community relations program is with the front line police officer. It is amazing how much of the often referred to “lack of respect” can be regained if you just take the time to listen.

Submitted April 28, 2000

Chief Mark S. Sechrist

Chief of Police, Beachwood PD

I was appointed chief in September 1996. I have been with the department for twenty-two years. I successfully completed PELC and the CLEE program. I have an AAS degree from Lakeland Community College and will complete a BA with Cleveland State University next month. The department now has forty three officers and fourteen civilian employees. Additionally, we have a staff of over twenty part-time correction officers and fourteen civilian employees. We are home to numerous corporate headquarters as well as five hotels and three shopping malls. We staff our own emergency service team, bicycle unit, traffic

division, senior citizens police academy, evidence technicians, honor guard, and crime prevention/public speakers bureau. We embrace the concept of community policing and work towards that goal. The recent acquisition of AED units for patrol vehicles and headquarters along with the Reverse 911 system will assist us in our endeavors.

BEDFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1ST EDITION — 1980

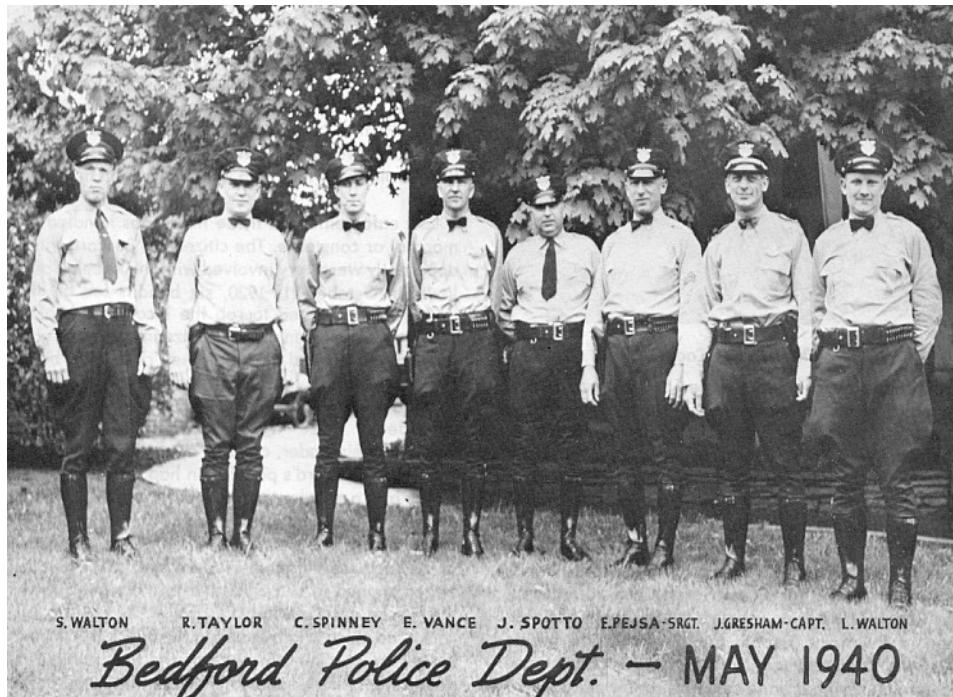
Bedford Township was formed in 1823 and Daniel Benedict, a sawmill owner and trustee, suggested that the township be named after his hometown of Bedford, New York. Fourteen years later, in 1837, the Village of Bedford came into being. This was a time of trial and trouble. Andrew Jackson was leaving office and Martin Van Buren was settling into the presidential chair. It was also the year of the Great Crash, as dreams of land and business speculations crumbled into the dust.

Years later, Crisfield Johnson, early country historian, wrote: “Nearly every businessman is Cuyahoga County failed” . . . The period was long referred to as “the hard times.” Other times have been bad, but none compare to the period from 1837 - 1870.

In the midst of this financial paralysis, Bedford Village was incorporated by an act of the Ohio Assembly, passed March 15, 1837. A month later, George M. Payne was elected the village’s first mayor. He also served as treasurer for the township at the same time. The village population was 475.

The village business world was made up of one grist mill, three sawmills, three taverns, three blacksmiths, three tailors, two cabinet shops, a grocery, a print shop and five shoe shops. Three to four dollars would buy a tailor-made coat, and, the vest and “pantaloons” were an extra dollar. A years subscription to the weekly newspaper, The County Intelligencer and Ohio Watchman, was two dollars. Business thrived, in spite of the economic bind, as Daniel and Hezekiah Dunham advertised a choice assortment of groceries in the new newspaper as did John C. Hall, who operated the community’s first meat market. Many ads carried a last line stipulation: “merchandise at very low prices for current bank notes, but no checks or shin plasters will be received.”

The center of culture and entertainment was the Bedford Lyceum, where regular debates were scheduled. On September 26, 1837, the question debated was “Is traffic in ardent spirits more criminal



and injurious to the community than slander, stealth and counterfeiting." A few weeks later, the cultural offering was "Is honor a greater incentive to action than wealth." Today it would be difficult to say if this came under the heading of culture or entertainment.

It was about this time that a one-year-old toddler was amusing his parents or taxing their patience in their home on Willis Street. The Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Willard were unaware that their son, Archibald M. Willard, would later become a noted artist and Bedford's most famous son. His painting, "The Spirit of '76" was his most noteworthy accomplishment. A bronze plaque is mounted in the Square in memory of him.

Law enforcement in these times was handled by a marshal or constable. The citizens of Bedford Village apparently were very involved with the keeping of the law.

On October 21, 1920, six bandits led by Jiggs Losteiner attempted to rob the local branch of the Cleveland Trust Bank. Local citizenry was not about to stand for this and they took their rifles from behind the door, stepped into the street, and backed up their constable. When the smoke cleared away, one bandit was dead, three were wounded and captured, including their leader, and five citizens were wounded.

By 1930, Bedford's population had increased to city status and a regular police department was formed. Police radio communication was unknown at this time. A red light mounted on a tall pole in the middle of the business district alerted cruising police and they either phoned in or responded to the station to

find the source of the alarm.

Not too much is known about the police department in its infancy. Chief Carver was the first to head the department. Early photos indicate the high button collar blouse and britches with leather puttees were in vogue.

Since Bedford never used motorcycles, it must be assumed that there were many biting dogs or the police occasionally climbed aboard a horse, hence the puttees. This uniform of the day remained until the late 1930s when the modern blouses took over. The britches and puttees left the scene in the early 1950's. In 1940 the department consisted of eight men and remained at this level until the mid-1950s when department strength reached sixteen.

Written by Chief Milan Duris, Bedford Police Department on January 2, 1975, Regarding His Retirement. He Retired April 4, 1975.



CHIEF MILAN DURIS

**BEDFORD POLICE
DEPARTMENT**

3/1/1964 to 4/4/1975

At the time of my appointment to the police department for the City of Bedford, on January 2, 1942, I was one of three men appointed in a five-man

department. My training consisted of two days reading the city ordinances and the state law book. I was issued a badge, a gun, and a ticket book. Also, I was instructed to keep an eye on the red light in the center of town, as this would be my signal to call the station for an assignment. Since we had no radios, this was our communication system. After our regular hours, the local telephone operator was our "dispatcher." For several years, we patrolled the city in this manner, and this was either on foot - or alone in a patrol car. This was the sole protection of Bedford.

Our first radios were monitors of the Cleveland Police Department. In an emergency, our department chief would phone them, and they in turn would broadcast the message to the Bedford Police car. After 5:00 p.m., there was no radio communication.

Formal training for our department did not begin until sometime in 1948 and, as I recall, several FBI agents out of the Cleveland office handled the training program one night a week for several weeks' duration.

On June 1, 1954, I was promoted to the rank of sergeant and was assigned the duties of department photographer and fingerprint officer.

I was appointed to the position of chief of police on March 1, 1964. I stressed education, professionalism, and modern equipment in our department and I feel that these goals have been achieved.

At this time, I feel that my goals in the field of law enforcement have been achieved with the completion of thirty-three years of service. I have derived a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction serving as a police officer for the City of Bedford.

In those thirty-three years, I have met many people, including many other police chiefs throughout the state, and I have acquired many, many friends, and it is to those people that I now bid my adieu.

I feel sure that my many hobbies will keep me busy. I like to fish in the Canadian lakes and the coastal waters of Florida and South Carolina. I enjoy putting with mechanical things, and searching beaches, abandoned farms, and ghost towns with my metal and treasure detector. My most recent hobby, which my wife (Fern) started me on, is rock hunting and gem cutting.

The first item I have listed under "Things To Do After Retirement" is to hook up my travel trailer. Then with my wife, Fern, and our dog Jacque, we are going to travel about the country. I am sure that we will be kept quite busy with our many hobbies. In those travels, I hope to cross paths with at least a portion of the many people that I have met during my years with the Bedford Police Department. My prayer will be that I be granted a long and enjoyable retirement.

NOTE: Chief Milan Duris was appointed patrolman 1/1/1942 — sergeant 6/1/1954 — chief 3/1/1964. He retired 4/4/1975 and passed away 5/2, 1980.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEF ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1980

Formal training was unheard of until the late 1950s when the Case Western Reserve Police School came into being. Prior to this, the rookie was given a gun, handcuffs, and a ticket book and sent forth to preserve the peace. James F. Gresham joined the department in 1935 and became chief in 1942. Chief Gresham, in his innovative style, started Bedford's first senior safety patrol. This consisted of eight high school students who put in a couple of hours daily handling police dispatching, filing, and other lesser duties which regular police would normally have done.

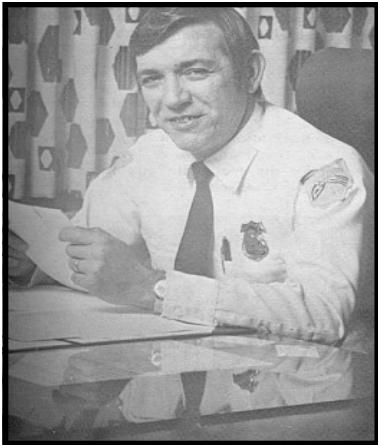
Chief Gresham retired in 1964, to be succeeded by Milan Duris, who in turn was succeeded by James Cooper, who headed the twenty six man department.

Needless to say, the department came a long way. The modern patrolman was now in communication through the most sophisticated equipment that this modern age could provide. The Bedford Police Department was chosen by Antenna Specialists for the pilot program on the RESCU system. In short, this was a recording system which was interfaced with the police radio and retained the last message given. The officer could activate the recorder by means of a small unit carried on his belt which would cause his last message to be broadcast three times, along with an alternating beep tone. Should the officer be shot or knocked unconscious, the belt unit would automatically activate the recorder and cause the message to be broadcast. This system was demonstrated on nationwide television over the "Good Morning America" show.

Visitors could stand in Public Square, which was donated by Hezekiah Dunham, and look over at the Dunham house on the east side of Broadway and to the south to the Bedford Township Hall, now occupied by the Bedford Historical Society, which was built in 1874. These are two of the four structures designated by the National Register of Historical Places of the Park Service.

OHIO POLICE CHIEFS JUNE 1977 — JULY 1979 — JANUARY 1980 JUNE 1980 — JANUARY 1981

Nestled in the southeast corner of Cuyahoga County, Bedford, with a population of 17,500 -18,000 people, would best be described as a bedroom community. The few industrial businesses are of the clean non-polluting type. There are four large



**CHIEF
JAMES
COOPER**
**12/22/75
To
4/22/1989**

shopping centers but the best known of the commercial ventures is the Automile, consisting of twelve auto dealers offering almost any make and model of car from the economy model to the exotic expensive foreign offerings.

The Bedford Police Department has twenty seven full-time sworn officers, four female dispatchers, a secretary, seven part-time men, and thirty auxiliary patrolmen. Their transportation consists of seven marked cruisers and four detective cars. A continued problem with marijuana, pills, and alcohol exists. A major problem of theft from autos and auto thefts confronts the department. Since becoming chief, Cooper has made many changes. Two detectives have been reassigned to the day and afternoon shifts as patrol investigators. The patrol investigators are under the control of the shift commanders. This frees the uniformed men from processing arrested persons, report taking, and crime scene investigations. Rotation of dispatchers for twenty-four-hour coverage, and creation of a 7:00 p.m. to 3:00 a.m. shift also have been accomplished.

Bedford recently became one of the progressive cities possessing an on-premise physical fitness facility. Police and fire employees initiated a formal committee with a goal of obtaining a mini-gym. The need was, of course, due to increasing awareness that physical fitness and good health reduce the occupationally related stress, disabilities, on-the-job injuries, and sick time.

Safety Force Chiefs and City Manager Arthur Dickard gave full cooperation and support to the physical fitness committee, whose only request was space and building materials. A basement area was allocated and off-duty safety forces personnel returned the city's investment with a capital improvement by constructing a first-class room. Our mini-gym is complete with illumination, air conditioning, pastel painted walls and carpeting which lend an inviting atmosphere to the facility.

The community responded to the mini-gym proposal. Civic organizations and businesses donated supplies, equipment, and money to purchase the final exercise equipment. The facility is now operational. Our police department has a certified physical fitness instructor, and the committee plans equipment purchases on a job-related physical criteria basis, such as endurance, flexibility, and strength. The community's investment will benefit many times over as physically fit and healthy safety force members are more efficient, effective, and productive.

Further evidence of Bedford progressiveness was shown by sending Chief Cooper to the finest of police educational facilities, the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. The knowledge derived from his twelve weeks in the academy will benefit the city and citizens for years to come. Education has always had top priority in the police department. Everyone from the chief to a rookie patrolman is involved in an on-going educational process.

Bedford recently converted one of three newly purchased cruisers to propane fuel and is in the process of making comparative tests to determine the feasibility of changing over the entire fleet. Results are inconclusive at this time. Officers of the department and citizens of the community enjoy excellent rapport. This is due to the appearance, attitude and professional manner in which the patrol officers conduct themselves. Quick response time to all calls is appreciated by residents. Many officers give talks to civic groups and the schools on numerous subjects; this also helps enhance the departments image.

Chief Cooper believes strongly that there must be more involvement by the citizens to prevent crimes.

Over the years television has dramatized all the bad points of getting involved, plus the fact that people have had real-life experience with being "hassled" by police, prosecutors, and courts, which has, so to speak, "turned them off." When people are required to appear for statements, questioning, lineups and interviews by the police and then prosecutors, and then are subpoenaed to be a witness in court and through postponements miss days of work, people tend to not become involved. It is our practice to involve citizens as little as possible to foster better cooperation. We have seen some improvement over the past few years and have encouraged cooperation through letters of commendation, the local news media, and various speaking engagements. Although the department has no formal crime prevention program stressing citizen involvement, we are hoping one can be developed within the next few years.

Chief Cooper has more than a casual interest in his city. Raised and educated in Bedford, married to a

local girl and with three girls in school, he is involved and concerned in everything that affects his community. He credits the present city manager and council for the positive progressive direction that the city has taken. He summarizes his feelings about Bedford as a "helleva nice place to live and work."

Article from the Cuyahoga County Police Chief Association Publication — 2000

Your president for 2000, Chief Robert R. Reid, Jr., is a 1969 graduate of Mayfield High School. He continued his education at Cuyahoga Community College and Cleveland State University, earning a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration in 1974. Chief Reid was appointed to the Bedford Police Department on February 25, 1974. He served in every position in the Bedford Police Department: from patrolman, detective, sergeant, lieutenant and chief of police. He was promoted to chief on November 20, 1989.

Chief Reid began serving the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in 1995 on the board of governors, chaplain-1998, vice president-1999 and was sworn in as president on January 15, 2000. Bedford Mayor Dan Pocek administered the oath of office.



**CHIEF
ROBERT R.
REID
11/20/1989
to
4/17/2000**

C h i e f
Reid attended numerous schools, including the DEA Supervisors Training Class in Washington, D.C., and is a graduate of the 171st Session of the FBI National Academy. He presently serves as the project director of the SEAL narcotics task force and the director of SEAL operations, including SWAT, Bomb, CIT, and Communications Unit.

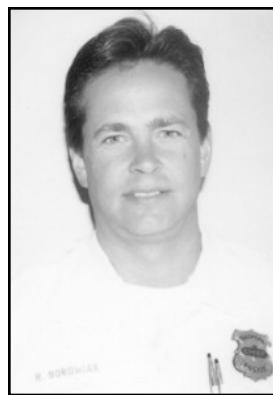
Chief Reid and his wife, Nancy, have been married twenty six years and have two children, a daughter Stacey, who is a first year law student at Cleveland Marshall, and son Bob, a junior at Ohio University majoring in education.

Chief Reid said the Association is a wealth of knowledge. There are probably few situations that occur that present or retired chiefs have not experienced. This coupled with the opportunity to network with our colleagues in federal and state law enforcement, and those in the private sector, results in

a multidimensional organization.

Chief Reid looks forward to serving in 2000 and hopes to contribute in a number of areas.

On April 17, 2000 Chief Robert R. Reid retired from the Bedford Police Department and was named city manager for the City of Bedford.



**CHIEF
RICHARD G.
BOROWIAK
5/15/2000
to
PRESENT**

Richard G. Borowiak was appointed as Chief of the Bedford Police Department on May 15, 2000. Rick is a 1977 graduate of Bedford High School and a 1981 graduate from Kent State University with a major in criminal justice studies. After graduating from Kent State he was hired on July 12, 1981, as a patrol officer with the Bedford Police Department. A lifelong dream to become an FBI agent was realized in April 1986 when Rick secured a one-year leave of absence from Bedford, went to Quantico, Virginia, and was a member of new agents class 86-5. After a reassignment to the Gadsden, Alabama Resident Agency, Rick exercised his option to return to the Bedford Police Department in 1987. He was subsequently promoted to sergeant on November 20, 1989, and lieutenant on January 18, 1999. Rich has served as the department's range commander for several years and was also the auxiliary police commander before assuming his duties as chief of the department.

Rick is finishing his master's degree studies at Kent State University in public administration and is scheduled to graduate this fall. The city of Bedford is in the process of building an eighteen-million-dollar municipal facility that has consumed a lot of the new chief's efforts.

When Rick is not working, you may find him entertaining at a community festival as a singer or performing with the Aurora Community Theatre in one of their productions. Golfing with his dad (Detective Sergeant Dick Borowiak, Cleveland Heights Police Department-deceased) is one of Rick's fondest memories. His mother Georgene who resides in North Royalton, is a retired Cleveland school teacher. Rick has two brothers, Mark in Chesterton, Iowa, and Michael in Medina, Ohio.

BEDFORD HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION 1980

In 1960, Bedford Heights became a city. Prior to becoming a city, it was part of the original Bedford Township. The City of Bedford Heights consists of seven and one-quarter square miles. Crisscrossed by main interstate routes, Bedford Heights has changed from a poorly developed semi-rural area to a city consisting of a good balance of business, industry and residential areas, all this with a suburban atmosphere and city conveniences. Now with a population estimated at 20,000 (1980), city officials continue to provide their citizens with outstanding city services. One of these services is an excellent police department, headed from its inception by Chief Dominic V. Meuti.

The Bedford Heights Police Department has thirty police officers, five civilian dispatchers, three secretaries, and a full-time dog warden. There are eight marked cruisers, three unmarked cars, and one motorcycle. The new modern police building contains, among other things, a police laboratory, photo laboratory, training room, conference room, records room, dispatch center, five-bay indoor range, and adequate and modern administrative offices.

The department is divided into two major divisions for administrative and tactical purposes. The investigative division, supervised by Captain Louis Cancasci, includes the detective unit, juvenile unit, records unit and communications unit. The uniformed division, supervised by Lt. William Brucato, includes the patrol unit, traffic unit and warrant unit. Both division commanders are directly under the command of Chief Meuti.

In his twenty nine years as chief, Meuti has seen the Bedford Heights Police Department grow from a small force of three men to a force of thirty officers, equipped and trained with the most modern facilities available. The "magic" started twenty nine years ago, when he was appointed chief by a village council in October 1951. He was twenty one years old and had only been on the police force for five months. This gave him the distinction of being the youngest police chief in the state of Ohio. At present, his tenure outranks all other police chiefs in the state.

Chief Meuti, throughout his career, has demonstrated his dedication to progressive law enforcement training seminars, which have kept him abreast of the most modern police department techniques and procedures. Also, he has taken an active part in many professional organizations, some of

which are the Cuyahoga County Police Chief's Association, International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Fraternal Order of Police, the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police, the Metropolitan Crime Bureau, and the Ohio Identification Officer's Association. Chief Meuti served as director of South East Area Law Enforcement (SEAL), which is an organized group of six separate but united police departments.

Chief Meuti boasts of having one of the most educated police departments in the county. Among the many talented officers, he has a graduate of the FBI Academy, a bomb disposal technician, a professional polygraph examiner, criminal investigative hypnosis technicians, a highly skilled range instructor, and many skilled patrol and investigative officers.

The chief has encouraged his men to excel in the profession that they have chosen. A significant portion of the budget is designated for in-service training. Meuti reasons that as long as he is surrounded by the quality of men that constant training molds, he can look nothing but good. He also stated that an officer given the opportunity to receive professional training responds with a sense of departmental and community pride.

Dominic Meuti and his wife, Marge, have three children, two boys and one girl. His favorite hobbies are hunting, fishing, and being a gourmet chef.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

You can't be all things to all people, the saying goes. But this man had to be.

Administrator, lobbyist, politician, public relations man, teacher, legal expert, confidant, and a leader—Bedford Heights Police Chief Domenic V. Meuti has to be all of these, and then some.

The phone rings in his police station office, He answers, "Chief speaking." A woman on the other end of the line tells him of a problem she has. Meuti promises to look into the matter and hangs up. He looks up, grins and shakes his head.

"They want action," he said. "Wave the magic wand. You're the police chief." For, Meuti, 46, the "magic" started twenty five years ago when he was appointed chief by village council in October 1951. He was twenty one and had only been on the force for about two and a half months. He was, at that time, the youngest man to be a police chief in Ohio.

In his twenty five years as chief, Meuti has seen the department grow from a small force of three men to a force of twenty six officers, equipped with the most modern equipment and facilities available.

Meuti, the son of Italian immigrants and a native of Maple Heights, was living in Bedford Heights when he decided to become a police officer. He was married



CHIEF DOMINIC V.

MEUTI

Chief of Police
Bedford Heights
10/15/1951
to
6/30/2001

and had one son. "I was assistant manager of a Texaco station at routes 43 and 8," he said. "We did maintenance work on police and city-owned cars from Warrensville Heights, North Randall, and other communities."

His work led to friendships with many area police officers.

In May 1951, Meuti heard that Bedford Heights was looking for policemen. "They were interested in developing a town of their own," Meuti said of Bedford Heights founding fathers.

"People asked me why don't I consider the job," Meuti recalled. I talked to a lot of people in the law enforcement business who said it would be a good venture.

"My dad didn't think it was a good idea, though. Those were the days when police were found killed by mobsters", Meuti said. "He thought it was dangerous."

Meuti said Bedford Heights was looking for "the highest quality men—the ones who basically had no criminal record or problems with the police."

Meuti applied for the opening late in May 1951. Later, he was called in for a final interview with Mayor Robert Willeford, who, according to Meuti, "spelled it out" that he wanted him to join the force. Meuti accepted and was sworn in on July 20, 1951.

His salary was \$1.25 per hour — long days and nights included. In October of that year, Chief George Gibney resigned. Meuti was called before village council and was asked to take over.

"I really didn't know if I wanted the job or not," Meuti said. "But others encouraged me to take it." He did take the job, and, as the saying goes, the rest is history.

As Bedford Heights grew into a city, Meuti grew into his new position. By 1960, the force had grown to twelve men.

In the past twenty five years, Meuti has gained a lot of what one would call "on-the-job-training" in being a police officer.

Meuti, however, has also spent an enormous amount of time cracking the books in the law enforcement field. "During the past twenty five

years, I've always gone to classes while I work," he said. Meuti has several hundred hours of credit in law enforcement courses ranging from the juvenile offender to traffic enforcement.

The chief's men are encouraged to do the same. Their efforts are evidenced by the scores of plaques and certificates lining the walls in the police station, each signifying successful completion of some law enforcement-related course.

Meuti is a man of strong convictions—perhaps by necessity because of the job he holds.

His overall view of his profession, while positive, has a strong undercurrent of pessimism. Asked about the changes he has seen in the past twenty five years, he replied, "Very depressing."

"Take policemen's rights—they don't have any," Meuti said. "Legislators have forgotten us." He adds that policemen, at times, face as much danger from the courts and news media as they do from the criminals.

"A policeman has to make a decision in eighteen to twenty seconds, compared to the three years it takes the Supreme Court to make one," he said.

Illustrating his point, Meuti said, "One policeman was called to the scene of a robbery and he later came upon the suspect, who he believed had a weapon. When the suspect reached into his pocket, the policeman fired and killed the man."

The suspect did not have a weapon, but he did have contraband, Meuti said. The officer lost his job along with the right to protect people, Meuti sullenly added.

"Legislators are not protecting police in giving them the right to do their job," he said. "Somebody gets a traffic ticket, it gets into the media and then there's a lawsuit."

"I'm not saying that there is no such thing as a bad policeman, but most officers are doing their job," Meuti said.

He said he also feels that there needs to be more understanding between police and the public. "People want the officer to be everything, but they don't realize what a policeman is and what he does."

Meuti now heads a force of twenty six men, with whom he shares a close relationship. "I want every man to get all the training that is necessary to be a police officer, with the understanding that we have a community we like and trust," he said.

"I tell my men to treat people nicely—not like animals. I tell them to be respectful to all people."

Meuti, as well as the rest of the department, carries the memory of Detective Sergeant William A. Prochazka with him. Prochazka was killed last November when he walked into a robbery at the H. Boncer Co. store on Northfield Road.

"I hope that I never should have to do that again—to meet an officer's wife and tell her of a situation like

that," Meuti said. "It is an experience I wouldn't wish on my worst enemy."

Meuti said he has always looked "very inquisitively about the risk of an officer being killed on duty. "You sit idle in your office," he said, "wondering what the men are doing on the road."

The murder of Prochazka has weighed heavily on Meuti's mind for the past year, especially when the alledged gunman in the slaying, Michael Manns, was still at large.

"I counted the days—303 of them—until Mann's arrest," he said. "I marked them on the calender."

Meuti, nevertheless, sees his years as chief as good ones. "I've made a hell of a lot of friends," he said.

He also cited the cooperation between city officials and the department as a rewarding part of his career.

"I've accomplished building a police department," he said. "But I had help. I've been through some rough times, but I'll work here as long as the good Lord lets me."

Chief Dominic V. Meuti was selected by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association as Person of the Year for 1995. His plaque reads as follows:

Chief Dominic V. Meuti

Bedford Heights Police Department

Person of the Year

1995

Chief Meuti was sworn in as patrolman on July 14, 1951, and as chief of police on October 15, 1951. At the time he was the youngest chief of police in the state of Ohio. Today he is the longest-serving chief of police in Cuyahoga County and believed to be the longest-serving in Ohio and the United States. He served the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association as an elected officer in 1954, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964. He is a member of many associations, has served on committees at the state level, and has a street named for him but most of all his many contributions are, beneficial to law enforcement, citizens, and the businesses of this area.

BENTLEYVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

**CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE
CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Police Chiefs In Review, 1st Edition 1980

Bentleyville, with an area of 4.5 square miles, was originally a part of Chagrin Falls Township.

Bentleyville, which is located in south eastern Cuyahoga County, was settled in 1831 by the Rev. Adamson Bentley, who bought a large tract of land at the junction of the Chagrin River and Aurora River. Rev. Bentley, a noted Disciple minister, built a saw mill a short distance below the forks of the river. Later, he erected a grist mill, a carding machine, and a cloth dressing establishment in the same locality. In 1835, several new industries were built, including a bucket shop, trip hammer shop, and tannery. At the same time, Rev. Bentley opened the first general store. In 1841, a chain factory was built.

In 1845, just as the section of land seemed likely to become the principal business center of the township, a severe flood caused heavy financial losses to the area. Unsuccessful attempts were made to revive the section to its former state, but Chagrin Falls Village was destined to become the center of future industrial undertakings in the township.

Bentleyville, now strictly a bedroom community of approximately 700 residents (1980) in an oasis of scenic beauty in Cuyahoga County, is the home of the South Chagrin Reservation of the Cleveland Metro Park System, where thousands of people enjoy the scenery and outdoor life every year. One of the attractions in the park, on the bank of the Aurora branch of the Chagrin River, is Squaw Rock, depicting the movement of civilization westward. It was carved in 1885 by Henry Church, a blacksmith and untaught artist.

Chief Eugene Ross was chief of police in Bentleyville in 1980 and was appointed chief in 1974. Since his appointment the department had increased in size by two full-time and two part-time men by 1980. Chief Ross believed a police chief in a small town had a variety of roles to play, ranging from police administrator to road patrol officer.

Chief Ross, instituted a full-time police department after a serious fire destroyed the town hall and police station in late 1972. He saw the operation of the police department move from a construction trailer, which was set up after the fire to a newly constructed New England Western Reserve Municipal Building.



**CHIEF
TIMOTHY J.
PITTS
1981 to Present
2001**

OHIO POLICE CHIEF NOVEMBER 1983

Chief Timothy Pitts spent six years of active service with the U.S. Marine Corps. He was a member of the Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Department for two years and the Woodmere Village Police Department for eight years. He has been with the Bentleyville Village Police Department for the past two years.

Chief Pitts was born in Cleveland on July 25, 1958. He is a graduate of Bedford High School. He and his wife, Carmela, have two children, Tina and Lisa.

CHIEF OF POLICE TIMOTHY J. PITTS OCTOBER 2000

Chief Pitts began his public service career after high school by joining the U.S. Marines in November 1966. He served six years including nineteen months of combat in Vietnam, and received a purple heart. He was discharged in December 1972. In March 1973, he was appointed to the Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Department and in February 1975 he joined the Woodmere Village Police Department. Tim was appointed chief of police for the Village of Bentleyville in 1981; at that time, at age thirty two, he was the youngest, active police chief in Cuyahoga County.

Chief Pitts married his wife, Carmela, on October 9, 1971, and has two daughters: Tina, who was appointed the first female officer to the city of Solon Police Department in February 2000, and Lisa who was appointed a full-time dispatcher with the city of Aurora in 1997 and is married to, Tom Lesner, also a Solon police officer. Police work seems to always be the topic at family dinners at the Pitts house. His wife, Carmela, whose father, Charles Piro, is a retired police officer, was hired as the police secretary for Glenwillow Chief Ray Sorace and has been the mayor's secretary for the village of Bentleyville since 1988. Also, keeping it in the family, Chief Pitts, introduced law enforcement to his nephew, Dan Pitts, who was appointed to the Willoughby Police Department, and also his cousin, Mark Hoprich, who was appointed to



**CHIEF
TIMOTHY J.
PITTS
VILLAGE OF
BENTLEYVILLE
1981 to PRESENT
2001
Wife - Carmela**

the Independence Police Department.

Chief Pitts quickly started to work toward modernizing the department. Our officers serve all the people with respect, fairness and compassion. "We hold ourselves to the very high standards of ethics and are committed to enhancing the quality of Life in Bentleyville." "We strive to improve and promote the safety and security of the community." "We accomplish our mission by forming a partnership with our citizens." "We continually strive to enhance service by utilizing all available resources and implementing creative techniques."

BEREA POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEF ASSOCIATION 1980

The area which was to become the City of Berea was first made famous by the discovery of sandstone. Settlers came from miles around to get pieces of sandstone, carrying them home to be fashioned into sharpening stones. A man by the name of John Baldwin capitalized upon the discovery and started the manufacturing of grindstones. This was the beginning of the Berea sandstone industry upon which Baldwin's fortune and educational institution was built.

Berea was named when it became necessary to choose a name for the post office of the area. The name Tabor, after Mount Tabor near Jerusalem, and the name Berea, after a place called Berea mentioned in the tenth and eleventh verses of the seventeenth chapter of Acts, were chosen. The naming of the town was left to chance. At a meeting held on September 27, 1836, the name Tabor was written on one side of a half dollar and the name Berea on the other. The name Berea came up, to be entered in the records of the United States Post Office.

Berea is an area rich in history; so, too is the police department. The first patrols were carried out by a village night watchman. Using a red signal light located in the center of town, the village was kept safe twenty-four hours a day. In the year 1887, Philo Klink was the village night watchman, when bandits cleaned out a safe in Browns Hardware Store. He lost his job and one Webster "Webb" Miller was persuaded to take over until a replacement could be found. He stayed on the job for thirty-three years. A colorful character, the exploits of Webb Miller are well documented in Berea's history.

The first chief of the Berea Police Department was Leonard Puls, appointed on September 8, 1932. He was replaced by Augustine Yanke, who was appointed acting chief in 1949. Chief John Cook was appointed acting chief on April 16, 1973, and chief July 16, 1974.

Berea can be described as a city in transition. It is the home of Baldwin-Wallace College and has also become a bedroom suburb of Cleveland. Berea has undergone a massive urban renewal program to bring business back to its downtown area.

With a population of 23,000 (1980) residents and 2,500 college students, law enforcement in the city must be able to serve in many diverse ways. The city in 1980 employed twenty-seven policemen. The department was comprised of a chief, two lieutenants, four sergeants and twenty patrolmen. The department also employed seven clerks and a full-time animal warden. Four point eight square miles were patrolled using ten patrol cars.

In 1979 the department answered over 32,000 calls, in most cases the people of the community were well satisfied with the service they received. The business of the Berea Police Department is service, and with citizen cooperation the department looked forward to performing its duties to the maximum.

The chief had been a police officer since October 1, 1949. He graduated from Berea High School, Dyke College, and Northwestern University Traffic Institute. He served with the United States Navy in World War II. He graduated from the Cleveland Police Academy in 1949. Chief Cook was able to bring into the department several important innovation.

In 1958; Chief Cook attended classes in fingerprinting, in 1961 he was able to establish a fingerprinting program serving the grade school children of the Berea School District. In 1969, he headed the department's first juvenile division, serving the youth of Berea. He attended courses at Toledo University and Case Western Reserve University on juvenile law.

Chief Cook belonged to the Cuyahoga Youth Protective Council (president in 1969); International Association of Chiefs of Police; State of Ohio and Cuyahoga County Chiefs Association; past chairman of the Southwest Enforcement Bureau; Northwestern University Traffic Institution Alumni Association;

Fraternal Order of Police; Fraternal Order of Masons (thirty-three years — 1980) and the American Legions, of which he is past chaplain and holder of a commendation from the Legion for work done in the drug field.



BEREA CITY HALL — BUILT IN 1898

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Berea is a bedroom community to metropolitan Cleveland and has a population of 24,000. It employs twenty-nine policemen consisting of a chief, a captain, two lieutenants, five sergeants and twenty patrolmen. There are also five clerks, a part-time dog warden, a full-time sign and signal man, and nine cars.

Berea in our modern society has experienced the usual problems of drugs and alcohol with our youth. The high school, junior high and college are adjacent to each other, which tends to aggravate this pressing problem.

John Cook was appointed chief on July 16, 1974 and his future plans include upgrading the department and making some necessary changes in its procedures.

During the chief's twenty five years in law enforcement, he helped establish a fingerprint program for grade school children in 1960, and has had the distinction of being the first juvenile officer ever in Berea in 1968.

The chief is active in many civic and professional organizations, such as the IACP, OACP, Cuyahoga County Chiefs of Police Association, Fraternal Order of Police, Masons, and American Legion, just to name a few.



**CHIEF
JOHN A.
COOK
7/6/74
to
6/87
Wife - Carol**

He is married to the former Carol Hagen and they have two daughters: Cheryl, age twenty one, a senior at Slippery Rock College, and Valerie, age eighteen , a beautician.

**BRATENAHL VILLAGE POLICE
DEPARTMENT
CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Police Chiefs In Review 1st Edition 1980

The Village of Bratenahl in 1980 had been in existence for seventy-five years. The village celebrated its seventy fifth Diamond Jubilee. The village is strictly a residential community located on the south shore of Lake Erie and east of downtown Cleveland. It is surrounded by the city of Cleveland on three sides with Lake Erie to the north. The population in 1980 was slightly under 2000 persons and there was a three-mile stretch of Interstate 90 running east and west through the village.

During the mid to late 1800s, the coal, iron ore, and vessel dynasties dominated the social and economic life of Cleveland. They resided in large homes on Euclid Avenue. As the city grew and became noisier, they looked to the quiet areas along Lake Erie to the east of Cleveland. In 1888, The County Club was organized by the social leaders of Cleveland. Located at Lake Shore Boulevard and Eddy Road, it was the first golf course west of the Appalachian Mountains. It was on this course that John D. Rockefeller learned the game of golf.

In 1908, a young man named Patrick Clarke settled in Bratenahl. He emigrated to this country from Ireland, where he had been a member of the Irish constabulary. Clarke found a job as a Bratenahl police officer. He became chief of the Bratenahl Police Department in 1920, and served in this capacity until his death in 1948. Chief Clarke was a practicing attorney and was largely responsible for the formation of the Police Pension and Relief Fund. He spent many hours in Columbus, Ohio, working for its success. In 1948, William L'Estrange was appointed chief of police, holding this position until his retirement in 1967. Louis Kopacka succeeded Cregan, and served until his retirement in 1973. Chief John R. Balmat was appointed chief of police in 1973 and was still serving in that capacity in 1980. Chief Balmat is a graduate of the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

In 1980 there were eleven full-time, duly sworn uniformed officers on the Bratenahl Police Department. The department consisted of the chief, one lieutenant, three sergeants, and six patrolmen. The department also employed one full-time civilian switchboard/radio dispatcher, as well as several part-time civilian dispatchers.



**CHIEF
JOHN R.
BALMAT
1973 to 1981
Wife - Marian**

Two fully equipped police cruisers were operated around the clock. At the insistence of the chief, the major efforts were concentrated in frequent and visible patrol of the residential areas. A survey showed response time to all calls as slightly less than one minute.

Service to its citizens was the most important area to the Bratenahl Police Department. The department walk-checks vacant homes, turns on lights, picks up mail, and provides all services necessary to assure the most thorough and efficient police service possible within the limits of manpower and resources. The department has come a long way since the days when officers walked a beat in Bratenahl.

The members of the Bratenahl Police Department felt very strongly, and rightfully so, that Bratenahl Village was an excellent residential community. The police service extended by the department was one of the major factors in making Bratenahl an enjoyable place to live.

**BRECKSVILLE POLICE
DEPARTMENT
CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Police Chiefs In Review 1st Edition 1980

Brecksville is an upper middle class community of mixed ethnic origin of approximately 11,000 citizens (in 1980). As one of the largest areas, twenty square miles, it is located south of Cleveland and borders Summit County to the south and east. The Cleveland Metroparks Systems, the "Emerald Necklace", has over 5,000 acres of park area in the community. The new Cuyahoga Valley National Park encompasses most of Brecksville's eastern border along the Ohio Canal and Cuyahoga River.

Brecksville was first settled in 1811 by the families of Paines and Brecks. Today the Brecks homestead stands on the square.

The first law and order in Brecksville was Squire Rich. As the first constable, Squire Rich settled land



**CHIEF
WILLIAM
LARKMAN
1947 to 1950**

and property disputes, and even performed marriage ceremonies in the living room of his home. Today his home houses the Brecksville Historical Society Museum.

Brecksville became a city in 1947 and William Larkman was appointed chief of police. Chief Larkman served from 1947 to 1950. Chief William Senkbeil was appointed in 1950 and served until 1965. In 1966 Chief Jerry E. Vesely was appointed chief of police and served until 1974.

Chief Patrick Aldrich was appointed chief of police in 1974 and in 1980 the Brecksville Police Department was under his leadership. Brecksville had a police department in 1980 of eighteen full-time men, seven part-time men, four female civilian dispatchers, who were also police personnel, four part-time dispatchers and one civilian clerk-typist. Brecksville, had seven cruisers and one motorcycle. The department's image was fairly good in the community since Brecksville was primarily a residential community. Its function was more one of service and the typical Brecksville police officer was very responsive to service requests.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Brecksville is an upper middle class community of mixed ethnic origin. Its industrial area is experiencing a rapid period of growth. The town covers approximately twenty square miles and is populated by 11,000 citizens.



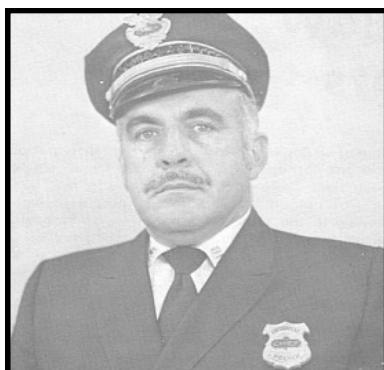
**CHIEF
WILLIAM
SENKBEIL
1950 to 1965**

Chief Aldrich has been chief since April 1977. Since he assumed this position full time, manpower has been increased by 40% and as of December the issued sidearm became the government model .45 caliber automatic pistol.

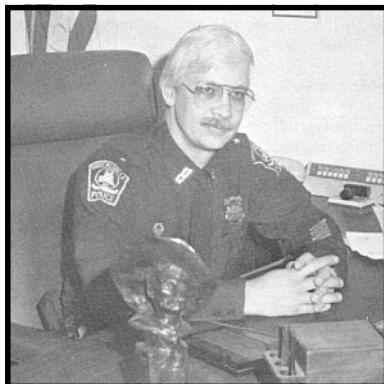
The Department has eighteen full time men, seven part time men, four female civilian dispatchers, who are also part time police personnel, three part-time dispatchers and one civilian clerk-typist. Brecksville has seven cruisers and one motorcycle. The department's image is fairly good in the community since Brecksville is primarily a residential community. Its function is more one of service and the typical Brecksville police officer is very responsive to service requests.

The Brecksville Police Department has instituted a program of trying to get residents concerned about crime and getting them into the habit of calling the department when they observe something that they believe is suspicious activity. A newly instituted crime prevention program, it is hoped, will aid in making citizens and police working together more effectively. Brecksville is a fine community in which to live and raise a family. The school system is a good one and all services are more than average and are managed by dedicated people who are responsive to the city residents.

Chief Aldrich has spent fifteen years in law enforcement. He is currently enrolled part-time at



**CHIEF
JERRY E.
VESELY
1966 to 1974**



**CHIEF
PATRICK
ALDRICH
4/10/77
to
7/8/89
Wife - Judith**

Cleveland Community College and has attended numerous police schools and seminars. Chief Aldrich is a certified OPOTA Instructor.

The chief belongs to the FOP, Cuyahoga County Chiefs Association, OACP, and IACP.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION 1996

Your president for 1996; Chief Dennis A. Kancler, of the Brecksville Police Department began his career in 1971. He graduated from the Basic Police Academy and served on the Kent State University Police Department.

From 1972 to 1977 he worked for the Cleveland MetroParks as a ranger both on patrol and investigations.

In 1977 he joined the Brecksville Police Department and in 1989 was promoted to the position as chief of police. He currently teaches part-time at Cuyahoga Community College Academic Classes and Basic Police Academy.



**GOALS FOR
CHIEF

DENNIS A.
KANCLER

11/7/89
To
Present
2001
Wife - Paula**

THE ASSOCIATION fOR 1996

To facilitate educational programs within the Association in the tradition of past chiefs...To make every meeting an exchange of information between members in the hopes of furthering our knowledge and understanding of key issues and concerns to the profession of law enforcement.

To revisit the issue of giving full membership rights to police chiefs who serve other political subdivisions within Cuyahoga County — these people are talented, interested and often have the same concerns we do.

BRECKSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT 2001 - Chief Kancler

As of 2001, the Department has twenty-nine full-time officers, five part-time, five full-time dispatchers, two full-time clerk/dispatchers, six part-time jailers and two canines. Brecksville has ten cruisers and two canine vehicles. The population of Brecksville continues to increase. As of April 2000, the population was 13,382. The Brecksville Police Department is a service-oriented agency, focused on providing a safer community for the residents being its number one goal.

The decade has been a time of rapid change and growth for the department. We have kept up with many of the changes in law enforcement, with the addition of such items as computer aided dispatch, mobile data terminals, laser, and video equipment. The computerization of records is extremely useful in the reduction of duplication and in maintaining a history of the address, as well as increasing the time spent addressing the needs and concerns of the residents as they arise and decreasing the amount of time spent on paperwork.

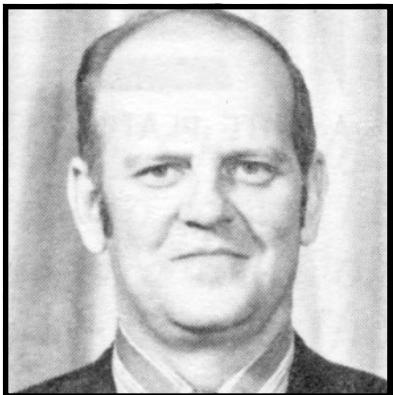
In 1992, Brecksville Police became part of the Southwest Council of Governments Enforcement Bureau (SEB). As of 2000, the unit was composed of nineteen suburban police departments. In 1994, we began a canine program with one dog. This was expanded in 2001 with the acquisition of a second dog, who will work along with the first, until he retires. By 2000, the communications system was enhanced by new radios, improving coverage and efficiency. Our Youth Services/Community Policing officer is well received in the schools and participates in a variety of youth oriented activities, such as DARE, gun safety, seatbelt safety, and school security issues.

Continuing education and training is a priority with the department. The defensive tactics unit is composed of both firearms personnel and skilled "hands-on" instructors. They have designed a simunition and contextual training program for our officers. This team strives to "train as you fight." This helps in not only remaining current with the trends of law enforcement and crime prevention, but also perfecting the skills they already have.

The Brecksville Police Department, in conjunction with the Brecksville Police Association, also participates in a variety of public-oriented programs, such as the city's Fair on the Square, Halloween party, and the annual Dog Jog. This allows the police to get to know the public and the public a chance to know the police department.

A new police facility is in the planning.

**BROADVIEW HEIGHTS POLICE
DEPARTMENT**
**CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEF
ASSOCIATION, INC.**



CHIEF
EDWARD
O'TOOLE
5/27/68
to
5/1/83

Police Chiefs In Review 1st Edition 1980

The area in 1980 known as Broadview Heights was originally part of the Brecksville Township area. In 1815, the first officials of the township were elected. They included three trustees, one clerk, one treasurer, one constable and lister, three fence viewers, and four road supervisors. The Cuyahoga County Archives Survey publication contains the following statement: "The qualified voters for the township gathered in the home of Eli Bagley in 1815 to elect the officers. Along with the others Charles Wolcott was elected Constable. He refused to serve and was fined \$2.00."

It was not until 1926 that the property owners dwelling in the territory now known as Broadview Heights decided to incorporate into a village. On November 17, 1926, residents of the area petitioned the trustees of Brecksville for permission to form their own township. Permission to incorporate was granted that same day and an election was set for November 30, 1926, to determine the will of the people. The voting showed 101 for incorporation and seven against. On January 13, 1927, the first meeting of the newly organized village was held. Along with other offices, the office of marshal was created. The first elected marshals were Lloyd Harris and Frank Masek.

Soon after Broadview Heights gained city status a city charter was adopted by a vote of the citizens in the November 1961 election. A police department was organized. The department consisted of a chief of police and other officers, patrolmen, and personnel as needed. All personnel to be appointed by city council in accordance with civil service commission rules and regulations. According to recent census figures in 1980, the city of Broadview Heights had a population of 10,818.

BROOKLYN POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW
CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION 1980

Brooklyn in 1980 was a community of approximately 16,000 residents, covering four and one-half square miles. The city just southwest of Cleveland is bordered on three sides by Cleveland. It was surveyed in May 1809 by Ezekiel Hoover and consisted of a territory from the Cuyahoga River on the east and west Park Township on the west, and from Lake Erie on the north and Strongsville on the south. Ohio City, West Cleveland, early Brooklyn Village, Brighton (South Brooklyn), Linndale, Brooklyn Heights, Parma, and Parma Heights were originally part of Brooklyn.

In May 1812 the James Fish party arrived in Brooklyn and are recognized as the first settlers. From that time on the population increased with many people coming and settling in the Brooklyn area.

On March 7, 1826, the county commissioners cut off the southern portion of the original Western Reserve Township of Brooklyn, and created a separate township called Parma. Brooklyn thrived and became populated, creating centers that were incorporated into villages and gradually split from the township and reduced it in size until it was down to the four and three-quarter square miles it is today.

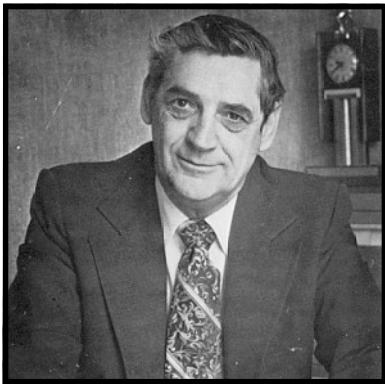
In 1925 due to pressing territorial demands on all sides Brooklyn incorporated into a village form of government. By 1950 there were over 5,000 residents in Brooklyn, so it then became a city.

Today (1980), under the leadership of Mayor John M. Coyne, who has been mayor for thirty three years and Chief John H. Bundy, a twenty seven year veteran career police officer, who has been Chief for the last five years, thirty one officers patrol and protect Brooklyn's residents and large commercial and industrial area.

**OHIO POLICE CHIEF JUNE 1977 FEBRUARY
and JULY 1979**

Chief John H. Bundy has been police chief for the last five years of his twenty seven years on the police force. A firm believer in police education, he states, "In an era of close police scrutiny, continuing and special education cannot be stressed enough. Money

not spent on upgrading officers will be twice spent settling lawsuits."



**CHIEF JOHN H.
BUNDY**

**Brooklyn Police
Department**

**07/01/1974
to
09/01/1983**

DOD 9/1/83

Being three-sided by the city of Cleveland dictates a continual evaluation of police priorities to best serve our 16,000 residents and the business community. Good examples of this are: 1) Brooklyn Police Department is the only department in Ohio requiring its sworn personnel to be certified Emergency Medical Technicians, 2) Brooklyn Police Department monitors seven police channels other than the five they can broadcast on.

A new municipal center provides a new police station which was completed two years ago. Separate detention areas are included for men, women, and juveniles. There is a four-stall shooting range, classroom, booking room, photo lab (developing both black/white and color photos), roll call room, report room, complaint room, mugging room, interrogation rooms, detective offices, and sauna-weight room, and these are just some of the features. The radio room is the nerve center of this remarkable complex. Seven channels are monitored other than the five that can be broadcasted on. Long hours of planning went into the police station and it can be concluded that it was built to functionally serve the public as well as the officers.

The Department consists of thirty one sworn personnel, thirty one active auxiliary police, and five full-time dispatchers. The city, growing in population, is patrolled by ten marked cars, four unmarked cars, four motorcycles, and a cushman scooter for summer park service.

After the death of Chief Bundy, James F. Maloney, who joined the City of Brooklyn Police Department on July 15, 1968, was sworn in as the new chief of police. Chief Maloney was appointed on January 1, 1984. He and his wife Sandra resided in the city of Brooklyn, which had a population of 13,000, and an area of 4.5 square miles and employed 26 full time police officers.

On December 31, 1999, Chief Maloney retired.

Chief Jack Murphy was appointed as the new chief of police in Brooklyn on January 1, 2000. Chief Murphy joined the Brooklyn Police Department on November 1, 1966. He and his wife Marie reside in the city of Brooklyn. The City of Brooklyn employs thirty one full time police officers.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Joe Valine, Brooklyn Heights -Chief Domenic Meuti -Bedford Hts.
June 1977 Ohio Police Chiefs — Oldest In Service
Members of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs
Association — Chief Meuti member since July 1951
and Chief Valine since February 1954.



**POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW
CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION 1980**

Chief Joseph E. Valine was appointed to the Brooklyn Heights Police Department as its only full-time policeman on February 1, 1955. He was appointed chief on January 1, 1956. He joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association shortly thereafter and in 1980 was one of the senior members of the organization. Since his appointment to the department, Chief Valine has seen many changes in the facilities, from sharing an office with other municipal employees to the modern police station now being enjoyed by his department, and in personnel from one full-time officer to the present complement of eight.

Chief Valine participated in the planning and construction of the new police station housed in the new municipal center. His planning and foresight resulted in a facility that is both modern and functional and is large enough to serve the ultimate growth of the department and the community. The Chief is proud of the new station but feels that the job is not yet complete. "Every police department should have an indoor pistol range," said the Chief. "The area was allotted but the equipment has not yet been purchased. I hope", added the Chief, "to convince the city fathers of the importance of a range and see it constructed before my retirement from the Department."



CHIEF
JOSEPH E.
VALINE
1/1/56
to
2/1/82
Wife — Sophie

Just about 160 years ago, a caravan of six wagons drawn by horses and oxen trekked its way westward to settle in the newly opened territory just west of the Cuyahoga River in Ohio. It was in the Denison Road area, then known as Egypt, but later changed to Brooklyn Township. Most of the pioneers were members of the Brainard families of Connecticut. Corn became the chief product of these early settlers. Before long, one of them, Isaac Hinkley, decided to push a bit farther west and laid claim to 360 acres of fertile land in the Schaaf Road region. Then in 1820 Hinckley had new neighbors when Edwin Foote was awarded 640 acres adjoining the Hinkley tract for surveying this wilderness. His original surveyor's chain is on display at the new Brooklyn Heights Municipal Center.

About 1885, Gustav Ruetenik and his sons introduced vegetable growing under glass. Their first greenhouse measured no more than 50 by 11 feet and cost about \$100.00. Martin Ruetenik further developed the new truck farming industry here and pioneered in cooperative farm ownership. Soon afterward small greenhouses sprouted along Schaaf Road and thus the greenhouse industry originated about 1887. This led to Brooklyn Heights becoming the Greenhouse Center of America with many farms and greenhouses gracing the community.

In the year 1902 the residents of the area, because of the exorbitant taxes in Brooklyn Township, decided to form a new village. Brooklyn Heights was born on February 28, 1903, when it was recorded as a village with the Cuyahoga County Recorder. The first town hall was constructed a short time thereafter at a cost of \$416.00 and was located on a parcel of land 56 x 20. Used jail cages were purchased from the city of Cleveland in 1906 and were used by the village until 1960. In 1930 a new village hall was built and served the community until the construction of the present municipal center in 1974.

Since its birth 73 years ago (this was written in 1980) Brooklyn Heights has had many physical changes. New housing developments brought new



CHIEF
JOSEPH E.
VALINE
1/1/56
to
2/1/82
Wife — Sophie

residents, and new highways took away much of the farm land. New industrial development increased the tax duplicate so that now Brooklyn Heights has the third-lowest tax rate in Cuyahoga County. The influx of residents and industry soon caused the village hall to be inadequate to serve the needs of this expanding progressive community, and a new municipal center was erected in 1974 at a cost of \$850,000.00. This building, constructed on a three-acre site adjacent to new interstate 480, houses the municipal offices, the fire department and the police department in a modern facility that is the envy of the surrounding communities.

Brooklyn Heights continues to grow in residential and industrial aspects. Although in an urban area, it still retains much of its rural atmosphere. It is country living, city style, a good place to live.

Chief Richard H. Tonne, Sr., was appointed chief of police in Brooklyn Heights on February 26, 1982, and served until January 8, 1985, when he resigned as he was elected to serve as mayor in Brooklyn Heights.

Chief Richard C. Grzelecki was appointed to the Brooklyn Heights Police Department on July 1, 1968, and on October 4, 1988, was appointed Chief. On January 1, 1999 he retired from the Department.



CHIEF
JOSEPH C.
KOCAB
6/2/99
to
Present
Wife — Dianne

Joseph C. Kocab was appointed chief of the Brooklyn Heights Police Department on June 2, 1999. A native of Brooklyn Heights, Ohio, he has been a

police officer in the Village of Brooklyn Heights since March 17, 1980. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant in 1985 and served in that capacity until his appointment to the position of chief.

Joe was among the first DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) officers trained in Cuyahoga County and in 1988 initiated the DARE program in his local school district at the elementary level. Based on the success of the elementary program, DARE was expanded to the middle and high school levels, which he also taught in addition to his regular patrol responsibilities. Joe also initiated the GREAT (Gang Resistance Education And Training) program, which he taught at the middle school level as well.

He was instrumental in developing EPIC, (Equal Partners Investing in Children), a cooperative juvenile diversion program which consists of multiple agencies working in concert for the benefit of local juveniles charged with unruly, nonviolent, or status type offenses as well as intervention and prevention programs. This program has received local, state, and national recognition.

In his twenty years of law enforcement, Chief Kocab has received several honors, including being recognized by MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving) for his outstanding efforts in combating drunk driving. The Cuyahoga Heights Association of Teachers and the Ohio PTA have also recognized Joe for his service to the school district and the community. He has been recognized by the Phi Delta Kappa Society of Professional Educators as their Man of the Year and has also been nominated for DARE Officer of the Year.

Joe and his wife of twenty one years, Dianne, have two daughters, Amy and Stacy. In his free time he enjoys traveling with family and friends, golf, scuba, diving and biking.

Chief Kocab joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in 1999 and was elected to serve on the board of governors in 2000.

BROOK PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION 1980

Brook Park, once a part of Middleburg Township was incorporated as a village in 1914 and became a city in January 1961. It has gone from a tax duplicate of approximately \$2,000.00 in 1914 to \$410,407.108 in 1980.

From the early days of an unschooled constable or marshal, elected for his brawn and bravery responding to a call of duty through woods or over mud roads, on

foot, horseback or horse and rigs, or a county sheriff with a brace of bloodhounds tracking down their quarry, to the present day of trained police officers with sophisticated scientific and high-speed equipment makes an interesting story of the development of Brook Park's Police Department.

In the early days the lawmen performed their duties without much regard for the constitutional rights of a suspect. In fact, most of them never heard of these rights. Neither were the old-time justices of the peace greatly concerned about them or how evidence was obtained. A case in point happened in the 1890s when a resident in the Cedar Point-Grayton Roads area called upon the county sheriff to solve the theft of a sum of money from his home in his absence. The sheriff's bloodhounds set out on a trail that led directly to the home of a distant relative, yet a not too remote neighbor. The sniffing ability of the two hounds was all the evidence needed to arrest and jail him as the suspect.

When he proved his innocence to the satisfaction of a judge of common pleas court the question arose, who could he sue for false arrest: the relative who called the sheriff, the county deputy, or those two blasted bloodhounds? Despite the verdict of not guilty from lack of evidence, some folks in the neighborhood still believed the bloodhounds.

In the 1890s, an organization called the Middleburg Law and Order Society was started to combat horse and chicken stealing. Usually the chicken-stealing gentry didn't venture far afield. The victims of the hen house raids very often were acquainted or perhaps related to the suspected culprit.

Anyway, all chicken thieves could not be classified as downright dishonest, so proven by Charles Gray's experience with chicken thieves. Gray, who lived near the Lake Abram outlet on Eastland Road between Sheldon and Holland Roads, lay in wait with a loaded shotgun to greet an expected visitor to his hen coop. Evidently Charles was a bit lax in concealing himself. The expected chickennabbing neighbor spotted him in the dusk and called out, "Hey Charlie, put that there gun down. I ain't gonna steal any of your chickens tonight." The lawmen and justices of the peace elected in Middleburg Township usually resided in the southern half which gave cause for complaint from the northern-half Middleburgers. A member of the Bauer family was one of the few marshals. Edwin Scrivens of Smith Road, a little, but mighty man with many irons in the fire—auctioneer, township trustee, Fair Board director—also was the justice of the peace.

In 1910, when the Belt Line R.R. made connections with the L.S. & M.S.R.R., a labor camp was set up on Brook Park Road. William Loga, a farmer at the corner of the Townline Road (Brook Park Road) and

Engle Road, was elected as marshal to police that area. When Brook Park was incorporated in 1914, Loga was elected the first marshal, with only a badge, billy club, gun, horse and buggy, and the brawn and bravery to uphold the law, but no jail in the village to lock up prisoners. Jails in Rockport and Berea served for locking up minor offenders. Criminal cases usually were handled by the county sheriff. Marshal Loga served until 1918, when he was replaced by Henry Wensink on May 20, 1918.

Henry Wensink was born on October 13, 1886. His main occupation was connected with farming. Marshal Wensink started out with the same kind of equipment as William Loga.

The enforcement of prohibition laws brought about by the Volstead Act caused a sudden expansion of Brook Park's police department. Additional deputies were appointed. In October 1921, council saw fit to purchase three revolvers, three boxes of cartridges, four holsters, four badges, four billy clubs, and three sets of handcuffs to be used exclusively by deputies in discharge of their duties, with the stipulation that they be immediately returned to the village clerk when they ceased to serve as deputies. One of the first acts of council when John Meermans became mayor was to appoint additional deputies. When Meermans was appointed by the state as a justice of a court to try liquor law violations, Frank Lemmermeier was appointed as a special deputy under the county sheriff's jurisdiction to ferret out and raid premises suspected of harboring illegal stills. Mayor Meerman and several of the councilmen demanded that Brook Park elected marshal Wensink conduct or participate in raids outside the village, but this came to naught when village solicitor Baskin advised them that Wensik was within his rights for refusing to obey Mayor Meerman's orders.

In September 1922, the police department emerged from the horse and buggy stage into a motorized department, providing the roads were in good condition. An Indian Motorcycle was purchased, which soon was put out of commission when a deputy was hurled over the handlebars, after he hit a pile of loose slag in the road. This necessitated the replacement of the motorcycle and the deputy. A new motorcycle was ordered with a side car attached.

In 1924, the first traffic signs furnished by the Cleveland Auto Club were set up at strategic places. The signs read, "Brook Park Village. Speed Limit 25 miles per hour," which were quite liberal in that across the Settlement Road in Parma, 15-mile-an-hour signs were posted. A Ford roadster was added to the mobile equipment, which presented a problem for the marshal or deputy in hauling a prisoner or prisoners off to jail in a one-seated car.

Police headquarters was moved out of the basement of the village hall and school at Five Points to the village's new fire station at Riverside Drive and Lincoln avenue. The greatest problem the village's early police department had to contend with was the crowds and the traffic created by the National Air Races.

During the next twenty five years, Henry Wensink served as marshal without interruption.

In September 1936, Deputy William Halpin, age twenty four, was found unconscious and in uniform, with a bullet wound in his right temple and a pistol in his hand, on the Erhbar farm on Settlement Road. He was taken to Deaconess Hospital in Cleveland where he died several hours later. It was reported that a farmer had heard a shot and a cry about 9:30 a.m. on September 2, and discovered the body. He said that he had seen a car drive away from Halpin's motorcycle. Halpin lived with his father on Riverside Drive and had been on duty that morning directing traffic at the airport.

The only occasion where a deputy was considered justified to shoot in self-defense was when Fred Grosse was called to the Louis Hossfeld farm to question a man who had taken shelter in the barn. Grosse stated that when he approached the man, the man drew a knife and attempted to stab him. Grosse claimed that he did not shoot with the intention to kill his assailant, but that is what happened.

Henry Wensink retired when an act of the Ohio state legislature abolished the election of marshals and authorized mayors and councils of municipalities and the trustees of townships to appoint the heads of their police departments.

Glen Worsley who had joined the police force as a deputy in 1941, was appointed Brook Park's first chief of police in 1945. He came to Brook Park in 1939 and shortly after he joined the village fire department. While serving as the head of the Brook Park Civilian Defense in World War II, he became interested in police work.

After attending the Cleveland Police Academy, he joined Brook Park's police department in 1941. Chief Worsley resigned in December 1946, to take up electrical work and then in 1948 returned to the department as a patrolman. In that year the police headquarters was moved into a vacant store at 5500 Riverside Drive. In 1953, he was promoted to sergeant.

George Diekman was appointed chief following Worsley's resignation. He joined the Brook Park Police force as a deputy in 1940, and was appointed chief of police in June 1947. In 1948, the police headquarters was moved into the former VFW hall at 5950 Eastland Road. After serving for twenty years

on Brook Park's police department, Chief Dieckman retired in June 1956.

Larry Gallatin, who joined the force in 1941, became the second police officer of Brook Park to be killed while on duty. He was accidentally shot when a rifle was discharged while removing it from a police cruiser near police headquarters at Five Points. He and other policemen had been on a search for a criminal suspect.

In September 1956, Sergeant Worsley was appointed chief of police. In 1958, police headquarters in the former VFW hall was taken over by the Cleveland Airport. In October the headquarters was moved into a new Brook Park Municipal Building on Engle Road.

During Chief Worsley's second tenure as head of the department, electronic sirens were installed on all of the police cars and cars on patrol were equipped with address systems. He also built up one of the largest photographic departments in this area. When he resigned in December 1967, the police department consisted of nineteen full-time police officers and three civilian women employees. In 1968, Glen Worsley was the first person in Brook Park to receive an award as its most outstanding citizen.

Thomas A. Dease was appointed chief of police on January 1, 1968, following a civil service examination taken by five applicants for the position. At the time of his appointment, Chief Dease was reported to be the youngest police chief in the State of Ohio.

In April 1953, he joined the Brook Park Police Department and was promoted to sergeant in 1964. He was assigned to a full-time position as a juvenile officer and proceeded to develop that division into one of the most effective divisions of the police department assuming a greater role in aiding the direction of youthful citizens to combat the rising tide of juvenile violators of the law.

As of 1980, the City of Brook Park has a population of 37,000. It is basically an industrial and commercial area, with the largest industry being the Ford Motor Company, consisting of two engine plants and a foundry. It is bordered by the City of Cleveland, Parma, Parma Heights, Middleburg Heights, and Berea. Considering the make-up of the city and the fact that Cleveland Hopkins Airport is on its westerly boundary, the population at any given time consists of the established population, working and transient population and ranges between 150,000 and 200,000.

The police department consists of forty three sworn personnel and ten civilians. The operation budget for the police department is 1.5 million dollars, which is a far cry from the amount appropriated in 1914 of fifty dollars.

The activities of the police department are many,

but the main problems consist of theft reports, domestic and disturbance complaints, and a large amount of traffic control. The department handles an average of fifty numbered complaints a day, ten motor vehicle accidents, and approximately thirty traffic arrests along with misdemeanor and felony arrests. These numbers vary according to seasons.

The department has an extensive in-service training program, and the personnel also attend many schools and seminars pertaining to the law enforcement profession. Over half of the department has college degrees ranging from Associate to Masters. It is hoped that this type of education will enable the administration and members of the department to better serve the public in a more professional manner, and progress in enlarging the services to the public as a whole.



CHIEF
GLEN
WORSLEY
1945 to 1946
and
9/1956 to 12/1967

OHIO POLICE CHIEFS October 1976

Brook Park — During his tenure in office, he, Thomas A. Dease, served in basic patrol commanding a platoon until he was promoted to the detective bureau, and served in the capacity of the detective sergeant until the establishment of a juvenile bureau which he was placed in charge of and continued in this position until his promotion to chief.

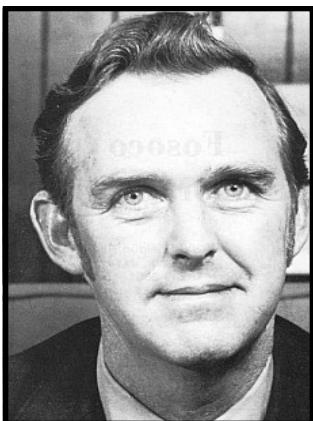
At the present time, the department consists of forty sworn personnel and eight civilian personnel. These personnel working in the divisions of patrol, detective bureau, juvenile bureau and community relations.

The department is equipped with the latest, most up-to-date equipment consisting of eighteen patrol vehicles and one van. The department has just completed implementation of a complete new radio system going from low band to high band providing every motor vehicle with a mobile unit and obtaining sufficient amount of hand-held radios to provide all on-duty personnel constant communication with the department.

This equipment also included a twenty-four



**CHIEF
GEORGE
DIEKMAN
1947 to 1956**



**CHIEF
THOMAS A.
DEASE
BROOK PARK
PD
1976
to
Present**

hour, ten-channel tape recorder which has had a noticeable effect upon the efficiency of the radio communication plus communication with the public calling the department for services.

In 1972, the department established headquarters at 17401 Holland Road in a new building consisting of three floors, including the basement, at the cost of two million dollars. The building contains administrative offices, classroom, detective bureau, photo lab, five-position range, and many other conveniences for the personnel of the department. It also has detention facilities with the capacity of handling twenty-four prisoners.

The City of Brook Park consists of eight square miles traversed by three major railroad tracks, four state highways including Interstate 71, and borders Cleveland Hopkins International Airport. Although the population of the city consists of approximately 33,000 persons, it is heavily industrialized with the major manufacturer being Ford Motor Company having a complex of two engine plants and one foundry. Also, many commercial areas will be found throughout the city causing the population at times to reach a maximum of approximately 200,000. Due to the variety of land usage in the community, many problems are encountered with the transient population moving in and out of the community in a twenty-four-hour period of time.

The department is one of sixty-two major departments within the Cuyahoga County area bordering the cities of Cleveland, Parma, Parma Heights, Middleburg Heights, Berea, and North Olmsted. A close working relationship has been established with these departments in order to accomplish the everyday goals of police work.

The major community problems are those of grand theft consisting of many auto thefts from industrial and commercial areas. Also, the larceny of products made and sold and equipment used in these areas. In the recent years, there has been a noticeable increase in housing burglaries throughout the community. Another problem that the department has been faced with is the fact that the residential areas of the city sprung up rather rapidly in the late 50s and early 60s, bringing many young couples into the community whose children at this time are reaching their teens, bringing the teenage population to almost half of the total population of the community and causing many problems with truancy, runaways, vandalism, and malicious destruction.

Since taking office in 1968, Chief Dease has encouraged the manpower of the department to continue their education. At the present time, there are two members who hold bachelor of science degrees, one having an associate degree in Law Enforcement and twenty-two officers enrolled in Cuyahoga Community College working on their associate degrees.

Also, the concept of total job performance was initiated into the department in 1973 with the rotation of all personnel through the various bureaus and units within the department to have a total concept of all phases of police work and has introduced them to the total justice system enabling them to do a more effective and efficient job in dealing with all citizens they come in contact with. All officers are trained in the use of photo equipment and ID equipment, and this equipment is kept in patrol vehicles twenty-four hours a day, enabling the patrol officer to complete an investigation of such things as burglaries without the necessity of calling out additional personnel who may be off duty, such as the detective bureau. It has been found that this type of operation creates a better community relationship with the citizens having initial contact with the patrol officer making a total investigation. Their response has been that they are not considered just a statistic but the department is showing true concern for their individual problems.

**OHIO POLICE CHIEF
JUNE 1977**

The City of Brook Park, which consists of 37,000 people, has a Police Department of thirty nine sworn personnel and four civilian personnel. It is basically an industrial and commercial area with the



**CHIEF
THOMAS A.
DEASE
1976 to Present**

largest industry being the Ford Motor Company, consisting of two engine plants and a foundry. It is bordered by the City of Cleveland, with Cleveland Hopkins Airport being on its western border. Consequently, the population at any given time, considering the established population, working population, and transient, would range between 100,000 to 150,000.

The activities of the police department are many, but the main problem would consist of theft reports, domestic and disturbance complaints and a large amount of traffic control. The department would handle on an average of forty numbered complaints a day, five motor vehicle accidents and approximately thirty traffic arrests. These numbers vary according to seasons.

In November of 76, the negotiating committee, consisting of fire and police representing all ranks, with the exceptions of captains and chiefs, began to meet and prepare their proposals for the year 77. These proposals were presented to the mayor, who is considered chief negotiator according to city charter, in January of 77. After many meetings, the mayor approved the package which was accepted by the members of the departments and this package was presented to council in the latter part of February. After numerous council meetings, the council proposed a package which was lower than the original proposed by the mayor. At this time the safety forces, with the mayor, met with council in order to negotiate a higher pay package.

In the second week of March, I, as chief of police, came into the picture due to the fact that the police were inferring to city council that if their demands were not met, they would go out on strike. No previous dealing with negotiations due to the procedures of the city that the chiefs are not involved with negotiation meetings other than for themselves and the captains of the departments.

In meeting with council and the negotiating Committee, it was obvious that a stalemate had been

reached and a statement was made by myself to the members of the police department that although I could sympathize with them in regards to certain portions of the pay package that they were requesting, that I did advise them as sworn officers to consider their oath of office and the vital importance of providing protection to this community. This appeal seemed to meet with much opposition, not only from sources within the department, but from representatives of the Northern Ohio Patrolman's Association which represents thirty three members of the department.

On March 21, 1977, at 8:00 a.m. the thirty three members of this department, along with the fire department, went out on strike, setting up picket lines in front of the police and fire stations. At this time, the department was left with a compliment of six sworn officers, which consisted of myself, one captain and four probationary patrolmen. . .two of those patrolmen only having two weeks on the job.

Utilizing the civilian personnel for dispatch, and going on twelve-hours shifts, we were able to control the activities in the community in a limited manner, which consisted of responding to criminal complaints only of a serious nature, and/or other complaints of a serious nature, and traffic accidents resulting in injuries or serious damage. All other complaints received from citizens were requested to respond to the station for reports. During the six days that the members were on strike, I noted a marked change in the attitude of these people in that they were acting more as disgruntled union members than they were a professional police officers. . .even to the point of miscellaneous comments by these people to members of the department who were still on duty, which possibly could be interpreted as threats.

Prior to the strike and during the time of the strike, I made many requests to the administrators of this city, the law director, to obtain injunctions and/or find other means to get the patrol and supervisory who were on strike, back to work, but this became a political hassle and the strike was only terminated on Saturday, the 26th of March, by four members of council voting to approve the contract of the safety forces.

I would like to say that, after twenty four years as a police officer and as an administrator, I had encouraged the members under my command to obtain education and work diligently for a professional status. I would say that professionalism is becoming a thing of the past for safety forces if this type of action is allowed to continue. It was very obvious that these people were not considering the welfare of the community or the citizens, but only their own needs, because during the six-day period, many appeals were made to the supervisors who were on strike, to return to work so

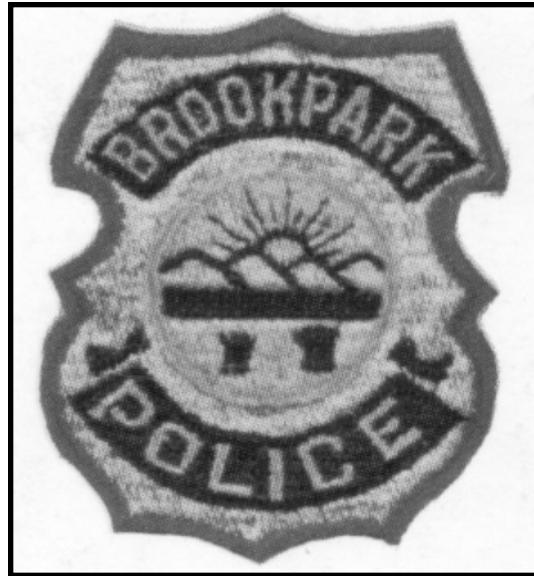
that sufficient protection could be provided for the community. These appeals met with refusals, even to the point where there were demands made that the remaining on-duty personnel, including myself, leave the job and completely close down the police operation.

I would also point out that the police departments have been considered in the past to operate under a quasi-military operation, but after the recent happening, it is my conclusion that we have reached a labor management situation.

Although all the personnel were advised, verbally and in writing, of their being in violation of the rules and regulations of this department, the civil service commission rules, and the ordinances of this city, they refused to adhere to these warnings and orders to return to work because they had been advised by their legal representatives that they would only return to work with a no retaliation clause inserted in their contract, and even though this clause was agreed to by the city administration, I have made attempts to take disciplinary action which have met with negative results.

I am only bringing these matters out in the article so that any chief who does read this will give consideration to the future welfare of their departments because with the strike which occurred in this city, a precedent has been set and I feel that it behooves every chief and executive officer of any police department to do their utmost in becoming involved and knowledgeable in negotiation procedures. Also to encourage the Administrators of their City to take a closer look at how they will handle future negotiations and it is absolutely necessary that the administrators or police departments and city management become educated in these negotiations and labor management type procedures. I feel that this is only the beginning of many problems for law enforcement agencies throughout this area as I can foresee the possibility of many grievances coming from the membership of the departments to the chief's office and if not resulting in satisfactory conclusions, could lead to strikes of a department caused by petty grievances. It could also lead to some of the authority that the chiefs now have being diminished as the membership would begin to take exception with certain rules, regulations and disciplinary action. In conclusion, I would advise every chief to consider a plan as to how to handle the problems in their community if they should ever be confronted with the same situation that existed in this department.

This plan probably would have to consist of some cooperation of chiefs from other neighboring departments, as the dependence of utilizing sheriff's departments or state highway is futile.



**PERSON OF THE YEAR AWARD 1997
CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE
CHIEFS ASSOCIATION**

Chief Thomas A. Dease, Brook Park Police Department was presented with the **Person of the Year Award For 1997 on January 17, 1998** by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association at their annual installation dinner.

This award is for a person who has contributed substantially of their time and talent in support of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

Thomas A. Dease was appointed to the Brook Park Police Department when he returned from service in Korea in May 1953. In December 1967 he was promoted to chief of police after standing first in a competitive civil service examination.

Chief Dease's application for membership in the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association was approved in early 1968 and his first dues were paid in March 1968.

Chief Dease is one of the most consistent attendees at the Association's monthly meetings and is present at most if not all of the installation dinners. He has always been a participating member who voices his thoughts and serves on numerous committees. He presently serves on the Law Enforcement Advisory Committee at Cuyahoga County Community College and has served in this capacity for many years. He provides this committee with information on the needs of the law enforcement community related to training in Cuyahoga County and is a leading spokesman for the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association for their training needs.

Chief Dease's first elected office with the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association was in 1970 when he was elected to the board of governors. He was elected vice president in 1971 and 1972, president in 1973 and 1974, and served as past president in 1975. He was again elected to the board of governors in 1985 through 1992. In 1993 he was elected secretary/treasurer and has been elected to this position each year.

He was a member of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Informational Systems Steering Committee, which led to the formation of the Cuyahoga County Regional Information System. He was one of many chiefs who provided information that was essential in changing the original jail standards in Ohio.

Chief Dease is one of the chiefs of police that you will see attending disciplinary hearings and court hearings when other chiefs are looking for support.

At the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs meetings you will find him working either collecting money for the lunch, having the roll call, or giving the financial report or other reports. Seldom does he have time to sit down and enjoy the meal.

He is the second most senior active serving chief of police in Cuyahoga County, having served in this position for the past twenty-eight years. Newly appointed chiefs for many years have asked for and received his advice. He has many years of dedicated service as chief of police and to the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

J. EDGAR HOOVER FOUNDATION AWARD

FOR EXCELLENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

On December 17, 1998, Chief Thomas A. Dease was awarded the J. Edgar Hoover Foundation Award for Excellence in Law Enforcement by SAC William D. Branom, FBI, Retired.

The presentation was made at the monthly meeting of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association held at the Plain Dealer, Brooklyn, Ohio. Chief Dease is the secretary/treasurer of this Association.

The honor is awarded each year to individuals who have "demonstrated outstanding skill and commitment to the highest principles of law enforcement in the line of duty."

The award credits Dease with upholding the foundation's established standards of fidelity, bravery and integrity.

"To be honored by my peers like that is just great," Dease said.

The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association was quite pleased and proud that one of its member chiefs was selected to receive this honor.



January 15, 2000
Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association
Installation Dinner
Wagner's Country Inn — Westlake, Ohio
L to R-Chief Rocco Pollutro CPD & wife; SAC Van
Harp, FBI & wife; Chief Thomas A. Dease BPPD &
wife Fran

CHAGRIN FALLS POLICE DEPARTMENT

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Police Chiefs In Review 1st Edition 1980

Chagrin Falls is centrally located in the heart of Northeastern Ohio's most beautiful residential area. It is the natural shopping and business center for some 20,000 people who reside here and in the immediate area. State Route 442 passes through the center of the village and crosses the Chagrin River on Main Street just a few feet east of the natural falls.

Chagrin Falls is one of the most desirable suburban locales in the Cleveland metropolitan area. It is a good place to live and enjoy life. It is small enough to be neighborly and far enough from the central city to retain its separate identity.

The shopping area is made up of many fine shops and stores to serve the needs of the community. The commercial and professional services are large enough to serve their clientele completely, with sales personnel who make the customer feel that he is an important part of the total community.

In fact, you will find in the Chagrin Falls community every commodity and service you require for gracious living in pleasant surroundings.

The history of Chagrin Falls dates from 1833. In that year, Noah Graves, searching for a good location for a mill, came upon the falls and found the necessary water power potential to operate a mill wheel. The dam east of the Main Street bridge was constructed and a sawmill built at its north end. In the ensuing years, many small industries were constructed to make use of the power potential of the river. Of these, The



CHAGRIN FALLS PUBLIC SQUARE 1981

Chase Bag Company plant, located on Cleveland Street about one-half mile upstream from the natural falls, is the only surviving firm that depends upon the river for its economy.

Chagrin Falls, as we know it today, represents a pleasing and orderly evolution from the pioneer town of the mid-nineteenth century to a modern mid-twentieth century village.

The citizens of the area can be characterized by their studied conservatism, they being not the first to accept the new, nor yet the last to lay the old aside.



CHIEF

**ALVIN J.
SMITH**

D.O.B. 2/4/1902

D.O.D. 10/30/1980

**WIFE — Gertrude (Odell)
Smith**

It is a characteristic trait of most every Chagrin Falls resident, that source of satisfaction heard clearly if you have asked, "where do You live?" Like innumerable small midwest towns, it is a friendly place, there's something for everybody and someone for everything BUT....it IS exceptional via so many facets. The sentimental beauty of old whether described as quaint or magnificent you can observe, has been retained to be cherished, with careful

planning of matchability when growth, revamping, and restoration became "a must" to keep current.

In the fairly small area of the village itself which is just a little more than two square miles, there's a "bevy of boasts" to brag about. The name itself is derived from the beautiful Falls. The stately township hall, originally built in 1847, now proudly entered in the National Register of Historic Places and one only actual industry is encompassed within the area. The Chase Bag Company, first as Adams Bag, providing steady income for employees from one generation to the next. The diversity and quality of 115 shops is constant lure to stay home to shop and is a ceaseless welcome to visitors from far and near.

Whatever your food "taste buds" and mood for dining, desire can be fulfilled by seven restaurants. Cultural advantages are here via Chagrin Valley Little Theatre (live and ready for their fiftieth anniversary in 1980); Valley Art Center with gallery and classes in creative and performing arts; the Chagrin Falls Branch Library housing nearly 42,000 books; Chagrin Falls Historical Society where more details can be delved into for facts, including the homes and buildings of Victorian, Greek revival and Western Reserve architecture. The services offered and professionals reestablish the comfortable feeling of everything within reach. Churches render accommodations to a host of community philanthropically principled organizations as well as varied spiritual religious guidance.

With the bigness of this little town, Chagrin Falls, the job of being a police chief requires more versatility and humane thinking than usually required



CHIEF
HUGH V.
YOUNG
11/8/1965
to
3/24/1984

by any metropolitan city's same type head honcho . . . those fellows have assistants to their assistants to help along so they don't get quite as "close" to much as your new chief of the chiefs in Ohio, Chief Hugh Young. It is no surprise to all that know him either casually or well, that his actions prove his dedication to his community.

He is always involved locally, never forgetting the additional ten municipalities his department is answerable to in their Central Dispatch Center. Consensus re: one of his most admirable attributes . . . he doesn't just tolerate local doings and their need for police cooperation, they are all part of the good life for him too! Observation of his continual helpfulness, encouragement and enthusiasm prove constant builders of good will. As seen during his "free time," when relaxation is the watchword for most, he has more "busies" than the famed banana man has bunches. He is a typical "quiet man" so one never knows of the little added this and that he's been responsible for to help someone through a crisis.

In lieu of all the famed eulogies it is rewarding to know he will be very aware of the mini amount of praise able to be offered here. Chief Young GIVES his town of Chagrin Falls and the Chagrin Valley the rarity of service with diligence and charisma . . . far beyond the call of duty.

OHIO POLICE CHIEFS
June 1977
CHAGRIN FALLS

Chief Young graduated from Garfield Heights High School in 1953; joined the army in 1954, graduated from the U.S. Army Military Police Academy, served four years in the military police, and joined the Chagrin Falls Police Department in August 1959. He was appointed sergeant in March 1965, appointed lieutenant in July 1965, and appointed chief of police in November 1965, replacing retiring Chief Alvin J. Smith who had served as chief of police since 1928. In 1969, Chief Young was elected to the Cuyahoga

County Police Chiefs board of governors, vice president of that organization in 1970, and president in 1971 - 72. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Police, Ohio Police Chiefs Association, International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Golden Gate Masonic Lodge. In 1967 he was Jaycees' "Man of the Year" award winner. From 1966 through 1970 he wrote articles for the local weekly paper under the title, "It's Your Law."

From 1974 through 1976 he served on the Ethics Committee, 1973 and 1974 — served as chairman. For the past two and one half years he has been on the Executive Committee of The Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police.

The Chagrin Falls Police Department has eighteen full-time and seventeen part-time members. Chagrin Falls is the central dispatch center for police service in ten municipalities and fire service in six.

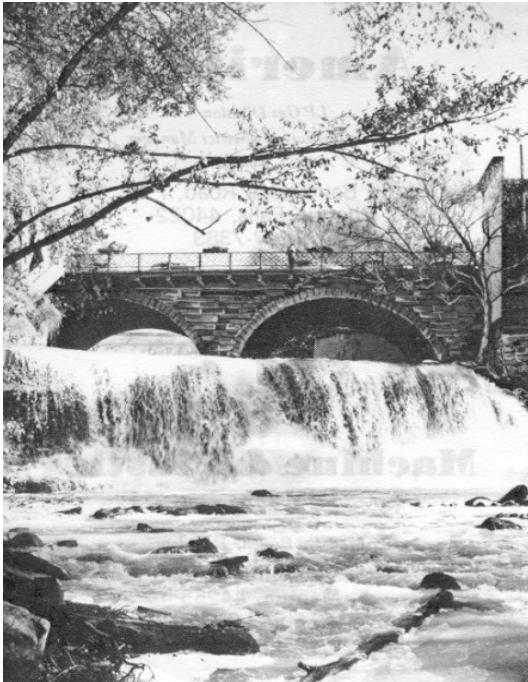
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CHAGRIN FALLS

CHAGRIN VALLEY HERALD SUN

Thursday, July 12, 1984

By Barbara Christian

NEW CHIEF HIRED TO SUCCEED YOUNG

Chagrin Falls has a new police chief. He's 38-year-old Lester LaGatta, a lieutenant on the Cleveland Heights police force and commander of the department in that city.

Mayor James Solether announced LaGatta's appointment during Monday's council meeting. It was confirmed by council without question.

Solether told the Herald Sun that he made his decision to hire LaGatta late last week after a three-month search for a new chief which brought inquiries from as far away as the Cincinnati area. Resumes from 40 would-be chiefs were received at village hall and from those the field was narrowed to four finalist, the mayor said.

LaGatta, who will earn \$32,000 a year, will begin work within the next two weeks. He gave his verbal resignation to Cleveland Heights Police Chief Martin Lentz on Monday.

A Cleveland native, LaGatta began with the Cleveland Heights department as a civilian dispatcher in 1966. A year later he was appointed patrolman and assigned to general duty with temporary assignments on detail to the detective bureau.

In 1973 he was assigned to the Special Investigations Bureau with the rank of detective and a year later was reassigned to the Special Service Bureau. In 1975 he won appointment as commander of that bureau and in the same year was promoted to sergeant. He received his most recent appointment, as lieutenant of police, in 1977.

Among others, LaGatta's duties in Cleveland Heights have been to supervise, instruct and arrange for the instruction of the required 280-hour basic police course as well as any advanced in-service training, identify the need for and provide in-service training for any individual police officer in the department, to be liaison between police and educational institutions, to serve as the Veterans Administration officer of this department, to keep the department abreast of all changes in court cases, laws, statutes, ordinance and court decisions, to conduct chief-ordered internal investigations concerning police misconduct.

He also worked with the chief in identifying and combating crime trends as well as other major problems within the city.

On Jan. 1, 1980 he also took command of the Crime Analysis and Crime Prevention Bureau and in January 1982 was made assistant jail administrator.

LaGatta is a graduate of Mayfield High School and attended Cuyahoga Community College's law enforcement program and took further training at Case Western Reserve University, the Criminal Justice Training Center, Boston University, Lakeland Community College and the Ohio Peace Officers Academy.

He is presently working on his bachelor's degree in law enforcement administration and already has instructional certifications from the Ohio Peace Officers Training Council and the Vocational Instructors Certificate from the Ohio Trade and Industrial Commission of the Ohio Department of Education.

LaGatta also served in the United States Army Reserves for six years.

LaGatta called Chagrin Falls "one of the finest communities in the country" and said he is "obviously elated and fortunate to be appointed police chief there," adding that he respected the administration's "high" commitment to professionalism and its desire to maintain a respectful and understanding police department.

His new job as chief, LaGatta said, would allow him to demonstrate "my accomplishments relative to my training."

A career police officer since he was 21, LaGatta noted that he has functioned in all facets of the Cleveland Heights department at one time or another and as platoon commander was charged with running the department in the absence of the chief.

Of all his training, LaGatta says he is most proud of

a three-month program he completed at the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Va. There, he said, he learned the "highest skills necessary for law enforcement and management and administration."

LaGatta and his wife, Susan Jane, and their "blended family" of five daughters, have recently purchased a home in Munson Township in Geauga County. Their sixth child will be born in September. LaGatta said that through the miracles of science, he and his wife already know that it will also be a girl.

In his resume, LaGatta wrote that if he were appointed chief he "would strive to make the agency the most professional of its size in the nation. This would be achieved through proper management, including leadership, planning, communication and continual training and evaluation of members of the agency.

"Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation would be instilled in each officer. It would be my objective to provide a deserving public with police personnel sufficient in number and ability to successfully insure their safety."

Acting police chief, Lieutenant Frank Swanek, will continue in that capacity until LaGatta begins his duties. Swanek had no comment on his candidacy as chief. He has no plans to leave the department.

LaGatta, the third police chief in the history of the Chagrin Falls department, replaces Hugh Young who retired in March. Before Young, serving from 1928-65 was Alvin "Smitty" Smith. By quirk of fate, Soletter has been responsible for appointing two of Chagrin's three police chiefs. He also happened to be mayor in 1965 when Smith retired and appointed Young who was then an officer in the department.

OHIO PATROLMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSN., INC. 1985

By Paul & Sue Mueller

Chief Lester LaGatta, Chagrin Falls PD

At age thirty-nine, Police Chief Lester LaGatta is happily married with six children (all girls) and has been Chagrin Falls' chief for one year.

In a village of slightly less than five thousand people, Lester anchors a finely tuned department of eleven full time and seventeen part time law enforcement officers.

Chief LaGatta has his officers (including five women) operating at peak efficiency; Chagrin Falls Police Department clicks on all eight cylinders.

Chief LaGatta firmly believes in leading by setting good examples. He is neat, precise, thorough and is very much a man in touch with his surroundings.

Chagrin Falls is a very unique community, given that it is in a small way a tourist attraction. People come from all around to see the sights, enjoy the



**Chief Lester R. LaGatta
Chagrin Falls Police Department**

04/09/1984 to 01/01/1994

eateries and visit the shops, which creates quite a hassle in parking and traffic control.

With five thousand residents, Chagrin Falls, on any given Friday night or Saturday afternoon, might have ten thousand people uptown. It is not uncommon to see Chief LaGatta walking the busy streets, greeting and keeping tabs on people.

Chagrin Falls also dispatches for ten cities and jails for five communities, keeping Chief LaGatta and his officers with their hands full.

The city government works hand in hand providing the necessary funds and equipment for the best interest of law enforcement for their village.

Chagrin Falls can be proud of the fact they have a man of such character as Chief LaGatta to uphold the efficiency of law enforcement within their village.

OHIO POLICE CHIEFS VOL. 14 — 1985

By Paul & Sue Mueller

Lester R. LaGatta was appointed chief of police of the Chagrin Falls Police Department on July 9, 1984. Before this appointment he was a lieutenant and platoon commander with the Cleveland Heights PD.

Chief LaGatta is a graduate of the 102nd National FBI Academy and has also attended college at

Lakeland Community, Cuyahoga Community, Case Western Reserve and Boston Universities. He holds a teaching certificate from OPOTA and the Ohio Dept. of Education. He and his wife Susan Jane live in Munson Township with their six children.

The Village in which Chief LaGatta serves is centrally located in the heart of Northeastern Ohio's most beautiful residential area, the Chagrin Valley.

The Chagrin Falls Police Department which serves over 20,000 residents is made up of eighteen full time and seventeen part-time police officers. It is the central dispatch center for eight police and five fire departments in the area.

Chief LaGatta hopes to make his police agency the most professional of its size in the nation through proper management, planning, communication, and continual training and evaluation of the members of the agency.

THE NEWS -HERALD
Wednesday, November 17, 1993
By Tammy Stables
News-Herald Staff Writer

Chagrin Falls Village will have a new police chief after Lester LaGatta steps down from his ten-year position on Monday.

"The biggest part of my job has been, in my opinion, I've created an atmosphere, whether perceived or real, of police everywhere," LaGatta said this week. "And that deters crime."

"I'll miss the people — so many fine, fine people," he added. "But I look forward to my new endeavor."

LaGatta, 48, a police officer in Chagrin Falls Village and Cleveland Heights for twenty seven years, said he is leaving for financial reasons — he has six children to put through college. He is moving on to a management position with Diamond's Men's Stores Inc. in Mentor, where he worked in sales prior to entering law enforcement.

About six months ago, LaGatta and Chagrin Falls Village Mayor Edward Towns discussed the possibility of LaGatta retiring and being reinstated to the position.

The move would have allowed LaGatta to collect his Public Employee Retirement System pension while remaining on the Chagrin Falls Village payroll as police chief.

"I would have loved to have done it, but it seems to be an unpopular position today due to the ill publicity it creates," LaGatta said. "By doing this, I might come back to the public sector elsewhere. And it might not be so offensive to people who think it's double-dipping. But it isn't (double-dipping) because you've earned the pension."

Towns said Monday he told LaGatta he disagrees with the practice.

"If you retire, you retire," Towns said. "If you want to find another career that's distinctly different, then more power to you. But that's (my) personal bias."

Disagreement aside, Towns said he respects the work LaGatta has done in Chagrin Falls Village.

"Not everyone loves you because you're the one that issues parking tickets and speeding tickets," he said. "But I'd say on balance, he's done very well."

LaGatta takes with him from the position training through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy, the U.S. Secret Service Dignitary Protection program, the federal Drug Enforcement Agency's Drug Unit Commanders course and other law enforcement courses.

He said he drew on all of that experience to keep crime rates and response time low in the village that includes 500 businesses, eight financial institutions, seven eateries and 24,000 travelers each day.

"We have tried to do more for less," LaGatta said, describing the group of part-time officers that keep the village staffed. "It's been tough. I'm pretty proud of the operation we have."

PLAIN DEALER
November 17, 1993
CHAGRIN FALLS CHIEF OF POLICE
RETIRING

"Reprinted with permission from the Plain Dealer 1971, 1993, 1996 and 1998. All rights reserved."

Police Chief Lester LaGatta is retiring today to take a job in the private sector, a move he said was prompted by the cost of putting six children through college.

LaGatta, 48, Chagrin Falls' police chief since 1984, will start next week as vice president in charge of security for the Diamond Co., a clothing-store chain with 38 locations in Ohio and Pennsylvania. LaGatta will also manage the company's two Mentor stores.

"The purpose of this is for financial reasons, to try to get these kids through college," said LaGatta, who will collect a police pension in addition to his new salary. "Otherwise, I would be very content to serve in the public sector."

LaGatta was president of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association last year. He also served as chairman of the Cuyahoga County Regional Information System, the region's law enforcement computer network.

Before becoming police chief in Chagrin, LaGatta worked 18 years in the Cleveland Heights Police Department, rising through the ranks from dispatcher to lieutenant commander.

LaGatta worked for Diamond as a stock-boy before

his police work. He continued with the company part time for another six years after joining the Cleveland Heights force.

Mayor Edward Towns said Lt. Frank Sanborn would function as officer-in-charge through the end of the year, except for a two-week stretch in early December, when Sgt. Robert Cockrell will fill the position.

Towns said he would consider both internal and outside candidates for a new chief, who will be appointed by March 1. The position pays \$42,000 to \$48,000, depending on experience.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION 1997

The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association was founded in 1926. The second recorded president was Chief Alvin J. Smith who served as president in 1953. He served on the membership committee and safety committee in 1947, the board of governors 1950, to 51 and 52 and was first vice president in 1956.

He was hired in April 1926 as deputy marshal of Chagrin Falls, Ohio. In November of the same year he ran against Marshal Phillips and won the election.

Later the state changed all marshalls to the title of chief. In the late 1930s he was one of the lobbyists that went to Columbus to have the mayors of each community appoint the chief of police.

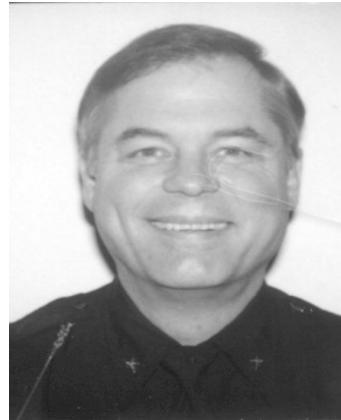
He attended the Police Academy and FBI schools in Columbus. He was a member of the Fraternal Order of Police.

His devotion to children and the people of Chagrin Falls was uppermost in his priorities. Many times he would take children as well as some adults into his home to feed them and to provide them with a place to sleep. He always said he didn't have much but what he did have he would share with others. Many of those children remember to this day what Chief Smith did for them.

There were only three patrolmen at first but as time went on the department grew and there was one lieutenant, one sergeant and five patrolmen.

On August 17, 1965, Chief Smith suffered a stroke and was paralyzed on his right side. A testimonial dinner was given for him on October 27, 1965. He received the honorable service award for forty years of service from the National Police Officers Association. He was chief from 1926 to January 1966.

**OUR SINCERE THANKS FOR HIS
DEDICATED LEADERSHIP AND SERVICE
TO THE RESIDENTS OF THE CITY AND
COUNTY.**



**CHIEF
JAMES T.
BROSIUS
4/1/1994
to
PRESENT**

Chief James T. Brosius was born in Decatur, Illinois on March 2, 1946, the second of seven children. His father was a pilot in the Army Air Corps during WWII and was assigned to the 27th Troop Carrier Squadron, CBI, Campaign. He flew CG4A, Waco gliders and C-47 "Gooney Birds". After the war, his father remained in the Air Force and finished his career in 1960.

Chief Brosius graduated from North Miami High School, North Miami, Florida in 1964 and enlisted in the U.S. Air Force. He was trained as a "loadmaster" on C-130, Hercules aircraft and assigned to a flight crew. He received technical training weight and balance, and aerial delivery and June 1967, was sent to Viet Nam, serving fourteen months there. He was awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with "V" for valor, and one oak leaf cluster, Vietnam Service Medal with 2 Service Stars, and the Republic of Viet Nam Gallantry Cross with Palm. Most of the awards received were due to his crews involvement in supplying the besieged Marines at the Khe Sanh during the Tet Offensive 1968. He is a member of VFW Post 10235, Chagrin Falls.

Chief Brosius returned home to Cleveland in September 1968, and met his wife Joan while attending Cleveland State University. They were married a year later. They have been married for thirty years now, in the year 2001, and have two daughters. Laura is a 1992 graduate of Miami University. She is art director for ADCOM Communications in Cleveland. Jennifer is a 1998 graduate of John Carroll University. She majored in English and her field is public relations. She is presently involved in fund raising for non-profit organizations.

Chief Brosius started his career in law enforcement in 1970 on his appointment as a uniformed patrol officer in the City of Shaker Heights. He was promoted to sergeant in 1974, detective sergeant in 1975, detective lieutenant 1980, detective bureau commander 1980, uniform shift commander 1983, deputy chief of police, Shaker Heights 1985, and he served in this position until 1994 when he was appointed chief of police in Chagrin Falls by Mayor Ed Towns.

Chief Brosius continues his education and listed are a few of his accomplishments: AA Applied Science, law enforcement, Cuyahoga Community College; Cleveland State University, Business, Psychology, English; Continuing Education Courses, Baldwin-Wallace College, Northwestern; Police Executive Leadership College (PELC).

He served as an instructor at Case Western-Reserve University, Law Medicine Center, Municipal Police Training, 1977 -1992; Member of the Air Force Association; Member 27th Troop — Carrier Squadron Foundation, WWII; Coach girls softball, South Euclid Recreation; Police Executive Leadership College Alumni Association.

He received commendations from the U.S. Attorney General's Office, Drug Enforcement Administration and the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor's Office.

Some of the programs he initiated and/or instituted while serving with the Shaker Heights Police Department are K-9 Unit; motorcycle unit; field officer training program; Shaker Heights Police Historical Society.

Chief Brosius' interests includes, but not limited to: softball, golf, fishing, antiques, and Barbershop Quartet.

Chief Brosius joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in 1994. He was elected to serve on the board of governors in 1997 & 1998; chaplain in 1999 and vice president in 2000. On the retirement of President, Chief Robert R. Reid, Bedford, Chief Brosius was appointed president. He was elected to serve as president of the association for the year 2001.

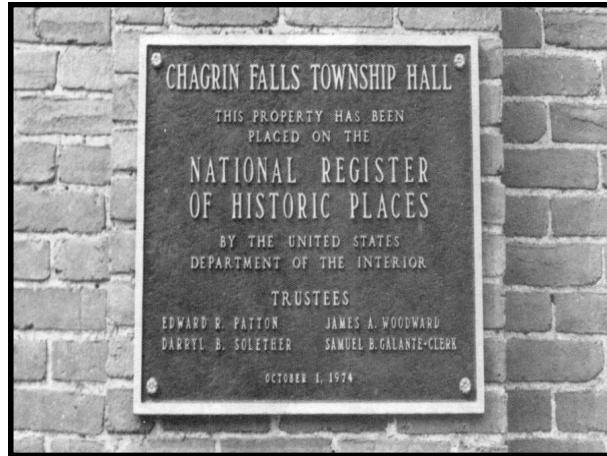
Chief Brosius says "My association with the County Chiefs Association has provided me with the opportunity to interact with, and develop good working relationships with many police administrators and community leaders. The relationships and contacts that I have developed have been an invaluable resource to me, and my agency. This multi-agency networking is essential to the standardization and professionalization of law enforcement agencies in Cuyahoga County.

CHAGRIN FALLS TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Police Chiefs In Review — 1st Edition — 1980

In 1845, the Cuyahoga County Commissioners formed Chagrin Falls Township. The new township consisted of parts of the northeast corner of Solon Township, the southeast part of Orange Township, embracing the incorporated Village of Chagrin Falls. Some of the lots that made up the new township belonged to Russell Township in Geauga County.



On the first Monday in April 1845, the first township officials were elected. The first trustees were Stoughton Bentley, Ralph Russell, and Boardman Bosworth. The clerk was Alanson Knox and the first constable of Chagrin Falls Township was Thomas Bayard. All the newly elected officials were sworn in by Henry Church, the justice of the peace. Records indicate the duties of the constable included the serving of warrants and general preservation of the peace.

Over the years, much of the township area was lost to the formation of other municipalities, including present day Bentleyville and Moreland Hills.

Today, Chagrin Falls Township is approximately two square miles in area. There is one and three-fourths miles of road and forty three homes with a population of 114 (1980). The township has three trustees, a clerk and two police officers. Chief William Elliot and Lieutenant Jim Davis provide the security for the Township residents and maintain the peace in the Township of Chagrin Falls.

Chief Harold H. Ols was appointed to the Chagrin Falls Township Police Department on December 30, 1983, and on January 10, 1984 he was appointed chief of police.



**CHIEF
HAROLD H.
OLS
1984
to
1991**

THE OHIO POLICE CHIEF 1984 — 1985

Chagrin Falls Township Page 91

Chagrin Falls Township is a very small residential community of approximately ten square miles, with approximately 150 residents. It is nestled in the Chagrin Valley, bordered on the west by the Chagrin River, to the east by South Russell (Geauga County), to the north by the Village of Moreland Hills, and to the south by the Village of Chagrin Falls.

The police department is located at 83 North Main Street. This 136-year-old structure is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, by the U.S. Department of the Interior, as being built in 1848 and is still being utilized by the community for social functions. It is an asset to the village for its architectural design and adds to the culture of the community as a whole.

Chagrin Falls Township is controlled by three trustees and the clerk/treasurer.

Chief Ols strongly believes in public relations with motorist and residents. Friendliness as a police officer to all, which is "The Golden Rule," is fully supported by the chief. As for senior citizens and small school children, he feels that if we can get them on our side at a young age, they have a better chance to grow up to be pro-police the rest of their lives and therefore have less of a chance to become police-related problems when they become young adults and right on down the line.

All in all, Chief Ols believes that it is a tough profession, both on the family life and on health and society. But he also states that "Somebody has to do it."

Chief Ols was born and raised in Warrensville Heights, went to Orange High School, and graduated from there in 1948. He was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1951, served during the Korean conflict and took overseas duty in Korea and Japan. He was discharged in 1953. Harold Ols was hired in the East Cleveland Police Department in 1954, served twenty eight years of faithful and dedicated duty to that community, and retired in April 1982. He was employed as a correctional officer for the city of Mentor for a short period. He accepted a position as a police officer for the Chagrin Falls Township in December 1983 and was appointed chief of police in January 1984.

Chief Ols resides in Chagrin Falls and has two children. His hobbies are hunting, fishing, camping, and boating.

Chief Ols also serves as a member of the Chagrin Falls Volunteer Fire Department.

January 1, 1991 — Chagrin Falls Township disbanded its police department and contracted with Chagrin Falls Village for police services.

CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT

Cleveland today (1980) is a bustling metropolis whose unofficial motto, "The Best Location in the Nation" bears witness to her enviable place among American cities.

Founded in 1796 by General Moses Cleveland, the city remained a frontier village for more than thirty years. With the opening of the Erie Canal in 1832, Cleveland emerged as the manufacturing and business center of northern Ohio. The advent of the Civil War saw Cleveland's activities expand to meet the increased need for machinery and equipment of all types; an expansion that has continued to modern times, thus making Cleveland a giant in the industrial community of the world.

Greater Cleveland's economy, while centered in the manufacturing sector, is broadly based. This diversification of manufactured products has an annual value of approximately \$9 billion (1980). The business life of a community, though vital to its well being, does not alone represent the total picture of the community. It is from business this base, however, and its revenue-producing nature, that most other factors emerge to make the city great.

Cleveland, as a result of the interest and philanthropic nature of some early industrial giants — Rockefeller, Hanna, Wade, and Mather, to name only a few, has a greater concentration of cultural facilities and than any city of comparable size in the country. The Cleveland Museum of Art, which ranks as one of the world's finest, together with the Cleveland Orchestra, represent the pinnacle of cultural greatness recognized around the world. University Circle, location of both the Museum and Severance Hall, (home of the orchestra) is a unique 500-acre complex dedicated to art, education, medicine, research and religious facilities. The area includes no less than eight schools, five museums, six hospitals and clinics, parks, gardens, and religious institutions.

An even more unique aspect of the Cleveland area is its 17,000-acre Metropolitan Park System, often referred to as the Emerald Necklace. The park system completely surrounds the land area of the city and offers excellent recreational facilities, to including tennis courts, riding areas, golf courses, wildlife sanctuaries, and other facilities devoted to recreations pursuits.

Over fifty percent of the population of the United States lives within a 500-mile radius of the city. Eleven airlines serve the city, operating into two airports, Hopkins International and Burke Lakefront. Cleveland is the only city in the United States that operates public Rapid Transit service direct from its airport to the downtown section of the city. Modern,



Cleveland Police Headquarters September 11, 1927-June 9, 1979

air-conditioned cars speed travelers from the Hopkins International Airport terminal to the Terminal Concourse on Public Square in twenty minutes.

Public Square is the hub from which the city's lifelines radiate. Within walking distance of the square are found major hotels, shopping districts, convention facilities, restaurants, and night life. Dominating the square is the Terminal Tower, which rises one-eighth of a mile high.

The Cleveland Police Department has had twenty one police chiefs from its creation in 1866 up to 1980. Each chief has brought something different to the department, which in its own way tells the history of the last fifty years.

JACOB GRAUL was appointed acting chief on February 1, 1924, and sworn in as chief on March 13, 1924, after having been promoted through the ranks. During his tenure, the chief was questioned regarding the desired qualities of policemen on the force and he replied "they should have character, knowledge, promptness, equipment that is kept neat and clean, loyalty, ability to keep their temper and to keep their mouths shut." The same qualities are desired in the police officers of the current department, regardless of how the times may change. He was chief during the Prohibition era. Chief Graul retired on October 15, 1930 and remained in the Cleveland area until his death.

George J. Matowitz written by Thomas G. Matowitz Jr.

Born in Europe and brought to Cleveland as a child, George J. Matowitz was appointed a patrolman on May 8, 1905. Beginning as a patrol officer in what

was known as the Roaring Third Precinct, his rise through the ranks was rapid. Within fifteen years he was a captain in charge of the detective bureau. An early advocate of formal education and training for police officers, he practiced what he preached, attending night classes for years to earn a law degree. His most notable case was his successful pursuit and arrest of the suspects in the Sly-Fanner murders in 1921.

Appointed chief in January 1931, he guided the department through a turbulent era in Cleveland's history. In September 1945, he was suspended from office, charged with failing to take adequate measures to suppress gambling in the city. After a hearing before the Civil Service Commission, the charge was found to be without merit and he was restored to duty.

In November 1951, George J. Matowitz died of illness while serving as chief. His nearly fifty year tenure as a Cleveland police officer established a record of service to his city and the department that is not likely to be equaled.

GEORGE MATOWITZ became chief on January 13, 1931. He is the only police chief who died while on active duty. He was an inspector prior to being sworn in as chief and had risen through the ranks. During his career, Mayor Ray T. Miller stated, "I will give the orders and the chief will carry them out." During an interview with a different media, under similar circumstances, the chief made the comment, "Crime drama radio programs are breeding crime among the young people and are an unhealthy influence and should be stamped out."

After having served as chief for fourteen years, on September 13, 1945, Safety Director Frank D. Celebreeze demanded Chief Matowitz's resignation

and he refused to quit. On September 21, 1945, Chief Matowitz was suspended for nonfeasance in office, and for failure to obey orders to suppress commercial gambling. Inspector Frank Story became acting chief. On July 11, 1947, Chief Matowitz was reinstated by the civil service commission with back pay. During his tenure in office, a charter amendment was passed by the voters of Cleveland giving the mayor the right to appoint the chief of the police department. The same was removed from civil service. At this time, Mayor Burke advised the chief that he could remain in office indefinitely. Chief Matowitz died at St. John's Hospital on November 29, 1951.

FRANK W. STORY was appointed chief by Mayor Burke on December 31, 1951. Mayor Burke then advised the chief, "The responsibility for running the police department is yours alone—this includes the assignment of men; it is your job to see that we have a good police department; I do not intend to interfere."

Chief Story had risen through the ranks to the rank of inspector, prior to becoming chief. On December 31, 1962, he was asked to resign by Mayor Locher and Safety Director J. McCormick. Chief Story lived in the Greater Cleveland area until his death.

RICHARD R. WAGNER was appointed chief on January 1, 1963. He was considered to be "by the book" by many in the department. During his tenure as chief, the station wagon was introduced as a "patrol car," which was to enable more efficient use of manpower. Chief Wagner also felt that the use of closed-circuit TV cameras in high crime areas, which was used to scan streets, buildings, and alleys, would be a deterrent, as increased patrol and observation is the best way to keep down robberies, burglaries, and auto thefts. He also set up the disaster plan for the Second and Sixth District Headquarters Buildings. During the July 1966 Hough riots, the chief and his men were on the scene. Upon the election of Mayor Stokes, Chief Wagner resigned. On November 10, 1967, his final comment prior to leaving office was, "I have only done my duty as a man is bound to do." Chief Wagner lived in the Cleveland area until his death on October 7, 1980.

MICHAEL J. BLACKWELL was appointed Chief on November 13, 1967, by Mayor Stokes. Here was another officer who was well thought of and respected by the members of the department. During his tenure, there was a move to transfer the chief's office to city hall; however, it failed. Once again the riots occurred in July 1968, but in the Glenville area. The chief was ordered to remain at city hall. On October 9, 1968, Chief Blackwell resigned; however, he returned to the rank of inspector and remained within the department.

When Inspector Blackwell reached the mandatory retirement age of 70 years, he was ordered to take a period of "leave with pay" and to relinquish from performing regular police duties between 11:00 a.m./ April 1, 1969 and 4:30 p.m./July 11, 1970. This enabled him to use 317 days of overtime. Former Chief Blackwell was living in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in 1980.

PATRICK GERITY was appointed chief on October 9, 1968, by Mayor Stokes. He was dismissed by the mayor on January 26, 1970. He then returned to the rank of deputy inspector with the department where he was later promoted to inspector, prior to retirement. In 1980 he was a practicing attorney residing in Bay Village.

WILLIAM P. ELLENBURG was appointed chief on January 27, 1970. He is known as the first chief who did not come from the ranks within the Cleveland Police Department. Chief Ellenburg served twenty one years with the Detroit Police Department, and was safety director of Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan, prior to his appointment. During the swearing-in ceremony, Chief Ellenburg stated, "It is a challenge and opportunity; I am going to work to build morale and communications within the department." Since the chief was not a sworn officer of Ohio, under the provisions of ORC 109.77, which require an officer to have 120 hours of training, he intended to enroll at the Cleveland Police Academy. However, unfavorable stories began to appear in the local newspapers which instigated his resignation February 4, 1970.

LEWIS W. COFFEY was appointed chief by Mayor Stokes on February 4, 1970. The mayor commented, "I am giving the department one of its own." Mayor Stokes also advised the chief that he was to reduce crime in the city of Cleveland and to protect the rights and property of its citizens. During his tenure, Chief Coffey graduated from Cleveland State University. He resigned from this office on November 5, 1971, to teach school. Mayor Stokes stated that crimes had decreased steadily and that "Chief Coffey had fulfilled every hope I had." Former Chief Coffey resided in Greater Cleveland in 1980. He is still living in Cleveland in November 1997.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

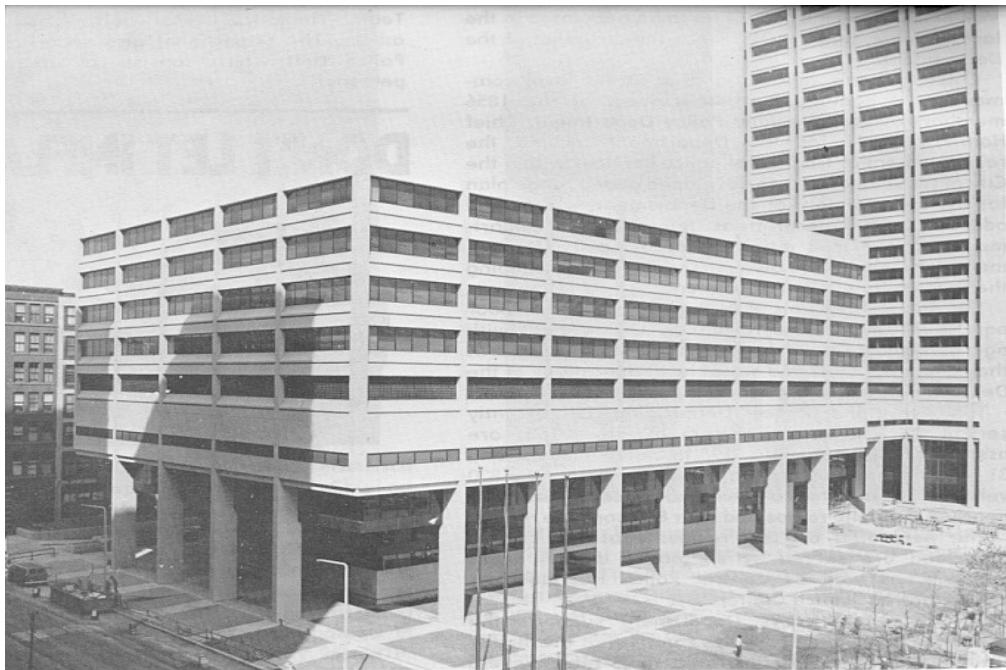
By Alana Baranick Reporter

August 12, 1998

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Lewis W. Coffey, ended long police career as chief

Cleveland — Lewis W. "Bill" Coffey, retired Cleveland police chief, was credited with restoring calm to the Police Department after a turbulent period.



Cleveland Police Headquarters 1981

Described as the friendliest, fairest and firmest man in the department when he was sworn in as chief in February 1970, Mr. Coffey was the city's fourth new chief since November 1967. The previous three had left office under pressure. His immediate predecessor lasted only 11 days.

Mr. Coffey joined the police force in 1938 and worked his way up, spending time in various departments and gaining the respect and affection of his peers.

He was on the verge of retiring from police work and becoming a full-time teacher, when Mayor Carl B. Stokes asked him to accept the Police Department's top job. Mr. Coffey retired in November 1971, a month after his 60th birthday.

Mr. Coffey, 86, a lifelong Cleveland resident died Monday at Lakewood Hospital.

The 1929 St. Ignatius High School graduate received a bachelor's degree in education from Cleveland State University in June 1970 while he was chief.

He was a police lieutenant in 1959, when he started taking college courses at a Kent State University extension center. He later transferred to Fenn College, which became part of CSU.

Mr. Coffey attended classes as many as four nights a week, while working full time with the police. He also did some substitute teaching in the Cleveland schools.

After retiring as police chief, he taught junior high social studies for a year at St. James Catholic School

in Lakewood.

He was a member of the Retired Irish Police Organization.

In recent years, after losing most of his vision, he volunteered at the Manor Care nursing home on Cleveland's West Side.

"He was told there were men at Manor Care who had very few visitors and would appreciate someone to talk with," said his wife, Dolores.

Last October, after suffering two strokes, Mr. Coffey became a resident of the nursing home where he had volunteered.

July 26 was the Coffeys' 57th wedding anniversary.

Besides his wife, Mr. Coffey is survived by daughters, Donamarie Russo and Bethanne, both of Westlake; and three grandchildren.

Services will be at 11 a.m. tomorrow at St. Patrick Catholic Church, 4427 Rocky River Dr., Cleveland.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Holy Family Home, 6707 State Rd., Parma 44134.

Arrangements are by McGorrays Bros. Funeral Home of Lakewood.

GERALD J. RADEMAKER was appointed as the sixteenth chief (since 1866) on December 14, 1971. During his tenure, filing class suits in federal court became known as "pregnancy leave rule," and the separate entrance examinations and lists for men and women were challenged. The department's manpower was becoming a problem, the women's bureau was dissolved, and members were integrated into various

units and bureaus within the department. It was during this period that female police officers were assigned to basic patrol duties. On May 15, 1975, Mayor Ralph Perk announced that Chief Rademaker would be the executive assistant to the mayor, in charge of police affairs. Former Chief Rademaker resided in the Cleveland area until his death January 30, 1991.

LLOYD F. GAREY was appointed chief by Mayor Perk on May 15, 1975. At this time the chief was faced with lawsuits of discrimination in assignments in federal court. A number of changes occurred during Chief Garey's tenure, such as the creation of the Fourth Platoon with hours from 6:30 p.m. to 2:30 a.m. as a result of studies which had shown that crime peaked during these hours the wearing of cloth badge numbers on uniforms, and the booking of prisoners for the offense instead of with investigation in connection of the crime. The issue of gun control, use of polygraph in promotionals, hiring of police officers, and the use of one-man cars were brought about. Also, with less manpower, the juvenile unit was absorbed into the detective bureau and the traffic unit transferred officers to Basic Patrol. Chief Gary was questioned for having taken the position as a "controversial chief". He replied, "I don't know exactly, all I know is the department is being run by the rules." About May 28, 1977, Chief Garey was dismissed by Mayor Perk.

In 1980 he was chief of police in Middleburg Heights and resided in the Greater Cleveland area until his death on December 1, 1982.

MICHAEL P. AHRENS was appointed chief by Mayor Perk, at 0036 hours on August 26, 1977 (after having sent questionnaires to ranks of captains and above). The new chief called for the members of the department to be sensitive to the needs of the community with special emphasis to minorities. The Fourth Platoon was abolished and parapolice and traffic controllers commenced with the department. On December 14, 1977, Chief Ahrens was replaced and in 1980 was serving as chief of police of the Walton Hills Police Department. On May 10, 1985, Chief Ahrens retired from the Walton Hills Police Department and in 2001 is still residing in the Greater Cleveland area.

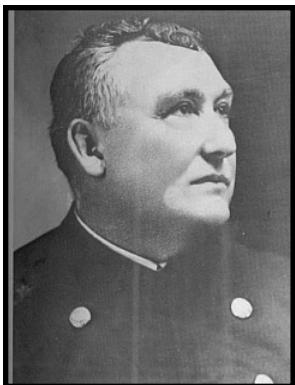
RICHARD D. HONGISTO the Sheriff of San Francisco County, California, was appointed as the eighteenth chief on December 14, 1977 by Mayor Kucinich. Less than twelve hours after he was sworn in, the "Blue Flu" hit the department and lasted for two days. During Chief Hongisto's tenure, a female captain was transferred to supervise a platoon in basic patrol, thus breaking a 110-year tradition. Chief Hongisto assisted police officers on several occasions, most notably in the apprehension of burglars on

January 28, 1978. Chief Hongisto was regarded as one of the more flamboyant chiefs in the history of the department. Chief Hongisto was suspended on March 25, 1978, and later terminated by Mayor Kucinich.

JEFFREY G. FOX was appointed chief on October 23, 1978, after a seven-month search for a new chief. He completed a 120-hour course (Basic Police) at Case Western Reserve University prior to his appointment. He did not have any practical police experience. Safety Director Barrett believed that Chief Fox's appointment re-enforced the administration's trust in civilian control of police. Issues were raised which questioned whether the appointment of Chief Fox met with the charter requirements. One editorial commented on October 24, 1978: "For all his good qualities, Chief Fox is probably the least qualified person ever to be appointed to this demanding job." It was during his tenure that the department opened the police gym (equipment purchased by a gift from the King of Saudi Arabia), the Stress Unit was initiated, and the decentralized detective bureau created. Chief Fox resigned in November 1977 after the election of Mayor George Voinovich.

PAST CHIEFS OF POLICE—CLEVELAND THRU 2000

Chief Jacob Graul	02-01-22—10-16-30
Chief George Matowicz	01-13-31—11-29-51
Chief Frank W. Story	12-03-51—01-01-63
Chief Richard R. Wagner	01-01-63—11-10-67
Chief Patrick Gerity	10-09-68—01-26-70
Chief William P. Ellenburg	01-26-70—02-04-70
Chief Lewis W. Coffey	02-04-70—11-05-71
Chief Gerald J. Rademaker	12-18-71—05-15-75
Chief Lloyd F. Garey	05-15-75—05-28-77
Chief Michael P. Ahrens	08-26-77—12-14-77
Chief Richard D. Hongisto	12-14-77—03-24-78
Chief Jeffrey G. Fox	10-23-78—11-09-79
Chief William T. Hanton	01-09-80—03-31-86
Chief Howard E. Rudolph	04-01-86—12-22-89
Chief Edward P. Kovacic	01-01-90—12-31-93
Chief Patrick Oliver	03-28-94—1994
Chief John J. Collins	04-10-95—04-96
Chief Rocco M. Pollutro	04-14-96—1-15-99
Chief Martin L. Flask	01-15-99—



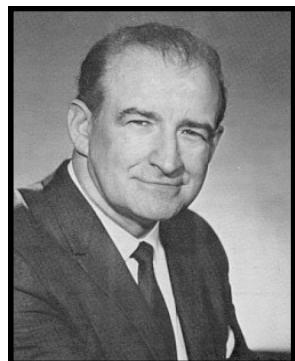
CHIEF
JACOB
GAUL
1924 to 1930



CHIEF
MICHAEL J.
BLACKWELL
1967 to 1968



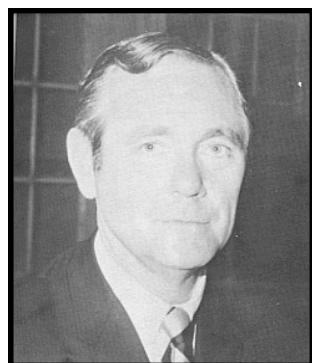
CHIEF
GEORGE
MATOWITZ
1931 to 1951



CHIEF
PATRICK
GERITY
1968 to 1970



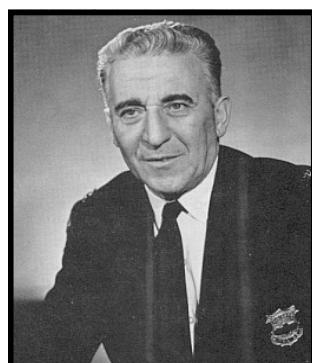
CHIEF
FRANK W.
STORY
1951 to 1962



CHIEF
WILLIAM P.
ELLENBURG
1970 to 1970



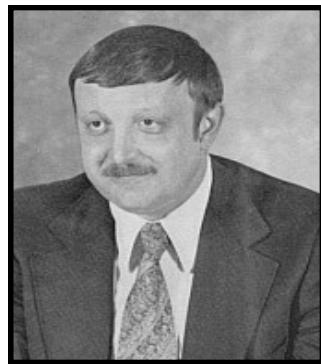
CHIEF
RICHARD R.
WAGNER
1963 to 1967



CHIEF
LEWIS W.
COFFEY
1970 to 1971



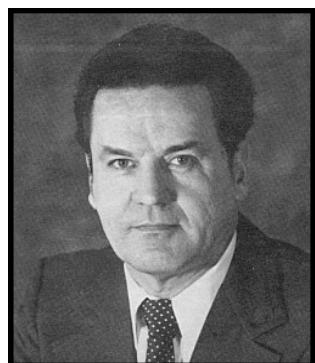
CHIEF
GERALD J.
RADEMAKER
1971 to 1975



CHIEF
JEFFREY G.
FOX
1978 to 1979



CHIEF
LLOYD F.
GAREY
1975 to 1977



CHIEF
WILLIAM T.
HANTON
1980 to 1986



CHIEF
MICHAEL P.
AHRENS
1977 to 1977



CHIEF
HOWARD E.
RUDOLPH
1986 to 1989



CHIEF
RICHARD D.
HONGISTO
1977 to 1978



CHIEF
EDWARD P.
KOVACIC
1990 to 1993



**CHIEF
PATRICK
OLIVER
1994 to 1994**

investigations. He has testified as an expert witness on issues of polygraph testing, firearms identification, and explosive devices. Chief Pollutro is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and National Executive Institute. He has attended the ATF Hazardous Device School, Bomb Disposal Training, The National Training Center of Polygraph Science and has studied criminal justice at Lakeland Community College in Mentor, Ohio.

Chief Pollutro is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Major Cities Chiefs Association, Cuyahoga County Chiefs Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, and is a trustee of the Greater Cleveland Crime Clinic.

During his ascent to the chief's position he has held the ranks of sergeant, lieutenant, commander and deputy chief. Chief Pollutro's deputy chief tenure included commanding both special operations (intelligence unit, narcotics, bureau of traffic, SWAT, homicide, sex crimes, auto theft and scientific investigations unit) and then later field operations (the basic patrol division, community policing, communications center). As deputy chief of field operations, he commanded a citywide operation encompassing all six police districts and consisting of over 1,250 police officers.



**CHIEF
JOHN J.
COLLINS
1995 to 1996**



**CHIEF
ROCCO M.
POLLUTRO
1996 to 1999**

Since his appointment, Chief Pollutro has systematically focused on enhancing police operations and procedures, most notably through several innovative projects and technological advances. The chief's primary initiative was to establish a recognizable uniformed police presence in every Cleveland neighborhood. Police districts were fully staffed to ensure a recognizable police presence throughout the city. To better proportion police calls for service, the division of police re-established the geographic patrol boundaries for each of the six districts. This "re-districting" program was the first to be done since Director of Public Safety Eliot Ness established the boundaries some fifty years ago. This re-districting program has resulted in a dramatic reduction in police response time.

Chief Pollutro has directed the division's quality of life initiatives by creating a series of community policing programs. Throughout his career, he has incorporated strong and lasting police-community relationships even before community policing was a well-regarded concept. He is an active and participating proponent of community policing ideals. Chief Pollutro has been extremely open and creative in providing better community access to the police department and its officers.

Officer safety has been a focal point of the chief's tenure through the purchase and distribution of protective vests to every police officer. Further, he has

BIOGRAPHICAL SYNOPSIS ROCCO POLLUTRO, CHIEF OF POLICE

Chief Rocco M. Pollutro was appointed Cleveland's chief of police on April 14, 1996. In his thirty-two years of service with the division of police, he has held a variety of positions with assignments on the SWAT team, bomb unit, third district vice unit, detective bureau, organized crime, forensic lab and internal affairs.

His experience and training credentials have earned him the reputation as an expert in polygraph testing, explosives, terrorism, and organized crime, resulting in his assignment to many high-profile

purchased a \$260,000 armored SWAT rescue vehicle to better protect officers and citizens in these highly charged, emotionally volatile, life-threatening situations.

Recently the division of police has implemented a multi-million dollar, 800 megahertz radio communication system. This communications system radically enhances officer safety, immediate response, and clearer communications with multiple channel capabilities.

Chief Pollutro remains committed to the citizens of Cleveland and has promoted an ever continuing partnership with the members of the division to enhance the quality of life throughout the city.

As police chief, he continues his pursuit of excellence from the top down. He has availed himself and his command staff to innovative training, seminars, and programs which provide for the enhancement of current police methodology and procedures. Chief Pollutro is currently an active member on various boards, i.e., Law Enforcement Foundation, Partnership for a Safer Cleveland, Summit on Education, Cuyahoga Emergency Management, Cuyahoga County/Cleveland Communication Review Committee and Minority Recruitment Task Force. These memberships afford consistent reflection and communication and the ability to stay focused on the concerted effort toward crime prevention, crime reduction, and overall community safety.

Chief Rocco Pollutro has been the recipient of numerous service commendations including the Cleveland Police Department's Medal of Valor. He has acquired a personnel file that bulges with hundreds of letters and at least forty-one commendations applauding his efforts in the organized crime unit, the bomb squad, the SWAT team, and internal affairs.

The chief's greatest achievements are held for his family. As an extremely family-oriented person, he has been married for twenty-seven years to Judith, a teacher. They are the parents of Michael, who is pursuing a police career, and Mary, a graduate of Marquette University.

Northeastern page -Greg Desderio

Former Cleveland Police Chief on the Beat at Beachwood

Having retired from a thirty three year career with the Cleveland Police Department, former police chief turned Beachwood regional security director Rocco Pollutro could tell you hundreds of stories about arresting thugs, defusing bombs, and busting drug dealers. But, that's just one side of police work; doing everything possible to better the lives of those he serves—that's what Rocco Pollutro is all about.

A native of the greater Cleveland area, Pollutro joined the city's police department in April of 1965. Since that time, he has assumed a number of policing roles. From beat patrolman to staffing the paddy wagon; from being a member of the 60s versions of the city SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) team to police intelligence; from the forensics of the police laboratory to working with firearms and explosives; from being a part of internal affairs to the rank of district Commander—you name the job in policing and chances are Pollutro's done it.

After a year of being retired from his position as the Deputy Chief of Field Operations, Pollutro was asked by Cleveland's mayor to return to the police department in 1996—this time as the Chief of Police. He excelled in his role as Cleveland's highest-ranking police official until his recent decision to once again retire and pursue a career as director of security for MBNA's Beachwood offices. But as Pollutro agrees, you can take a man out of the police force but you can't take the police force out of the man.

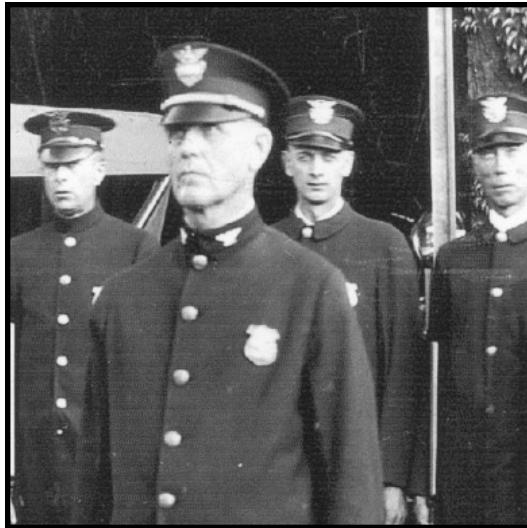
"Over the years, I've worn a number of hats for the Cleveland Police Department. But regardless of what I was doing, I always enjoyed my work," explained Pollutro. "Coming to MBNA—a company that holds law enforcement officers in such high regard—seemed like such a natural transition to make. I now have the opportunity to take what I've learned about providing a safe and secure environment through decades in the public sector and bring it into the private sector."

While bringing down the bad guys was a high priority to 'Pollutro the Cop,' bringing together the community was what was important to 'Pollutro the Chief.' "The face of law enforcement changed many times during my tenure with the police department," Pollutro explained. "Those changes turned out to be very beneficial in the long run. Rather than just being enforcers of the law, police officers were encouraged to take steps to work with the community to find solutions for society's problems—that's what makes police work so valuable."

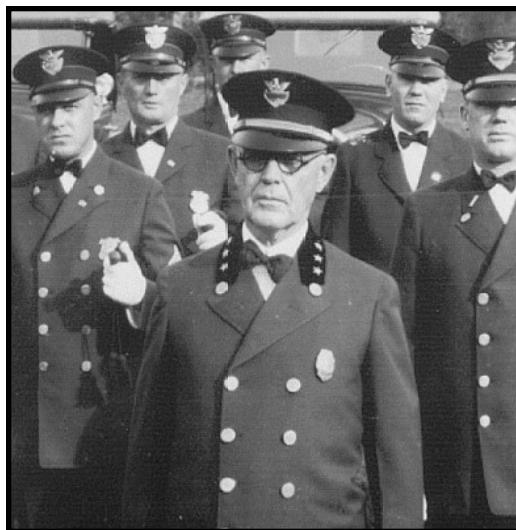
As is the case in the corporate world, Pollutro explained, there is no such magic pill in policing that offers immediate solutions to life's challenges, but rather a combination of smaller successes that yield big results. "One of the most important things that I've brought with me to MBNA from my career with the police department is the power of communicating and working with people," Pollutro added. "Whether your business is law enforcement or banking, people are invariably your greatest asset. I'm extremely pleased to be part of an organization that also embraces those values."



**CHIEF
MARTIN L.
FLASK
CLEVELAND
POLICE DEPT.
1999 to 2001**



Chief Lorenzo Brockway 1915



Chief William G. Barrows 1929

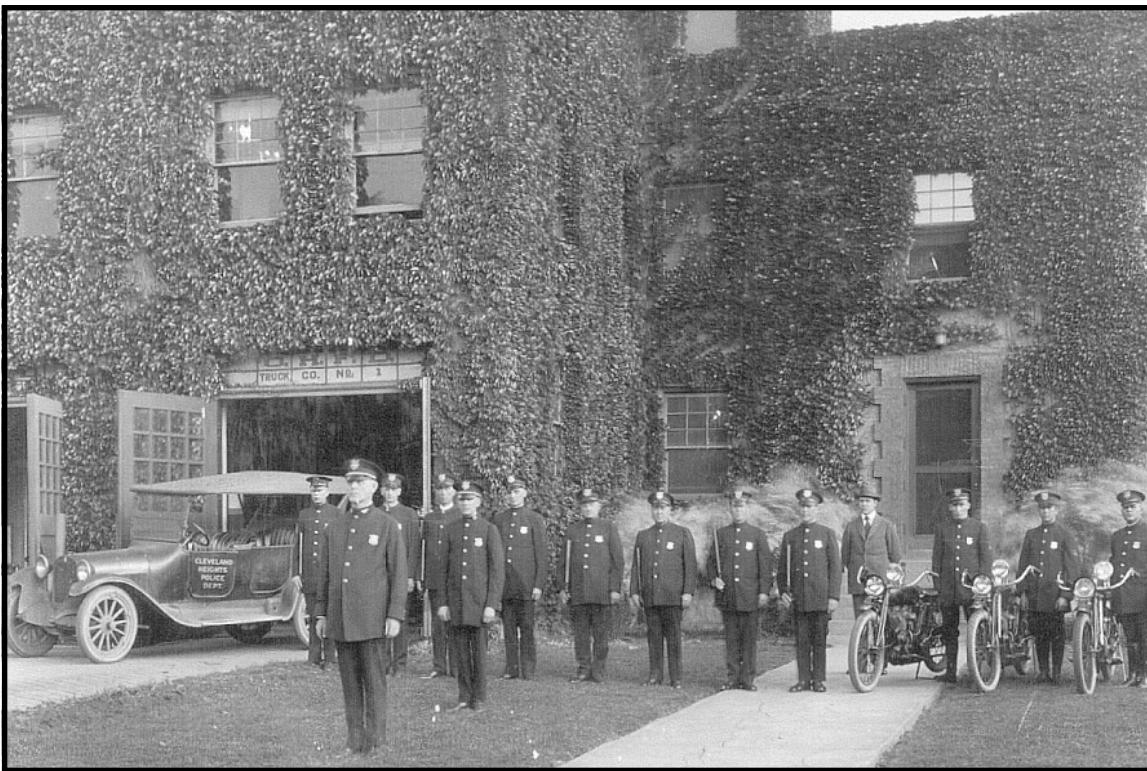
Cleveland Heights, a city with a long and varied history, lies to the south and east of Cleveland on a plateau that was once an old lake plain. Cleveland Heights grew in small settlements and allotments. It primarily started to be settled in the late nineteenth century and was one of the last areas in Cuyahoga County to be settled.

Geographically, Cleveland Heights covers 5,248 acres, or 8.2 square miles. At its inception, Cleveland Heights was a wooded island surrounded by villages. It was initially a farming community with early settlers such as Quilliams, Lee, Taylor, and Silsby. Streets in the Heights bear these early pioneers' names today.

In 1901, Cleveland Heights became independent from East Cleveland Township and became a hamlet governed by a board of trustees. J.M. Spence was elected its first mayor. In December of 1902, by action of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Cleveland Heights became a village. J. M. Spence continued as mayor.

Prior to 1915, when Cleveland Heights was part of East Cleveland Township, it was protected by township officers. On becoming a hamlet in 1901, Edward E. Ross was appointed marshal and wrongdoers were brought before a justice of the peace. Lorenzo Brockway was appointed, the first police chief in 1915. Chief Brockway at that time had a department consisting of a captain, two lieutenants, three sergeants, a chief detective, two plain-clothesmen, and twenty-one patrolmen. Chief Brockway was appointed in the term of Mayor Frank Cain, who served Cleveland Heights with profound distinction from 1914 to 1946. Mayor Cain became known as "Mr. Cleveland Heights" during his long term and the nationally known 'Cain Park' in Cleveland Heights bears his name today.

Chief Lorenzo Brockway was eventually succeeded by William G. Barrows, who was appointed police chief on January 1, 1920, and served until January 1, 1944. During Chief Barrows' term of service, Cleveland Heights officially became a city on January 1, 1922, and in July 1923, the current city hall at 2953 Mayfield Road was opened. The city charter which governs today calls for a mayor to be chosen by council from among its members with a city manager chosen to administratively run the city and to be responsible to council. The mayor presides over council. The city manager has the authority to appoint and remove all administrative officers except the directors of law and finance who are directly responsible to council.



**THE CLEVELAND HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT 1915
CHIEF LORENZO BROCKWAY –AT THE LEFT FRONT**

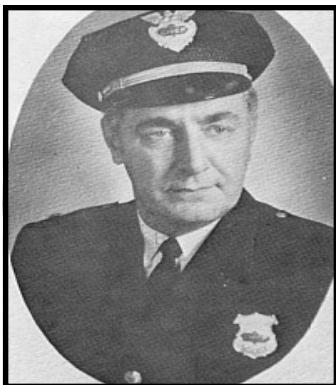
Cleveland Heights continued to grow from a populace of 15,396 in 1920 to 50,945 in 1930. In reviewing an old annual report of the City in 1924, one finds that Police Chief Barrows had thirty one officers and men. Seven hundred twenty five crimes were reported in 1924 and 658 arrests were made. It cost the police department \$69,778.94 to operate in 1924 and the total amount of fines and costs turned over to the city amounted to \$8,852.70. Chief Barrows' salary amounted to \$3,400.00 and prisoner's meals amounted to \$95.73 a year. The total population in the Heights in 1924 was 35,000. Chief Barrows' department in 1924 had one Lincoln Flying squad car, one Dodge Touring car (for emergency runs and traffic work), three specially equipped Ford Roadsters for patrolling and six motorcycles with sidecars.

On January 1, 1944, Edward W. Griebel was appointed police chief and served until June 30, 1956. Chief Griebel had been with the department for twelve years with five years as chief of the detective bureau. During Chief Griebel's term of service, station wagons were purchased for use as ambulances, an accident investigation unit was started and Chief Gabriel was instrumental in establishing a police school at Western Reserve University.



**CHIEF
EDWARD W.
GRIEBEL
1944 to 1956**

Chief Gabriel was succeeded by Edward F. Gaffney, who was appointed chief of police on June 30, 1956, and served until August 1, 1974. During Chief Gaffney's term of service, Severance Center was officially opened on August 11, 1963. More than 2,000 persons are employed at Severance Center in the many department stores and shops which service Heights residents and surrounding communities. Severance Center stands on land at Mayfield and Taylor which was once an estate called "Longwood" by owner John Severance. A mansion had been built there in 1910 at an astounding cost of \$2,000,000. And stood on 151 acres of wooded land.



CHIEF
EDWARD F.
GAFFNEY
1956 to 1974



CHIEF
MARTIN G.
LENTZ
1974
to
Present

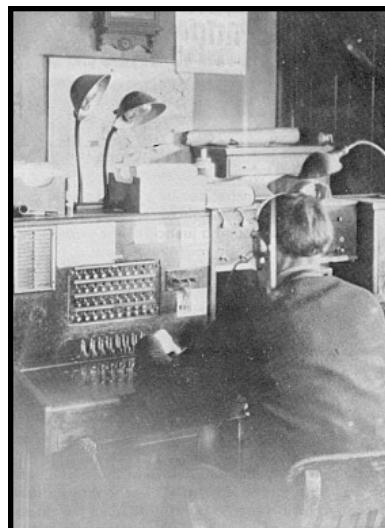
On August 1, 1974, Chief Gaffney was succeeded by Martin G. Lentz, who continues as police chief today (2001). Chief Lentz came up through the ranks of the department and managed to earn a law degree in the process. Chief Lentz currently heads a force of ninety-nine sworn officers in a city population of approximately 60,000 (1980). Since Chief Lentz's appointment, several significant innovations have occurred in the police department which merit mention. In August 1974, Chief Lentz was instrumental in implementing the Patrol Emphasis Program (PEP) which merited national recognition. PEP components included a twenty-four-hour, seven-day workload analysis, deployment by demand for service, crime prevention, deterrence, apprehension strategies, and a job classification system that encourages experienced officers to remain in the uniformed division.

Chief Lentz was also instrumental in the development and implementation of the Cleveland Heights - University Heights Youth Services Bureau (YSB) in 1974. This is a joint juvenile bureau of Cleveland Heights and University Heights, primarily because of the joint school district. YSB is a police-social work team composed of one officer from University Heights, one officer from Cleveland Heights, a juvenile officer stationed at Cleveland Heights High School during the school term, one male social worker, one female social worker, and a secretary. YSB's primary purpose is diverting minor first offenders from the juvenile court into YSB's viable guidance and counseling functions for the youth and his family. YSB also serves as a referral source to other human service agencies.

Since the appointment of Chief Lentz, Cleveland Heights has twice been designated one of ten "All-American Cities" by the national committee which used a number of stringent criteria for this award.

Some things noted were effectiveness of services, quality of life, and citizen involvement in the life of the city. Police services were especially noted in designating this award—not once, but twice.

In the future, Chief Lentz and current City Manager Richard Robinson (1980) will continue to provide effective leadership for the police department and the city of Cleveland Heights. Both gentlemen truly recognize the need of service to a city with a proud tradition and involved citizenry. Both gentlemen understand the necessity of flexibly adapting policies and programs to changing needs. Most assuredly, the city administration and the police department will continue to play dynamic roles in "The All-American City."



CLEVELAND HEIGHTS POLICE
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, EARLY 1920S

Chief Lentz has richly earned the award as this material will demonstrate. He is widely respected and admired in law enforcement circles and his record of innovative police work is outstanding. Cleveland Heights is a suburb of Cleveland with a population of 60,000 and a police force of sixty men. The city has been named by the National Municipal League as an "All-American City" in 1976 and 1978. Police attitudes were a major factor in earning these awards.



Participants in Law Enforcement Award Ceremonies of Chief of Police Martin G. Lentz, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, March 14, 1979. Left to right: Luther C. Leavitt, President of OHSAR; Henry T.S. Heckman, President, Western Reserve Society SAR; Chief Lentz, Richard Robinson, City Manager, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

THE OHIO SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Cleveland Heights—Martin G. Lentz, Chief of Police, has been awarded the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal by the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He was nominated by the Western Reserve and Ohio Chapters. The award, presented on March 14, 1979, is in recognition of "outstanding achievement and dedication to the maintenance of law and order in the best tradition."

The citation recognizes Chief Lentz' leadership and dedication in developing four major innovations in law enforcement in Cleveland Heights:

A Youth Services Bureau which diverts minor first offenders from the criminal justice system to guidance and counseling programs.

A Patrol Emphasis Program designed to provide maximum police protection at peak hours by computerized deployment of police personnel, and maximum visibility by permitting police personnel living in Cleveland Heights, and prepared to assist in felony situations, to take patrol cars home.

A Crime Analysis Bureau that analyses crime trends in the City and provides a video-taped crime update on closed circuit television at police roll-call each day.

A Police-Community Relations program that prepares all officers to speak at street and neighborhood meetings.

The result of these programs has been a 38.2% reduction in crime in Cleveland Heights since 1974 when Lentz became Chief.

Chief Lentz has been a member of the Cleveland Heights police force for 19 years. He has a degree in law and is active in the local bar association. Chief Lentz lives in Cleveland Heights with his wife Maureen and their 7 children.

The Sons of the American Revolution is an organization of some 22,000 members. The society is active in promoting patriotic events and greeting new citizens at Federal Court. This is the first Law Enforcement medal to be presented to an Ohio resident.

MARTIN GREGORY LENTZ

Police Officer-Public Administrator-Lawyer-Teacher

Through your leadership and dedication, the Cleveland Heights, Ohio, Police Department has received national recognition for its pioneering law enforcement efforts in such diverse areas as:

I. The Youth Services Bureau:

A. Diverts minor first offenders from the criminal justice system.

B. Teams professional social worker with Youth Services Bureau Juvenile Detective.

II. The Patrol Emphasis Program:

A. Provides for computer analysis of crime and workload patterns.

B. Deploys bulk of personnel during high demand periods:

From 30 one-officer units during peak periods
To approximately six units during ebb periods

C. Provides for officers who are deployed during peak hours, and who live in city, to take marked patrol car home with them and use patrol car in city while

off-duty on personal business so long as officer is prepared to assist in felony situations when possible—very successful—approximately 20 off-duty felony arrests effected.

III. The Crime Analysis Bureau:

- A. Analyzes crime trends in city for directed patrol and deployment.
- B. Crime up-date and analysis (newscast) on video tape each morning and presentation on closed circuit television at each roll call provides for:
 - 1. Fully informed field personnel
 - 2. Consistency of information
 - 3. Speedy roll calls.

IV. The Police Community Relations Program:

- A. Each officer on department receives 19 hours of crime prevention and public speaking.
- B. Officer on area beat attends neighborhood and street club meeting.

V. The Crime Reduction Results:

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Homicides	5	3	3	0	2
Rapes	11	21	11	6	5
Robberies	208	129	87	81	69
Burglaries	504	427	363	391	355
Larcenies	1970	1769	1611	1412	1291
Autos	411	402	284	213	227

In addition to these tangible successes are the intangible leadership qualities which you have displayed by spending at least three hours on the streets each night, and making arrests when required. Your high morale, respectful pride, and sincere dedication have influenced your male and female colleagues in the highest professional attitudes toward law enforcement. These Police attitudes were a major contribution enabling Cleveland Heights to be named an "**All American City**" by the National Municipal League in 1976 and again in 1978.

For these accomplishments, the Western Reserve Society and the Ohio Society, Sons of the American Revolution Present to you the:

LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMENDATION MEDAL

of the

National Society, Sons of the American Revolution
March 14, 1979

H.T.S. Heckman

President, Western Reserve Society S.A.R.

L. C. Leavitt

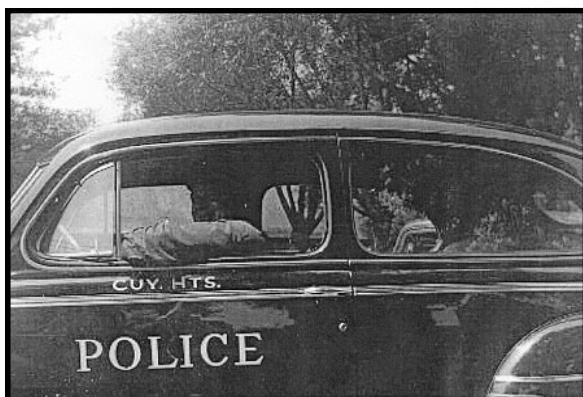
President, Ohio Society S.A.R.

Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr.

Western Reserve Society S.A.R.

Law Enforcement Committee

CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT



**Early Cuyahoga Heights Cruiser about 1940
Driven by Chief William Baur**

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Chief George Gallitz is a life-long resident of Cuyahoga Heights. He has been with the department for thirty-one years and chief for ten years.

Cuyahoga Heights is a close-knit village of less than 1,000 residents, covering three and one half square miles. The village was incorporated in 1918 and has a charter government.

The department, under Chief Gallitz's leadership, now has a detective bureau, LEADS, eleven emergency police and fire phones with more projected for the near future. The fifteen members of the department share mutual-aid with Valley View and Brooklyn Heights.

Chief Gallitz and his wife, Mary, have been married thirty five years, have five children and seven grandchildren.

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1980

Prior to 1942 and back to 1918 when the Village of Cuyahoga Heights was born, the Cuyahoga Heights Police Department was headed by a marshal who was an elected official. The police force was supplemented by constables and a justice of the peace who provided the court systems for minor offenses.

Delbert Davis was the first elected marshal and served until he was replaced by William Baur in 1932. At that time five deputies joined the force and worked twelve hour shifts. Since that time much progress has been made and today this small community of 950 residents is proud to boast an efficient, well-manned department of fifteen—a chief, assistant chief, three captains, three lieutenants and seven patrolmen.



**CHIEF
GEORGE A.
GALLITZ**
1967 to 1981

George "Buster" Gallitz, who followed former chiefs William Baur and Frank Bartczak, has been on the police force for thirty four years, twelve of these as chief. Chief Gallitz, a strong advocate of schooling in law enforcement for his men, is pleased to have the finest modern equipment available to better serve his community.

Chief Gallitz has resided in Cuyahoga Heights most of his life, is a graduate of the Cuyahoga Heights School District, and enjoys golf, bowling and taking long walks with his wife, Mary of thirty eight years. They are parents of three sons and two daughters and grandparents of seven.

Frank Bartczak was appointed to the Cuyahoga Heights Police Department part-time on November 26, 1936, and September 15, 1938 was appointed full-time. On August 1, 1960, he was sworn in as chief of police and on March 1, 1967 he retired. Chief Bartczak was married and his wife's name was Dorothy.

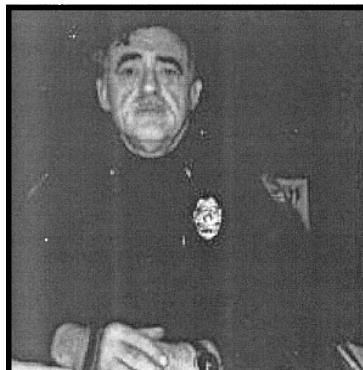
Chief Gallitz was appointed to the Cuyahoga Heights Police Department, June 1, 1946, and was appointed chief of police in March 1967. He joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in June 1967 and was an active dues-paying member through 1980. He retired January 19, 1981.



**CHIEF
RENO
SANTINI**
1981 to 1984

Reno A. Santini was appointed to the Cuyahoga Heights Police Department June 1, 1946. On January 19, 1981, he was sworn in as chief of police. Chief

Santini is married to Dorothy. At the time Chief Santini was sworn in Cuyahoga Heights had a population of eight hundred and covered three square miles. Chief Santini retired in 1984 and still resides in the area.



**CHIEF
LAWRENCE J.
MACK**
1984 to 1991
DOB 12/10/37
DOD 9/11/91

Shortly after graduating from Independence High School in 1955, Lawrence W. Mack enlisted in the U.S. Navy where he served from 1956 to 1958 as a quartermaster. Upon his return to civilian life he began his career in public service as service director for the village of Cuyahoga Heights. In 1964 he joined its police department as a patrol officer. After moving up the ranks, he became chief in 1984. He served as chief until September 11, 1991 when a heart attack claimed his life.

Chief Mack also served his community as a member of the Cuyahoga Heights School Board (1974 - 85) and the Cuyahoga Valley Joint Vocation School Board (1975 - 84). During his tenure he served as president of both boards. He taught in police academies and criminal justice programs at Case Western Reserve University, Cuyahoga Community College, and Lakeland Community College. He instructed police officers all over the world as a representative for Def Tech which took him to the far reaches of the globe, including Australia. Chief Mack was a founding member of a multi-jurisdictional SWAT team which served seven communities, and was instrumental in the construction of the shooting range for his department. Chief Mack is survived by four children, including a daughter who also became a police officer.

On April 13, 1992, Richard W. Unger was sworn in as the new chief of police in the village of Cuyahoga Heights.

Chief Unger began his career in law enforcement on August 31, 1976, as a patrolman in the village of Cuyahoga Heights.

Shortly after his promotion to chief he joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and attends most meetings.

He and his wife, Kathleen reside in the Village of Cuyahoga Heights.

EAST CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT



EAST CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1930

The East Cleveland Police Department was organized in 1918 and the force consisted of fifteen men, which was two men less than allowed by ordinance. These men worked a ten-hour shift.

The department used taxicabs to respond when motor vehicle transportation was needed. Toward the end of the year, a police officer was shot and killed and the vehicle used in the shooting was converted to use as a police car. The total number of arrests in 1918 was 1,437.

In 1920, the city pension fund was instituted with an appropriation of \$1,500. By 1922, the department had grown to twenty four men. In 1925, the department increased to thirty five men with the addition of ten men. In 1926, the department consisted of; the chief of police, clerk of courts, one detective, one sealer of weights, two acting sergeants, three regular sergeants, and thirty patrolmen. There were thirty eight officers by 1927 with an increase in arrests to 6,749. By 1928, manpower had increased to forty two men.

By 1979, the department had grown to include six divisions: Patrol Division, Detective Division, Narcotics Division, Internal Affairs Division, Crime Prevention Division, and Staff and Services Division.

The personnel of the department consists of the chief of police, one captain, five lieutenants, twelve sergeants, and fifty two patrolmen. Authorized strength of the department is seventy one men.

The East Cleveland Police Department has enjoyed a reputation over the years as being second to none—firm but fair. Trying to maintain this image in today's complex society is an enormous task and presents a challenge to every recruit to exert his best efforts.

The men listed below have served as Chiefs of Police between 1918 and 1980:

E. G. Krause.....	1918	P. J. O'Malley....	1964
L. G. Corlett.....	1922	R. Troyan.....	1971
H. S. Weaver.....	1947	R. Gill.....	1976

Chief Lynnus G. Corlett was born in old Orange Township and began his career in 1897 when he was appointed to the Cleveland Police Department. He retired from Cleveland in 1922 with the rank of lieutenant and became chief of police in East Cleveland about a year later.

Chief Corlett was well known for the raised street safety zones, synchronized traffic lights, two-way squad car radios, first lie detector, and sending department members to the FBINA in Washington, D.C.

Chief Corlett served as President of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and of the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police. He retired from the East Cleveland Police Department in 1946. At the age of 83 he passed away at the Cleveland Clinic.



**CHIEF H. S. "BUCK"
WEAVER**

**EAST CLEVELAND
POLICE DEPT.**

1947 to 1964

WIFE — MARGARET

On January 5, 1947 H. S. "Buck" Weaver was promoted to chief of police. He was appointed to the East Cleveland Police Department January 5, 1927; promoted to detective July 1, 1933; to detective lieutenant June 15, 1942; and promoted to chief of police on January 5, 1947. Chief Weaver was a charter member of the East Cleveland Fraternal Order of Police and served as its president for five terms. At his testimonial dinner his men remarked they were proud and fortunate to have the chief as their boss and friend.

Chief Weaver was invited to serve on the faculty at the first Science in Law Enforcement Institute conducted at Western Reserve University. Lt. Edwin Polk, Lt. Patrick O'Malley, Sgt. Robert Troyan, and Sgt. Herbert Fortune assisted their chief. Some of the out-of-state enrollees in the 1954 class were Chief Carl D. Buchanan, Winter Park Police Department, Winter Park, Florida; Chief A. Hamilton, chief of police, Etobicoke, Toronto, Canada; Assistant Chief of Police J. T. Rose, Los Pamos, New Mexico.

1950, the chief of police in East Cleveland was paid \$8000.00 annually. In 1959 he was paid \$9,500.00 annually.

Chief Weaver's wife Margaret, was East Cleveland's welfare director in 1934 when they married and she returned to the position in 1962. On his retirement in 1964 he and his wife, Margaret, moved to Palm River Estates in Naples, Florida.

On October 1, 1964 Patrick J. O'Malley was promoted to chief of police after standing first in the civil service examination. He was appointed to the East Cleveland Police Department on November 1, 1946, as a patrolman. Chief O'Malley served during World War II in the Army Air Corps as a bombardier-navigator and instructor.

He graduated from West High School in 1937 and in 1940 married the former Ruth Friedmann. Four of their children were Larry, Peggy, Patricia, and Mary Kay.



**CHIEF PATRICK J.
O'MALLEY**

**EAST CLEVELAND
POLICE DEPT.
1964 to 1972
DOD 4/3/1983**

WIFE-RUTH MARY

Robert Troyan, a recruit of April 13, 1947, became Chief O'Malley's executive officer when O'Malley was sworn in as chief of police. For many years Chief O'Malley was on the staff at Northwestern University Traffic Institute, taught at Cuyahoga Community College, and was an instructor at Western Reserve University Law and Medicine Center.

Chief O'Malley joined the East Cleveland Police Department November 1, 1946; was promoted to sergeant in 1950; lieutenant in 1953; captain in 1957; and chief in 1964. He served as secretary/treasurer of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in the late 1950s or early 1960s.

Sergeant Patrick J. O'Malley was top man in the five-month traffic police administration course he attend at the Traffic Institute at Northwestern University.

In 1972 Chief O'Malley retired from the East Cleveland Police Department. On April 3, 1983 he passed away.



**CHIEF ROBERT
TROYAN**

**EAST CLEVELAND
POLICE DEPT.**

**1972 to 1976
DOD 4/9/95**

WIFE — DORIS

On June 16, 1972 Robert Troyan was sworn in as chief of police after coming in first on the civil service examination. Chief Troyan started his career on April 13, 1947, when he joined the East Cleveland Police Department. In 1953 he was promoted to sergeant; in 1954 to lieutenant; in 1957 to captain; and in 1964 to executive officer.

Chief Troyan and his wife, Doris, have two daughters, Judy (Troyan) Hawley and Joyce (Troyan) Preisler, and four grandchildren: Jeff Hawley, Christine Hawley, Greg Zinner, and Joy Ann Mikes.

Chief Troyan graduated from John Adams High School and served with the U.S. Army during World War II, first in the air corps and later as a member of the counter intelligence unit in Tokyo, Japan.

Chief Troyan was an active member of the FOP Lodge No. 39, holding many offices and serving several terms as president.

He was active in the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and served as president in 1975.



East Cleveland PD

September 1952

Meizuk

Troyan

Boege

Robert

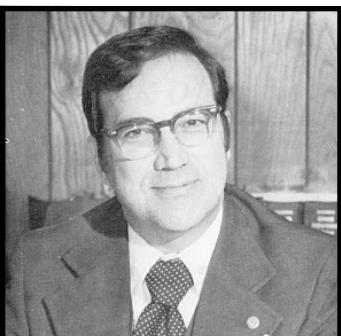
Troyan

WWII



After twenty nine years of service on the East Cleveland Police Department, Chief Troyan retired on February 29, 1976, from the \$23,000 per year pay in East Cleveland to accept the first full-time position of safety director in Eastlake at a salary of \$17,000. His first day of work at his new position was March 1, 1976.

On April 9, 1995, Chief Robert Troyan passed away.



**CHIEF ROBERT
GILL**

**EAST
CLEVELAND PD**

1976 to 1982

OHIO POLICE CHIEFS

June 1977

Chief Robert Gill began his career as a police officer with the City of East Cleveland on May 16, 1957, after serving as a staff sergeant in the United States Marine Corps. He was promoted to sergeant on October 16, 1965, and spent thirteen months of that time in the detective bureau. He was promoted to lieutenant on May 17, 1973 and held that rank until promoted to chief on April 1, 1976.

Chief Gill and his wife, Mary Ann, have been married for twenty two years and have four sons. His hobbies of snow skiing (cross-country and downhill), camping, canoeing, target shooting, leather work, and photography keep the entire family quite busy.

The city of East Cleveland is unique in that it is bordered on three sides by Cleveland and on the southerly section by Cleveland Heights. The total area, including one-half square mile of Forest Hills Park, is only three square miles. This small area is home for over 40,000 people.

In 1961 the population began to change from a 100% white community to the present 80% black community. Such a transition created problems for both the police and the citizens. Police department members had to be trained in an entirely new concept involving community and public relations.

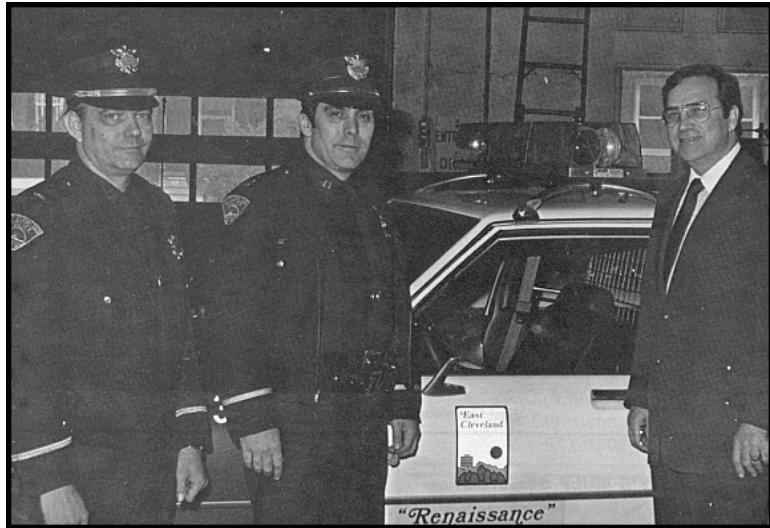
The ordinance strength of the department is seventy-one classified police officers, ten civilian employees, and sixteen traffic school guards. The department has been operating for several years with a serious manpower shortage, averaging fifty nine officers. This has been due to many reasons, such as lack of city revenue, federal suits on discrimination in hiring of blacks and females, as well as the normal retirements and resignations for which replacements have not been made.

Very recently several new officers were hired as a result of federal court rulings in the city's favor regarding hiring practices and passage of a new city income tax levy. Although the police department will still not have a full complement of officers, the new officers will definitely help to retain East Cleveland's long held reputation of being one of the best police departments in the state of Ohio, if not in the entire country.

OHIO POLICE CHIEFS FEBRUARY 1979

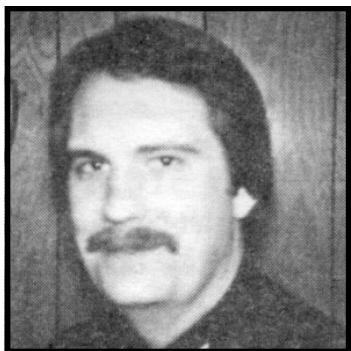
Chief Robert Gill has been in law enforcement for twenty years. Prior to becoming a law enforcement officer, he was a mail carrier and served with the U.S. Marine Corps.

East Cleveland is inhabited by approximately 40,000 residents and covers three and one-half square miles. The government is a city manager type with a five member commission.



Left: Lt. Richard Perry; Center: Capt. George Williams; Right: Chief Robert Gill

The department has seventy one officers including a detective bureau of ten men with a Lieutenant in charge. They have fourteen vehicles plus three unmarked detective cars. The major problems are seen as drugs and drug-related crimes.



**CHIEF WILLIAM
J. KELLY**

**EAST
CLEVELAND PD**

1983 to 1985

Chief William J. Kelly was appointed as Chief Gill's replacement on March 15, 1983. Chief Kelly joined the East Cleveland Police Department on November 11, 1972, as a patrolman. He rose through the ranks via competitive examinations to this highest rank.

At the time of his appointment as chief of police the population of East Cleveland was 36,900; the area was 3.5 square miles; the department consisted of seventy one full-time policemen and one full-time police-woman. Chief Kelly resigned from the East Cleveland Police Department and became chief of a police department in Pennsylvania in 1985.

December 6, 1985 Edward D. Barko was appointed acting chief of police in East Cleveland and in 1986 was appointed as chief of police. In 1989 he resigned as chief of police and in 1990 was again named as chief of police.

On January 1, 1992, Chief Barko resigned as chief of police and went back to his rank of captain.



**CHIEF MITCHELL T.
GUYTON**

**EAST CLEVELAND
POLICE DEPT.**

1992 to 1998

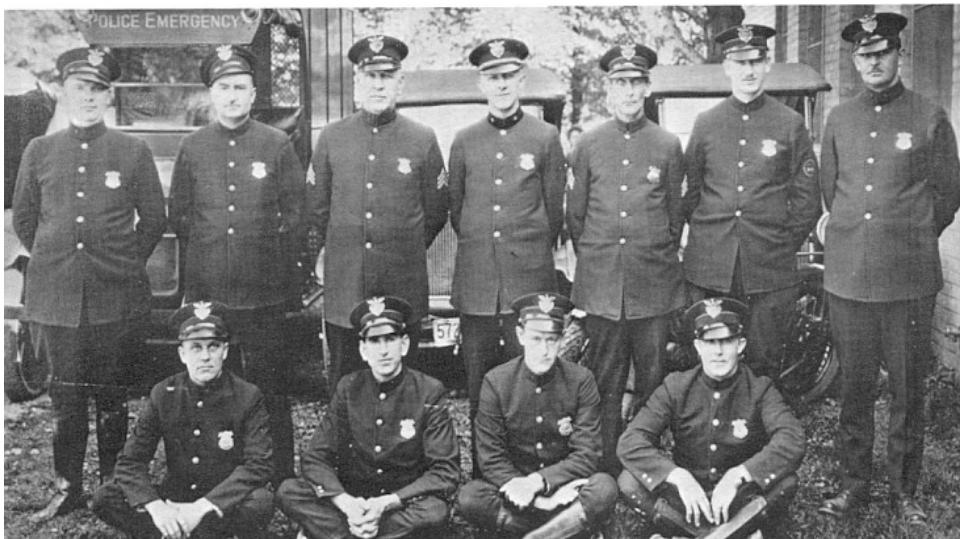
Mitchell T. Guyton Sr., was sworn in as a patrolman in East Cleveland on July 1, 1973, rising through the ranks to the top position of chief of police on January 1, 1992.

He joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and was first elected to the board of governors in 1996. He served on the board of governors in 1997 and 1998. On June 5, 1998, Chief Guyton retired from the East Cleveland Police Department.

On January 1, 1999, Mitchell T. Guyton, Sr., was sworn in as the chief of police in Highland Hills. On December 1999 he was again elected to serve on the board of governors of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association for the year 2000.

On July 14, 1999, Chief Patricia A. Lane was sworn in as chief of police in East Cleveland replacing Chief Mitchell T. Guyton, Sr.. East Cleveland has a population of 33,000, an area of 3.2 square miles, forty eight full time policemen and four full time police-women. Chief Lane started her career with the East Cleveland Police Department in September of 1985.

EUCLID POLICE DEPARTMENT



EUCLID POLICE DEPARTMENT—1925

The early settlers of Euclid Township held their first election April 2, 1810, and Nehemiah Dille was elected constable. On May 7, 1810, Seth Doan was elected sheriff. He received eight votes. At the meeting of the electors in October 1810, Samuel S. Baldwin was elected sheriff.

As the township grew, sheriffs and constables were elected and passed by. Their jobs ranged from chasing poor people, who might be a ward of the township, out of town to standing on old Chardon hill as guards for the giant toboggan rides. It was the sheriff's duty to stop the horse racing on Sundays, because it kept people from going to church. However, Jay Kniffin's black stallion was established the best horse in the area prior to the sheriff closing down Sunday racing.

The city of Euclid was incorporated into a village at an election held on February 14, 1903. The resolution for incorporation was passed on February 17, 1903. The first meeting of council was held on May 4, 1903, and the second ordinance passed was to define and punish suspicious persons. The first town marshal, William Covert, was elected April 6, 1903.

The following information has been taken from past minutes of council meetings:

June 22, 1903—P. Luberta was appointed as special deputy marshal and Giles Hasmer, regular deputy marshal. Their pay was to be what they earned in fees.

November 23, 1903—The police court report showed that nineteen cases of violations were tried; ten of these were for intoxication — \$21.50 in fines and cost were collected.

May 9, 1904—Mayor and clerk were authorized to enter into a contract with the city of Cleveland for care of prisoners for \$.40 a day.

1907—Ernest Earrick — Elected marshal (later chief).
1908—The first speed law fixed at eight miles per hour on village roads.

April 12, 1909—Six pairs of handcuffs were ordered by the mayor — same to be used on law violator, but not to handcuff the council.

August 22, 1910—at the meeting of council, the council authorized the purchase of a motorcycle for the marshal and his deputies. Manufacturers were invited to demonstrate, but the committee's report was not favorable and the purchase was not made.

June 12, 1911—Ordinance was passed for \$1986.21 budget for the Safety Department in 1912.

1911—The marshal's salary was \$960.00

1911—A motorcycle was purchased for the deputy marshals.

1920—Police officer appointed at \$160.00 per month; he had to furnish his own motorcycle.

1920—Mayor was authorized to procure a suitable place for an office for the police department equipped with telephones, electric lights, and time clock.

1921—Salaries up to \$1,800.00 annually.

1921—First touring car purchased for police department for \$558.00.



CHIEF PAYNE AT SWEARING IN AS CAPTAIN, JULY 16, 1951

May 12, 1924—Ordinance 3883 establishes police department: chief, two sergeants and nine police officers.

1928—First traffic signals purchased and installed at three different locations.

Chief Payne has headed the Euclid Police Department for the last eighteen years (1980). During this time he and his department have earned the reputation of being one of the top police agencies in Ohio.

Chief Payne has been honored many times by such groups as the Euclid Veterans Club, Kiwanis, Euclid Jewish War Veterans, VFW Post, and many others. His awards have been for outstanding service to his community, Man of the Year, Outstanding Police Officer, and many other awards too numerous to list. Recently, his department received an award for "Outstanding Project of the Year", presented by the Ohio Crime Prevention Association.

Many chiefs with long tenure in office tend to get complacent or object to change—not so with Chief Payne. Four years ago, Chief Payne had the foresight to get involved in crime prevention. Crime prevention was a new approach to fighting crime and he felt that his department should get in on the ground floor. One of his men was sent to NCPI and upon his return to Euclid, presented an overview of Crime Prevention to him. After considering the merits of crime prevention, a program was developed, giving the officer a free rein to promote crime prevention. Presently, crime prevention in Northern Ohio is synonymous with the Euclid Police Department.

When asked questions about the reason for the success of the Euclid Police Department, Chief Payne was quick to respond. "We believe in courteous, efficient, and expeditious police service to our citizens. A call from a citizen for police assistance, regardless of the nature of the call, is treated as our most

important responsibility. Our goal is to have a police officer at the citizen's home or place of business within two minutes on emergency calls and within four minutes on non-emergency calls. When the police officer arrives, we insist that the officer treat the citizen with proper respect, because it is the citizen who employs us and pays our wages. A courageous police officer who performs his tasks in the manner he has been trained and who has arrived at the call quickly will generate good public relations for the Euclid Police Department.

"Last year (1979) we answered over 33,000 calls, and in almost all of these calls, the citizens were satisfied with the service. Every week, I (Chief Payne) receive letters from people we have served, telling me how grateful they are for the services performed by our police officers. A letter from a dissatisfied citizen is extremely rare, but if one is received, we investigate it thoroughly. Like any other business, our success is dependent upon the good will of the people we serve. We strive to impress upon all of our residents in Euclid that their police department is eager to serve their law enforcement needs."

The city of Euclid is approximately eleven square miles immediately east of Cleveland along the shores of Lake Erie. Its population is approximately 65,000 (1980). Its tax base is made up of homes, commercial areas, and a great amount of industry. Euclid police cars logged over 900,000 miles during 1979, protecting the city and its population.

In addition to the one hundred six police officers, the Euclid Police Department is augmented by 40 auxiliary police officers, forty school guards and twenty four civilians in a variety of positions.

As you can see we have come a long way since the early settlers arrived on the shores of Lake Erie.

We are proud of our past and we are proud to say

that we will continue to serve the fine city of Euclid in the manner that they are accustomed to.

The first chief of police was appointed in 1921 and the following have served their community as chief:
1903—William Covert, elected first marshal.
1907—Earnest Earrick, elected marshal.
1921—Ralph Fifield—appointed first chief of police.
1924—Ernest Earrick, appointed chief of police.
January 1926—Elmer Hill, appointed chief of police.
December 1926—Karl Schmidt, appointed chief of police.
January 16, 1928—Frank Batchelor, appointed chief of police.
1934—Charles Fox, appointed chief of police.
January 4, 1939—Ronald N. Baehr, appointed chief of police.
July 16, 1951—Gerald J. Sullivan, appointed chief of police.
December 8, 1955—Ernest Peters, appointed chief of police.
July 7, 1962—Frank W. Payne, appointed chief of police. Retired in 1988. Deceased 6/30/90.
September 17, 1988—Wayne C. Baumgart, appointed chief of police.

OHIO POLICE CHIEFS FEBRUARY 1979 EUCLID

Chief Frank W. Payne of Euclid is in his fourteenth year as chief of Euclid's 105- person department. His long tenure as head of the department has earned him and his police officers the reputation of being one of the top police agencies in Ohio.

Chief Payne has been honored by the Euclid Jewish War Veterans, the Euclid Veterans Club, and the Euclid American Legion Post as "man of the year." Recently, the Greater Cleveland Growth Association awarded him a plaque for his service to the community as a member of its safety forces and also as a citizen.

When asked questions about the reasons for the success of the Euclid Police Department, Chief Payne is quick to respond.

"We believe in courteous, efficient, and expeditious police service to our citizens. A call from a citizen for police assistance, regardless of the nature of the call, is treated as our most important responsibility. Our goal is to have a police officer at the citizen's home or place of business within two minutes on emergency calls and within four minutes on non-emergency calls. When the police officer arrives, we insist that the officer treat the citizen with proper respect, because it is the citizen who employs us and pays our wages. A courteous police officer who performs his tasks in the manner he has been trained and who has arrived at the call quickly will

generate good public relations for the Euclid Police Department.

"Last year we answered over 25,000 calls, and in almost all of these calls, the citizens were satisfied with the service. Every week I receive letters from people we have served, telling me how grateful they are for the services performed by our police officers. A letter from a dissatisfied citizen is extremely rare, but if one is received we investigate it thoroughly. Like any other business, our success is dependent upon the good will of the people we serve. We strive to impress upon all of our residents in Euclid that their police department is eager to serve their law enforcement needs."

The city of Euclid is approximately eleven miles immediately east of Cleveland along the shores of Lake Erie. Its population is approximately 75,000. Euclid is the fourteenth largest city in the state in population, and ninth-wealthiest in tax evaluation. Its tax base is made up of homes, commercial areas, and a great amount of industry. Euclid police cars logged over 800,00 miles during 1974, protecting the city and its population.

In addition to the one hundred five police officers, the Euclid Police Department is augmented by forty auxiliary police officers, forty school guards and twenty three civilians in a variety of positions.

Chief Payne, a firm believer in police education, uses his \$20,000.00 annual training budget to give basic training for his veterans. At the time of the writing of this article, he had one police officer on the nine month course at Northwestern University Traffic Institute, one officer at the FBI Academy, one attending a bomb school in Alabama, and five others taking SWAT training in Quantico, Virginia. Two other officers had just returned from San Francisco after attending a one-week course in intelligence collecting and operations. Training activity such as this is fairly typical in Euclid year after year, as the department gets itself ready for the problems it anticipates in the future.

The Euclid Police Department is divided into five divisions: patrol, traffic, detective, narcotics, and vice and staff services. The commanding officers of these divisions report directly to an executive officer, who is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the department. The executive officer reports to the chief and keeps him informed almost on an hourly basis as to the current crime situation.

The patrol division, in addition to its normal activities, keeps two ambulances on the road at all times to take emergency medical cases to the nearest hospital. This division also is assigned the responsibility of investigating all motor vehicle



**CHIEF FRANK
W.
PAYNE**
**EUCLID
POLICE
DEPARTMENT**
1962 to 1988
DOB 1/26/11
DOD 6/30/90

Wife-Barbara

accidents on either public or private property.

The traffic division has responsibility for traffic direction, enforcement, and engineering. All signs, traffic signals, and pavement marking come under the scope of this division.

Euclid detectives are on duty around the clock to give immediate attention to the investigation of crimes. Crimes scene searches are made before they become altered by victims or other police officers. Because of quick reaction to crimes by all the various divisions, many arrests are made before the criminal can flee from the scene. The staff services division is charged with the administration of community relations, purchasing, personnel, recruiting, records, building and grounds maintenance, communications, equipment and supplies, police property, pistol range, civilian school guards, and research and development.

The narcotics and vice divisions, because of the nature of the work and the expanding narcotics problems, is one of the Euclid department's busiest divisions. In 1974 this division was responsible for 387 arrests.

The Euclid Police Department has a unit of ten men who are normally part of the patrol division but are relieved of normal duties in critical times. These men have the equipment, knowledge, training, and skills needed to perform SWAT operations. They keep their shooting skill at a peak by constant training in Euclid's modern pistol range, located in the lower level of the police station. Euclid's pistol team constantly is winning trophies in shooting matches throughout the state.

In the area of employee relations, Chief Payne has instituted two strong measures that have helped create a climate within his department that allows a police officer to work with the knowledge that he will always be treated in a fair and impartial manner by his superiors.

The first measure is a grievance procedure that may be initiated by any employee. One of the unique steps in the procedure is a hearing before a four-man committee made up of two police officers appointed by the chief of police and two other police officers

appointed by the president of the Fraternal Order of Police.

The second measure is an internal affairs committee that is activated only upon order of the chief of police. Upon receiving a complaint from a citizen against the actions of a police officer, the internal affairs committee is charged with conducting an objective investigation and reporting all facts back to the chief of police. These investigations are given a high priority and are concluded within a very short time. The citizen and the police officer who may be involved are assured that it is the policy of the police department to be fair to everyone concerned.

The equipment of the Euclid Police Department is looked upon with a great deal of pride by Euclid citizens and police officers and with a great deal of envy by neighboring cities. The police cars are all late models, clean and excellently maintained. Television, tape, recording capabilities, breathalyzer, polygraph, exotic electronic surveillance equipment and a modern photo lab are all part of the department's arsenal in fighting crime.

Chief Payne encourages his police officers to develop public relations talks and programs to be presented to Euclid civic groups. Talks are given each week on such diverse subjects as narcotics, patrol dogs, safety, firearms, burglary prevention, and general police work.

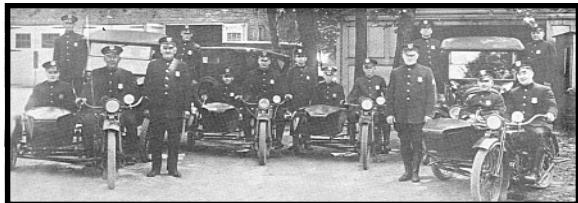
The Euclid police station, although well over twenty years old, is kept in gleaming condition with its marbled hallways, carpeted and draped offices, and well manicured landscaping. Groups of Euclid citizens are escorted through the police station on tours almost daily by one of the rather proud Euclid police officers.

Based on FBI crime statistics for 1970 and 1971, Euclid was lauded in a nation wide magazine article as the sixth-safest city in the United States. Chief Payne felt that the omnipresence of uniformed police was the most tangible factor in Euclid's successful fight against crime. "Our patrol cars are assigned to geographical beats with other cars overlapping into two or more beats," he explains. "Criminals observing a patrol car passing a particular area cannot assume that the time is ripe to commit a crime. Other police cars may be in the same area at any moment. When a crime does occur, our policy is to dispatch every available police car to assist in an apprehension. It's a show of police strength that discourages other persons who may be inclined to commit crimes."

As are all suburban cities in the United States, Euclid is now faced with increased crime rates. By applying modern concepts of police work and keeping personnel strength high, Chief Payne feels that he can continue to keep the city one of the relatively safest

suburban areas in populous Cuyahoga County.

The quality of police personnel is outstanding and the morale is high. The Euclid Police Department faces the future with faith and determination.



1925 EUCLID POLICE DEPARTMENT MOTOR PATROL

After fifty one years of an illustrious career, having spent twenty six of those years as chief of police, Chief Payne retired at the age of 77 in April 1988. The process began to find a new chief from within the rank of Captain.

EUCLID POLICE DEPARTMENT

PREMIER EDITION

CHIEF
WAYNE C. BAUMGART

a Bachelor's Degree in Sociology, is a graduate of the FBI Academy, Northwestern University School of Police Staff and Command, The Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar and a Certified Law Enforcement Executive in Ohio. He is a Forensic Hypnotist and enjoys physical fitness, music and family.

PERSONAL MESSAGE

Cherish your integrity, strive to create what you dream and embrace those dreams by making a good life for yourself and your family. Endeavor to contribute and make a difference.



Euclid Police Department
545 East 222nd St., Euclid, OH 44123
(216) 731-1234

Photography courtesy of Gregor Savernik

In September 1988 Wayne C. Baumgart was appointed chief of the Euclid Police Department. Chief Baumgart is a graduate of Lake Erie College, Northwestern School of Police Staff and Command, the FBI National Academy, the Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar, and many other police-related and management-related schools. He has served as the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association president, the vice president of the FBINAA and chaired many committees.

During Chief Baumgart's tenure the department underwent many changes and revitalization. The dwindling manpower was restored to 105 sworn officers and 104 civilians. Police officers performed police functions and civilians were hired and trained to support the police service. A new full service jail was opened in 1989 with forty three cells. The department became computerized and officers had laptop mobile date terminal equipment to their vehicles. The department centered its attention on finding ways to improve and enhance the police officer's performance on the streets by focusing on items and training that would help officers. Cars were equipped with cameras to promote officer safety and provide evidence-gathering techniques to assist the officer in convicting scofflaws.

Attention was also concentrated on the citizens. Programs to help secure the safety of Euclid residents continued to flourish and efforts were made to bring the police and community together to solve problems and understand each other's needs and viewpoint. A civilian police academy was started in order to inform the public of the nature of police work in the city of Euclid and to encourage dissemination of this information to others. A true interactive relationship grew out of the academy. Graduates for the purpose of supporting the police and promoting additional community ties created an alumni organization.

During Chief Baumgart's tenure, twelve years as chief, the injury accident rates decreased from over 500 per year to 325 in 1999. This occurred because of the department's use of selective enforcement measures and cooperation with the traffic-engineering department. Through enforcement, education, and engineering traffic injuries were reduced.

Also during his time in office, community policing programs were instituted. They were assisted by a multitude of grants received through aggressive application and follow up administration. Programs such as Police Athletic League, (PAL), and Hooked on fishing, mentoring, computer centers for kids, tutoring, and basketball leagues were nourishing. Chief Baumgart attributes these and other programs and advances to a willing and creative staff of dedicated people throughout the department.

CHIEF WAYNE C. BAUMGART EUCLID POLICE DEPARTMENT

May 1, 1972 Wayne C. Baumgart started his law enforcement career on the Cleveland Heights Police Department. In May of 1974 he became a Euclid Police Officer specializing in Accident Investigation, Traffic Enforcement and Criminal Investigative Hypnosis. He rose through the ranks to Sergeant in 1980, Lieutenant in 1983, Captain in 1986 and became Chief in September 1988. He has his B.S. in Sociology, is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and Northwestern University's School of Police Staff and Command. He completed CLEE (Certified Law Enforcement Executive) charter course in 1996 and has a myriad of training in diverse aspects of law enforcement and management. Wayne has worked on the following committees and held office in most of them: SARA local committee, CCPCA, CRIS, CJSC (Criminal Justice Services Committee), OACP, Bryne Memorial, Information Management and the FBINAA. Wayne is a veteran of the U.S. Army. He is also a Euclid Kiwanian. He is a certified Law Enforcement Trainer and has taught at the college level. He is married to Margaret, a Human Resource specialist and Law School Graduate, and they have a son Devin and a daughter, Corey Mao Ya.

PERSONAL

Married to Margaret E. Howell Baumgart, September 11, 1976

Margaret is a Human Resource Professional, a Cleveland Marshall Law School Graduate and the Mother of Wayne's son Devin H. Baumgart, 17 in 1997. Wayne & Margaret also have a five year old daughter they adopted in April 1996 in China. Her name is Corey Mao Ya.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMITTEES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

SARA Local Committee Member

Chairman of SARA sub-committee on enforcement

Developed enforcement procedures for spills and leaks of toxic products.

Contact: Michael Kalstrom, SARA Coordinator, Phone: 216 443-7597

Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association Board of Governors 1989-1992

Chaplain CCPCA 1992 Vice President CCPCA 1993

President CCPCA 1994 Past President CCPCA 1995

Main accomplishment was to computerize operations for the organization. Promoted the backing of the Cuyahoga Incident Stress Debriefing by CCPCA

Contact: Marion R. Taylor, Director CCPCA (FBINA Graduate) Phone 216 267-4455

Cuyahoga Regional Information System (CRIS) Chairman 1993-1994

Led the organization during a time of major budget difficulties. CRIS not only survived but added services important to Patrol Officers and Detectives alike. Mobile Date Terminals in vehicles and Photo Imaging. Instrumental in increasing the responsibility and authority of the CRIS Manager. Currently appointed to the finance committee of CRIS.

Contact: William Allen, CRIS Manager, Phone: 216 443-7940

Cuyahoga Criminal Justice Services Committee (CJSC)-Member

Member of the Byrne Memorial Committee which establishes grant rewards to area projects.

Chairman of Information Services Committee a sub-committee of CJSC

Planning for the sharing of vital Criminal Justice Information throughout the county.

Contact: Ed Kolin, Manager of CJSC Phone 216 443-7719 or Ms. Daryl Novak 216 443-7281

Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police-1994 Conference Committee

Chairman of Vendors Sub-Committee Larges vendor participation in the history of OACP conferences.

Contact: Mr. Ted Phillips at OACP (614) 761-0330

Euclid Kiwanis-Member



INFORMATION ON CAREER

1972-1974 Cleveland Heights Police Department
 Police Officer-Traffic Division & Accident Investigation

1974 Euclid Police Department
 Police Officer, Accident Investigation, Traffic Division

1980 Promoted to Sergeant
 Tactical Shift Supervisor (supervision of 8 Officers in tactical unit)
 Regular Shift Road Supervisors (supervision of 8-12 Officers)
 Training Officer

1983 Promoted to Lieutenant
 Shift Supervisor (Supervision of 18 Officers and 2 Sergeants)
 Accident Investigation Supervisor (in charge of all accident investigations)

1986 Promoted to Captain
 Traffic Division (supervised 8 Officers and 35 Civilians) responsible for all traffic control events within the city.
 Training Division (supervised training for department 100 sworn Officers and 100 civilians, both in service and schools outside the department.
 Patrol Division (Supervised 60 Patrol Officers, 7 Sergeants, 3 Lieutenants, and 16 civilian dispatchers)

1988 Promoted to Chief of Police City of Euclid. Department currently (1997) has 102 sworn Officers, 100 Civilian employees, and a full service jail.

CAREER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- * Created a system and schedule for in-service training still in use today (1997).
- * Created the Field Training Officer Program for the Police Department.
- * Developed a Preliminary Investigation Crime Scene Packet used to manage manpower, time and evidence for major cases.
- * Developed Training Packets for self education in Warrant, Capias and Bench Warrant service.
- * Developed the Departments Police Employee Evaluation Rating System as a tool for evaluation.
- * Developed the Departments Selective Enforcement Program reducing injury accidents.
- * Instituted the Departments D.A.R.E. program.
- * Developed an Officer Liason Program in the Euclid City High School.
- * Authored and Developed Department Supervisory Training In Service.
- * Authored and/or Supervised the revision of the Department Policies and Procedures.
- * Responsible for a 9.9 Million Dollar Budget for Police and Corrections.
- * Departments first Investigative Hypnotist.
- * Certified Police Instructor.

Chief Baumgart retired on May 19, 2000 from the department after twenty six years of service to Euclid. He has left the department in capable hands due to a strong commitment to training and career development. Chief David A. Maine was appointed on September 18, 2000, and will continue to make the Euclid Police Department a respected and admired law enforcement agency. Chief Maine is a graduate of Hiram College and has many police-related schools in his background. He is also a graduate of the Northwestern University School of Police Staff and Command.

Before his appointment to chief of police David was the captain and executive officer of the Euclid Police Department. Among his many duties he was also in charge of the budgets (12.4 million) for the department. During his tenure as executive officer he also graduated from the Leadership Euclid Program in their charter group.

The Euclid Police Department, as of the year 2000, has 105 sworn officers and 104 civilian personnel. The organization chart depicts one chief, one executive officer, three captains, five lieutenants, ten sergeants and eighty five officers. The communications center dispatches for both the Euclid Fire and Police. The department handles over 34,000 calls for service and has units that include SWAT team, or emergency response unit, narcotics unit, detective bureau, community policing unit, crime prevention unit and a K-9 unit.

The Euclid Police Department has enjoyed a professional reputation and a flawless record. This is coupled with a strong support from the citizens of Euclid and the city administration.—



CHIEF DAVID

A. MAINE

**9/18/2000
to
PRESENT**

DOB 6/7/52

**Pearrisburg,
VA**

Chief David A. Maine was born June 7, 1952 in Pearrisburg, Virginia. He grew up in Chagrin Falls, graduating from Chagrin Falls High School in 1970, and went to Hiram College, graduating with a major in biology/chemistry in 1974. He is the eldest of four boys, born to Paul & Mary Maine.

Dave joined the Euclid Police Department in June 1977. He attended the Ohio State Patrol Basic

Academy. He was promoted to sergeant in 1984; to lieutenant in 1986; and to captain in September 1988, when Wayne Baumgart was appointed chief of police. In April 1997 he was appointed executive officer when Patrick Kordet retired. Maine was appointed chief of police in Euclid on September 18, 2000, after a competitive promotional process resulting from the retirement of Wayne Baumgart in May 2000.

As a Euclid police officer, Maine served in a number of capacities and duties: member of the SWAT team, shift supervisor, shift commander, and patrol commander. He attended the Northwestern University School of Police Staff and Command in 1987, and served as a commander of the auxiliary police unit. Maine also attended many other police schools and seminars, including the Secret Service Dignitary Protection Seminar in Washington, D.C. and was awarded the police departments Exceptional Service and Educational Award.

As a police administrator, Maine was on the initial advisory board and initial board of directors for the Cuyahoga County CISM Services commencing in 1989. He served on the board until 1998, as the treasurer until 1996 and is still affiliated with the organization. Maine attended the Leadership Euclid program in 1996 and served on the board of managers for the Euclid Family YMCA from 1997 until 2000.

Chief Main is married to Elaine, a dispatcher with the city of Euclid Police Department, and is the father of daughter Bethany, presently a freshman at Ohio University, and son Justin, a junior at Mentor High School.

FAIRVIEW PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT



**CHIEF
EDWARD
ELLIOTT
1950 to 1953**

The City of Fairview Park as we know it today (1980) began as a small village founded by settlers moving west of the Cleveland area in the early 1900s.

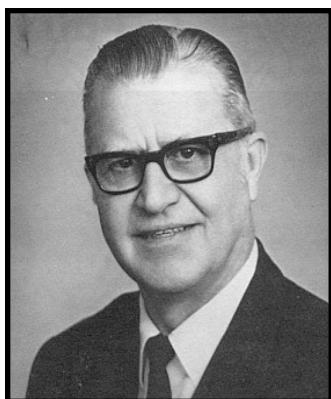
In November 1910, the first city officials were elected. George Sweet, mayor; Ross Jordan, clerk; Nick Gilles, treasurer; and Fran Jones, marshal. In this same month, the first village council meeting was held. At that time, an allocation for city funds

was passed in the amount of \$590. This figure represented the operating budget for the first six months of 1911 for the entire village. The main industry at this time was truck farming and orchards.

In 1913, monies were appropriated for the purchase of land and building materials to begin construction of the town hall. The site of this first town building is the present site of the city administration offices which house the city hall, building, service, police and fire departments. The village town hall stood tall until 1967 when the concrete structure was built.

Along with the growth of the village came many firsts for the community. The first fire engine in 1824; the first school building in 1840; and the first church (Lutheran) in 1919. The residents of the village were proud of their accomplishments. It was not uncommon to find the young and the old, male and female, participating in the construction and revitalization of many projects taking place in this time of vast growth.

The village of Fairview Park became a city in 1950 with 9,000 residents. Today in 1980, there are



**CHIEF
ALBERT
BURKHART
1953 to 1974
DOD 12/23/1997**

well over 24,000 residents; six public and two private schools; six churches; two fine shopping centers; a major airport only a ten-minute drive away, and ready access to one of the most publicized park systems in the state—Cleveland Metro Parks, better known as the Emerald Necklace.

Like all other growing communities, along with constant changes came the need for more sophisticated citizen protection. In the early 1900s there was one marshal who protected the village against "villians and riff-raff" that sometimes wandered through the town. However, over the years, this one-man operation grew steadily under the supervision of three police chiefs. The first chief of police was Henry Walton, appointed in 1940. His career suddenly ended due to his death in 1950. Walton's replacement was Edward "Speedy" Elliott. Again, disaster struck the force and "Speedy" suffered a fatal heart attack in 1953.

The third police chief was Albert Burkhardt. He served as chief through a major growing period in the department. Traffic management, property protection, and civil defense were a few of the concerns that needed to be dealt with; through this all, in 1968, Fairview Park still had the lowest crime rate in the county.

Chief Burkhardt began his career as chief with nine men in the department. When Chief Burkhardt retired in 1974, the force had grown to twenty seven men and two clerks.

The man to follow Burkhardt's footsteps was Robert Lee, appointed chief of police in 1974. He became a member of the force in 1951, making his mark by establishing the detective bureau, which remains a vital aspect of the police department.



**CHIEF
ROBERT W. LEE
FAIRVIEW PARK
PD**

**5/1/1974
to
3/1/1980**

DOD 11/11/1999

**OHIO POLICE CHIEFS
October 1974**

Fairview Park — Things have been popping in the Fairview Park Police Department since Robert W. Lee was appointed Chief of Police May 1, 1974.

Chief Lee has delegated responsibilities to all the staff officers, beyond their regular duties of supervising a shift, division, or bureau. Other areas of responsibilities are training, reports and records, the LEAD computer, building and equipment, property room, pistol range, etc. Staff meetings are held monthly to maintain an open line of communication between shifts and various divisions.

Training Officer Lieutenant Anderson is presently employing the department's new "coach or buddy" system in the training of the new recruit Bert Corrito. His coach is Patrolman Carl Metzer, a fourteen-year veteran, who will work day in and day out for six months with Patrolman Cerrito, coaching him in all phases of police work, both practical and written application. In addition to the coach training, ten weeks will be at the Ohio State Patrol the "Basic Police School", is given to all State Highway Patrolmen. A daily log is maintained in the coach system on what

phases of police work trainee, so that a RECORD is maintained of what particular instruction has been covered. The training officer and coach will provide the chief with a monthly progress and evaluation report.

Captain Chilcher and Lieutenant Kluth are presently researching ways and means of updating and improving the report and record systems, with a target date of January 1, 1975, as beginning the new system, Chief Lee hoped to be able to obtain two electric automated files through a federal grant by LEAA (Law Enforcement Assistance Act) to use in conjunction with the up-dated report and records system.

Since May 1, 1974, eight officers have attended various seminars on law enforcement, ranging from three days to two weeks in length. It is hoped that Fairview Park's first officer will be enrolled in the FBI's National Academy sometime in 1975. This is a three-month course tailored after the course given to every FBI agent that enters the government service.

Chief Lee is a strong advocate of continued education in law enforcement, maintaining that through education a more efficient and effective police service will be rendered to the public. He is noted for frankness and candor and not hiding behind his desk. Chief Lee is also a trustee in Fairview Park's "We Do Care" program. A new police era begins in Fairview Park.



**FAIRVIEW PARK
CHIEF
ROBERT W.**

LEE

1974 to 1980

DOD 11/11/1999

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1977

Fairview Park is a residential and retail community with 5,600 single family homes and 1,900 apartment units inhabited by a population of 23,000. Fairview Park has two large shopping centers, six churches, and eight schools.

The department has twenty-eight sworn officers, two dispatcher clerks, one secretary, ten auxiliary police, twenty-three school guards, and ten cruisers. Presently they are installing a new radio console, and a power file, and are moving the radio and records rooms; this is a \$50,000 project mostly financed through two LEAA grants. Everything is scheduled to be in operation by June 30, 1977.

Chief Lee feels that their community image has always been good. Dedicated personnel and a motto of "Being Responsive" to the citizens they serve made this possible. Robert Lee has been in law enforcement for twenty-six years. He is a graduate of West Technical High School, Cleveland, and has attended Fenn College and many police related seminars and training sessions. He and his wife, Jane, have two married children, Michael and Sandra, and four grandchildren.

Chief Lee states, "Although in the twilight of my law enforcement career, I am still enthusiastic about it. The fact that each and every day presents different challenges, and one serves his fellow-man, makes law enforcement a most challenging and satisfying career. Today law enforcement is attracting more college-educated applicants and more of the present personnel are furthering their education at local colleges. This will eventually lead to the goals of having law enforcement recognized as a profession in this nation."



**CHIEF
CHESTER W.
KLUTH
1980 to 1990
DOD 9/1/1991
Wife-Carol R.**

— Chief Burkhart began his career as chief with nine men in the department. When Chief Burkhart retired in 1974, the force had grown to twenty seven men and two clerks. The man to follow Burkhart's footsteps was Robert Lee, appointed chief of police in 1974. He became a member of the force in 1951, making his mark by establishing the detective bureau, which remains a vital aspect of the police department.

Chief Lee was an advocate of continued education for his department, believing that the force would provide better service to their community. As Chief Lee's retirement approached, the selection of a new chief was made in early 1980. Lieutenant Chester Kluth was selected to succeed Lee and be appointed chief of police on March 1, 1980. Chief Kluth's career began in 1962. He was promoted to sergeant in 1968 and to lieutenant in 1974. Kluth brought pride to the department when he was selected to attend the FBI Academy in Virginia. Selection standards are very stringent and only those that pass the FBI requirements are selected.

As chief of police, Chester Kluth brings to the

department a rapport with his men that stems from his genuine concern for each man in his department. The Fairview Park Police Department is a strong and dedicated unit. The community supports their efforts and praises their accomplishments. The police in turn, under the supervision of Chief Kluth, continue to provide outstanding service.—

Written by Pat Rody—Fairview Park City Hall (1980)



CHIEF
PATRICK J.
NEALON
1977
to
Present
Wife — Leslie

**CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION 1999-PAGE 5**

Your president for 1999, Chief Patrick J. Nealon, with the Fairview Park Police Department, started his law enforcement career June 30, 1977, in Fairview Park. Chief Nealon, via civil service exams, was promoted to sergeant in 1984, lieutenant in 1985, and on January 6, 1990, was promoted to chief of police.

Chief Nealon began serving the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in 1992 when he was elected to the board of governors. He was then elected as chaplain in 1997, vice president in 1998, and on January 16, 1999, took his oath as president. Fairview Park Mayor Karl Kubb administered the oath.

Chief Nealon attended numerous schools during his career and is a graduate of the 187th Session of the FBI National Academy.

Chief Nealon and his wife, Leslie, are parents of four children: Brian, who is at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado; daughter Jill, a graduate studies student at Cleveland State University; and twin sons, Scott and Christopher, age 10.

Chief Nealon said the Association gives area chiefs an opportunity to network. "We meet monthly and it really is a valuable group because of the information that is shared at the meetings and the different topics that are of mutual interest to law enforcement," he said. "It's a nice forum to keep up with the latest developments and a good information-sharing

organization. It's really of great value for the support you get from other members. There is probably not a problem that has come up that somebody hasn't dealt with."

Chief Nealon looks forward to the challenges in the coming year and is happy to have the opportunity to make a contribution to the Association as its president for 1999

GARFIELD HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT

**CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Police Chiefs In Review — 1st Edition — 1980

Garfield Heights was part of the Indian lands claimed by France by right of discovery by the Jesuit missionaries and French fur traders.

Garfield Heights is rich in history. The first settlement was made in 1786 by Moravian missionaries. What we know of today as the City of Garfield Heights was, at one time, divided. The area north of Plymouth Avenue was in Newburgh; the area south was in Independence. The Township of South Newburgh was created October 27, 1904, which consisted of the two areas named above, plus the area now known as Valley View.

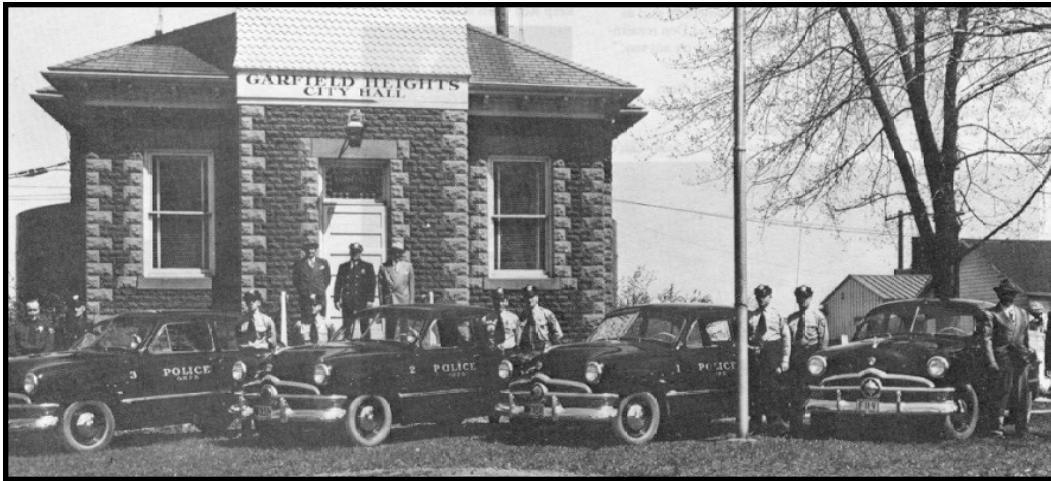
Originally, the Village of South Newburgh became the Village of Garfield Heights in 1919. This change of name occurred, we believe, because we had a beautiful park in our midst named after President James A. Garfield.

Many people considered Garfield Park to be the most beautiful natural park in greater Cleveland, and rightly so. It was softly illuminated by natural gas lights, and the roads that rolled up, down, and around the park were in excellent condition. Wild flowers grew in abundance, and the birds and other wildlife dwelt in peaceful coexistence with laughing families of picnickers and nature lovers. One of the highest hills in the park became known as the "Seven Bumps." All winter long, the snow clings to the entire hill.

The City of Garfield Heights was developing fast. There was a 511 percent increase in the population by 1930, to 15,575 people.

The change in the village — from woods and farmland to schools, churches, and business buildings — was drastic. Garfield Heights is now a residential community of 40,000 people (1980) bordering Cleveland on the southeast side of Cuyahoga County and has a seven and one-half square mile area with two state highways and two miles of I-480.

Garfield Heights became an incorporated city in 1932 under Mayor Martin L. O'Donnell. Mayor



Garfield

Heights

City Hall

1950

O'Donnell instituted the regular police department at that time. Mayor O'Donnell went on to become Sheriff of Cuyahoga County in 1937.

The original police department consisted of ten men. Patrick Gannon was the first chief of police. He served from 1932 until he retired in 1945. His successor was William (Buck) Schieberl, who held the chief position for twenty-three years until 1968 when he retired.



**CHIEF
WILLIAM
(BUCK)
SCHIEBERL
1946 - 1968
DOD 3/9/76**

The Garfield Heights Police Department now (1980) consists of 49 sworn officers, 6 civilian employees and 25 auxiliary policemen, who are directed by the present Chief, James L. Hopkins, who followed Chief Schieberl in 1969.

Chief Hopkins is a member of the Fraternal Order of Police, Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police, International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, Holy Name Society, and St. Monica Booster Club.

Chief Hopkins is very proud that Garfield Heights was the recipient of the Grand Award for Pedestrian Safety in 1969, 1973, 1975, 1978 and 1979. This award is administered by the American Automobile Association through its Pedestrian Safety Inventory

Program. These awards were the result of dedicated officers doing an outstanding job in traffic safety. Chief Hopkins is kept busy off duty by his wife, Mary Lou, six children and three grandchildren.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Chief James L. Hopkins was promoted to sergeant in 1960, lieutenant 1962, captain in 1968, and chief in 1969. All competitive examination, civil service.

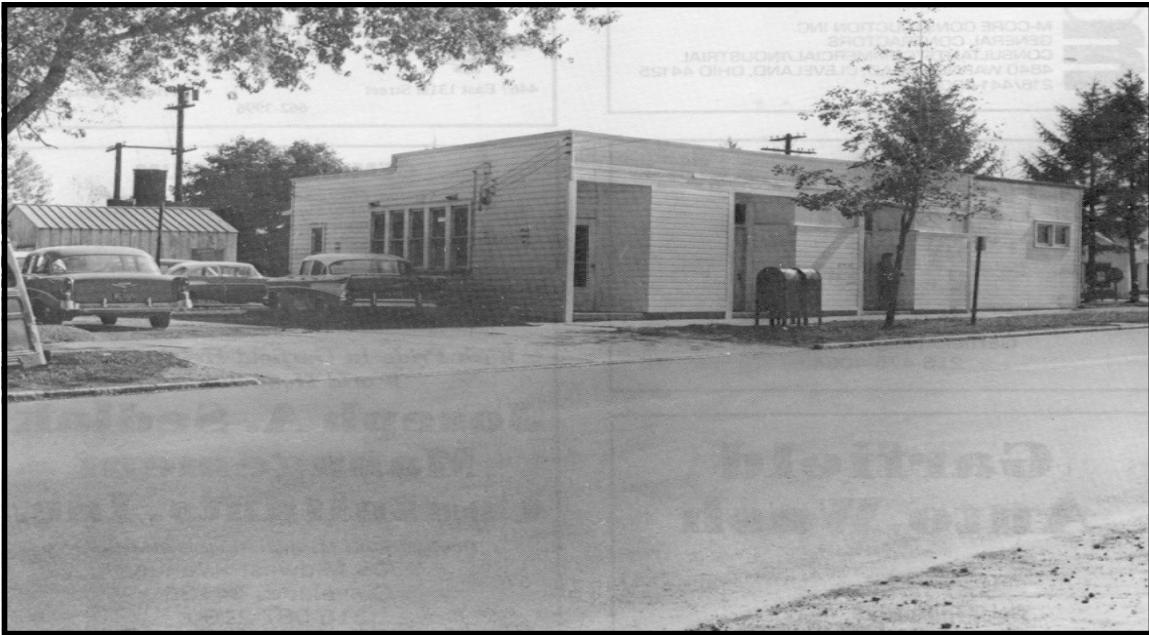
Garfield Heights is a residential community of 43,000 people bordering Cleveland on the southeast side of Cuyahoga County, and has a seven and one-half square mile area with two state highways and soon to be opened two miles of Interstate Highway I-480.

Chief Hopkins graduated from Holy Name High School, and served in the U.S. Marines before joining the Garfield Heights Police Department in 1956. He was promoted from competitive examination to sergeant in 1960, lieutenant in 1962, captain in 1968, and chief in 1969 when William (Buck) Schieberl retired after twenty years as chief of police.

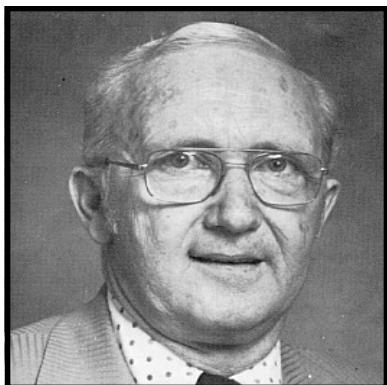
Chief Hopkins is a member of the Fraternal Order of Police, Ohio Police Chiefs Association; International Association of Chiefs of Police; the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association; which he serves as Vice President; Holy Name Society; and St. Monica Booster Club.

The Garfield Heights Police Department has forty nine sworn officers, six civilian dispatchers, and twenty five auxiliary policemen.

The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association held their meeting on October 21, 1999 at University Hospitals and the meeting was hosted by Director George Phillips of Protective Services. Director Phillips, a long-time friend of Chief Hopkins & Chief Hopkins' wife, Mary Lou, invited both as guests at this meeting. Due to the medical condition of Chief Hopkins he was unable to attend the luncheon and meeting.



Garfield Heights Municipal Court — 1957



CHIEF JAMES

L. HOPKINS

12/23/1968

TO

12/31/1989

DOD 10/22/99



CHIEF

THOMAS P.

MURPHY

1990

to

Present

2001

On Friday, October 22, 1999, Chief James L. Hopkins died of complications of cancer at University Hospitals.

Services were held on Tuesday, October 26, 1999, at St. Colman Catholic Church, 2027 W. 65th Street, Cleveland.

HISTORY OF THE GARFIELD HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT

September 21, 2000, By Chief Thomas P. Murphy

Garfield Heights was part of the Indian lands claimed by France in 1786 and settled by the Jesuit missionaries and French fur traders. Garfield Heights was at one time part of the townships of Independence and Newburg. Garfield Heights became a village in 1919 and a city in 1932.

Garfield Heights is 7.5 square miles in area with a population of 32,000. The police department consists of 62 sworn police officers, 9 civilian dispatchers, 3

civilian records clerks, 6 civilian jailers, and 1 department secretary. The department also has a canine unit, full time DARE/GREAT Officer, and a traffic enforcement unit. The Garfield Heights Police Department is a member of the Southeast Area Law Enforcement Group (SEALE) and its Officers serve on the SWAT team, bomb, communications, narcotics and crisis intervention units.

Patrick Gannon was the first Chief of Police and served in this position from 1932 until he retired in 1945.

His successor was Will (Buck) Schieberl who held the position of Chief of Police for twenty-three years until his retirement in 1968.

In December 1968 James L. Hopkins was promoted to the rank of Police Chief and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1989.

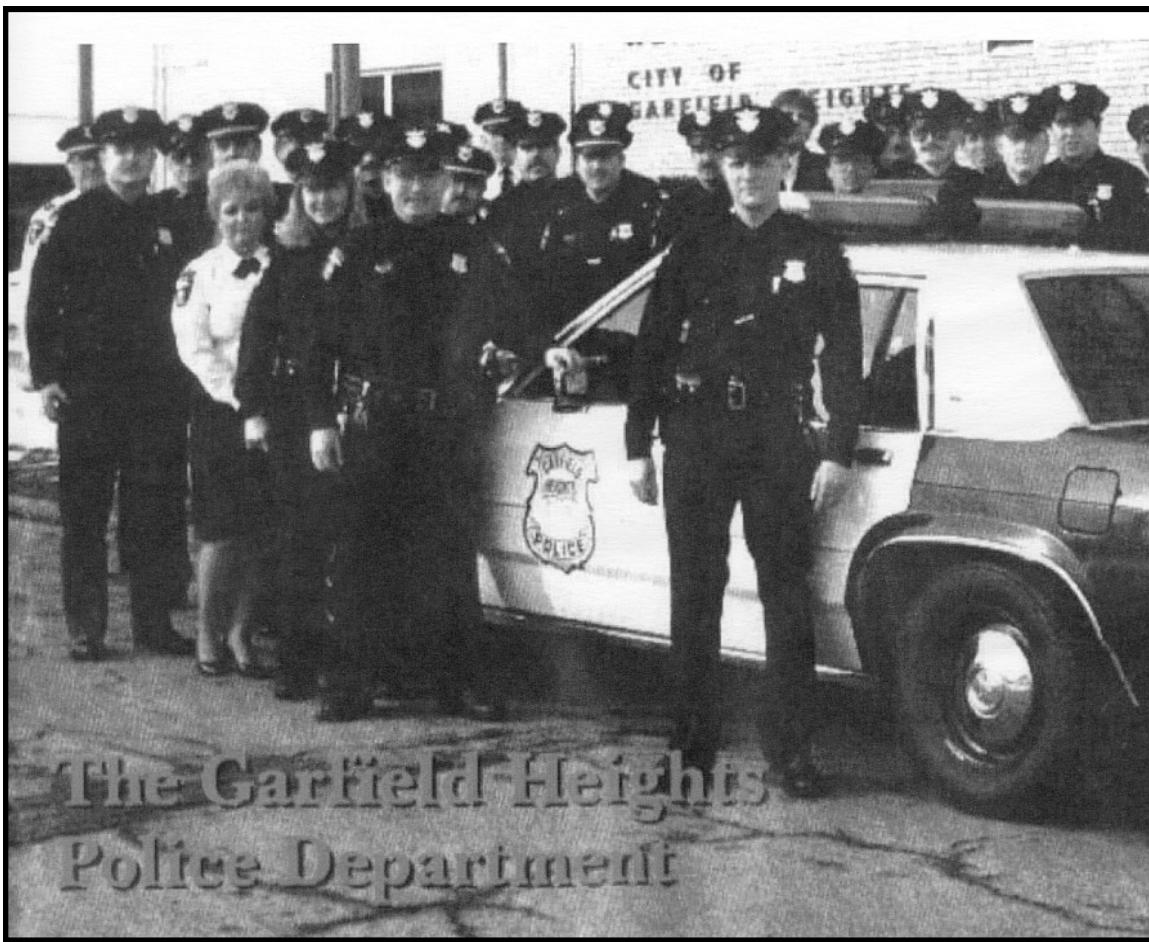
Presently serving as chief of police is Thomas P. Murphy who was promoted to this position in January 1990.



The photo above is Garfield Heights City Hall in 1950 — police cruisers and police personnel

Below

Garfield Heights Police Department as featured in Ohio Police Publication in Spring of 1991





CHIEF
CHARLES T.
LOBELLO
2/16/1997
Present

GATES MILLS POLICE DEPARTMENT

A home in Gates Mills represents not a piece of property, but a way of life. Only a family that looks into, understands, and desires this particular way of life will enjoy a home in the village. But to such a family, the best part of any trip will always be coming over the hill to Gates Mills.

The real history of the village begins in 1826, when Holsey Gates built a dam across the Chagrin River and put up the saw mill that gave the community its name.

In 1909 the Hunt Club, formally named the Chagrin Valley Hunt Club when it was formed in 1906, bought the "great house of the village" where Holsey Gates once lived. While much of the original building was destroyed by fire in 1935, the reconstruction was faithful in every detail. Tragically, a second fire destroyed the Hunt Club in January 1994. However, true to the Gates Mills tradition of perseverance, the Club reopened in September of 1996. The same stately entrance through which Holsey Gates once walked still opens onto Old Mill Road.

Another structure that is an equally familiar symbol of Gates Mills is St. Christopher's-by-the-River, just across the street from the Hunt Club. Erected in 1853 through the benevolence of Mr. Gates, it became an Episcopal Church in 1927. It is famed throughout the nation as one of the truly fine examples of Western Reserve Architecture. Its peal of twenty-three bells cast in England heralds the happy events of village marriages, births, and holidays, and one of the village's most colorful occasions occurs at St. Christopher's on the first day of the hunt season. The hunt meets at the church for riders, horses, and hounds to receive the blessings of the vicar. The Blessing of the Hunt was observed for the first time in America at St. Christopher's.

The first village marshal was Charles C. Clark, who was appointed in 1921.

Charles H. Freund was elected marshal in 1928 and served until his death in 1946. From 1928 to 1931, Mr. Freund was the only full-time police officer in Gates Mills. Sam Cahill was appointed marshal after

the death of Charles Freund and he served in that capacity until the charter change in 1973, which eliminated that position. After the death of Charles Freund, Leslie Smith was made chief of police under Marshal Sam Cahill, and he served until his retirement in 1964, when he was replaced by Fred Fenohr. At the same time of the charter change, Fred Fenohr retired at the end of 1972.

The first police chief to serve under the new charter, which did not have a position of village marshal, was George Hughes who was appointed chief of police in January 1973 and served in that position until his retirement in 1997. He was succeeded by Charles T. LoBello, who was appointed to the chief's position in February of 1997 and is currently (2001) the chief of police. Chief LoBello formerly held the chief of police position in the City of University Heights.

Gates Mills is still a little village with a big tradition of neighborliness and community spirit that sprang from the New England colonies to found a new and vigorous nation. There are many exciting discoveries to be made in Gates Mills: a hidden waterfall deep in a beech forest, the revelation that a forest takes on a wide range of pastel hues in winter sunlight, a barn whose beams are over a century old, or a living room whose fireplace carvings were carried by horseback from Connecticut.

But the most exciting discovery of all is the opportunity to live in a great metropolitan area yet enjoy the pleasures of small-town life, in a community where your neighbors are interested in you, and you share in building a good way of life for yourself and your family.

GLENWILLOW POLICE DEPARTMENT



CHIEF
PATRICK
ROBLE
12/1/71
8/1/88
D.O.D. 9/13/90

The Village of Glenwillow is located approximately 15 miles southeast of downtown Cleveland. Comprising a total land area of approximately 1900 acres, the village is bounded on the north and east by the City of Solon, on the west by the Village of Oakwood, and on the south by the City of Twinsburg, Summit County.

Approximately 60% of the community is undeveloped. Surrounding land uses are generally single family with the exception of light industrial development in the adjoining city of Solon. Present land use in Glenwillow is evenly divided among residential, industrial, and agricultural uses. The population is approximately 526 (1980).

In 1914 the village was incorporated and a part-time marshal's position was established. This one position, supplemented by special policemen appointed for Halloween nights, was in effect until October 1953 when additional positions were authorized for two part-time deputy marshals. In March 1960 another part-time deputy marshal was authorized.

In June 1960 the police department was organized, consisting of a part-time marshal, also known as the chief of police, and four part-time deputy marshals. Salary of the chief was set at \$25.00 per year, payable in December of each year, plus \$2.00 per hour for each hour devoted to police work. The sergeant was to receive \$20.00 per year, paid in December of each year, plus \$1.65 per hour and the deputy marshals were to receive \$1.50 per hour. In addition, each member of the department was to receive such further sums as Council approved for health and accident and/or liability insurance premiums and police clothing.

Another part-time deputy was authorized in August 1960 and in July 1966 two additional part-time deputies were authorized. The police now consisted of a part-time marshal, designated as chief of police, and seven part-time deputy marshals.

It was in 1958 that the first official police car was purchased. It was a used 1956 police car purchased for \$800.00 from Bedford Ford. The Austin Powder Company donated a clock speedometer; Testa Brothers donated a beacon light. Pettibone Sand and Gravel donated a siren, and Kelly's Towing Service, at no cost, did all the necessary repairs, painting, lettering and installation of the donated equipment. Prior to this time the policemen used their own cars.

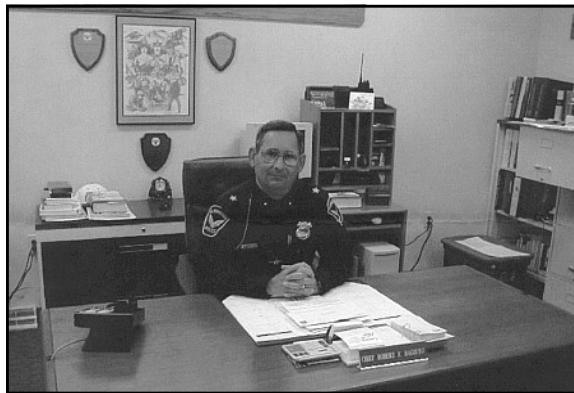
A voting booth, heated by a pot-bellied stove, was used by the police department as well as council. In 1958 the "school house" property owned by Austin Powder Company became the town hall and home for the police department.

Chief Patrick Roble became chief of police in December 1971. He was appointed a deputy marshal in June 1963 and became sergeant in February. Chief Roble along with five deputies serves on a part-time basis (1980).

The Village of Glenwillow is located 13.5 miles southeast of downtown Cleveland in Cuyahoga County. Bordered by Solon, Twinsburg, Macedonia and Oakwood, the total land area comprises 2.9 square



**CHIEF
RAYMOND
SORACE
1988 - 1998**



**Chief Robert F. Hagquist — November 18, 1998
Appointed Chief of Police Glenwillow Police
Department**

miles. Glenwillow was founded in the 1890s as a company town to service the needs of the Austin Powder Company, an explosives manufacturer. Today, Glenwillow is the corporate headquarters for Royal Appliance, the maker of the Dirt Devil Vacuum and the regional distribution center for Best Buy Inc. Glenwillow previously had two major landfills located within its borders but both locations are now closed. BFI operates a transfer station and Waste Management operates a truck depot at those sites.

The Village of Glenwillow's population is about 550 but several residential areas are now under development. A rapid growth in population is expected over the next several years.

The late Patrick Roble served as chief of police from 1971-1988, Raymond Sorace, Sr., was appointed chief in 1988 and retired in 1998. Robert F. Hagquist was appointed chief of police in 1998 after a 29 year career, retiring as executive lieutenant with the Bedford Heights Police Department. Today, the Glenwillow Police Department has seventeen members consisting of the chief of police, a lieutenant, two sergeants, three full-time and ten part-time police officers (2000).

**HIGHLAND HEIGHTS POLICE
DEPARTMENT
POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW
CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION — 1981**



**CHIEF
KEITH
WOODIE**
1973 - 1990

Many interesting facts from the early days of Highland Heights are almost unbelievable today, considering how the community has grown. It seems impossible that at one time there were bears, rattlesnakes, and wolves throughout the area. The War of 1812 stopped what little progress had been made before that time and it was not until 1816 that a school house was erected in the township of Mayfield. For several years it was used not only as a school but served as a church and town hall as well. In 1819, a new township was formed and given the name Mayfield. During this time the population increased slowly, with two or three families arriving each year.

Although bears and wolves were generally disappearing from the area, rattlesnakes in large numbers still infested the land. In about 1825, Mr. Mapes, a local resident, killed sixty-three rattlesnakes, all of which were in a single hollow log.

Having discovered what sort of inhabitants were within, he armed himself with a stout stick, gave the log a rousing tap, and then slew the rattlers one by one as they glided from the hollow log onto the open road.

In early 1830, Elijah Sorter settled in the area. Elijah's grandmother was kidnapped by the Indians and was held until a ransom of twenty-two pounds of tobacco was paid.

A plank road was built from East Cleveland through Euclid and Mayfield Townships in 1877, along the route which is now Mayfield Road. The road provided great assistance in encouraging growth within the township. By the late 1890s, service was initiated on the thirty-mile-long Cleveland and Eastern Railway between Cleveland and Chardon. The southern part of the present community of Highland Heights was then only an hour removed from Cleveland, a city of 40,000 persons.

The added convenience of railway transportation again spurred settlement in the township, and the region's population began to grow. Highland Heights was a small rural settlement in the northeastern part of Cuyahoga County when it organized as a village. The population was recorded as 200 persons when the

application for incorporation was made to the township trustees, in the year 1920. After its incorporation the Village elected its first Mayor, Ralph Williams.

In the early days of Highland Heights, the police department consisted of a marshal, authorized to preserve order, and a deputy, appointed to work for the marshal and carry out his orders. At the time, surprisingly enough, the main job seemed to be chasing people (parkers) from the Village. In February 1948, council passed an ordinance employing a part-time police officer. His salary was \$150.00 a month. The first Police Chief of Highland Heights was Fay Dalrymple, who served through to 1950. John Herman was the next Police Chief and he served from 1950 to 1972. Chief Herman had a phone in his home with twenty-four-hour service. Many nights he would go out in the snow, rain, and all kinds of weather to answer a call.

John E. Herman was appointed to the Highland Heights Police Department in May of 1950 and in May of 1956 was appointed as Chief of Police. He and his wife Alice resided in Highland Heights up to the time of his retirement, on December 31, 1972.

In January 1973, Keith H. Woodie became Chief of the Highland Heights Police Department. Chief Woodie is a graduate of Mayfield High School and has attended school at Case Western Reserve, Ohio State Highway Patrol, and Northwestern University Traffic Institute. The Chief is also a graduate of the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia.

Present-day Highland Heights (1980) is primarily a residential community with an approximate population of 7,000. Highland Heights covers 5.7 square miles and has two industrial parks and the Front Row Theatre (1980). The police force consists of 17 men, six cruisers, two police clerk secretaries, and five dispatchers (1980).

Chief Woodie in 1980 felt that he and his department have acquired a good community image by encouragement of continuing education for police officers and by providing prompt and courteous service to the residents of Highland Heights.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Highland Heights is primarily a residential community with an approximate population of 7,000. Highland Heights cover 5.7 square miles and has two industrial parks and the Front Row Theatre.

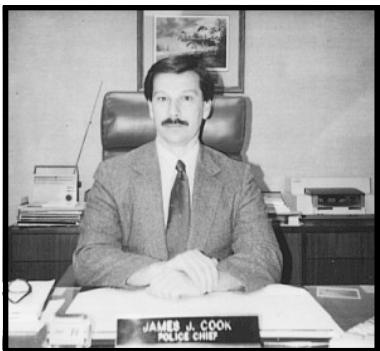
Chief Woodie is a graduate of Mayfield High School and has attended school at Case Western Reserve, Ohio State Highway Patrol, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and, in 1975, attended the 102nd Session of the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia. He and his wife, Veronica, have three fine sons, Roy, Bill, and Archie.



CHIEF
KEITH H.
WOODIE
1973 -1990
D.O.D. 5/18/96

The Highland Heights Police Department has seen the formation of a Detective Bureau and the addition of three men to the force since Woodie was appointed Chief. They currently have 15 men, 6 cruisers, and 2 police-clerk secretaries.

Chief Woodie feels that he and his department have acquired a good community image by encouragement of continuing education for police officers and by providing prompt and courteous service to the residents of Highland Heights. He also feels that the biggest step that has been made in law enforcement in the eastern suburbs was the formulation of SPAN. Six cities — Highland Heights, Mayfield, Mayfield Heights, Richmond Heights, Lyndhurst, and Gates Mills — have gotten together and formed what they call SPAN (Suburban Police Anticrime Network). They work together on an interchange of men and equipment. They have a twelveman tactical unit, fully equipped, and a twoman bomb disposal trailer. In addition, they have a polygraph unit with two men trained for its use, plus an interchange of detectives who assist each other and exchange information at monthly meetings.



CHIEF
JAMES J.
COOK
9/11/90
Present

HUNTING VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Nestled in the gently rolling hills of eastern Cuyahoga County, Hunting Valley is a quiet residential community. Originally a part of the Orange Township area, Hunting Valley shares the rich history



CHIEF
JAMES
SEIDEHAMEL
1944 -1967
D.O.B. 4/14/1893
D.O.D. 5/13/1979
WIFE
Barbara

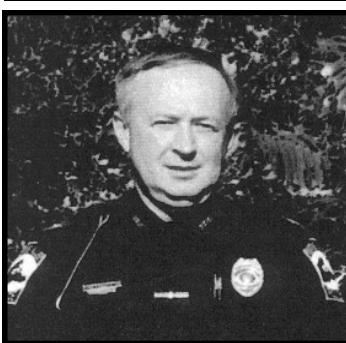
of the Chagrin River Valley. Hunting Valley encompasses 11 square miles of beautifully wooded land area. The Chagrin River runs through the peaceful community with the scenic Chagrin River Road running parallel.

The first Mayor of Hunting Valley was Corliss E. Sullivan, who served as Mayor from 1924 to 1938. James Seidehamel served as Hunting Valley's first Police Chief and remained with the Department as Chief for 27 years. He retired in 1967, at which time Chief Lester Mutz took office. Chief Mutz retired in January of 1980. The Police Department is now (1980) headed by Chief William P. Stark. Chief Stark was appointed in January 1980. Together, Chief Stark and Mayor David S. Ingalls, Jr., work to keep Hunting Valley a peaceful and enjoyable place to live.

JUNE 16, 1998

BY CHIEF CHARLES H. CALDWELL

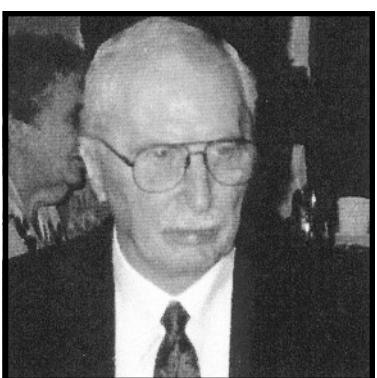
Hunting Valley is located in Eastern Cuyahoga County. It is an all-residential community with rolling hills and valleys. Hunting Valley was originally part of Orange Township. It is eight square miles with a population of approximately 800 people. It is rich in the history of the Chagrin River region. The Village of Hunting Valley was chartered in 1924, and its first law enforcement was handled by marshals. They were as follows: Myron A. Wick (1924-1937), David S. Ingalls, Sr. (1938-1941), John K. Howell (1942), and Windsor T. White (1943). In 1944, the first Police Chief, James Seidehamel, took office, and handled not only the duties of a police chief, but building inspector and road supervisor. In 1968 Lester Mutz became the second police chief of the Village of Hunting Valley. He served from 1968 to 1979. The beautiful shoulder patch that the Village Police Officers wear, and that is highly sought after by patch collectors, was designed and implemented by Chief Mutz. The third Police Chief of the Village of Hunting Valley was William Stark who served from 1980 to August 1982. Allen R. Shoaff became the Village's fourth Police Chief and began a complete overhaul of the police department. He started to computerize and organize the police force into a more professional organization, and served from September of 1982 until May 1989.

**CHIEF****LESTER
MUTZ****1968 -1979****WIFE
Geraldine****CHIEF****ALLEN R.****SHOAFF****1982 - 1989****WIFE
Carol****CHIEF****CHARLES H.
CALDWELL****1989****Present****INDEPENDENCE POLICE****DEPARTMENT****POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW****CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS****ASSOCIATION — 1981**

The city of Independence was governed by a town marshal from 1814 through 1930. The office of town marshal was elective. In the year 1914 Independence was incorporated. In 1930, the office of marshal was abolished and a police chief was appointed. Since 1930 the City has had four chiefs: Edward Wisnieski, appointed in 1930; Frank Bousi 1947; Allen Baur 1954; and Chief Louis Narduzzi in 1976. Independence became a city in November 1960.

In the early days, the city had only one type of communication system. Each officer had a phone line in their home. When a call came in, the officers wife would put on the porch light. Seeing the light, the officer would stop to see what the nature of the call was. The communication system has changed considerably since then. A LEADS Machine, run by any of four full time dispatchers works around the clock.

The department is manned by a total of 17 men, consisting of a chief, one captain, one lieutenant, four sergeants (one of which is a detective) and ten patrolmen. A majority of the officers have attended courses to increase their knowledge of ever-changing laws and techniques. We now have a certified range officer, a juvenile officer, and a training officer. Along with neighboring communities, Independence is part of a specialized surveillance unit and a tactical unit.

**CHIEF****WILLIAM P.****STARK****1980-1982****D.O.B. 9/12/1926
D.O.D. 11/4/1994****WIFE
Carole**

The support of the Mayor and Village Council, helped make the Hunting Valley Police Department second to none in its training, abilities, and personnel. The citizens of Hunting Valley thoroughly enjoy a tranquil and secure life in this Chagrin Valley Community.



CHIEF
LOUIS L.
NARDUZZI
1976 -1983
D.O.D. 3/29/00

WIFE
Norma

The department is housed in the municipal building in the center of town. The two jail cells, located in the basement, are used as holding cells only. Prisoners are housed in surrounding communities.

A new building is in final planning stages to provide adequate facilities for the expanding department.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Chief Louis J. Narduzzi, a life-long resident of Independence, was appointed to the police department in March 1947, became a lieutenant in 1951, captain in 1954, and chief in February of 1976.

He attended Independence schools, graduating as Class President in 1941, and spent three years in the United States Navy as Boatswain Mate 2-C.

Narduzzi attended Western Reserve Law School as well as various other law schools and seminars. He is a member of the Cleveland Crime Clinic, Metropolitan Crime Clinic, Fraternal Order of Police (George Murray Lodge No. 67), and is a member of the Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The need for a new police station is increasing each day. Hopefully, it will be a reality in the near future. At present, plans are made to remodel the office to accommodate a LEADS machine. Once the LEADS machine is in operation, our own dispatchers will be dispatching and we will no longer be using the fire department for this service.

Equipment has been updated for the cruisers. A new training program has been innovated for the use of weapons and other specialties. We have joined with surrounding communities to increase our surveillance facilities, which will be beneficial to us all for general police work.

The department has been increased to the maximum size of 16 men with a possibility of one or two additional in 1979. This would all but eliminate the part-time officers. Education is also important to keep up with modern-day crime.

Chief Narduzzi and his wife reside at 4916 East Pleasant Valley Road. They have two children, a daughter who is an airline stewardess, and a son at American University studying for his doctorate.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF **JUNE 1977**

Chief Louis J. Narduzzi sees a new station as the greatest need of the Independence Police Department. Chief Narduzzi feels that it is important for a police department to have the men, facilities, and equipment to handle modern-day crime.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF **JULY 1979**

Chief Louis J. Narduzzi says the need for a new police station is increasing each day. Hopefully, it will be a reality in the near future. At present, plans are made to remodel the office to accommodate a LEADS machine. Once the LEADS machine is in operation, our own dispatchers will be dispatching and we will no longer be using the fire department for this service.

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OHIO POLICE CHIEF **JANUARY 1980**

Chief Louis J. Narduzzi says our new police complex is as of yet not a reality, but consideration in the near future to make it a reality.

The LEADS Machine has been installed, and we now have full time dispatchers working around the clock. Within the next few months LEARN radios will be installed in 5 of our cruisers.

One of our sergeants went to school for training in use of firearms and weapons, and another is in charge of the juvenile unit, working with the schools to try to rehabilitate and guide our children in the right path. In the near future two additional men will be added to our department.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF **JANUARY 1982**

Chief Louis J. Narduzzi reports that the need for a new police station is increasing each day, and bids were advertised for a new facility in November with construction hopefully started soon after.

The police department is manned by a total of 17 men consisting of one chief, one captain, one lieutenant, four sergeants, (one of which is a Detective), and ten Patrolmen. The dispatching is run by any one of the four full-time dispatchers working around the clock that operate the LEADS computer

The department is housed in the municipal building in the center of town. This is where the dispatching is done, and where the jail cells are located. These cells are only holding cells, and prisoners are not kept over four hours. All other prisoners are housed in neighboring communities.

A majority of the officers have attended courses to increase their knowledge of ever-changing laws and techniques. The department now has a certified range officer, juvenile officer, training officer, and now is a part of a specialized surveillance unit and tactical unit with neighboring communities.

In 1983 Chief Louis J. Narduzzi retired from the Independence Police Department.



CHIEF
ANTHONY
APPENZELLER
1983 -1993
WIFE
Rhea

Chief Anthony M. Appenzeller was appointed to the Independence Police Department on October 11, 1960. He was appointed Chief of Police on August 10, 1983.

Chief Appenzeller joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in 1983 and was a member until his retirement in 1993.

He was first elected to office on the board of governors to serve in 1986 and as vice president in 1987 and 1988. In 1991 he was elected secretary/treasurer and served in that position until his retirement in 1993.

Chief Appenzeller contributed in many ways to the association. His attendance was outstanding at the many board meetings and general meetings. He obtained more new associate members for the association than any other chief before or after him.

He and his wife Rhea hosted two Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police Conferences in Independence, which have not been surpassed in hospitality or organization.

During his tenure as chief of police in Independence he displayed this same high standard of organizational abilities as he continued modernization of the department.

Shortly after his retirement he lost his friend, wife, and companion when Rhea passed away in 1994.

In 1994 Chief Appenzeller sponsored his son Victor J. Appenzeller, the owner of North Coast Tire Company, Inc., 7810 Old Rockside Road, Independence, Ohio, for associate membership. His son Victor has been a continual member up to and including the year 2000.

Chief Appenzeller, 'Tony' spends a lot of his retirement time with his friends and family on the golf course.



CHIEF
FRED D.
WRIGHT
1994 -1996
WIFE
Mary Ann

DECEMBER 28, 1995
BY CHIEF FRED D. WRIGHT

FAMILY
**Married to Mary Ann Wright for 32 years
-Father of Fred J., DVM; Mary M., CPA; Ann M.,
-BS; Beth A., Scot I.
-Grandfather of Tyler Smigelski

WORK EXPERIENCE
**Twenty-seven(27) years Independence Police Dept.
-Appointed chief of police January 14, 1994
-Seventeen (17) years as captain
-One year (1) as lieutenant
-Five (5) years as sergeant

**Duties have included:
-OIC of day-to-day operations,
-Internal Affairs (as needed),
-Negotiating team for the city,
-Crime prevention officer,
-Community relations officer, and
-Departmental spokesperson.

**Various administrative projects including:
 -the 1994 re-structuring of the police department,
 -the departmental mission statement,
 -the departmental Uniform Standards of Conduct,
 -five (5) year plan of growth for the police dept.,
 -computerizing the department in 89 and in 94,
 -establishing a full time training officer position,
 -a full time juvenile officer position,
 -two K-9 officers,
 -the DARE program; and
 -funding the Independence Neighborhood Watch.

EDUCATION

**1993 graduate of Police Executive Leadership College, Session X.
 **In-service training courses and self educated through:
 -Case Western Reserve University,
 -The Ohio State University,
 -The U.S. Department of Justice,
 -Cleveland State University,
 -Cuyahoga County Community College.
 **Graduated from Danville High School, Danville, Illinois, class of 1960.

ORGANIZATIONS and MISCELLANEOUS

**Elected member of the Independence Board of Education (three terms, past vice president), OSBA, Ohio Crime Prevention Association (co-chair 1991 State Conference), Cuyahoga County Youth Protective Council, Cleveland Crime Clinic, Independence Neighborhood Watch, FOP, OACP, IACP, St. Michael's Church.

Chief Wright was elected to office in the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association to serve on the board of governors in 1996.

Fred retired in 1996 and he also can be seen at times with Tony Appenzeller on the golf courses in the area.

Chief Michael T. Dugan Independence Police Department History-10/21/1999

Chief Michael T. Dugan was appointed on April 10, 1997. The appointment was at the end of 27 1/2 years in Cleveland, from which he retired as a Captain in the 3rd District, which covers the downtown Slavic Village, Payne-Sterling, and Cedar — Central neighborhoods. The new chief's job provided Mike with an opportunity to give something back to the community he lived in for 14 years.

In recent years, Independence was transformed from a quiet suburb into what is now termed an "edge



CHIEF
MICHAEL T.
DUGAN
4/10/1997
Present

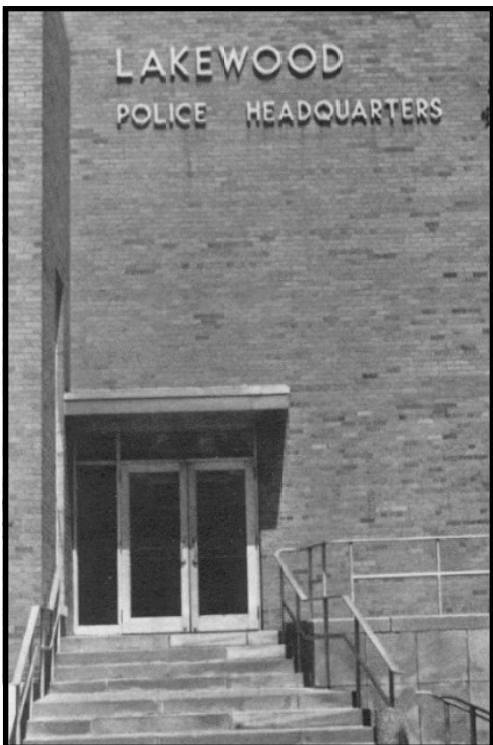
city". An "edge city" is a central business district with in excess of 3 million square feet of office that is outside of the traditional downtown city core areas. Independence now has the largest concentration of office space and hotel rooms outside of downtown Cleveland. With 14 hotels and numerous office buildings, Independence has seen new service demands as a challenge that the department is ready to meet. Our hotels are in easy driving range from Cleveland Hopkins International Airport and provide a convenient place for drug couriers. A detective was assigned to work with the Caribbean Drug Task Force where he learned how to work major drug cases. Several high-level drug cases were developed through this effort. Other officers will be assigned to the Caribbean Drug Task Force in the future. The growth of our commercial area means we will face complex crimes such as white-collar crime and computer frauds. The Independence Police Department is evolving to master the threat of these new crime problems. The detective bureau has grown since 1997 from 1 lone detective to a sergeant and 2 detectives. The addition of a fourth detective is planned. The newest in truth detection technology is the Voice Stress Analyzer. This device provides an investigative aid in theft and other cases where it is vital to determine the truthfulness of a statement. The Independence Police Department has the Voice Stress Analyzer and 4 officers who are qualified to use the device.

Another challenge to the Independence Police Department is the growth of vehicular traffic. To stay on top of things, 8 new police officers have been added to the department. In 1999, the department had a total of 37 sworn police officers, 8 dispatchers, 3 data entry employees, 2 jailers, an office coordinator, and an animal control officer.

Chief Dugan sees continued growth on the horizon. To handle the increasing vehicular traffic on Rockside Road, a \$20 million road expansion is planned. Rockside Road will also see marginal roads as well as a direct link to I-480.

Chief Dugan lives with his wife Nancy in Independence. Son Jack and granddaughter Ashley round out the Dugan family. Chief Dugan is a graduate of the University of Akron and the FBI Academy and is proud to serve on the Independence Police Department. The Chief feels that he is lucky to have a well-financed department, but even luckier to have the staff of qualified and dedicated people that make up the Independence Police Department.

LAKWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT



Under the supervision of Moses Cleaveland, the Connecticut Land Company surveyed the lands of the Western Reserve, and in 1796, the future city of Cleveland was already mapped out. The area west of the Cuyahoga River was still in the hands of the Indians. Not until July 4, 1805, did they relinquish their claims, and the following year Seth Pease surveyed the land into townships, one of which included the present Lakewood, Rocky River, and the area south to Brookpark, labeled Township 7, Range 14.

Township 7 grew very slowly, for there was little to attract settlers. In 1812 the Alger clan pushed their way over the Detroit Indian path and its continuation, Warren Road, to establish the Alger settlement near Lorain Avenue. James Nicholson, the first permanent settler on Detroit Road, arrived with his family in 1818 and built a log cabin. The cabin was later replaced by

a frame house across the road. The Nicholson home still stands on Detroit Avenue facing Nicholson Avenue. Several hand made artifacts from the Nicholson home, including chairs and a large spinning wheel, have been preserved and may be seen in the "Oldest Stone House," which is restored as a pioneer home. The house is located in Lakewood Park, and through the work of the Lakewood Historical Society it is open to the public.

The year after the arrival of the Nicholsons, the eighteen families in Township 7 decided the community needed a better name. They petitioned to name the township Rockport. On February 14, 1819, permission was granted to change the name.

By 1848 about thirty families lived on Detroit Road between 117th Street and Rocky River. Most of these families had orchards and vineyards. The plank road which was being built that year was a boon to the produce farmers who made the trip to Cleveland daily.

About 1869 the "Dummy" Railroad was promoted and built by Mark Hanna, Daniel P. Rhodes, Elias Sims, and Ezra Nicholson. The single track followed the present Nickel Plate Railroad from West 58th Street and Bridge Avenue to the mouth of the Rocky River. The railroad meant easier trips to Cleveland, and excursions to Rocky River brought excitement to the hitherto quiet settlement.

After 1871 the present Lakewood was referred to as East Rockport due to a decision of the voters to have a separate school district east of Rocky River. From August 31, 1889, when it became a hamlet and chose the name Lakewood, its population increased gradually. Lakewood became a village on May 4, 1903, and had hardly become accustomed to its new title when the population boomed. Lakewood was incorporated as a city on February 17, 1911.

Today, Lakewood is a westerly suburb of metropolitan Cleveland, encompassing 5.6 square miles. It is bounded by Lake Erie on the north, the city of Cleveland on the east, Rocky River on the west, and Riverside Drive to the South. Lakewood is a residential community with a few major industrial plants and many small businesses.

In 1947 the records of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association lists **Chief L. B. Miller, Lakewood PD, serving on the Board of Trustees**. Also in 1948.

In 1965 **Chief Baxter, Lakewood** served on the election committee for the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

Chief Joseph S. McMahon was appointed to the Lakewood Police Department February 4, 1946 and on June 19, 1966, was appointed chief of police. His wife's name is Colette M. Chief McMahon retired in 1973.

Charles C. Petro Jr., was appointed to the Lakewood Police Department on June 1, 1953, and on July 2, 1972, was appointed chief of police. His wife's name is Irene. Chief Petro retired in June 1982.



**Chief Edmund M.
Mecklenburg
Lakewood Police
Department
& Wife-Trisha**

Edmund M. Mecklenburg was appointed to the Lakewood Police Department on July 1, 1961, and on August 15, 1983, was appointed chief of police. Chief Mecklenburg retired on January 6, 1990.



**CHIEF MATTHEW N.
BISCOTTI

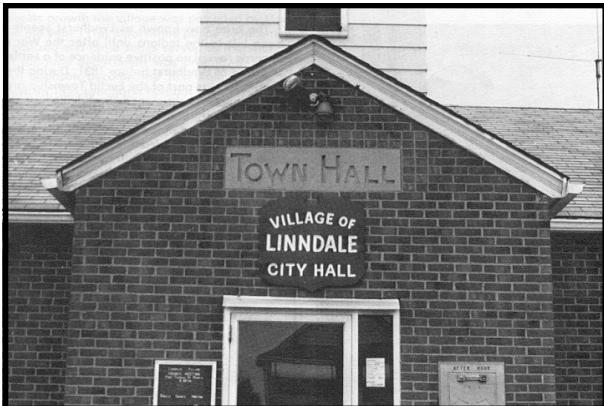
Lakewood Police
Department

11/01/1989-12/02/1998
Wife-Patricia**

Matthew N. Biscotti joined the Lakewood Police Department on October 6, 1973, and was appointed chief of police November 1, 1989. On December 2, 1998, he retired.

Dan R. Clark was appointed chief of police in Lakewood on October 2, 1998, and is still serving as chief in the year 2000.

LINNDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT



Originally part of the Brooklyn Township area, the Village of Linndale was chartered in the year 1900. At that time Linndale covered approximately five square miles. The village, which grew up around the New York Central Railroad, was the main stop for east and

west bound trains. With Linndale Station, the switching yards, and the roundhouse, Linndale was a true railroad town. Patrolled by an appointed marshal, who worked part-time, the Village was a hub of activity.

The first police chief was appointed in the early 1930s and served part-time. In the late 1950s legislation was passed by council to create a full-time police department. Shortly thereafter the department was established. At that time the first police vehicle was purchased.

Over the years, much of the town was annexed by the city of Cleveland. At the present time the Village of Linndale is approximately one square mile in area, with a population of about 300 (1980). It is bordered on three sides by Cleveland and is dissected by I-71.

The department consists of two full-time and three part-time officers, with an auxiliary force of seven. The department has two fully-equipped marked police vehicles, a cruiser, and a Bronco truck which is used mainly during the winter for emergencies on I-71. Twenty-four-hour dispatching is maintained by a contract agency, as is ambulance service. Fire safety is provided by the City of Cleveland. Linndale's present chief, Robert D. Fousek (1980), joined the force as a patrolman in 1969 and was appointed chief in 1973.



**CHIEF
ROBERT DALE
FOUSEK

LINNDALE
PD

1974 -1980**

On June 1, 1981, Edwin C. Donovan was appointed chief of police in Linndale. On June 30, 1981, he resigned.

Chief Richard P. Kordick joined the Linndale Police Department on December 6, 1971, and on January 1, 1986 was appointed Chief of Police. On August 26, 1999, Chief Kordick retired and he and his wife Ruth moved to Venice, Florida.

LYNDHURST POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION — 1981

The area now known as Lyndhurst seems to have

been left to the Indians until after the war of 1812. Records reveal no positive evidence of a settlement in the area of Lyndhurst before 1831. During the 1800s Lyndhurst was part of the Euclid Township area; later the village was christened "Euclidville."

In the year of 1888, a great achievement was made. Planks were laid down on Mayfield Road, the former Indian trail that led from Euclid Avenue out to Gates Mills. It was a toll road built by the East Cleveland and Mayfield Plank Road Company, at the cost of \$25,000. The road was operated as a toll road until 1903, and in 1907 it was replaced with 12-foot brick pavement.

In 1920, it was decided that Euclidville should have a new name. The council offered a \$5 prize for the schoolchildren to submit suggestions. A young man named Bill Emshoff suggested he name "Lyndhurst," after a town he had spotted on a map of New Jersey. After a committee reviewed the entries, council adopted the name Lyndhurst on June 8, 1920. Emshoff got the \$5 prize!

During its growth the village was patrolled by marshals. In the year 1916, a part-time police department was organized and Ernie Jones served as marshal. In 1934, a full-time department was organized, and in 1938 Art Johnson became the first police chief of Lyndhurst. In 1951 Lyndhurst had become a city.

Chief Roger M. Smyth now heads the department, which employs 29 full-time men, six full-time women, and 27 part-time people (1980). Lyndhurst is primarily a residential community, with some small business. TRW is planning to locate its national headquarters there soon (1980).

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Roger Smyth has been Chief since 1967. When the department moved into its new quarters in 1974, manpower was doubled.

The department now has 29 sworn officers, one animal warden, three secretaries, four dispatchers, nine school guards, 17 auxiliaries, 10, cars and one bomb van transporter.

The division is presently participating in the prosecution of an alleged organized crime family for the gangland-style bomb murder of Danny Greene. This should be the largest combined law enforcement prosecution in the history of organized crime and should lead to other prosecutions throughout the county.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF JULY 1979

Roger M. Smyth has been a Lyndhurst police officer for 20 years and has been chief of police since January 1, 1967. He is a graduate of the 1968, 81st



**CHIEF
ROGER M.
SMYTH**

**Lyndhurst Police
Department**

**01/01/1967
through
06/24/1988**

Session of the FBI National Academy. He and his wife, Diane, have 8 children, a dog named Dugan and a 37-foot Chris Craft, the "Shillelagh," in which the family cruises the western islands of Lake Erie during the summer.

The department has 35 full time personnel and is assisted by 26 part-time employees. Lyndhurst is a residential community of 4.7 square miles with a population of approximately 23,000 residents.

Lyndhurst is one of the six city members of SPAN, and their bomb squad played a major part in the Danny Greene murder investigation and subsequent arrests and convictions of 12 people involved in that case.

Chief Smyth and his detective bureau worked for over a year with the Strike Force on Organized Crime, FBI, ATF, Cleveland Intelligence, County Prosecutor's Office, and Pennsylvania State Police in this case and on October 20, 1978, Chief Smyth received a personal commendation from William H. Webster, Director of the FBI, for "Outstanding leadership and performance in the highest tradition of the law enforcement profession."

OHIO POLICE CHIEF JULY 1984

Chiefs Give Judges Car Theft Data

Reprinted Courtesy of The Ohio Motorist
A Publication of AAA—The Ohio Motorist
Association—June, 1984

Ohio Motorist's articles on auto theft have played a major role in alerting Cuyahoga County Common Pleas and Juvenile Court judges to the seriousness of the crime in the Cleveland area.

Information from the Motorist series forms a large part of a resolution presented to the judges by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

Among facts cited by the police chiefs:

* Five times as many cars are stolen in Cleveland as in Columbus, even though Columbus has a larger population.

* Clevelanders pay more than four times as much in comprehensive auto insurance premiums as do Columbus motorists.

Despite Cleveland's scandalous rate, which ranks the city among the nation's worst auto theft centers, judges here are lenient with car thieves.

Common Pleas Judge Norman A. Fuerst, impressed by the magnitude of the car theft problem, as described in the articles, initiated the action.

Police Chief Roger Smyth of Lyndhurst, who headed a four-member committee of police chiefs who framed the resolution, told Ohio Motorist:

"Judge Fuerst and I both felt that the judges were unaware of the major problem here, and he suggested that the police chiefs send a resolution combining our auto theft statistics and data developed by Ohio Motorist."

(The stories on auto theft, written by Motorist Editor Jerome Turk and Don Silver, began appearing in the October Motorist.)

MAPLE HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION — 1981

The origin of the Maple Heights Police Department dates back to July 13, 1915. At that time, Edward J. Reiber was elected the first village marshall.

Marshal Reiber was assisted in maintaining law and order by four part-time deputies, appointed by the Mayor. Marshal Reiber's position was also considered part-time and he received an annual salary of \$50.00. For each day actually spent in the performance of his official duties, he was compensated an additional \$2.00 per day. Apparently, days devoted to performance of his official duties were designated in written orders from the mayor. It is not known what his deputies earned.

Those running afoul of the law and requiring incarceration were lodged in one of the two jail cells that were located next to the village's blacksmith shop. Back in those days, the blacksmith's shop served as the local media center for the farmers and residents of the community.

In 1920, the United States Census Bureau placed the population of the village at 1,732. By 1930, the population had increased to 5,950 people but the police department was still under the supervision of an elected official. At this point in time, the marshal was Lewis Seeley, and he was assisted by four full-time patrolmen and traffic officers. The appointment of these officers was done by council.

On June 2, 1931, the Village of Maple Heights achieved status as a city, which changed the status of the police department. A civil service commission was established, and in 1932, by civil service examination, Frank H. Vacha was selected as the first chief of police for the City of Maple Heights. The original police department consisted of the chief and three patrolmen. The patrolmen were Herman Weber, James Hudson, and Charles Luzar. At this time, (1980), Charles Luzar was still a resident of Maple Heights after retiring from active duty as a captain of the department on March 1, 1964.

Chief Vacha served in his position for 22 years, retiring in 1954. Under Chief Vacha, the department continued to grow and improve along with the community. By 1940, the city had grown to 6,728 by 1950, it had increased to 15,586 people and was showing no signs of slowing down. In 1953, a new building was erected at the present site of city hall. This building housed the police and fire departments and City Hall. After Chief Vacha's retirement, a new police chief had to be appointed, and Edward J. Prasek received the appointment after civil service examinations.

By 1954, the police department had grown to 16 men, and by 1966, had increased to 41. At this point a decision was made to establish a separate building to house the police department, and in July of 1967, this became a reality and is the building which in 1980 housed the department.

Chief Prasek served the city for 36 years, 22 of which were as chief. Not only did Edward Prasek serve as police chief, he had the dual role of fire chief. Upon his retirement, Chief Prasek had watched the department grow to a strength of 50 sworn personnel. Chief Prasek had seen a detective and juvenile bureau established as well as increased platoon strength and the formation of a traffic enforcement unit.

THE OHIO POLICE CHIEF OCTOBER 1976

"36 DEDICATED YEARS"

"It has been a rewarding and enjoyable experience and it is with deep regret that one must leave a fine department, fellow Chiefs and law enforcement in general," says Chief Edward J. Prasek, chief of police of the city of Maple Heights and executive secretary of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, Inc., as he plans to leave after having been granted a year's extension under a mandatory retirement requirement.

The chief has resided in the city of Maple Heights since 1922, when it still was a village and rural area. A graduate of Maple Heights High, he pursued

his education as an accountant which was curtailed by the Great Depression.



In 1939 he responded to a civil service examination for patrolman in the city and was second on the eligibility list. On April 4th, 1940, he was appointed to the position and then began his law enforcement career under arduous conditions, being the only car on the road and working 60 to 72 hours a week. It was a position that made a policeman out of a man, due to the fact that there was no training whatsoever, and whatever knowledge you acquired was from practical experience only, states the chief. At this time Maple Heights was a city of 6,000 inhabitants and had attained city status in 1932.

World War II came along and with it a population explosion in the city due to the defense factories that sprung up. During this period the chief was appointed sergeant in 1943. The major problem of the city at this time was traffic, and as time rolled by, 1947 saw the chief promoted to lieutenant and in 1953 to captain.

In 1954, after competitive examination he was appointed chief of a 12 man department.

The chief is a staunch believer in education and until he was appointed he paid for his own special schooling in various sectors of the State of Ohio. Since this time the chief has encouraged education throughout the ranks and continues to do so, paying for this from the annual budget.

The last ten years have been the most hectic in his long career, due to several factors. Number one being the strange apathy among truly good citizens to avoid being involved and that element that takes advantage of the situation, thereby increasing the crime rate year after year. It appears that it has become the "in" thing to do, the chief states.

Thirdly, the Supreme Court's decisions such as Miranda et al, although they have made us much better law enforcement persons, at times they have hindered investigations etc. to the point of no return.

Winding up a career of 36 years and nine months,

the chief now has 50 regular police officers, 25 auxiliary patrolmen, 15 school guards, and 7 civilians under his control.

He has also been very active in law enforcement associations, serving as president of FOP Lodge 67 George Murray in 1951. Served as the secretary/treasurer of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association from 1962 to present time. Served on the legislative committee in 1960 and in '61, '62, and '63 on the executive committee, elected to 2nd vice president in 1963, resigned to accept the executive secretary position in 1964 which he held until 1970, when the position of executive director was instituted. It was during his tenure in the executive secretary's position that the Ohio Chief magazine was born. To say the least, this added tremendously to the position, because it became a duty to check and recheck money and ads and to see that all were in proper order. It was a great adventure, the chief says, and much was learned from it.

During the chief's tenure, the city has received numerous awards from various organizations, such as the Greater Cleveland Safety Council, the National Safety Council, American Automobile Club, and the Greater Cleveland Growth Association. He himself has taught or been involved in organizing seminars for the Ohio Police Juvenile Officers Association, the Law Medicine Center of Case Western Reserve University, the Northern Ohio Institute on Police & Community Relations for John Carroll University, Vocational Trade & Industrial Education Service, and the Ohio State University. He has been instrumental in the forming of the Ohio Peace Officers' Training Council and is certified by the Council as an instructor. He has been honored by many organizations for his dedication to law enforcement, a few being Case Western Reserve University, Cuyahoga County Coroner's Office, the Ohio Police Juvenile Officers Association, Inc., and the Maple Heights Chamber of Commerce.

The chief states, "There are many people to thank for whatever success that I have been able to achieve. Among them, first of all, is my wife, Rose, who has been most patient and understanding. Mrs. Rita Eitel, my secretary for her devotion and willingness to work, Captain Dennis Love and Captain Anton Gorence (deceased), all the Mayors that I have served under, and the City of Maple Heights for allowing the time to be involved with professional activities."

Besides his wife, Rose, the chief has a son, Edward, and step-son, Walter, and is blessed with eight Grand Children.——

On June 26, 1984, Chief Prasek passed away.

At the time of Chief Prasek's retirement, it was felt that this would be the ideal point to totally divide the two safety forces and have each department function

as a separate entity with its own head. Both police work and firefighting had become much more technical, involved, and complicated over the past several years, and in reality, no one person from either department had the knowledge or expertise to administrate both departments. A division of the departments did come about, and in March 1977, after a civil service examination, William Dapsis became chief of police. In 1980 the police department had 50 sworn personnel, which included the chief, two captains, four lieutenants, and four sergeants. The detective bureau consisted of eight men and the traffic enforcement unit had four patrolmen. The department also employed six-full time civilian personnel. The department's fleet had grown to a total of 16 vehicles.



**CHIEF
WILLIAM
DAPSIS**
3/11/77 -10/1/82
D.O.D. 1/5/2001

**OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979
JULY 1979**

Chief William Dapsis and his wife Arlene have 3 children. Diane, a senior at Ohio State University in the honors accounting program; Donna, a high school senior who is entering college to study dental hygiene; and William Jr., a ninth grader who is active in the school's basketball program.

The chief has been in law enforcement for 20 years in the City of Maple Heights. A graduate of John Adams High School in Cleveland, he entered the Air Force upon graduation and served three years as a military policeman during the Korean Conflict. Upon discharge, he and his wife married and set up housekeeping in Maple Heights, where his wife was a lifetime resident.

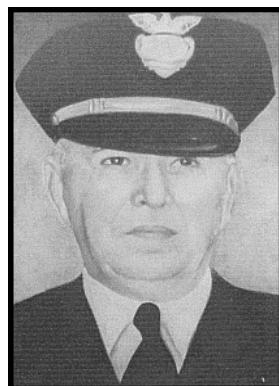
Many sources of education have been utilized by Chief Dapsis to further his knowledge and career. Case Western Reserve University, Ohio State Highway Patrol Academy, Northwestern University, and, more recently, the Ohio Peace Officer's Training Academy are among them. In addition to attending various seminars and lectures, he has also received a certificate from the International City Management Association for completion of the municipal police

administration course.

Maple Heights covers an area of 5 square miles and has a population of 36,000. Basically a bedroom community, Maple Heights has some light industry and three shopping centers.

Rewriting and updating the rules and regulations, changes in the basic uniform, and increased traffic enforcement are some recently implemented ideas.

At the present time the department consists of 50 sworn personnel, 3 full-time female personnel, and is supplemented by an auxiliary of 20 men. Six males and one female make up the ancillary service unit of the department for a total of 80 employees.



**CHIEF
FRANK H.
VACHA
RETIRED**
1932 -1954

**OHIO POLICE CHIEFS
JANUARY 1981**

The daughter of Chief Dapsis and his wife, Diane, is now married and residing in Columbus; Donna is in her second year at Lakeland College, studying Dental Hygiene; and William Jr. is a high school student involved in athletics.

The department now consists of 50 sworn personnel, 3 full time female personnel, and is supplemented by an auxiliary of 20 men. Six males and one female make up the ancillary service unit of the department for a total of 80 employees.

This year (1981) will see the department's communication system completely replaced from the base station to the mobiles. This has been a long-awaited purchase and both the chief and the department are enthusiastic and looking forward to the installation.

Although he has attained the position of chief in his department, Chief Dapsis still participates as a member of the department's pistol team and attends matches whenever his schedule permits.

Chief Dapsis is a member of the IACP, the Ohio Association of Chiefs and the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association where, he presently serves on the board of governors.



MAPLE HEIGHTS POLICE STATION 1968

**OHIO POLICE CHIEF
JANUARY 1982**

1981 was a year that brought some of the chief's goals to reality. The department installed a new communications system including base station, dispatch console, mobile radios and closed circuit television. New emergency lights for the police fleet and new weaponry for the department was also obtained.

Remodeling the police station's indoor range and upgrading the traffic enforcement unit are current plans including new traffic enforcement cars and radar units. Chief Dapsis feels that an active traffic enforcement program is still one of the best methods for helping to deter crime.

Diana, a married daughter, resides in Upper Arlington; Donna is a June graduate of Lakeland College and is entering the dental hygiene field; William Jr. is a high school junior and is active in the school's athletic programs.

Chief Dapsis is currently serving as the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association's vice president.



**CHIEF DENNIS
J.
LOVE**
1983 -1986

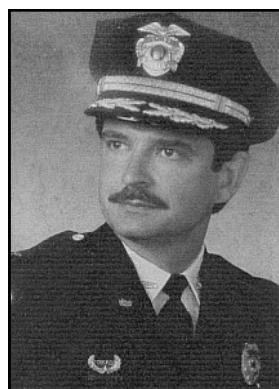
Chief William Dapsis retired on October 1, 1982, after serving in this position for five years. Chief Dennis J. Love was appointed to the Maple Heights

Police Department on May 15, 1953, and on March 18, 1983, was sworn in as chief of police. On December 27, 1986 he retired and later became mayor of Maple Heights.

Chief Dale Canter joined the Maple Heights Police Department on March 17, 1968, and on September 25, 1987, was appointed chief of police. The longest reign for any chief was twenty-two years and the shortest was just over three years.

The Maple Heights Police Department has sworn in 139 officers so far in its history. The longest serving officer served 37 years, 11 months, and 2 days. The shortest term of service was two days. There have been six sets of fathers and sons on the department, two sets of brothers, and one uncle and nephew combination. Ten captains have been appointed, 21 lieutenants and 32 sergeants. Two officers joined the armed forces during World War II. One, George Murray, was killed in action in Europe. The FOP Lodge was named after him. The highest number of Officers employed at one time was 50, the least was four.

Note: The last information written January 2000.



CHIEF M.D.

CANTER

1987 TO PRESENT

**MAYFIELD HEIGHTS POLICE
DEPARTMENT**

Chief Bert Johnson First Chief Of Police in Mayfield Heights. Marshal 1934; Chief in 1944. Resigned 5-1-1946.



CHIEF BERT

JOHNSON

**1ST CHIEF OF
POLICE**

MAYFIELD HTS.

1944 -1946

As a part of the region known as the Connecticut Western Reserve, the area which encompasses Mayfield Heights has a rich history. Mayfield Heights—along with Mayfield Village, Gates Mills, Highland Heights, and part of Lyndhurst—was formed into the Township of Mayfield in 1819.

In 1925 the Village of Mayfield Heights was incorporated. Nick Wright was elected the first village marshal, which was a full-time position. There were several volunteers who assisted Marshal Wright with the law enforcement duties. Two early constables were George Duncan and John Suvak. Nick Wright won several elections and remained marshal until 1934 when Bert Johnson was elected.

Bert Johnson started his term as marshal in 1934. This position had many duties other than law enforcement. They included being the fire chief, road commissioner, and even school crossing guard. The marshal was the only full-time village employee, so many duties fell to him. As the department added some other full-time officers and civil service rules were anticipated, the village decided to change from the elected marshal to a police chief.

Serving as part-time deputy marshals in the mid-1930s and into the 1940s were Art Link and August Malchow. Using their own cars to patrol, they would hang an oil cloth in the window which read "Mayfield Heights Police." They could submit their mileage for reimbursement.

As the population grew, so did the department. In 1937 Marshal Johnson's first full-time assistant was Clarence "Jack" Smith, who served as deputy marshal. Roger Ludwig, in 1941, and Harry Lorenz, in 1944, were hired for full-time work. Bert Johnson was now recognized as Chief of Police. By 1944 there were 4 full-time officers. In 1946 Bert Johnson resigned as chief and moved to California.



**Chief Clarence A.
"Jack" Smith**

**served as Chief
1947 -1958**

**D.O.B. 10/15/1908
D.O.D. 10/13/1958**

**SON
Allen Smith**

**DAUGHTER
Nancy Rispoli**

**President: Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs
Association 1957 -1958.**

Clarence A. "Jack" Smith became the new Chief. Chief Smith began his career with the Village as a volunteer firefighter in the early 30s. He became a full-time deputy Marshal on April 1, 1937. He continued as a volunteer firefighter. Jack made Captain on December 1, 1942. Jack was well known in the village and was a neighborly officer, often helping residents with personal matters. In 1946 when Chief Johnson left, Jack was made acting chief. The village officials had given Johnson a one-year leave of absence. When Johnson stated he wasn't coming back, Jack Smith was appointed chief of police May 7, 1947. During the earlier years there were no radios in the cars or in the station. In order for officers to receive a call, the dispatcher would turn on a red light mounted on a pole across from the village hall, and another at the Lander and Mayfield Road intersection. When an officer would drive by and see a light, he would go to the station and get his assignment.

During his tenure as chief the department and village both grew. The department had 5 full-time officers and the population was rapidly growing. Jack also served as the fire chief for several years. Following World War II the soldiers returned. The population grew rapidly to 5,100 and Mayfield Heights became a city in 1951. Many new businesses were moving into the city along Mayfield Road. By 1952 the department had grown to nine full-time officers.

In 1952 Jack found himself caught up in a political war, during which he was unjustly removed as chief. Jack filed legal action to get his job back. During this time Roger Ludwig served as chief of police.

From 1952 -1955 Roger Ludwig served as chief. Roger joined the village police department in 1947. He was on leave from 1943 -1945 while serving his country in WWII. In 1952 as the political feuds were on and Chief Smith was fired, Roger was appointed chief. He served as chief for more than 2 years while the village went through court proceedings over the unwarranted firing of Smith. Roger did make some changes in the department by redesigning the police uniform in 1953 also, two officers were added to the department. When the court decision came down reinstating Chief Smith in 1955, the village council decided to create a position higher than captain for Ludwig. He became Inspector Ludwig, and the first plainclothes investigator for the department.

After more than 2 years of court battles, Jack Smith was awarded his position of chief of police with full return of lost benefits and salary.

During his tenure he held membership to IACP, FOP National, FOP Lodge 57, and the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.



Deputy Marshals Jack Smith and Roger Ludwig alongside a 1938 Ford Patrol car.



**PATROLMAN NICK
CATALANO**

The department's greatest tragedy also happened in 1956. Patrolman Nicholas Catalano was killed in a traffic accident while responding to a holdup alarm. Patrolman Catalano is the only Mayfield Heights officer to die in the line of duty. Catalano Drive was named in his honor.

The group of men known as the auxiliary police assisted the department in many ways. In addition to their official duties, they raised funds through the sale of tickets for special programs at the Maryland Theater. Proceeds were used to purchase shotguns, cameras, and other equipment. Ralph Shimandle led these 15 to 20 men from 1956 until 1992.

In 1958 tragedy struck again when Chief Jack Smith died at his residence. From 1955 until his premature death he worked to bring the department up to speed. He obtained an intoximeter for DWI arrests and established a detective bureau, which Inspector Roger Ludwig headed. Following a civil service exam, Patrolman Nick Tagg was appointed the department's first detective.

Chief Smith also obtained a new radio base station, making it possible for the first time for dispatchers to directly contact squad cars.

The department he left had grown to 12 full-time officers. Jack was honored at his police funeral by hundreds of officers.



Marshal Nick Wright

**Elected Marshal
1925**

First Police Officer

Mayfield Heights



Mayfield Heights Police Department, December 1966/ Back row (l-r): Disp. T. Landon, Disp. R. Munthe, Disp. D. Barkas, Ptl. T. Weber, Ptl. J. Catalioti, Ptl. G. Peck, Ptl. J. Palmer, Disp. B. Day, Ptl. P. Norris, Spl. A. Fornaro, Ptl. D. Caprara. Middle row (l-r): Ptl. L. McHugh, Ptl. B. Eyler, Det. Sgt. T. Strasshofer, Det. Lt. N. Tagg, Det. J. Farragher, Ptl. J. Griesmar, Ptl. T. Gaffney. Seated (l-r): Sgt. W. Harmon, Lt. R. Hansen, Capt. G. Scott, Chief H. Lorenz, Mayor DeJohn, Chaplain Fr. Wendelken, Lt. T. Lanese, Sgt. A. Piccino.



LT. HARRY

LORENZ

MAY 1953

**BECAME
CHIEF**

1959 -1971

Harry Lorenz was appointed chief of police in 1959 and served until 1971. Harry joined the village as a service department member and part-time deputy marshal in the early 1940s. He was hired as a full-time officer on March 15, 1944. He rose through the ranks as the department grew. He made sergeant in 1950, lieutenant in 1952 and captain in May of 1959. Harry Lorenz, Grant Scott and Richard Hansen took the first chief's civil service exam to fill the position that was opened by the death of Chief Jack Smith.

Harry finished slightly higher than Scott and was promoted to chief of police on January 6, 1959. Chief Lorenz fought for many years to increase the department size to keep up with the mass population increase in the city. He more than doubled the department manpower from 12 in 1958 to 25 in 1971 when he retired. Harry was a hands-on chief who loved to be involved in the action.



Chief Nicholas Tagg served as Chief of Police from 1971 to 1982.

**D.O.B. 8/12/1924
D.O.D.
3/23/1987**

**Wife: Arlene;
Son: Rick
Dau: Noreen
(Tagg) DiBarto**

Nick joined the department on August 15, 1952. He was the first detective of the department and was promoted by way of competitive exam in 1956. He was promoted to sergeant on January 31, 1957, to lieutenant on July 23, 1959, and to captain on January 1, 1968. He became chief of police May 1, 1971. He proved his selection to the detective bureau by his many successful investigations throughout his career. During his tenure as chief he increased the size of the department from 25 to 32 officers. During his last year he saw to the design and building of the new police department and jail. Nick retired March 31, 1983.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF JULY 1979

Chief Tagg retains membership in IACP, FOP No. 57, International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, FBI, OACP, and Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

Chief Nick A. Tagg served with the 8th Air Force and was shot down over Leipzig, Germany, during his 17th mission. He was a POW for one year. He is a graduate of East High School, Cleveland, and attended Great Lakes College, BCI, FBI National Academy, and Case Western Reserve. Chief Tagg was the originator for the SPAN regional law enforcement concept and served as the first chairman. He is past president of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and presently serves on the board of governors.

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION-1981

Today (1980), Mayfield Heights is a community of 30,907 people with diversified retail business, three large shopping centers, and single-family apartment complexes. Chief Nicholas A. Tagg has headed the Mayfield Heights Police Department for the past nine years. At this time the division of police has 33 men, one woman, four dispatchers, one police clerk and ten cruisers. The demand for personal services relating to non-criminal activity is increasing along with problems similar to those of neighboring communities. Since becoming chief in 1971, Chief Tagg has reorganized the department, along with the administrative staff, technical service staff, uniform bureau, traffic bureau and detective bureau. He instituted a pro-active approach as opposed to a reactive approach. Chief Tagg feels that he and the department have an excellent community image. They achieved this by providing service in an efficient, courteous manner while reducing response time. He also encouraged his officers to become a part of the community.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF JANUARY 1982

Chief Nick A. Tagg says the installation of the CRIS system, scheduled to be operational in May 1982, is a regional computer system concept which will modernize the entire reporting and record keeping system. The system, sponsored by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, will serve most factions of the criminal justice system in Cuyahoga County.

Chief Tagg, who has served his community in law enforcement for the last 29 years — 11 years as chief — still retains his membership in IACP, FOP No. 57, International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, FBI, OACP, and Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.



Chief Dominic

Caprara

**Chief
6/1/1983 - 4/25/1992**

**WIFE
Donna**

Dominic joined the department on July 1, 1960. He was promoted to sergeant on June 1, 1967, lieutenant on May 1, 1972, and promoted to the rank of chief of police on June 1, 1983. During his tenure as chief the department matured greatly. As many of the officers were hired in the late 60s and early 70s the vast majority were near 20 years of service by 1990. The department size stayed relatively the same, growing to 34 officers at one point and settling in at 33 by the time of his retirement on April 25, 1992. Dominic served for almost 32 years on the police department.

During his tenure he held membership to IACP, FOP National, FOP Lodge 57, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and was president in 1991. He graduated from the FBI National Academy's 145th Session on April 25, 1992. Chief Caprara served as the SPAN Tactical Unit Commander in 1973.

After his retirement Chief Caprara moved to West Virginia where he is enjoying his retirement.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF NOVEMBER 1983

Dominic M. Caprara has served with the Mayfield Heights Police Department since July 1, 1960. In the last 23 years, he has climbed the ranks within the department to which he became chief of police on June 1, 1983, taking over command of a 32-man force.

During his tenure with the department, he has served as uniform commander, tactical team commander, and advisor to a 30-man auxiliary police unit.

In taking over command of the Mayfield Heights Police Department, Chief Caprara has established an "open door policy" as he is a strict advocate of public relations. Within the next few months, construction will begin on a new police facility to include computerizing all department records.

With the revision of ORC 4511.19 Drunk Driving, Chief Caprara feels this change has reduced the amount of DWI offenses that not only protect the driver, but the health and safety of other drivers on the highways.



Chief Thomas

Slivers

Chief

8/3/1992 - 4/30/1996

**WIFE
Maureen**

Tom joined the department on May 1, 1971. He came into the Department during its biggest growth period and therefore didn't have many chances for promotion early. Tom was promoted to sergeant on June 9, 1989, during a three-month span in which five officers were promoted to this rank. A year later on October 29, 1990, he was promoted to lieutenant and then appointed to a newly created position of Executive lieutenant. After Chief Caprara's retirement, Tom served as acting chief until civil service testing was completed and he was promoted to chief of police on August 3, 1992. During his tenure as chief the hiring surge of the early 70s was turning over and he had to replace 14 of the 33 officers in a four year period. Tom served as chief for almost four years and upon completing his 25th year of service retired on April 30, 1996.



Chief Van A.

Barto

Chief

**7/31/1996-
4/17/1999**

**WIFE
Kathy**

Van joined the department on September 14, 1970. He also joined the department during the major growth period in the early 70s. Van, an excellent test taker, was the first of those 70s officers to be promoted, making the rank of sergeant on October 15, 1977. He was promoted to lieutenant on December 1, 1983. Van served the majority of his career as a ranking officer and always with the road patrol. He served a short time in the position of uniformed division commander, a position that was only tried by the department for a short time. After competitive testing he was promoted to chief of police on July 31, 1996, with 26 years of service and counting, Van continues to lead the department with a growth-oriented attitude towards the millennium.

A special thanks to Sergeant Fred Bittner of the Mayfield Heights Police Department for his many contributions to this History of their Department.

MAYFIELD VILLAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT



CHIEF
WILLIAM
SHORTLE
MAYFIELD
VILLAGE PD
1958 -1979

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION -1981

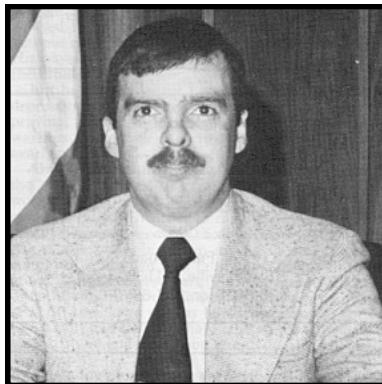
The history of Mayfield Village can be traced back to its earliest settlers. Moving westward from Ontario County, New York, the first settlers arrived in the area in the year 1805. Only two years after the United States Congress admitted Ohio as the seventeenth State of the Union, the Mayfield Township area was growing. In 1819 the Township of Mayfield was formed. Comprised of the present-day communities of Mayfield Village, Gates Mills, Mayfield Heights, and Highland Heights, the township also encompassed part of Lyndhurst. The Village of Mayfield was incorporated on July 20, 1920, after a special election was held.

The first policemen in the village were elected officials. Designated as marshals, it was their duty to enforce the law. The first elected marshal was Seman Grootegoed, who was voted into office in 1921. Marshal Grootegoed was succeeded by the following town marshals: Percy Parker, Joe Malek, W.J. Morris, Donald Doster, George Bennett, Harry Wischmeir, Robert Knop, and Alfred Boetz.

After the resignation of Marshal Goetz in 1948, the office of police chief was established. Police chiefs who served, in the order named were: Howard Harchman, Jr.; Jerome Dixon; Keith Dunba; and William Shortle. Following the retirement of William Shortle in 1979, Donald H. Stevens was appointed chief. Chief Stevens, having been with the department for seven years, was promoted to sergeant in 1977 and promoted to chief in 1979. The chief has attended Kent State University and the FBI National Academy.

In 1980 the Mayfield Police Department was comprised of 13 officers, five dispatchers, and several part-time and auxiliary employees. Mayfield Village

belongs to the Suburban Anti-Crime Network (SPAN). SPAN is a multi-jurisdictional agency promoting the mutual exchange of various personnel and equipment. Comprised of a tactical SWAT team, bomb squad, crime prevention unit, polygraph unit, felony records unit, and an intelligence unit, six communities are served by SPAN. The other members of SPAN are Mayfield Heights, Lyndhurst, Richmond Heights, Highland Heights, and Gates Mills.



CHIEF
DONALD H.
STEVENS
1978 - Present

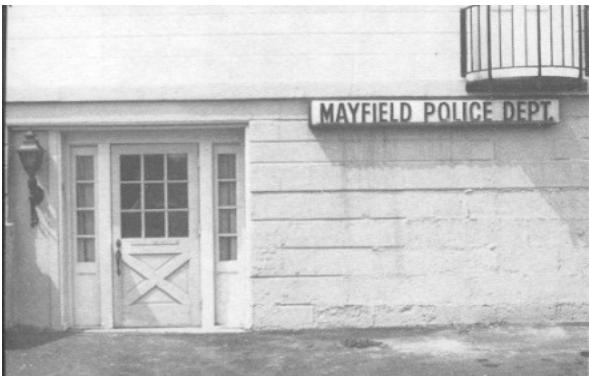
OHIO POLICE CHIEF JULY 1979

Chief Donald H. Stevens has been with the Mayfield Police Department for six years. He first joined the department as a patrolman in 1973; was promoted to sergeant in 1976; and promoted to chief in 1978. Chief Stevens replaces former Chief William Shortle, who retired and moved to Florida last year.

Chief Stevens attended Kent State University and received his first police training through the Canton Police Academy. He also worked two years as a patrolman in Fairport Harbor before joining the Mayfield Village Force. Chief Stevens is currently working on improving the services provided by his own department by establishing a crime prevention program within the community. He also hopes to improve the department's communication and weaponry systems.

The Mayfield Village Police Department consists of 13 sworn officers, five civilian dispatchers, and five auxiliary officers. The department maintains a fleet of three marked patrol units and two unmarked administrative/investigative units. The police department also assists the fire department in manning the community's emergency ambulance. All members of the department are certified medical technicians.

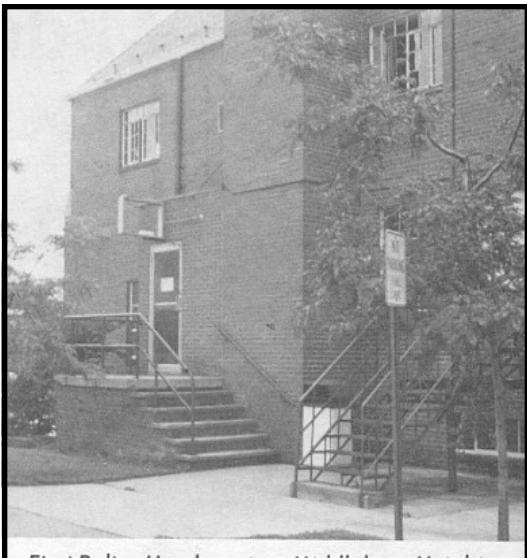
Mayfield Village is a member of the Suburban Police Anti-Crime Network (SPAN) which consists of the neighboring communities of Highland Heights, Gates Mills, Mayfield Heights, Richmond Heights, and



Lyndhurst. This organization allows its members to share a wealth of manpower and equipment resources. The SPAN group has its own SWAT team, bomb squad, photo and electronic equipment, and polygraph operators.

Mayfield Village has a population of just under 5,000. The community features several attractive residential developments, a small business area, an industrial park, a regional high school which serves three other surrounding communities, and several hundred acres of the North Chagrin Reservation of the Cleveland Metropolitan Parks System. The chief says that it is enough to keep his department busy.

MIDDLEBURG HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT



First Police Headquarters Middleburg Heights.

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION -1981

The first settler in what is now Middleburg Heights was Jared Hickox, who arrived in the area in August

1809 from Waterbury, Connecticut. He settled with his family in the area of Bagley, from Engle to Eastland Roads. The first non-Indian child born in what later became Middleburg Heights Township was Lucy Hickox Fowles, born in 1813.

Early settlements were slow in developing because of area swamplands, which were later drained into the Rocky River. The township was named Middleburg after settlers from Middleburg, New York; the township was formed in 1820 and initially contained Berea and Brook Park. Berea Village was formed and removed from Middleburg Township in 1850, while Brook Park Village was created and separated from the Township in 1914. In 1920, Berea attempted to annex property of Middleburg Heights Township, which later resulted in the formation of Middleburg Village in 1927.

The building which is currently (1980) city hall was built from 1928-31. Also in 1931, the first police or marshal's office was located in the "village" hall.

The first two constables in the area, in 1828, were Eli Wellman and Ephriam Fowles. In that same year the annual budget for the village for all law-related expenses, was \$480.00. In 1929 an ordinance was passed increasing the number of marshals to three. According to town records, these first marshals' offices were very sparsely furnished, containing only a desk and a chair. The village workhouse was established in the new village hall building in 1932, where the prisoners received \$1.50 a day wages for their labor.

In 1937 the village budget allotted \$900.00/year for the marshal's pay and \$300.00 for the deputy. A few years later, in 1941, the Middleburg law enforcers entered into a contract with the Cleveland Police Department, whereby all telephone calls to them were transferred through the Cleveland Police Department dispatcher, at a charge of 25 cents per call.

In 1942 the village established the marshal's office under a new state law—the pay for the Marshal, at that time Charles Bergmann, was \$75.00 per month. A special police officer was appointed to protect city property only in November 1944. The officer appointed was Dent Walters, who received \$1.00 per hour for his efforts. During this time, in the early forties, chief of police and marshal were the same position. However, in 1946 the office of assistant chief of police was created and held by Clyde Prentice. The pay for this position was \$185.00 per month, the same as a marshal would receive.

On June 10, 1947, Clyde E. Prentice was appointed as chief of police, and in 1951, an appointment of seven deputy marshals was made. One of these original deputy marshals, Bernard Grospitch, was still with the police department as sergeant in 1980. In

1951, the police department purchased its first two-way radio, and in 1952, the first police captain was appointed. The first formal set of rules and regulations was published in September 1956 for the Middleburg Heights Police Department.

The last part-time police officer in Middleburg Heights retired in 1963, and the first civil service employee was hired in 1965. Chief Prentice served as chief of police until January 3, 1966. All sworn police personnel are now covered by civil service in Middleburg Heights, with the exception of the chief of police.

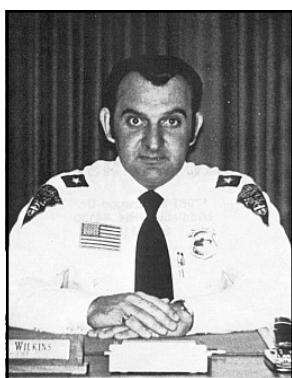
Construction of a new police facility began in the fall of 1978 and was completed on March 11, 1980. At a cost of 1.5 million dollars, this new facility now contains the current police complement of 29 sworn officers and five civilian dispatchers (1980).

The new police station was designed and constructed with an eye to the future growth of both the community and the police department. The building now contains a fully computerized firearms range, photo laboratory, criminalistics laboratory, sophisticated radio command system, and a detective and a juvenile bureau. This facility also contains room for the expansion of services, should the growth of the community require either additional police services or personnel.

Chief Vincent R. Kinney was the second chief of Police and served January 3, 1966, until September 15, 1968.

Chief John Magerko, the third Chief of Police, served from September 15, 1968, to February 1, 1974. His wife's name was Judith. Chief Magerko died September 18, 1995.

Chief William D. Wilkins, the fourth chief of police, was appointed chief on February 1, 1974 and served until December 31, 1975. His wife's name was Patricia Ann.



CHIEF
WILLIAM D. WILKINS
MIDDLEBURG
HEIGHTS -PD
1974 -1975
WIFE
Patricia Ann

OHIO POLICE CHIEFS
October 1976

Chief William Wilkins of Middleburg Heights is currently attending Cuyahoga Community College and nearing an Associates' Degree in Law Enforcement.

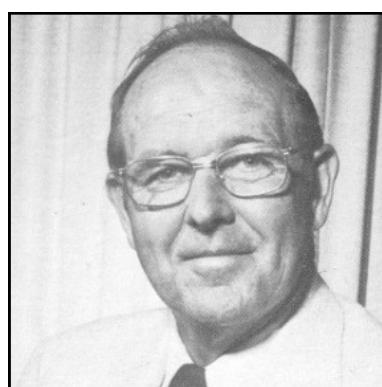
The Chief has been in law enforcement for ten years and was appointed Chief on February 1, 1974. He was responsible for the organization of the Detective Bureau in 1971.

Since becoming Chief, he has enlarged all departments within his police department. Middleburg Heights police department currently has one lieutenant, six sergeants, 18 patrolmen, five women dispatchers, and ten cruisers. Chief Wilkins is presently working on the addition of an auxiliary force. Juvenile-related crimes, drugs, and home burglaries are the most serious and pressing crime problems that his department has, states Chief Wilkins.

Middleburg Heights is an ever-growing suburb five miles southwest of Cleveland, with a population of 17,500. There are 189 retail stores, one of the largest modern shopping centers in the state, and a rapidly developing industrial area, all located in Middleburg Heights. The Ohio Turnpike is located one mile south of the city, and I-71 divides the city.

Chief Wilkins states that during the past five years, the department has changed its philosophy toward one that works toward a better community image and better relations with its citizens. This was done to meet the growing demands of the city to be a more professional police force.

Chief Robert E. Brown was sworn in as the fifth Chief of Police on January 1, 1976, and served until July 2, 1980. His wife's name was Mildred.



CHIEF
ROBERT E.
BROWN
1976 -1980
D.O.D.
4/30/97

OHIO POLICE CHIEF JANUARY 1981

Chief Lloyd Garey, who has served in law enforcement for 31 years, attained the rank of chief within the past six months. He is a graduate of St. Ignatius High School in Cleveland, attended Fenn College, and received training with the Cleveland



CHIEF
LLOYD GAREY
7/2/1980
12/8/1981
D.O.D. 12/1/82
WIFE
Patricia

Police Department. Chief Garey has also received Certificates at the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and at the University of Maryland.

Middleburg Heights is a city of 20,000 and spans an eight square-mile-area. It is a middle-class community of fine homes which are conveniently located near major and minor shopping centers, good restaurants, motels, and churches. The city has excellent public safety conditions and various public services. The community of Middleburg Heights has consistently low tax rates. State routes, the Ohio turnpike, and interstate highways all provide an easy access of transportation and travel.

The department of Middleburg Heights consists of 34 members. Ford and Dodge police vehicles are utilized and there is an annual replacement of all marked and unmarked patrol vehicles. Also employed by the department are Smith and Wesson revolvers, pump action shotguns, and 37mm tear gas guns, along with other standard weaponry and personal body armor. The police station is new and has its own jail facilities, radio communications, a computer terminal, and a three-position electronically controlled indoor range.

The department is served by a uniform patrol and an adult and juvenile crime investigation and prevention unit. The chief, lieutenant, six sergeants, 20 patrolmen, and two detectives provide a 24-hour uniform patrol coverage of the four geographical zones into which the city is divided, crime investigation, and other emergency and routine police services.

The development of administrative, management, supervisory, and operational procedures and controls, and an improved reporting system and training program are anticipated changes.

The department fights crimes against property such as auto thefts, larceny, and shoplifting. Crimes against the person is at a minimum level with less than average frequency.

The Middleburg Heights Police Department is a small, efficient department and does a creditable job of

protecting the community and providing police service. The response time on an emergency call averages three minutes, with a six-minute average for all types of assignments. Public safety conditions and service far excel those in larger cities. The departmental morale is displayed in the police attitudes of eagerness to cooperate and readiness to serve.

Chief Lloyd Garey believes it is imperative that all public officials, in all branches of government change the prevailing attitude and policy toward public safety to return to the imposition of adequate penalties for violent crimes in order to remove dangerous criminals from the streets and to deter other potential offenders. Unless this is done, the decline and decivilization of our society cannot be arrested or even slowed down.



CHIEF
ROBERT J.
BLATNICA
12/8/1981
to
2/14/1989
WIFE
Jeannette

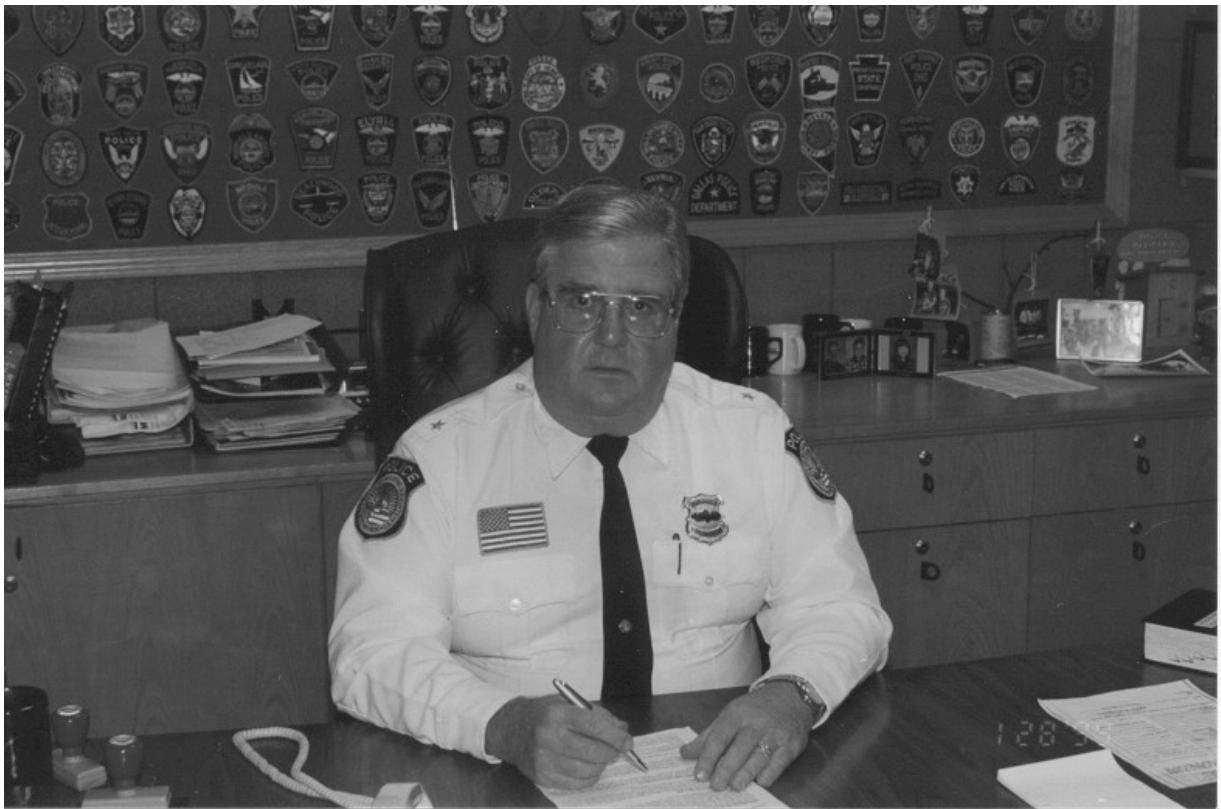
Chief Robert J. Blatnica was sworn in as the seventh Chief of Police on December 8, 1981, and served until February 14, 1989. Chief Blatnica joined the Middleburg Heights Police Department in 1955 as a part-time officer. He attended Tri-C, where he took courses in law enforcement, and in 1957 became a full-time officer. At this time officer Blatnica was one of five full-time officers.

Mr. Blatnica was promoted from patrolman to sergeant in the juvenile division. He attended many seminars on juveniles as well as on drugs and drug enforcement. He devoted much time to troubled youths and provided education sessions at area schools on the danger of drugs.

In 1981, the Mayor appointed Sergeant Blatnica as chief of police.

Chief Blatnica is married and has four children. His wife, Jeanette, is now retired from the Middleburg Heights Library. His oldest son, Glenn Blatnica, is a detective with the Middleburg Heights Police Department. His other son, Robert, operates his own business. He has two daughters, Lori Catanzarite and Janet Kollar.

Chief Blatnica retired in February 1989 after serving 32 years in law enforcement. He and his wife Jeanette spend much of their time traveling, landscaping, and enjoying the fitness program at



the recreation center. They also keep busy with the eleven grandchildren's sports and academic activities.

CHIEF JOHN W. MADDOX, JR.

**MIDDLEBURG HEIGHTS
POLICE DEPARTMENT
MARCH 1999**

Chief John W. Maddox, who has served the Middleburg Heights Police Department for over 26 years, was appointed as chief of police on February 14, 1989, and has continued serving in that position since that time. He is a graduate of Valley Forge High School in Parma Heights and Cuyahoga Community College in Parma, Ohio, earning an associate of science degree in law enforcement. He has also attended the Southern Police Institute's Command Officer Development Course, Police Executive Leadership College, and has received numerous management and supervisory certificates from various sources in Ohio. In addition, Chief Maddox has attended the Institute of Police Technology and Management's Media Relations course in Jacksonville, Florida. He is also a certified examiner in the computer Voice Stress Analyzer.

Chief Maddox is a veteran of the U.S. Navy, serving in Vietnam in 1967-1969. He is married and has five children. He has resided in Middleburg

Heights during his entire career, believing that it is important for a police officer to reside in the community in which he/she works, especially a police chief.

In 1995, upon Chief Maddox's recommendation, the Middleburg Heights Civil Service Commission increased the educational requirement needed for appointment as a police officer in this city. Prior to 1995, a candidate had to possess a minimum of an associate degree in law enforcement to be appointed. This was expanded to require a bachelor's degree in either criminal justice, criminology, or law enforcement. To assure ample participation in the entrance examination, Chief Maddox instituted an effective recruiting program. Middleburg Heights police officers possessing bachelor's degrees in criminal justice visit as many as 10 northern and central Ohio colleges which have criminal justice/law enforcement curriculums to encourage students to take the test. The response to this program has been quite successful. Presently, one third of the members of the department possess at least a bachelor's degree, one member of the department continuing his education and graduating from law school with a Juris Doctorate degree.

The police department of Middleburg Heights consists of 40 members. Ford police vehicles are utilized and there is an annual replacement of marked and unmarked patrol vehicles.

The police station is 18 years old and has its own jail facilities, radio communications, computer terminals, and a three-position electronically controlled indoor range.

The department is served by a uniform patrol and an adult and juvenile crime investigation and prevention unit. The chief, lieutenant, six sergeants, 19 patrolmen, and three detectives provide 24-hour uniform patrol coverage, crime investigation, and other emergency and routine services to the five geographical zones into which the city is divided.

There are also 10 civilian members who are employed as dispatchers and secretaries.

Many community-oriented policing programs have been instituted by the Middleburg Heights Police Department since 1989. Among them include an active DARE Program, Inspection for Protection (a home security and inspection program), Seniors and Lawmen Together (SALT), and other pro-active community programs and projects.

Currently, the department has just completed a change in sidearm from Smith and Wesson .40 caliber pistols to the new Sig Sauer .40 caliber semi-automatic pistols.

In the previous nine years, the department has experienced quite a list of new or upgraded equipment coming into service. Among that list is a Local Area Networking (LAN) system for the department's computer terminals, a new and upgraded enhanced 911 system, video cameras and mobile data terminals (MDTs) in the patrol vehicles, and Computer Voice Stress Analysis (CVSA), to name a few.

MORELAND HILLS POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION -1981

One has to wonder while traveling on Route 91, what type of wooded wonderland he has entered.

East of the concrete jungle of Cleveland and nestled silently on a necklace of small ravines and valley is the Village of Moreland Hills. A Village steeped in tradition, it boasts historical names such as James A. Garfield, Burnet, the Boyntons, Mapes, and the Jacksons. Names which still can be heard in the wind-blown maples settled along Jackson Road. As one former resident stated, "We should be ever mindful of the fact that our village produced a president of the United States and a great many other people who helped in the transition from beautiful farm country to beautiful home country and made our village a wonderful place in which to live."

The Chagrin River gently dissects the village in its valley, and quickly, you can catch a glimpse of a chestnut and its rider meandering through the emerald necklace of Metropolitan Park.

One hundred fourteen people dotted this landscape in 1930. This number has gently grown to four thousand people in twelve hundred homes.

This historical village had its official beginning in November 1929. At this time the village police department consisted of a marshal who earned \$1.50 per call. In 1930, Marshal Ambrose "fought crime" for a \$75.00 yearly salary. However, by May of 1931, "crime" had increased, and a deputy marshal had to be appointed. After the resignation of Marshal Ambrose, Wilbur Busch took the helm and created the foundation for our present police department.

Mr. Busch served the village for the next three decades and he wore many hats. Being an enterprising individual, he was police chief and street commissioner. He supervised rubbish collection and snow removal. During his tenure, the village services grew in manpower and equipment. From WRBH Radio service of Cleveland in 1933 and three "Special Policemen" in 1935, the village police department now (1980) has grown to include nine full-time police officers, and six part-time patrolmen.

These four-and-a-half decades have produced six police chiefs. They were Wilbur Busch, Harold Curl, Robert Kalta, Steve Melnick, Daniel Kidgell, and the present Chief, James E. Codney, Sr. (1980).

Present Chief James E. Codney, Sr., and his wife, Sandra, have been residents of Moreland Hills since 1962. They have four children: James E. Codney, Jr., owner of C & A Ambulance Service; Laura, a registered nurse at Brentwood Hospital; Cynthia, a junior at Bowling Green University; and Debbi, a freshman at Ohio State University.

Chief Codney is a graduate of Cuyahoga Community College and has a degree in Law Enforcement. He is currently a senior at John Carroll University majoring in sociology and psychology. He began his law enforcement career in Moreland Hills in 1961 as a patrolman. He moved in 1965 to another department and returned this year to assume the village's chief's position (1980).—

Harold C. Curl was appointed to the Moreland Hills Village Police Department in August 1941 and was appointed chief of police in January 1962. Chief Curl was married to Pauline and they resided in Moreland Hills Village during his tenure. On October 1, 1970 he retired and in 2001 is living in Florida.

Robert Kalta was appointed as chief of police in Moreland Hills Village on April 22, 1971. Chief Kalta was married to Anna Lou. He retired in 1975 or 1976. Chief Kalta passed away May 7, 1995.

Steve Melnick was appointed to the Moreland Hills Village Police Department June 1, 1960. He was appointed Chief of Police on February 11, 1976. His wife's name is Dolores. In 1979 Chief Melnick retired and in February of 1988 he passed away.

James E. Codney was appointed Chief of Police in Moreland Hills Village March 1, 1980. Chief Codney served as a patrolman at South Euclid Police Department prior to being named chief in Moreland Hills Village. In 1983 Chief Codney retired.

Chief Charles E. Clark was appointed in 1984. Chief Clark had previously been a lieutenant with the Shaker Heights Police Department. He retired in 1987. Wife-Jean.

On April 1, 1987, Frank J. Swanek was appointed chief of police in Moreland Hills. Frank previously served as a captain in the Chagrin Falls Police Department. Frank is married and his wife's name is Marlene. Moreland Hills Village had a population of 3,400 in 1987, and the area was 7.1 square miles. Chief Swanek still serves as chief to date.

For four plus decades there have been eight Chief:



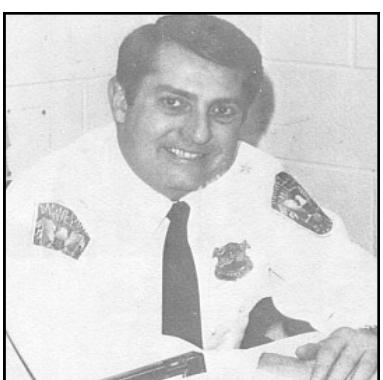
**CHIEF
ROBERT
KALTA
1971 - 1975**



**CHIEF STEVE
MELNICK
MORELAND
HILLS PD
1976-1980
D.O.D. 2/88
WIFE
Dolores**



**CHIEF
WILBUR
BUSCH
1929 - 1962**



**CHIEF
JAMES E.
CODNEY, JR.
1980 - 1983**



**CHIEF
HAROLD
CURL
1962 - 1970**



**CHIEF
CHARLES
CLARK
1984 - 1987**



CHIEF
FRANK
SWANEK
1987
Present

On April 1, 1987, Frank J. Swanek was appointed Chief of Police in Moreland Hills Village. Frank previously served as lieutenant in the Chagrin Falls Police Department. Frank is married and his wife's name is Marlene. Moreland Hills Village in 1987 had a population of 3,400 and the area was 7.1 square miles. Chief Swanek is still serving as chief in the year 2000.

NEWBURGH HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION-1981

Newburgh Township was organized as a governmental unit on October 15, 1814. The Township extended from Warrensville to old Brooklyn on the west, with the Cuyahoga River as the boundary.

To the north and east was the city of Cleveland and to the south the limit was Independence Township. Mill Creek provided the area with water power for a grist mill that stood in the general area of Miles and Broadway. The Ohio Canal played a role in the early transportation of the area. A lock was located on Old Harvard Road. The records show that Gains Burke, a one-legged, one-armed man served the area as the first Constable.

On February 25, 1904, the village of Newburgh Heights was incorporated. At that time Anton Eddel served as marshal, assisted by one patrolman. Newburgh Heights gained its first notoriety with the local enforcement group called "raiding squads." Each suburban mayor and justice of the peace had a crew of deputies, who had authority to search out and apprehend violators of Prohibition. It was easy to spot a still as the fermenting mash sent out tell-tale evidence. Armed with "John Doe" warrants, the crews could operate countywide. Competing bootleggers would allegedly tip off crews in other communities. The total loot of spirits would be confiscated and the equipment dismantled or smashed.

Newburgh Heights enjoyed its greatest growth from 1910 to 1930, after sewer and water lines were installed. The village grew from a population of 400 in 1909 to its peak of 4,192 residents in 1940. Today the village covers an area of about one square mile and has a population of approximately 3,500 (1980).

Chief James F. Lukas became Chief of Police in Newburgh Heights on January 1, 1976. Under his supervision the department added a detective bureau, traffic officer, warrants division, and a juvenile unit. The department consists of 15 sworn officers, two K-9 dogs, seven civilian dispatchers, and five school guards. To assist the police at special functions there are also eight auxiliary police (1980).

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Since taking over the Newburgh Heights Police Department on January 1, 1976, at the age of 32, Chief James F. Lukas has begun a sweeping modernization of the police department with the cooperation of the Mayor and council. He began by getting rid of all the outmoded equipment and replacing it with modern and more efficient means. New filing systems, a LEADS machine, and a breathalyzer were just a few new pieces of equipment added. A detective bureau, traffic officer, warrants division, and juvenile unit were also set up. As Chief Lukas says, "These were problem areas and putting a specialist in charge pretty much cleared them up."

The big area of endeavor now is expansion, and the department is looking for means to expand their facilities. Newburgh Heights is an area of about one square mile with approximately 3,500 people. While it is a suburb of Cleveland, it's really an extension of Cleveland because of the housing, business and industry in the area. Being bordered by Cleveland on three sides also presents problems because of the overflow of crime in Cleveland areas surrounding Newburgh Heights.



CHIEF
JAMES F.
LUKAS
1976 -1984

The department itself consists of 15 sworn officers (including one female officer), two K-9 dogs, seven civilian dispatchers, and five school guards. To assist the police department at special functions, there are also eight auxiliary police.

Chief Lukas has been married to his wife, Barbara, for 15 years, and they are the parents of four children ranging in age from fourteen to nine years of age. Asked about his biggest thrill since becoming chief, he stated that last year he led a drive with his men to get a tax levy passed. They were up against great odds since previous levies had failed. Through good work and explaining their problem to the people, it passed soundly, thus assuring raises for the next five years.

NORTH OLMSTED POLICE DEPARTMENT



PATROLMAN

RONALD C.
MILLIKEN

Name inscribed
On October 1,
1982
Honor Roll
Ohio Peace
Officers
Training
Academy
London, Ohio

west were attached to Ridgeville, Lorain County. By 1827 this arrangement was found to be unsatisfactory and the town reunited under the name Lenox. The population was now about 400.

In 1829 Charles Hyde Olmsted visited the town. When he returned to Connecticut, he offered to the town a library of 500 books if they would name the town after his father. The town residents agreed and the name Olmsted was adopted. To this day some of those books known as the "Ox-Cart Library" are displayed at the North Olmsted Branch of the Cuyahoga County Library.

The first permanent settler in the northern portion of Olmsted was David Johnson Stearns. In the summer of 1815 Elijah Stearns, a Revolutionary War Veteran, and two of his sons, David Johnson and Alvah Stearns, came from Vermont to look over land in the Olmsted area. The father purchased a 1,000 acre tract of land along Butternut Ridge Road. This he divided equally among his six sons. In the fall, Elijah and Alvah returned to Vermont, but David Johnson stayed in the cabin they had built. The next spring he married Polly Barnum of Ridgeville. Mr. Stearns was for many years a leader in community affairs.



Chief George Christman served the City of North Olmsted Police Department starting in 1926 as Marshal. He was appointed as the First Chief of Police in 1941 and served for twenty five years as Chief.

During those years prior to 1820, the town grew slowly. David Johnson Stearn's brothers-Vespacian, Elliot, Elijah, Alvah, and Asaph-arrived to clear and settle their farms. Thomas Briggs and his sons,-Thomas, Amos, and Otis-appear in 1816, having come from Guilford, Vermont. Isaac Frost and his sons, Dr. Elias Carrington Frost and Lyman Frost, moved in from Brecksville.

Isaac became the town's first Treasurer. The Thompsons, Carpenters, Barnums, and Ushers were also among the earliest pioneers. All of these families settled along what was designated "the Ridge" (now Lorain Road).

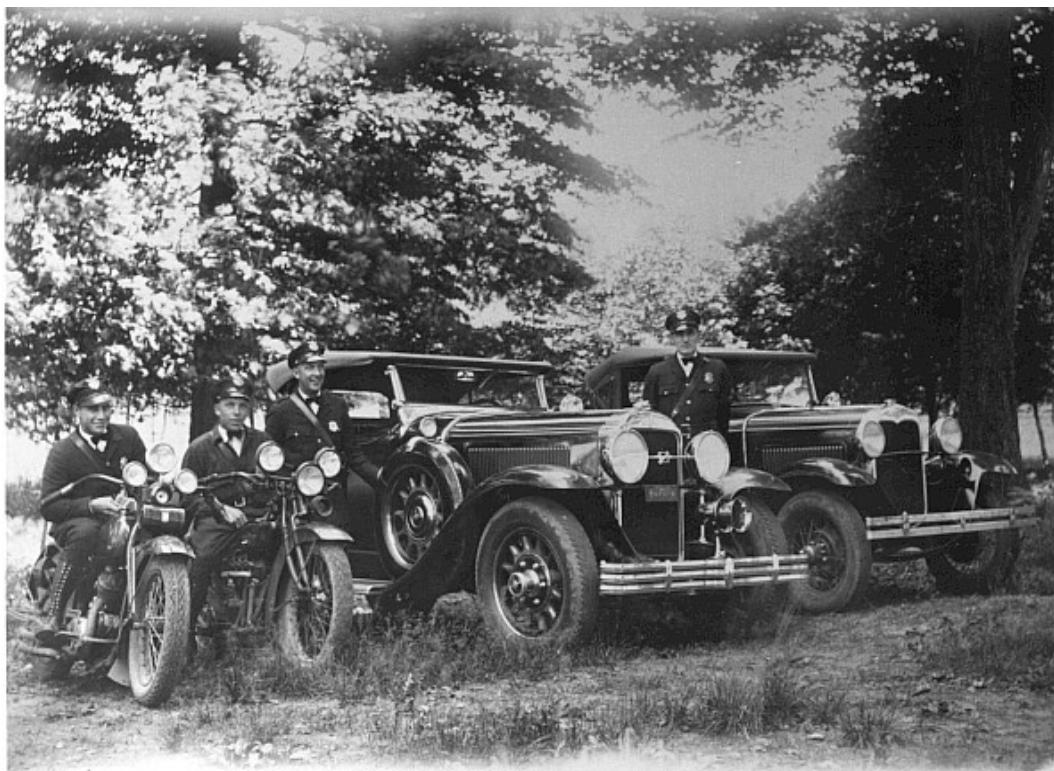
In 1829 before Mr. Olmsted had offered the library, Elias Frost applied for a postal station in his home near the corner of Columbia and Kennedy Ridge Road. He discovered he could not use the name Lenox, as there was already a post office by that name in Ohio. As a result he called his post office "Frostville." This name remained in use long after the town adopted the

HONOR ROLL "To Honor law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty"-Date of Death 11/27/81

The lands which now comprise the City of North Olmsted lie in the original Cuyahoga County township of Olmsted and Dover. Pioneer history of this town actually begins in 1806, when the State of Connecticut sold to the Connecticut Land Company those lands in northern Ohio known as the "Western Reserve." The major investor in Township 6 Range 15 was a wealthy merchant of East Hartford, Connecticut, Aaron Olmsted. He died before his lands in the Western Reserve were actually deeded to him. The task of selling Aaron's vast land holdings fell to his son, Charles Hyde Olmsted.

In the earliest records the area is called Kingston, but in 1823 the people organized into a township called Lenox. Soon after its organization, the town was split, and those settlers living east of the Rocky River joined Middleburgh Township; and those to the

This picture includes the vehicles used by the North Olmsted Police Department in 1929 & 1930. Far right is a 1930 Ford and to the left of the Ford is Marshal George Christman, who later became the first Chief of Police in North Olmsted. To his left is the first police car that North Olmsted owned, which is a 1929 Buick Roadster; to the left of the Buick is Marshal Wilber Gessner (Gessner Road was named after this family); to his left on a Harley Motorcycle is Marshall Cy Eskins; and to Cy's left, also on a Harley Motorcycle, is Marshal William (Bill), Biddulph who was Fire Chief in North Olmsted. Both Harleys were the property of the North Olmsted Police.



Olmsted name. The museum of the Olmsted Historical Society "Frostville" commemorates this interesting chapter of the town's early history.

1823 marks the date of the initial settlement of Coe Ridge in southern Dover Township when Asher Miller Coe arrived with his large family. Judge Coe built himself a handsome residence at what is now Lorain and Columbia Road. The people of Coe Ridge developed a close bond with the families of "the Ridge" because Mr. Coe opened a road from his house to the Universalist Church in Olmsted. It is easy to see why, when the Village of North Olmsted was formed, these people voted to join their neighbors, rather than remain an isolated corner of Dover Township.

The decades from 1820 to the turn of the century witnessed the arrival of the Fitches, Romps, Ames, Kennedys, Biddulphs, Halls, Rices, Goulds, Nelsons, Huntingtons, Elliotts, and many other families. The town patriotically answered the call to arms for the Civil War, sending over fifty volunteers.

Although some light industry was developed in the form of the Barnum, Peck, and Lawrence mills along Rocky River; John Ames' Carpentry shop; the

Carpenter's cheese factory; and Rial Rice's steam mill; agriculture long remained the most important occupation in the area, even up to the time of North Olmsted's astonishing growth between 1960 and 1970.

Most of the preceding information was written by Richard L. Fetzer, Archivist, The Olmsted Historical Society and published by the North Olmsted Chamber of Commerce in 1974.

The Village of North Olmsted was created through a vote in the fall of 1908. Slowly the population grew, as more people sought the refuge of country living just a short distance from Cleveland.

The Village of North Olmsted was incorporated on January 1, 1909. Until the year 1915 there was no Police Department. In 1915 Jacob Flora was appointed Marshal. After Marshal Flora had served four years (1915 - 1919), Bert Bainbridge was elected to serve a two-year term (1920 - 1921). Elroy Christman was elected as Marshal serving two years (1922 - 1923). During his term the first motorcycle, used to apprehend speeders, was purchased by the village. Frank Eskins followed Elroy as Marshall and served for the next two years (1924-1925). His equipment

consisted of little more than his Marshal's badge and keys to the jail.

CHIEF GEORGE CHRISTMAN, the first chief of police in North Olmsted, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and moved to North Olmsted when he was seventeen. He lived the remaining years of his life in the same home on Lorain Road in North Olmsted. George Christman married Esther and they had four children: Jeannette Bierman, Robert, Marilyn Adams and George Jr.

George was elected Marshal in 1926 and purchased the department's first motorcycle, a four cylinder Henderson in 1927. In 1929 incoming police and fire calls were received by volunteer firemen. If the police car was on patrol, a red light on top of the fire house was turned on as a signal for the police car to return for an assignment. Radio telephones were installed in the village police cars in 1947. The first full-time police officers were by appointment prior to North Olmsted becoming a city. The first Patrolman was Clifford Biddulph, the second was Roy Walker, the third was Harry W. Hird, and the fourth was Howard Adams.

In 1950 the North Olmsted Auxiliary Police were formed. The use of part-time officers had vanished from the scene. On October 5, 1951, North Olmsted became a city. All police officers serving by appointment came under civil service when North Olmsted became a city, which included Chief Christman and the four full-time officers, Lt. Biddulph, Sgt. Hird, Sgt. Walker, and Sgt. Adams. The first police officers appointed after taking a written examination and being placed on a civil service list were Patrolman George Colpert and Patrolman Russell Bierman. All police officer appointments from that time on were required to take a civil service examination and were selected from a list established by the civil service commission.

The radio telephone system in the police cars was replaced with three-way radios. The police were still operating out of a small one-room office in city hall. The two jail cells located in the basement were still used to contain prisoners. A mayor's court was held once a week for traffic and other minor violators. By 1955 a radar set had been added to the department equipment. Basic training for police officers was available from the Cleveland Police Department.

Chief Christman was preparing the police department for the future by sending some of his men to the Cleveland Police Academy for basic training and to other schools that were available. He also encouraged his personnel to attend Cuyahoga Community College when it opened in 1963. One, Harry W. Hird, was the first officer from North Olmsted to attend the prestigious Federal Bureau



Chief Harry W. Hird served in WW II in the U.S. Army Air Force. He was the second Chief of Police in the City of North Olmsted serving from 1948 -1975 the last ten years as Chief

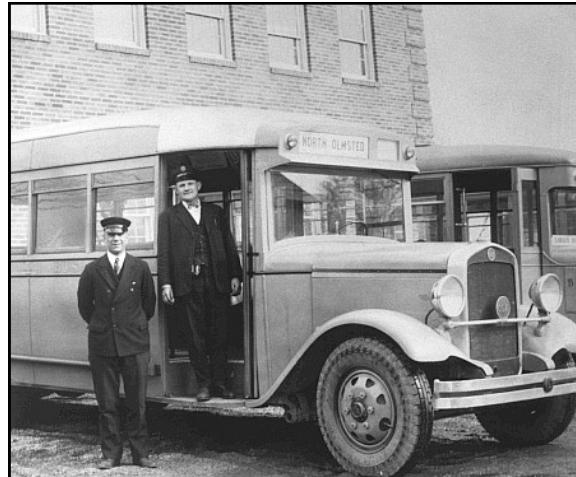
of Investigation National Academy and he graduated with the 52nd Session. At that time only two classes were held at the FBINA each year with one hundred students selected for each class from through out the world.

The next additions to the police department were Patrolman Raymond Kodey and Patrolman Frank Waldron. The next appointments were September 16, 1956 when Patrolman Raymond Brow, Patrolman Louis Larsen and Patrolman Marion R. Taylor were sworn in. Most of the officers were veterans of WWII and some served in both WWII or Korea.

The city did not have a range and newly appointed officers Patrolmen Brow, Larsen, and Taylor would go to the armory in Berea where they practiced with their .38 calibre revolvers. The police department was still housed at city hall in an office about fifteen by fifteen feet. Dispatching was done by the fire department for the police department.

In 1957 the North Olmsted Fire Department moved into their new fire stations located at the east and west ends of the city. The police department, consisting of twelve officers (Patrolman Gibbons & Lavender had now been appointed), moved into the vacated 1929 fire house. For the first time the police would man their own base station and have a twenty-four-hour facility open to the public.

In 1956 Case Western Reserve started a Basic Police Academy and the newly hired officers were required to attend this school, starting with those hired in 1956. A full-time officer, Lieutenant Harry W. Hird, was assigned to detective duties in 1958. This was the beginning of the department's detective bureau. In 1959 a cell block was added to the rear of the building with four two-bunk cells. Jailers were hired part-time when the cell blocks were in the basement at city hall and one of the jailers, Donald A. Novotny, later became a police officer in the City of Rocky River, Ohio. In 1961 the first formal firearms program was started for both in-service and basic firearms training.



NORTH OLMSTED BUS LINE 1930



PTLM. GEORGE RUPLE 1980 CHIEF — 1998



1980

**N. OLMSTED
POLICE DEPT.**

LEFT TO RIGHT

Lt. J. Krynak

**Ptlm. W. Wozniak
Ptlm. D. Longley
Ptlm. G. Ruple
Ptlm. Strelou
Ptlm. Tehoke
Ptlm. O'Toole**

**Sgt. Schmitz
Ptlm. Clute**

February 10-16, 1961, was National Crime Prevention Week and the North Olmsted Exchange Club sponsored Meet Your North Olmsted Police Department.

CHIEF OF POLICE

GEORGE H. CHRISTMAN

A Message From The Chief of Police



"Effective law enforcement is synonymous with progressive community growth. Law enforcement is not possible without cooperation. The problems of law enforcement are numerous, yet they are not insurmountable when the cooperative efforts of the public are applied."

DUTIES: The chief of police is the executive head of the police department. He directs all of the activities of the department, enforces all laws and ordinances, and maintains the peace and dignity of the city. He has under his command two lieutenants, four sergeants, and ten patrolmen of the regular police department. He also has under his jurisdiction twelve auxiliary policemen and seven school crossing guards.

crime. He has been educated in the classroom of Western Reserve University, and has through his many experiences attained unlimited knowledge of juvenile delinquency, domestic relations, child psychology, criminal investigation, human relations and public relations. He is thoroughly trained in criminal law, patrol techniques, traffic control and enforcement, and traffic prevention and investigation. He has been appointed a police officer because of his knowledge and desire to serve the public. He is observant, industrious, alert, and honest. He is your friend—respect him.



Sgt. George Colpert



Sgt. Frank Waldron



Det. Lt. Harry W. Hird



Lt. Clifford H. Biddulph



Ptlm. Russell L. Bierman



Ptlm. Raymond W. Kodey



Sgt. Roy F. Walker

Your North Olmsted Police Officer

He is thoroughly trained in all phases of law enforcement. He has been schooled in the detection of



Sgt. Howard L. Adams



Ptlm. Raymond A. Brow

CODE OF ETHICS

AS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, our fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception,



Ptlm. Louis Larsen

the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality, and justice.



Ptlm. Marion R. Taylor



Ptlm. Glenn C. Clark



Ptlm. Robert J. Krynak



Ptlm. Sam Manheimer, Jr.



Ptlm. John M. Gibbons

AUXILIARY POLICE: The auxiliary police augment the regular police force in traffic control, searches for lost children, and storm damage control. The following men were serving in 1961: Robert Bey, Robert Boettler, Robert Christman, Ralph Hanslik, John Kirst, Harry Moore, John Pugel, Joseph Regnatz, Charles Reitz, Russell K. Schauer, and Lee Stuart.

In the fall of 1963 rumors were rampant in the North Olmsted Police Department that the mayor and safety director were going to make major transfers in the police department, taking away the authority of the



Ptlm. Ronald C. Milliken

Chief of Police George Christman.

Mayor Gareau and Safety Director Wilson offered transfers to the detective bureau to a couple of police officers with increases in pay.

The assignments were refused with the officers standing firm in their support of the Ohio State Revised code and their chief of police's authority and responsibility to assign personnel.

On Thursday, July 4, 1963, headlines read North Olmsted Police Department To Be Reorganized September 1, 1963. The transfers were made by Safety Director James T. Wilson in a letter to Chief George Christman with the information released to the news media.

On August 21, 1963, a letter signed by fifteen members of the North Olmsted Police Department stated in part "It is our belief that the chief of police should have the exclusive right to transfer and assign men to the different units within this department. We feel that this right is given him by statute but if it isn't legislation should be passed giving him this right."

Letter signed by the following officers: Ptlm. Marion R. Taylor, Sgt. George L. Colpert, Ptlm. Louis Larsen, Sgt. Howard L. Adams, Ptlm. Glenn C. Clark, Ptlm. Russell L. Bierman, Ptlm. Lee Scott, Sgt. Frank R. Waldron, Ptlm. John M. Gibbons, Ptlm. Raymond A. Brow, Ptlm. Robert J. Krynak, Ptlm. Ronald C. Milliken, Ptlm. Thomas Marsh, Ptlm. Sam Manheimer, and Ptlm. Ray W. Kodey.

On September 1, 1963, Chief George Christman by letter made the assignments as directed by Safety Director Wilson: Lt. Cliff Biddulph, officer-in-charge of accident prevention unit, traffic control, records, schedules, traffic safety, bike safety, equipment, traffic court citations and statistics.

Lt. Harry Hird, officer-in-charge of accident investigation, juvenile bureau (other than felony), photography, schooling, special programs and departmental strategy.

Sgt. Frank Waldron and Ptlm. Taylor assigned to the detective bureau to investigate all crimes (except Juvenile misdemeanors).

At the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association board of governors meeting in September 1963, a request was made by Chief George Christman of North Olmsted asking legal advice relative to who had the authority to assign men in the police department. The board agreed to have legal counsel Barragate look into the matter and advise the chiefs.

Shortly after January 1, 1964, Chief George Christman assigned personnel within the North Olmsted Police Department to the positions he believed best served the public. Lt. Harry Hird was assigned as officer in charge of the detective bureau and Marion R. Taylor was assigned as a detective. A new

administration was elected in November of 1963, taking office in January of 1964.

Another item of interest occurred in North Olmsted on Sunday, December 1, 1963, as the Sunday blue law was enforced. Detectives purchased hardware items at Zayres and Grays, resulting in the arrest of the store manager and the cashiers. All were released on bond and stated they had no intention of fighting the closing law if it is enforced uniformly. In a few short years the law known as the blue law was no longer law in the state of Ohio.

With the increase in personnel and growth of the city promotional examinations were given: Sergeant Hird was promoted to lieutenant; Patrolmen Colpert & Waldron were promoted to sergeant.

Chief George Christman had an excellent diversion program working in the police department. Juveniles that were involved in crimes were not sent to juvenile court but were required to perform work such as washing buses etc. within the city with approval of the offended person. Most of these juveniles went on to distinguished careers without the stigma of being sent to court. Chief Christman was forced by juvenile court to abandon this program in the early to mid-1950s as they said he was not operating within the restriction of the present law.

In the 1970s during the tenure of Chief Taylor, a program was presented to the chief by representatives of juvenile court, human relations department of North Olmsted, juvenile officer of North Olmsted, and others for a diversion program for juveniles. Chief Taylor advised those present that what they were proposing was the same basic program that they forced Chief Christman to abandon in the 1950s. This program was approved in the late 1970s or early 1980s and again was a success story as it had been in the past under Chief Christman.

Norma Lingren was hired as a part-time secretary in the early 1960s and in 1964 she became the first full-time secretary. In 1964 Lieutenant Harry W. Hird was the officer in charge of the detective bureau and Marion R. Taylor was assigned as a detective. The year 1965 marked the first year of Safety Town, which was organized and supervised by the department.

In 1966 Chief George Christman retired after serving the City of North Olmsted for forty years, as Marshall from 1926-1941 and Chief of Police from 1941-1966. Chief Christman was the ideal leader to take the North Olmsted Police Department from a police force that was elected, politically appointed, then non political civil service. He was elected to many terms as marshal, appointed as chief of police, then permanently served under civil service as the chief of police. Prior to his retirement he was selected as the Person of the Year in North Olmsted.

CHIEF HARRY W. HIRD, the second Chief of Police in North Olmsted, after service with the U.S. Air Force, working, as a carpenter, and driving bus for the North Olmsted Bus Line was appointed to the North Olmsted Police Department as a patrolman December 7, 1948. He was promoted to sergeant March, 1953, lieutenant May, 1956, and served in an investigative capacity from 1950 until his appointment as chief of police January 1, 1966 (except for a few months in 1963). He was first on the civil service list. Harry, a North Olmsted resident was married to Chiquita (Smedley) and they had two daughters, Robin Gavin and Susan Sedlay.

He graduated in 1953 from the 52nd session of the FBI National Academy, Washington, D.C. Served as president of the Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #25 in 1965. Realizing his leadership, he was elected president of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in 1970, and President of the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police in 1971.

In his span of years he served on many committees Metropolitan Crime Bureau, the Law Enforcement Communication Committee of Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, and the Northeastern Ohio Association of Criminal Assistance Association, and he was instrumental in assisting initiation of the Narcotics Association of Regional Coordinating Officers, served as Director of the Westshore Enforcement Bureau. He was also a member of the Masonic North Olmsted Lodge #741, Scottish Rite Valley of Cleveland, and Police Masonic Fellowcraft Club.

In the year 1971 the North Olmsted Annual Report of the North Olmsted Police Department reads as follows: It was a busy 1971 for our police department. Traffic accidents increased 4 percent and serious crimes jumped 10 percent over 1970. Although this is an increase in both categories, the jump in accidents is actually less than the increase between 1969 and 1970. And the increase in serious crime is less than the national average for 1971.

On top of this, the police department set a new record of clearing cases. In 1971, 42 percent of the serious crimes were cleared by arrest, as compared to 40 percent in 1970. There were three fatal accidents in 1971. Although fatal statistics are never pretty, the total accident picture was brighter in 1971. There were fewer persons injured and also less pedestrian and bicycle injuries. In fact, the city received a citation for improvement in pedestrian safety from the American Automobile Association and also a citation from the Cleveland Safety Council for improvement of fatality records. In 1971, there were 587 traffic accidents. Most were caused because drivers failed to keep an assured cleared distance or because they were

speeding. Most accidents were rear-end collisions. Statistics show most accidents occur on Friday between 4 and 7 p.m.

The city realized \$54,845 in fines and court cases tried in Rocky River Municipal Court, which shows the effectiveness of our law enforcement. During the year, 2,071 traffic citations were issued, 1,763 of which were for moving violations.

There were 447 adults and 266 juveniles taken into custody during the year, including those released without being formally charged. This compares to 535 and 266 in 1970. Crimes of larceny were the major offense, for both adults and juveniles, and investigation of runaways was the second most frequent case in the juvenile division. Intoxication and driving while under the influence of alcohol constitute 5 percent of the total arrest record for the year.

A record number of pre-schoolers attended Safety Town classes, which are a great success. And the police department assisted two communities in starting their own Safety Town, based on North Olmsted's model.

Our police department reached out to more than 1,000 students during the year, briefing them on traffic safety. And more than 1,500 students, in addition to many adult groups, heard the police talk on "Drug Abuse," a subject our police are well informed on. The department was honored by having Lt. Ralph Taylor receive the "outstanding student" award while attending the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug training school for police in Washington, D.C.

Our 36, member police department receives monthly training in the use of firearms. They also study training bulletins and attend seminars and conferences to improve efficiency. And 13 members are now enrolled at Lorain Community College, studying for a degree in police administration on their own time.

Statistics show the average North Olmsted policeman is 34 years old, has 10 years of service, and has used four days of his 15-day sick leave.

In April 1974 Harry realized a life long dream of planning and seeing a new police station built. From 3,200 square feet to 18,000 square feet with closed circuit television security, electronic files.

Under his leadership the department served North Olmsted's 35,000 residents and patrolled a city of 11.5 square miles. The department consisted of 38 sworn officers, 18 school guards, 16 auxiliary policemen, and civilian personnel.

Chief Hird requested and obtained increases in the budget for schooling and encouraged his personnel to attend. Police officers attended the FBI National Academy, Northwestern (including their nine-month course), Federal Narcotics School, homicide



DEA Retraining Session-Marriott Inn Cleveland, Ohio 1975-L to R-Pres. DEA Alumni, Lt. Marion R. Taylor NOPD; Mayor Ralph Perk, Cleveland; Mayor Ralph Christman, North Olmsted; Roland Hughes, DEA Chief of Training; Chief Hird, NOPD

investigation, fingerprinting, supervision, police administration, accident investigation, photography, first aid, breathalyzer, vascar, riot training, and computer courses. Monthly training in firearms, shotguns, and tear gas equipment.

A special Weapons and Tactics Squad (SWATS) was established, as well as the Westshore Enforcement Bureau (WEB) consisting of six northwestern suburbs of Cleveland with a mutual agreement to officer aid with formality. This organization involves training personnel in various phases of police operations, squads to combat civil disturbances and a narcotic unit, comparable to MEG.

On December 31, 1975, Chief Harry W. Hird retired, leaving many memories and examples of loyalty, dedication, devotion, and integrity to all who had the privilege of knowing and working with him.

During the tenure of Chief Christman and Chief Hird Route 10, Lorain Road, and Route 17, Brook Park Road, were heavily traveled by automobiles, trucks, and buses. The Great Northern Shopping Center at Route 10 and Route 17 opened.

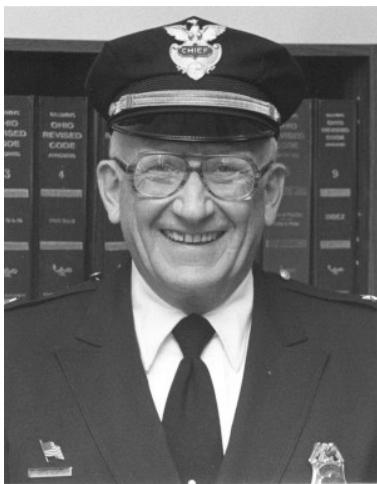
During the early years as a city many times a lone police officer was on patrol and back-up was provided by neighboring departments. North Olmsted also provided this service to other communities as their manpower was about the same as North Olmsted. On rare occasions the lone police officer was required to arrest and bring in the violator/violators alone as the other departments would also be busy.

The police pension system was city operated until about 1965 when the state, police and fire pension system was started. Chief Christman, Lieutenant Bidulph, Lieutenant Hird, and Patrolman Taylor served at times on this board. Many municipal pension systems

were on the verge of bankruptcy and some retirees were not receiving their pension checks from the city systems. This was a great achievement by the elected officials of city, county, state and safety forces working together for the good of all citizens of the state of Ohio when the state police and fire pension system became a reality.

Information available to police on wanted persons went from the hot sheet published by the Cleveland Police Department, which was about two days old when picked up at Kamms Corners by the North Olmsted Police Department, to having a Teletype installed and NEOPIN.

One of the major improvements made by Mayor Paul Gareau was the elimination of the mayor's court in North Olmsted and sending all cases to the Rocky River Municipal Court. A greater equality for those arrested were the results. Politics did not now play a major role in who paid the larger penalty. Under the old system of mayor's court many times a resident would pay no fine and a non resident would receive a major fine for the same type of violation. Testimony and facts concerning the cases became more professional and the police personnel prepared better cases. The prosecutors also were better prepared when they walked into the courtroom. All the suburban communities served by Rocky River Municipal Court still send all their cases there and none has mayor's court and this still provides better and more equal service to these cities. (2000)



CHIEF MARION R. TAYLOR, the third Chief of Police in North Olmsted was born in Washington, PA, on May 10, 1927, the second son of Marion Isaac Taylor & Madeline (Davis) Taylor. The Taylor family consisted of Charles H., Silvia L. (deceased),

Hilda M. Danley, Marion R., Robert L. (deceased), Virginia R. Clark, and Janet S. Wikstrom. Chief Taylor attended High School in Claysville, PA, where his mother still resides in 2000 at the age of 98. He is married to Pearl E. (Campbell) Taylor. Marion has a son Richard, daughters Becka Jo, Marian M., Verna R. and stepsons Ronald, Barry, and James Harsa.

Chief Taylor's ancestry of his father is traced back

to John Taylor, Sr., born about 1750-1760 in Suffolk County, England. John married Mary "Kiser" Taylor in Maryland after his service in the Revolutionary War. They settled in Greene County, PA, in about 1800 and owned farm land near Jollytown, PA. Mary died between 1841 and 1848 and John on July 6, 1848, in Greene County, PA. John Taylor, Sr., and Mary were the grandparents of Jesse Taylor born September 26, 1840, in Jollytown, and died October 26, 1861, in Romney, WV. A life-size statue stands today in Jollytown, PA in honor of Jesse, the first soldier from Greene County, PA to lose his life in battle during the Civil War. Hero, PA was also named after Jesse. Jesse is buried in the Old Taylor Cemetery located on the Grace Wise farm near Jollytown. John Taylor, Sr., and his wife Mary are also believed to be buried there in unmarked graves.

The ancestry of Marion's mother is traced back to Joseph Washington Davis, born October 21, 1816, in Hampshire County, VA and died on April 4, 1889, in Preston County, WV. Joseph married Nancy Sinclair, born June 16, 1816, VA and died April 25, 1894. Both are buried in Mt. Sarah Cemetery, Sinclair Ridge, Preston County, WV. They also owned a 200-plus acre farm in Preston County.

Marion served in the U.S. Navy from February 4, 1945 to November 25, 1947. He served in the U.S. Army from August 25, 1948, to May 15, 1950, and from September 15, 1950, to November 13, 1951. He is a Life Member of the VFW. Prior to becoming a patrolman in North Olmsted he was employed as the warehouse foreman for Downer Cartage Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

On September 16, 1956, he was appointed patrolman on the North Olmsted Police Department. In 1963 he received the North Olmsted Patrolman of the Year award. On September 1, 1963, he was assigned to the detective bureau; August 23, 1966, promoted to sergeant, officer in charge, of the detective bureau; May 22, 1970, promoted to lieutenant and remained in the detective bureau as officer in charge until promoted to chief of police on January 1, 1976.

In 1964 he began to further his education, attending Cuyahoga Community College. He attended many police oriented schools from traffic to homicide during his career. On February 16, 1968, graduated from the last Federal Bureau of Narcotics School on February 16, 1968; the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy, graduating on October 30, 1968, the 82nd Session; the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs ten-week school graduating on June 16, 1971, where he was class speaker and received the Outstanding Student Award. On June 18, 1982 graduated from the LEED school, FBINA, VA. After retirement he



June 1, 1976, Explorer's Post North Olmsted, Ohio.

Front row, left: Chief Marion R. Taylor; **Center — Mayor Ralph Christman;** **Rear row left:** Detective Gabe Dellapasta; **Center:** Chris Lumsden; **Right:** Sgt. Richard Metzger & Ptlm. Russell Bierman.

graduated from the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, completing Adult Bible Studies.

In 1970, served as the first SAIC of the Westshore Enforcement Bureau Narcotic Unit. He was one of the founders of the Narcotics Association of Regional Coordinating Officers of Ohio and served as its president in 1975 -1976. In 1974 -1975 he served as president of DEA Law Enforcement Alumni Officers Association and in 1978 was president of the Ohio Chapter FBI National Academy Associates and president of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in 1980.

As chief he continued to build on the firm law enforcement foundation of former Chief Harry W. Hird. The city continued to grow with an increasing residential population and an increasing commercial zone, including the Great Northern Shopping Center Mall. Three state routes crisscrossed the busy suburban city and I-480 became a reality. The department continued to move ahead with several programs that were completed. The police manual was published; uniform specs were updated; Radio and telephone recorder obtained, dispatch time recorder added; ticket auditing system established and black and white patrol cars purchased.

By 1979 the department had 41 sworn officers, 4 dispatchers, 1 secretary, 4 clerks, 25 auxiliary police,

and 18 school guards.

The city was divided into four zones and the called for services recorded by time of day, zone number, and the number of police vehicles dispatched to each incident. Evidence technicians were trained on each shift. Permanent zone men were assigned and had the responsibility for those crimes, or offenses committed in their zone. A detective was assigned to work cases & crime problems with the zone officers. A proficiency evaluation system was initiated with the quality of arrests reviewed continually.

A training film program was established and the department put its first formal warning ticket program into effect. A training program was started for police officer's wives and non-sworn department personnel.

In an effort to encourage citizen participation in preventing crime in North Olmsted, a Crime Prevention Citizen of the Year award was presented at the North Olmsted annual Homecoming festivities. The award was presented to the North Olmsted resident making a significant contribution to crime prevention during the previous year. A committee of citizens from the city along with Chief Taylor made the selections. Others honored for similar actions were awarded certificates of appreciation by the department.

Chief Taylor held a strong belief that law-abiding

citizens should have the right to be free to walk down any street, at any time of day or night, without the fear of being mugged, robbed, raped, or killed. That repeat offenders needed a greater rehabilitation period of time in prison, rather than on the streets. That legislation is passed, or executive orders issued, mandating that law enforcement agencies will comply or will enforce certain laws without providing manpower or funds to maintain these mandated services or enforce certain enacted laws. By passing legislation of this type the monkey is taken off the legislators' backs and placed on the back of law enforcement. This is continually done without any provisions to supply resources to take on these added burdens. By the stroke of a pen, legislators create demands for hours of investigations and enforcement actions. This same pen does not provide the funds or manpower to accomplish the tasks.

Chief Taylor believes that the law enforcement profession is a very rewarding one and he was proud of the dedicated and efficient personnel who contributed in keeping the crime rate down in North Olmsted while they continually worked with a shortage of personnel.

On December 31, 1984, Chief Taylor retired and was employed by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association as their third executive director on February 1, 1985. He also served as SAIC of the Westshore Enforcement Bureau Narcotic Unit again from about August 1985 to August 1988.

The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association selected retired North Olmsted Police Chief Marion R. Taylor for its:

Person of the Year Award for 1998.

He received the award at the Police Chiefs Installation Dinner January 16, 1999. The award is given annually to a person who has contributed their time and talents to the police chiefs association.

Marion R. Taylor served in the U.S. Navy in WWII from February 5, 1945, to November 25, 1947 and in the U.S. Army from August 25, 1948, to May 15, 1950, and from September 15, 1950, to November 13, 1951. He served a year in Korea, 1950-1951, during the Korean Conflict.

On September 16, 1956, he was appointed to the North Olmsted Police Department as a patrolman and continued in that position until 1963 when he was assigned to the detective bureau. In 1966 he was promoted to sergeant, 1970 to lieutenant and remained in the detective bureau until January 1, 1976 when he was promoted to chief as a result of a civil service examination.

Chief Taylor was approved for membership in the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in April 1976. He took a very active part in the organization by serving in various offices, becoming president in January 1980. He had a near-perfect attendance record at meetings, missing just one.

Chief Taylor retired from the North Olmsted Police Department on December 31, 1984, after serving nine years as chief. On February 1, 1985 he became the executive director of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association—the position he presently holds.

The letter recommending Chief Taylor for this award states "Director Taylor is dedicated to serving the association by his contact with other organizations throughout the county and state of Ohio and keeping the members apprised on new innovations and programs taking place in the field of law enforcement. He put a computer system into operation which facilitates the business of the association, the updating of the membership roster, and the recording of the history of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association."

The J. Edgar Hoover Foundation selected Chief Marion R. Taylor, retired, presently the executive director for the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association as the recipient of a \$1,000 award for excellence in law enforcement:

At the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association meeting on December 21, 2000, Vice President and Director William D. Branen of The J. Edgar Hoover Foundation presented a \$1,000.00 check and certificate to him as the recipient.

On January 2, 2001, Director Taylor and his wife Pearl donated the \$1,000 check to the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association for an annual Outstanding Student Award from the Criminal Justice Program at Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.

CHIEF THOMAS A. MARSH, the fourth Chief of Police in the City of North Olmsted served in the U.S. Army February 1957 to July 1960. Chief Marsh was employed by the Fairbanks, Alaska, Police Department prior to his employment in North Olmsted.

Chief Marsh was appointed as a patrolman to the North Olmsted Police Department on April 15, 1963. He was promoted to sergeant on September 9, 1971, and four years later became a lieutenant on October 27, 1975. Marsh served many years in the detective bureau and is the youngest chief of police in North Olmsted at the age of 45. He was appointed chief of police on April 15, 1985. Secretary Norma Lingren served with all four of the chiefs.

In 1980, Marsh received the Outstanding Officer Award from the Optimist Club of West Suburban Cleveland.

Chief Marsh began his police career at the Suburban Police School at Western Reserve University



February 23, 1985 — Acting Chief Thomas Marsh presenting retired Chief Marion R. Taylor with his gun and plaque at Chief Taylor's retirement dinner. Chief Thomas Marsh became chief of police on April 15, 1985, after standing first on the civil service exam.

in Cleveland. Throughout his career, he attended several seminars and workshops ranging in subject from homicide to the implementation of fair labor standards.

He attended a Fraudulent Check Investigation Institute, an International Association of Chiefs of Police Crime Analysis Workshop in Atlanta, and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in Washington, D.C.

On April 6, 1990, Chief Marsh retired from the North Olmsted Police Department after 27 years of dedicated service and became Judge Holmes' bailiff at the Rocky River Court.

CHIEF DENNIS S. SEFCEK, the fifth Chief of Police in the City of North Olmsted, served in the U.S. Army as an MP January 1964 to February 1966.

Chief Sefcek was appointed as a Patrolman to the North Olmsted Police Department on February 16, 1968; was assigned to the Detective Bureau on September 8, 1970; promoted to sergeant, lieutenant and captain and on June 17, 1990 was promoted to chief of police.



February 22, 1983 — North Olmsted Police Station. Sgt. Dennis S. Sefcek was sworn in as Lieutenant On April 9, 1990, he was sworn in as the fifth chief of police in North Olmsted after standing first on the civil service examination.

Chief Sefcek continued his education while serving the residents of North Olmsted by attending many schools including the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug training in Washington, D.C., and many others held at Case Western Reserve and other locations.

On March 9, 1976 Detective Sefcek received an award from Narcotic Association of Regional Coordinating Officers of Ohio for his excellent work on the Elaine Goodwin case. A total of ten persons were arrested and convicted of drug offenses from the execution of the search warrant at the Goodwin residence.

Information developed from the Goodwin case was forwarded to the Cleveland Police Department and the Dayton Police Department. From this information the Cleveland Police Department arrested and convicted a 28-year-old male who was selling between \$800 to \$1,200 worth of heroin daily. The Dayton Police Department using this information arrested one of the largest heroin dealers in the Dayton area and recovered \$40,000 worth of uncut heroin. This case was an excellent example of what NARCO has accomplished in establishing a better coordinated and cooperative working relationship between law enforcement agencies throughout the state of Ohio.

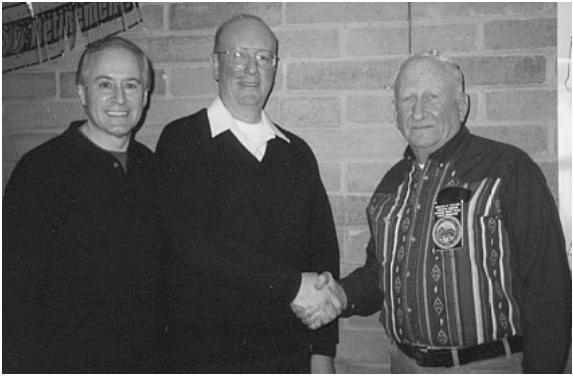
On June 17, 1995, Chief Dennis Sefcek retired from the North Olmsted Police Department. His wife Nancy provided encouragement to him during his many dedicated years to the City of North Olmsted.

CHIEF FRANK E. VIOLA, the sixth Chief of Police in the City of North Olmsted, served in the U.S. Army January 10, 1966, to December 20, 1967.

Frank was appointed as a Patrolman to the North Olmsted Police Department on February 16, 1971; assigned to the detective division March 27, 1978; patrol division January 1, 1988; promoted to sergeant June 27, 1988; detective division January 2, 1990; lieutenant-OIC detective bureau January 2, 1991; captain-administrative division January 3, 1995; chief of police July 5, 1995.

Chief Viola continued his education by attending many schools, some are photography, Narcotic School, firearms instructor, homicide investigations, criminal interrogations & behavioral, John Reid College, Chicago in IL, illegal gambling, polygraph, FBI Profiling, police supervision, stress management etc.

On January 31, 1998, Chief Viola retired from the North Olmsted Police Department and moved to Arizona with his wife Mary. Another dedicated chief moved on to a new chapter in his life.



February 7, 1998-Retirement Dinner for Chief Frank E. Viola-Retirement date January 31, 1998. On the left is Retired Chief Viola sixth chief of North Olmsted; in the center is Chief George Ruple, seventh chief of North Olmsted and on the right is Retired Chief Marion R. Taylor, the third chief of North Olmsted.

CHIEF GEORGE E. RUPLE, the seventh chief of police in the City of North Olmsted, was employed as a teacher in the Cleveland School District prior to his service with the North Olmsted Police Department.

Chief Ruple was appointed as a patrolman with the department on January 15, 1977. He was appointed chief on February 2, 1998. He is married to Susan.

NEW POLICE CHIEF BRINGS LONG FAMILY LEGACY OF SERVICE TO CITY

By Jacqi Tempelton
West Life

NORTH OLMSTED — George Ruple, sworn in as North Olmsted's new Police Chief on Feb. 2, is the quintessential small town chief, updated for the nineties.

Small town, because he grew up in the city, watched it grow and change, moved away for a short time as a young married (but only to North Ridgeville — he considers himself a life-long North Olmsted resident), and after a short stint as a teacher, returned to his community as a rookie cop.

His family roots in this area are so deep that streets are named after both his maternal and paternal forebears — Ruple Road in Berea and Christman Drive in North Olmsted.

Grandfather Elroy Christman was elected Town Marshal in 1926.

Grandfather George Ruple was a North Olmsted Deputy Marshal.

Great-uncle George Christman was North Olmsted's first Police Chief in 1941.

And Ruple's uncle Ralph Christman was a North

Olmsted Councilman and Mayor in the 1960s and 70s.

Ruple, 45, graduated from North Olmsted High School in 1971. He earned a degree in education from Miami University and taught in the Cleveland Public Schools for 16 months before entering law enforcement. He's been on the North Olmsted force for 21 years.

Ruple's wife Susan teaches music at North Olmsted's Maple Elementary School. Their son George, 19, is at Miami University, and daughter Melissa, 17, is a junior at North Olmsted High School.

Ruple's educational background came in handy over the past few years as the department started its DARE program and opened a community policing satellite office at North Olmsted High School.

The police are now a presence in North Olmsted Schools K-12, beginning with Safety Town. That is a friendly, reassuring presence. The student resource officers at the Middle and High Schools are not there for security or enforcement, but as a source of assistance and counsel.

He notes that the trend is toward high-tech crimes, and the department is prepared with high-tech strategies and equipment, such as digital cameras, computers in cars with access to files in Washington and throughout the country, laser guns, computer aided dispatch, DNA.

"If you'd asked me last year (the city's most pressing need related to the police department) I would have said additional space. It's difficult to come up with a pressing need, because we've been fortunate in that the department and the administration work well together and we've been well provided with what we need," said Ruple.

As Chief, Ruple is the direct liaison between the administration and the department, and looks forward to working with new Mayor Norman Musial, and new Safety Director Thomas Jenkins.

The retirement of Chief Frank Viola, Lieutenant Larry Mason and Detective John Lesick in January, all after more than a quarter century in the NOPD, paved the way for a series of promotions in the department. Sharing Ruple's swearing-in ceremony was former Lieutenant Wayne Wozniak, now Captain.

Also Wayne Bosau and Steven Wolf have been promoted to Lieutenant, notes Ruple.

History continues for the North Olmsted Police Department as Chief George E. Ruple leads the Department into the year 2000.

NORTH RANDALL POLICE DEPARTMENT



**CHIEF
WILLIAM R.
BRUCATO, SR.
1967 - 1980**

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

I am married to Virginia A. Brucato and we have three sons, William R. Brucato, Jr., James J. Brucato, and Blaise A. Brucato. Bill Jr., age 35, is a Lieutenant with the Bedford Heights Police Department and has been in law enforcement for 13 years. Jim, age 33, has retired from law enforcement after putting in nine years and attaining the rank of lieutenant. He is presently pursuing a career in real estate. Blaise, age 20, is a magna cum laude graduate of the University of Miami where he obtained a B.A. in accounting. Blaise is presently in his second year of law school at Ohio State University.

Rounding out our family is my four-year-old German shepherd, Ago. Ago is German-born, and stands 5'6" on his hind legs, and weighs 90 pounds. He is completely trained in various law enforcement facets such as tracking, seeking, and detaining, and is superior over the obstacle course.

My wife of 38 years, Virginia, is a clerk for Bedford Municipal Court and has worked for the court for nine years. Prior to that, she worked for the mayor's office for both the City of Bedford Heights and Warrensville Heights.

I began my law enforcement career in 1950 and have been so involved for the last 27 years. I was promoted to chief in 1969 when the department consisted of four men and one cruiser. Since then, the department has grown to 13 men and three cruisers and a full-time dispatching department. We have also just recently expanded our facilities and added a LEADS Terminal. Through the last 27 years, I have attended a multitude of law enforcement training schools and seminars. I founded and organized the Melvin Shurmer FOP Lodge No. 102 and am still an active member. I am also a member of the National, State, and Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association is presently involved with and is co-sponsoring the

Hockey program with the Cleveland Barons. I am a member of the Chamber of Commerce and past president and member of the Warrensville Heights Booster Club.

The Village of North Randall is approximately seven-tenths of a mile square with an approximate population of 1,250. Our major crime problem is that of petit larceny. We are a commercial-residential community. The Village is proud to be the home of Edward J. DeBartolo's "world's largest mall" or better known as Randall Mall. Mr. DeBartolo also owns and operates Thistledown Race Track which is also located in North Randall. These two major sources of revenue have made it possible for the village to keep personal property taxes down to a minimum and also provide the residents with such luxuries as free snow plowing of driveways and house to curb to truck rubbish collection at no cost to the residents.

I feel that, with the low crime rate and personalized service, the village rates as an ideal place to live and raise a family.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF JUNE 1977

For sure, not too many police chiefs can say they know every homeowner in their city or village.

However, in my ninth year as chief of police in the Village of North Randall, Ohio, I, William R. Brucato, can make that claim.

Of course, the village has a population of only 1,100, but it still gives me a sense of accomplishment to know the people I am serving.

When I assumed leadership in 1967, the Village of North Randall had only four men and one cruiser. Today, in policing the area that encompasses many retail businesses, a major hotel, and a racetrack — Thistledown, we have nine full-time men, three part-timers and two cruisers.

I have 25 years of law enforcement behind me. I became a sergeant in 1953, moved up to lieutenant four years later, was named captain in 1962, and chief just five years later. I've attended many classes at Western Reserve University and the Highway Patrol.

My family plays a major role in my life and my wife Virginia, who serves as deputy clerk for the Bedford Municipal Court system, and I have been married 35 years.

We have three sons, two who have already served in law enforcement and another who is heading for a career in law.

While my work and family life keep me busy, I've still found time for a hobby—training thoroughbred race horses.

I have held a trainer's license since 1940 and have

conditioned horses in eight states—Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Florida, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Still, police work is my main concern and law enforcement continues to be a great challenge, especially today when it seems the criminal has all the rights.

Fighting crime has been my life, one that I and my family are very proud of.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF
JULY 1979

Submitted by Chief Brucato

As a Thoroughbred horse owner, who has raced at Thistledown for many years, I'd like to have my say about some nice things at Thistledown after reading Bob Dolgan's barn area diatribe.

The barn area at Thistle, as at most race tracks across the country, can and must be improved. Mr. George Jones, the General Manager, knows of the problems and is working toward that end.

How about giving a little pat on the back for some of the improvements Thistledown has instituted over the last few years to upgrade the plant and racing on the Greater Cleveland scene?

A completely new race track surface has been installed and other horsemen say it's the best. The quality of racing has been upgraded and more and better horses are among the daily entries. The purses are at an all-time record high and the eligibility rules have tightened to make ever better racing.

This year alone all new sanitary facilities were installed, the plant was beautifully decorated inside, under construction is a new and most modern jockey's building. The parking lots are in the process of being re-paved with much needed storm sewers, which will also help the water drainage problem in the barn area.

I read in the paper recently that Thistledown has given the State of Ohio over \$75 million dollars in tax revenues in the last ten years. I believe that is important for the public to know.

By the way, some of my friends in the barn area told me that Mr. Dolgan made his visit to the stable area after it had rained for six straight days—perfect timing for his (Dolgan's) purposes.

Thistledown has been an Asset to North Randall through out the years.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF
JUNE 1980

The Village of North Randall is a southwestern suburb of Cleveland. It covers an area of approximately one mile and has a population nearing 1,500. Rapid commercialization has changed the village from an urban residential community to an area of tremendous growth. The Village of North Randall is proud to be the home of Thistledown Race Track

and the Randall Park Mall, reputedly the largest in the world. These two major attractions have made North Randall one of Ohio's major commercial centers.

As an expected result of being the center of area growth, special problems have evolved and presently face the police department. Chief Brucato states that crime rates have been on the rise due to the tremendous influx of people in the area. Crime of theft, and those associated with it, are seen by the chief as the major problems confronting his department. Traffic control and enforcement problems are integrally associated with the movement of great volumes of people in and out of a small community.

The police department has adopted programs of saturation patrol and selective enforcement policies in dealing with these problems, believing that high police visibility is a deterrent to crimes of opportunity. The department strives to consistently have a police officer arrive, without delay, at a call for assistance. The goal is immediate response to emergency or crime in progress calls. Crime statistics show that the more immediate the response time, the greater the chance for arrests and convictions. It is felt that no one should be kept waiting when help is needed.

Chief Brucato began his law enforcement career in 1950 and continually moved up in the departments ranks until his appointment to Chief in 1969. At the time of his appointment, North Randall had only four men and one patrol car. During his 11-year tenure as chief the department has grown to 15 men and four cars. All of the department's equipment has been upgraded on a continual basis. Always a strong believer in continuing education, the chief has attended a multitude of law enforcement schools and seminars throughout his more than 30 years of service.

A veteran of World War II, Chief Brucato has remained active in both police and community activities. He founded the Melvin Shurmer FOP Lodge 102 and is still an active member. He maintains memberships in the National, State, and Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and former president of the Warrensville Heights Booster Club. The welfare of the community's young people has always been of great concern to the chief. He has long been a leading advocate of activities that keep young persons off the streets. His own involvement as a baseball player and boxer in his youth, has led him to actively participate in the Police Athletic League program. One year, he found that the high school did not have a summer baseball program. He took it upon himself to sponsor and manage his own team of area boys in a Cleveland sandlot program. Chief Brucato would like to see more parents get involved in activities with their children. He believes that direct parent involvement

with their children would drastically cut back on the delinquency problem all communities are experiencing today.

When speaking of families, the chief proudly speaks of his own. His entire family is or has been involved in working with the law in some capacity. His wife of 40 years, Virginia, has worked for the Bedford Municipal Court for many years. They have three sons Bill Jr., age 37, is following his father's footsteps. He has been with the Bedford Heights Police Department for 16 years and is presently a lieutenant. Jim, age 36, was also a police officer. He had attained the rank of lieutenant with the Warrensville Heights Police Department prior to leaving the department to pursue a career in real estate. Their youngest son, Blaise, age 23, has also decided on a career in law, but in an entirely different area. After graduating with honors from the University of Miami, he completed his education by graduating from The Ohio State University School of Law. Having been accepted before the Ohio Bar, he is currently practicing law in the Cleveland area.

1980 will be the Chief's last year with the North Randall Department. He has, with some remorse, decided to end his long career in law enforcement. He states he has enjoyed an excellent relationship with his brother officers and the community. The chief says, "I will always carry with me fond memories of three decades of police service. I have achieved my personal goals and standards of the law enforcement profession to the best of my ability."

**POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW
CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION -1981**



**CHIEF
DONALD
FIORILLI**

Originally called Plank Road Station, the Village of North Randall was named after a plank road which ran from Newburgh through Warrensville Township in the beginning of the nineteenth century. A tavern known as the Plank Road House was built in North Randall in 1848 by George Lathrop. The tavern was widely patronized by travelers of the Plank Road. No records

as to other houses and inhabitants of the area seem to be available. Randall Station came into being when the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad ran tracks through the town in 1860. The station was located approximately one-half mile east of the village. At the same time, a post office was established and named after Alexander W. Randall, the Postmaster General. A second public house was established by Charles Nickerson and was called the "Blue Tavern."

North Randall Village was formed on May 2, 1908, by action of the county commissioners. The records show that the first marshal was J. E. Wise. Old records concerning previous police officers are vague, however, prior police chiefs include the infamous "Smitty," Freddie Williams, Temporary Chief Jimmy Mulgrew, Frank Bosckey, and William Brucato, who served from 1967 until his retirement in April 1980. On May 1, 1980, Donald Fiorilli was sworn in as chief of police.

Chief Fiorilli began his police career in 1953 and climbed through the ranks to his present position. He now heads the department, which consists of 15 full-time sworn officers, four part-time officers and six civilian clerks and dispatchers. The department is set up on a team policing program, which allows an officer to follow a case through from the original complaint to its disposition. The department is responsible for patrolling a small suburban community of approximately 1,200 residents. The city is host to one of the world's largest shopping malls containing five major department stores and 200 shops. In addition to the usual number of businesses and stores, North Randall is the home of the Thistledown Race Track.

**NORTH ROYALTON POLICE
DEPARTMENT**

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Chief Norma J. Hach is a graduate of North Royalton High School, "Class of 1950"; he has attended numerous police-oriented courses at Case Western, Lakeland Community College, Akron University, Hocking Technical College, FBI, and OSP Seminars. He joined the force in 1958 and became Chief in 1971. Since becoming Chief, the department has installed a totally new communications system in compliance with the Kelly Plan, added a full-time investigative unit, established traffic and motorcycle units, and implemented a youth program in conjunction with the Ohio Youth Commission.

The department now has 18 sworn officer, four dispatchers, three clerical personnel, and 10 reserve officers. The major concerns are crimes against

property, both residential and commercial, and the ever-present drug problem involving youth.

North Royalton is the third-largest city in Cuyahoga County. The population is approximately 14,000 and covers 21 square miles. North Royalton is primarily residential with light industry and small business.

Chief Hach feels that he and the department have a good community image and have obtained it through contact and cooperation with the many local civic organizations and participation in the many public activities that occur annually.

Chief Hach and his wife, Ronnie, have five sons: Thomas, Robert, Michael, and twins, Raymond and Richard.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC.

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

Police service began more than 50 years ago in North Royalton. The only documentation of this service came from the notes and testimony of the late Chief Clayton Akins. As a constable and before the two-way radio, Chief Akins used his front porch light as a signal for calls when he was on the road patrolling. He also used several other homes in the area that had telephones. When a specific light was on, he would stop there, call home, and see where he was needed. After 28 years of service, first as an appointed constable, then as an elected constable, then as the village marshal, and finally as chief of police, Chief Akins retired in 1958. At his retirement, the department had grown to five full-time officers and men.

Full-and part-time service continued under the late Chief Jack Reader for a few years, but by 1961, the department was up to 10 full-timers and only a few part-timers. Chief Reader continued as chief until his untimely death in 1971. During his administration, many changes were accomplished. A new wing for a police station, five well-equipped cars, 14 sworn officers, and two clerks served the city.

Norman Hach joined the department in 1958 and became the third chief of police in late 1971. Growth and change have marked his contribution to the department. Twenty full-time, sworn officers and six dispatchers and clerks now man the watch. The department boasts several officers with college degrees and a recent graduate of the National FBI Academy. The need for new facilities is all too well apparent. A new building is being planned and more sophisticated communications and crime detection equipment will be purchased.

A growing city, North Royalton is the third-largest in geographical area in Cuyahoga County. The population is approximately 14,000 and the city covers

21 square miles. North Royalton is primarily residential with some light industry and small business.



**CHIEF
NORMAN J.
HACH
1971 -1983**

OHIO POLICE CHIEF JULY 1984

North Royalton, Ohio, is located 16 miles southwest of the major metropolis of Cleveland and is a city of approximately 20,000 residents, with a 25-square-mile radius.

The city has a typical suburban atmosphere with limited industrial and commercial development. To date it is a growing community.

The city has a police department of 22 sworn officers which includes one (1) chief, one (1) captain, four (4) sergeants, a full-time juvenile officer and two (2) detectives. There is a reserve police unit comprised of 22 persons. The communication center is made up of four (4) full-time dispatchers, and three (3) part-time dispatchers with one of the full-time dispatchers serving as the communications supervisor. The radio system now receives and dispatches calls for 2 separate police and fire departments along with the rescue squads.

Chief James E. Zindroski has been a member of the department since 1972 when first employed as a dispatcher. He was appointed patrolman in 1974, received his sergeants rank in 1982 and was appointed chief in September 1983, to become one of the youngest chiefs in the area. Upon his appointment as chief he was fortunate to be accepted to attend the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

Chief Zindroski was a 1969 graduate of Brecksville High School, and continued his education at Akron University and Cleveland Marshall Law School, graduating in 1977 and 1981 respectively. In 1982 he successfully passed the State of Ohio Bar Exam and has practiced his legal profession on a limited basis with a local North Royalton law firm.

Since assuming the office of chief, he has achieved such things as revision of the Criminal Investigation

Bureau, updating of procedures and policies, and initiating several new programs, one of which is the formation of an emergency response team.



**CHIEF
JAMES E.
ZINDROSKI
January 1982
Swearing In
Ceremony
As
CHIEF**

He has increased the availability of training seminars and initiated regularly scheduled staff meetings to provide all officers with the opportunity of taking part in the policy and decision making.

Chief Zindroski is a member of the following organizations: The Cuyahoga County Bar Association, The Cuyahoga County Chiefs of Police Association, The International Association of Chiefs of Police, Ohio FBI National Academy Graduates, Ohio Chiefs Association, Ohio Bar Association, Fraternal Order of Police, Northern Ohio Police Benevolent Association. He is a newly installed member of the North Royalton Lions Club, which is a community service-oriented group.

The City of North Royalton is experiencing the same problems in the crime area as other surrounding communities, with burglaries and theft offenses causing the most problems.

Chief Zindroski feels that law enforcement is being challenged now more than ever with the taxpayer wanting more and more at less expense. He hopes to gain the support of the City fathers and the populace in obtaining the necessary funds for a new police facility as the current structure is overcrowded for the present personnel and work load.

Chief Zindroski is proud of his department and encourages all of the personnel to garner as much education and training as possible not only for the betterment of the department, but to further their own careers as law enforcement officers. Completing his first year as chief has been a rewarding experience for the chief. He admits to some errors, but realizes that with experience comes increased knowledge. It seems certain that Chief Zindroski will have a long and successful career ahead.



**Chief James E. Zindroski
North Royalton Police Department**

OAKWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT



**CHIEF
LEO T.
KELLY
Oakwood Police
Department
8/1/1975 - 5/31/81**

Service Dates

October 1, 1952 — October 20, 1969

Patrolman — Bedford

October 21, 1969 — July 31, 1975

Sergeant — Bedford

August 1, 1975 — May 31, 1981

Chief of Police — Oakwood

Laid to Rest — October 11, 1999

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

The Village of Oakwood is a southeast suburb of Cleveland covering an area of approximately four square miles and has a population of approximately 4,000. The village is a rural-type integrated community with a growing industrial potential due to the easy access from I-271 freeway and local highways.

Chief Leo T. Kelly and his wife, Mary, have four children, Joyce, Leo, Douglas, and Timothy — and four grandchildren. The chief is a graduate of Bedford High School. He attended Western Reserve University and Northwestern University, completing

courses in police schooling and police management. He has also attended numerous police schools and seminars, and completed police training courses.

Chief Kelly was in the Air Force for nine years; spent 23 years as a police officer, of Bedford Police Department, six years as sergeant, and was appointed police chief of Oakwood Village on August 1, 1975.

The Chief is past president of the Bedford Lions Club, a member of the VFW, Bedford Community Council, Fraternal Order of Police No. 67, State, Cuyahoga County, and International Chiefs Association.

The police department consists of 11 full-time and four part-time officers, and six women dispatchers.

Since Chief Kelly's appointment, the entire police department has been upgraded to reflect the professionalism needed to fight today's modern criminal. This has been done by increased specialized training of the men in the department and updating the record system, adding a new and complete communications system, plus equipping the four cruisers with the latest radio and warning systems available.

A criminal investigation bureau was implemented and equipped with an undercover car and the latest investigative equipment with the Lieutenant in command.

Oakwood's major community problems are alcohol-traffic related due to the easy access of the village by state and county thoroughfares. Drug problems are run-of-the-mill. The overall crime rate of the village is comparative to other villages of the same size.

Chief Kelly feels he has a good community image by being able to communicate with the residents, trying to understand and solve their problems.

The chief believes that "law enforcement is only as good as the tools in which you give the man to work with. Proper equipment and training are to me the most important. The days of giving the man the gun and badge and saying: "You are a policeman" are long gone. I feel that if you have a good relationship with your community and the elected officials, this makes law enforcement that much easier and I feel our department has this. Our department is going through a state of complete change. I feel with the proper training and equipment, which we now have, this department has shown a great improvement and will continue in this fashion. This community is growing with the increased improvements, and within the next four to five years should be a much larger and better all-around community.

The overall crime rate is not exceptional, but we do have a large section of the interstate that does create a traffic problem. With the potential of serious injury

accidents on this high-speed thoroughfare, our police officers are all emergency medical technicians certified by the State of Ohio. Our department is one of the first in the state to achieve this goal.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

The Oakwood Police Department started with an elected constable, who served as the only police officer for the Village. Receiving calls at his residence, the constable was paid a very nominal salary. At this time, the area was known as Bedford Township, consisting of what is now Bedford Heights, Walton Hills, and Oakwood Village.

In 1951, when Oakwood Village was incorporated, the department consisted of one full-time and one part time constable, with the full time constable acting as chief of police. The department continued to operate in this manner for some time. From 1951 to 1969, the department added four full-time and several part-time officers, and had three different police chiefs.

In 1969, the department had grown to four full-time and three part-time police officers, along with three patrol units. The dispatching took place from a private citizen's residence. As a new administration came into office, new police units were acquired and 24-hour dispatching was established from the town hall.

Operating without a police chief from 1969 to 1975, the department still had a long way to go in obtaining much-needed equipment and trained personnel.

With the appointment of a full-time police chief in August 1975, the department grew. A complete new records system was implemented, training programs were instituted, and a detective bureau was created. With improved working conditions and better wages, the morale of the department was greatly improved. At the present time, the Village of Oakwood has 12 full-time and three part-time police officers, and seven dispatchers, who, through the aid of new and improved equipment, are able to perform their job professionally.

There is always room for improvement in all phases of police work, and this is the goal of the Oakwood Police Department.

OLMSTED FALLS POLICE DEPARTMENT

OHIO POLICE CHIEFS October 1976

Olmsted Falls — Chief William Sefcek is now in his 15th year of law enforcement. He became chief of the Olmsted Falls Police Department in 1971.

Olmsted Falls' department has eight full-time officers, two women dispatchers, five part-time men and a force of ten officers who volunteer to assist regular officers in the cruisers.



CHIEF
WILLIAM
SEFCEK
OLMSTED
FALLS PD
1976 -1980

Since becoming chief, Chief Sefcek has updated equipment, implemented several training programs, and instituted a testing program for new officers, which the department hadn't had prior to 1971. He also upgraded the pay scales and implemented a new plan to add incentive for special training for those officers who further their knowledge in police science.

While, the City of Olmsted Falls, being small, does not have the problems which our larger neighbors have insofar as major crimes, we do have the minor crime problems and also some drug-related crimes. We try to structure our operation to fit the community needs and extra service we can perform for the citizen. Because of our size the relationship between the citizen and police officer is closer than it would be in the larger communities. Crime today, as we all know, is moving out to the suburbs, and we are noticing a slight increase in our crime rate and have geared our operation to cope with the change. The involvement of the citizen in helping the police department in fighting crime has always been my goal and I have seen a marked increase in this community of the citizen helping our police do a better job, by reporting crime and getting involved, by giving statements and being willing to testify in the courts.

THE OHIO POLICE CHIEF -JULY 1979

The City of Olmsted Falls is located in the southwest corner of Cuyahoga County with a population of between 7,500 and 8,000 people. Most of the people work in Cleveland and surrounding areas. There is very little industry in Olmsted Falls; private homes, apartments, and condominiums make up the community.

The department has gone from four full-time officers in 1971 to its present force of eight officers and from one cruiser to three. There are also five part-time officers and four special police, three school guards, and two women dispatchers. Olmsted Falls is



CHIEF
WILLIAM
SEFCEK
D.O.B. 1/1/1926
D.O.D.
10/27/1987

a member of the Southwest Enforcement Bureau (SEB).

Officers can take part in an education program to receive credits for taking law enforcement-related courses and seminars for extra pay. Continued education is stressed.

The major crime problems are traffic, vandalism, and some drug-related crimes. An increase in major crimes in the city that are committed by youths from other communities by using Interstate 71 is being experienced. The department is trying to control this by using more manpower during high crime time periods.

The community image is good, as the department gets very involved with the youth of the community. Community involvement is a must; the department gives talks to Kiwanis, block parents, and the PTA. The exchange between the department and the community at these meetings is very good, keeping both the department and the community informed.

Chief Sefcek has been a police officer for 18 years and is in his seventh year as chief.

The chief and his wife, carmela, have three sons and two daughters. Two of his sons still reside with them. The chief and his wife go camping and fishing every chance they get in Millersburg, Ohio, where they keep their camper.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

The City of Olmsted Falls is a small community of about 6,000 residents. The community was formed when the Villages of Olmsted Falls and West View merged in January 1971. On July 4, 1971, Olmsted Falls became a city.

The police department of old Olmsted Falls and West View had a total of four full time officers. The department has grown to eight-full time officers and five part-time officers. The department has three cruisers, two of which are used during peak patrol hours, with the third on standby. At the present time the department is housed in the old council chambers

of the Olmsted Village Hall.

William Sefcek was the city's first police chief, taking office in February 1979. Chief Sefcek served as chief until his retirement in March 1980. At the present time the City of Olmsted Falls is without a police chief. The department is being administered by acting chief Sergeant Richard Krusinski. The city expects to fill the position by Fall of 1980.

The City of Olmsted Falls has some light industry and a few small retail businesses. Most of the residents are employed outside of the community. Olmsted Falls is located in the southwest corner of the county. Ohio route 252, Columbia Road, runs through the center of town. The town is located approximately four miles west of I-71.



THE OHIO POLICE CHIEF JULY 1981

The City of Olmsted Falls is a small semi-rural bedroom community located twenty miles southwest of downtown Cleveland. The city covers about four square miles and had a population of approximately 6,000.

Anthony J. Logar was appointed chief of police for the City of Olmsted Falls on February 14, 1981. Chief Logar began his career July 16, 1962, as a patrolman with the City of Elyria, was promoted to sergeant in January 1973, and to lieutenant in April 1978.

In 1979, he became the first officer in the Elyria Police Department to be chosen to attend the nine-month Police Administration and Management Training Program at the Traffic Institute at Northwestern University. Chief Logar has an associate degree in police science from Lorain Community College, and is currently pursuing a bachelor's degree in public administration at Dyke College in Cleveland.

The Olmsted Falls Police Department consists of nine full-time and four part-time sworn officers, four full-time and four part-time civilian dispatchers, and five school crossing guards.

Although Olmsted Falls is not exposed to the degree of major crime experienced by larger communities, it is far from being immune from crime. For this reason, Chief Logar has instituted a crime prevention program designed to encourage citizen awareness and cooperation. It is Chief Logar's belief that unless society recognizes the need for complete compatibility between the police and the public, there can be no significant reduction in the crime problem facing us.

OLMSTED TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

The Olmsted Township Police Department was run by a Constable until the year 1952. The constable worked under the justice of the peace of the township. His duty was only to serve summons. He did no patrol or arrest duties.

The first police constable was hired in 1952. His duties included arrest powers. Wages were \$50.00 per month and he drove his own car. The type of operation lasted for two years, during which time several men took over this position. During these two years, the department was run in such a manner so that many different people were serving various days under the justice of peace jurisdiction.

Another police constable was hired by the township trustees in 1954. An office was set up for his use in the town hall. The constable used his own car for calls, set up a CB radio communication to receive calls, and his wife acted as dispatcher. His pay was \$1.00 per hour. Six months later, a part-time assistant was hired to help the constable when he was off duty.

In 1955, the constable, the trustees, and the Olmsted Township fire department went door to door to collect enough money to purchase a new car which could be used as the first police car. They collected \$1,600.00 in donations from the residents of the township. A 1955 black Ford was purchased and put the first police patrol vehicle on the road. However, this method did cause a few problems for the officer, for when he stopped a resident to issue a traffic ticket the resident would tell the officer that he could not give him a ticket because he helped to purchase the vehicle the officer was using. Not long after the purchase of this vehicle, civilian defense radios were obtained for the car from the county, so CB radios would not have to be used.

Two officers were hired in 1960 to work a shift which consisted of 12 hours each shift, six days per

week. Enough officers were hired to fill the shifts all through the week. This operation continued until 1969, and ended in a walk-out of all the officers over a wage dispute.

A new police department was formed in 1969. From this time to the present, the police department has made great in roads concerning its daily operations and investigative methods. Today, all officers are well educated and receive basic police training with continued in-service training. Olmsted Township has three late-model police cruisers and utilizes some of the latest equipment for modern investigative work. The police department consists of 13 sworn officers and a civilian dispatcher, serving a population of 8,500 residents, and covers 11.9 square miles.

ORANGE VILLAGE



**CHIEF
LOUIS E.
WESTERBURG
1974 -1990
D.O.D. 3/11/92**

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

The first suggestion that Orange Township incorporate as a village was recorded in 1921. Among the reasons given, better police protection was foremost. Under the township government, there was only one law enforcement officer for the entire area, who was called a constable. In 1921, the constable was Milton Kidd.

After the incorporation of Orange Village in 1927 the title was changed to marshal and the office was elective. Orange's first marshal was Jerry Krakora, who did not seek re-election and was replaced by Allen Carl. At some point, the office of marshal was changed to chief of police and the office ceased to be elective. Carl remained chief of police until he died on September 11, 1945. Charles Vajner was made acting Chief and was appointed chief of police on November 13, 1945.

On August 14, 1946, the Orange Village Council discussed the advisability of appointing a second

police officer so that there could be a day and a night officer.

On September 11, 1946, the Orange Police Department applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a private mobile telephone. In the same year, nine villages in the eastern suburbs participated in a two-way police radio hook-up between cruiser and land telephones. Villages included in the network were Orange, Pepper Pike, Moreland Hills, Hunting Valley, Chagrin Falls, etc. In 1949, WKIK, based in Cleveland Heights, serviced the Orange Police Department.

During the administration of Charles Mehlman, the size of the police department was increased from two to four men. It was during his term that Charles Vajner was replaced and John Auletta was appointed police chief.

In January 1974, John Auletta retired and was succeeded by Louis E. Westerburg. Chief Louis Westerburg joined the department in 1969 after being discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps, where he served tours of duty in Viet Nam and Okinawa.

Chief Louis Westerburg has an associate degree of science in law enforcement from Lakeland Community College; a bachelor of science degree in public administration from Dyke College; a master of arts degree in public administration from the University of Akron; and is a graduate of the FBI National Academy.

Chief Westerburg is a member of the IACP, OACP, STOP Committee, and chaplain of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

During Chief Westerburg's administration, the department has grown from four to eight full-time officers and one secretary.

He has initiated a traffic safety program which has won the award of excellence for the past three years.

Chief Westerburg's department is well thought of in the Community. This rapport with the community aids in the solution of crimes and problems in the area. The cooperation of an aware community and responsible police force will help greatly as the community grows.

PARMA POLICE DEPARTMENT

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Parma is largely a residential city of 20 square miles, with a population of 110,000. Bordering on the city of Cleveland, it shares some of its major problems. Chief Szabo feels that his men manage control of these problems through desire. A desire to serve seems to be a Szabo creed.



CHIEF
FRANCIS N.
SZABO
1961 -1994
D.O.D. 11/24/94

In addition to his duties as chief of police, he also holds a commission as a Lt. Co. in the U.S. Army Reserve. His military service began in the early days of World War II and has continued throughout his career as a police officer. The ensuing years have been filled with a variety of police/military training from Command and General Staff College to the FBI Academy, and (Case) Western Reserve University in the study of law. He now lectures at the Center for Criminal Justice at Case Western.

Chief Szabo's one desire now is to make the Parma Police Department 'top of the list' of any that a young man would want to be part of. "Law enforcement" states Szabo holds the greatest promise for any dedicated young man than any other profession."

He resides in Parma with his wife, Patricia, and they are the proud parents of four children: Robert, William, Leslie Ann, and David. He has two children by a previous marriage.

**CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

The history of the Parma Police Department seems to follow the basic blueprint of every suburban area bordering any large city.

Located on Cleveland's southwestern border, Parma was, until the late twenties and early thirties, a very quiet and wide open area with farm lands occasionally interspersed with quiet little streets and no paving. Transportation to and from the mother city was a "dinky" that trundled passengers about halfway into the sleepy town and dropped them off in an area unlit by street lighting.

Its law enforcement "agency" matched the surroundings. A village marshal held sway for years and in the mid-twenties was aided by a constable or two. In 1927, a village police department was formed of a chief, one sergeant, and seven patrolmen. A very unusual gesture of that first police department was its motorcycle squad, which is believed to be the first in the area outside of Cleveland.

Chief Garry Burczyk's police department had problems seldom faced by today's agency. Prohibition

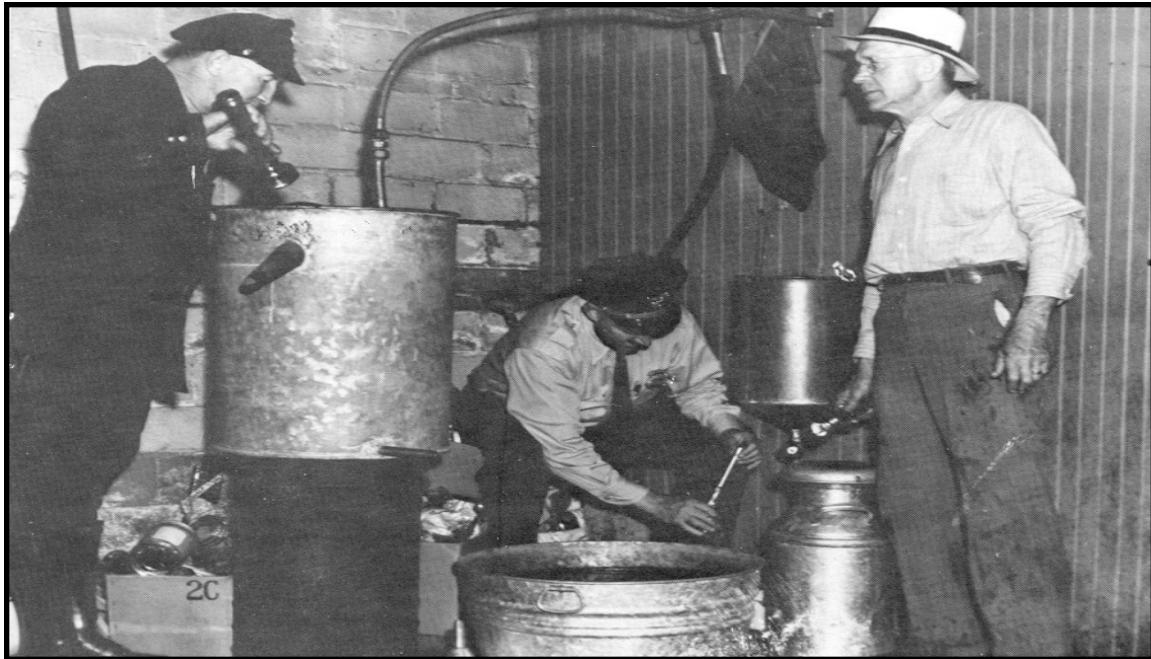
was in its heyday and Parma had its share of illegal stills operating. Lester Roeper, a patrolman during Burczyk's time and later the second chief of police, liked to reminisce about his duties during the night season when he and his fellow patrolmen would patrol the countryside and "sniff" the air for the tell-tale odor of the illegal whiskey. Roeper also recalled a cache of Canadian whiskey that had found its way from the Cleveland waterfront to his quiet little town. All this during the time of Elliot Ness.

Parma began to grow very rapidly after World War II. The wide open area drew home developers and industry. The city dweller wanted a little more room and Parma drew the largest share of these new homeowners. Soon Parma became the fastest growing community in the United States for a five-year period. With this expansion came a new, hard look at its safety forces. Both departments, police and fire, were housed in one building in the center of town. The police could never field more than two rolling units at any one time. Equipment was antiquated. The community was not being adequately protected. The police department was moved into its own newly built facility and its police personnel upgraded to a forty-man unit.

The department's new headquarters, built in 1953, was a place to point to with pride. It had things within it that only Parma had at that time. The very latest in radio equipment. An indoor pistol range; the first in the area. A very modern jail facility. Vast floor space for every bureau, including a service bay for police vehicle repair. A drive-in garage for prisoner transfer and many other modern conveniences. Within five years, however, the pride began to wear thin. It was discovered that, perhaps, the building was too small. It began to burst at the seams. A new building is needed and has been in the planning stage for several years.

Parma's sworn personnel have neared the one hundred mark on several occasions. Because of attrition and other problems, it has fluctuated between ninety and one hundred for several years. Parma has, as most other communities have always had, a manpower shortage. With each passing year, more problems arise and more demands are made. The traditional problems of the large cities have now spilled over into the "suburban" areas and it would be hard to separate the two by their daily activities. Parma, now the state's ninth-largest city, is no longer the bedroom community of years gone by, but has the large business communities, industrial complexes, and varied problems so common to our society.

Parma's safety forces no longer have growing pains but a steady ache that such a large responsibility brings. Chief Francis N. Szabo, Parma's third and present chief of police, said that: "All of Ohio's police



ILLEGAL STILL PARMA

departments have the same basic problem: The lack of proper funding, inadequate manpower, slow acceptance to change, and the ever-increasing crime rate. We must, somehow, convince the public that our needs must be fulfilled in order that we can do the kind of job we have been sworn to do. However expensive that may be, it will be the most economical in the long haul. Crime, when accomplished, is a very expensive matter. A criminal act, when prevented, is the sure solution to the problem."

We, in Parma, salute our fellow officers throughout the state of Ohio and wish them success.



Original Motorcycle

**PARMA POLICE DEPARTMENT
UPDATE
Written in 2000 by
Chief Mark A. Manning and his Staff**

Parma Township was formed in 1826 from a portion of the land called the Western Reserve. For nearly one hundred years, settlers came to Parma Township from all areas to live and work. Law enforcement was largely unorganized, despite an elected "constable" position in city government (1826 - 1951). This position did not closely approximate, from all available accounts, a police officer engaging in full-time enforcement.

Nevertheless, as the 1920s began, deputy marshals in the county area made occasional visits to the Parma Township, when needed. Nothing had a more profound effect on organized law enforcement to date, however, than an infamous and grizzly crime still written about today. On February 16, 1921, two schoolteachers walking from the schoolhouses at Ridge Road and Bean Road (now W. Ridgewood Drive) were murdered before they reached their destination a mile away.

Schoolteachers Mabel Foote and Louise Wolf being long overdue for their regular ride north into Cleveland, the operator of the streetcar "dinky" finished his route without the two women. The next morning, two children walking to school along the Bear Road path discovered the teacher's bodies. They had been brutally clubbed to death, apparently from an assailant springing from nearby woods. A search party was formed and a small wooden shelter was located in the trees, probably housing the offender in the winter cold. A male was later questioned in the investigation but was never convicted. Questionable mental condition and few clues left the suspect's guilt to debate in

the next few years and left the murders unsolved. Author John Stark Bellamy chronicled the infamous crime in his book "The Maniac in the Bushes" had published in 1997. A small park and several stone memorials erected in memory of the schoolteachers can still be seen at the south end of the Brookside Bridge on Pearl Road in Cleveland.

It was written that as a result of the shocking crimes, a permanent constabulary was formed within months to "preserve peace and order in the community." Growth east and west of Cleveland along Lake Erie had now turned to the south of Parma Township. In December 1924, Parma became a village and in 1925, the Parma Police Department was organized. It consisted of a marshal and two deputy marshals and was housed, with the fire department, in the basement of the town hall. Members were required to supply their own equipment. Within a few years, a motorcycle force was added along with several more deputies.

In 1926, two deputy marshals were killed in the line of duty. Motorcycle officer Michael Beuerlein was killed in a traffic accident while responding to a police call. Also in 1926, Clinton Wolf, on the job only two months and working the shift of another officer, responded to a domestic dispute on Theota Avenue and was killed by a shotgun blast from an intoxicated husband. The suspect was captured after a half-mile running gun battle through Holy Name Cemetery. Both officers are listed on local and national police memorials as Parma officers killed in the line of duty.

With the establishment of Parma Village, Marshal Charles Tesar was elected in 1925 and served as the head of what is considered today the Parma Police Department. In 1927, in a political push by Mayor Richard S. Stanfield, an attempt to oust Marshal Tesar took place. Bringing in political allies from East Cleveland and the county sheriff's office, a second police department was formed by ordinance. Actually operating simultaneously for the remainder of 1927, the force established by Stanfield gave way to the popular Tesar and his men when Mayor Frank D. Johnson took office in 1928.

Leading the crackdown on crime, illegal stills, etc., which were problems growing with the Parma population, Marshal Tesar took hard the death of his former officer-turned-fireman, William Lowry, in 1929. Lowry, an experienced parachute jumper, was killed during a public exhibition celebrating the opening of the new Lake Erie Air Transport Company airfield at State Road and Pleasant Valley Road. Tesar himself was later stricken ill while vacationing in Toronto, Canada, and died in office in 1931.

Parma had become a city in 1931 and Charles Tesar had taken over the new title of police chief until his death. Succeeding him as chief was Garry L. Burczyk,

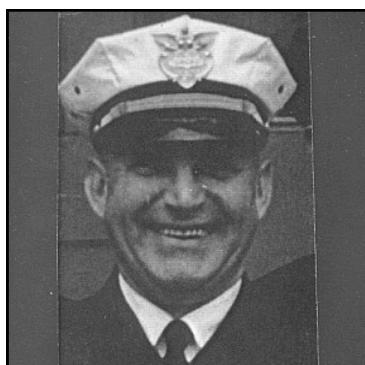
who had briefly been the "second" chief of Parma law enforcement in 1927. Less is known of Chief Burczyk's personal information than any of Parma's chiefs. Other than being a former East Cleveland officer and having family roots in New York, Chief Burczyk's career can be detailed best merely by the growth of the police department during his tenure of 1931 - 1945.



**CHIEF
CHARLES
TESAR
1925 - 1931**

**FIRST CHIEF
OF POLICE
PARMA**

In 1934, police quarters were moved to the fire station at Snow Road and Dresden Avenue. Again sharing facilities with the Fire Department, demands increased along with the workforce over the next decade. The year 1936 showed many arrests for bootlegging and other crimes for the growing city of approximately 20,000 population. That year the police department boasted an innovative new combination police car and ambulance, believed to be the only one of its kind in the county at the time.



**CHIEF
GARRY
BURCZYK
1931 - 1945**

Chief Burczyk's death in 1945 led to the appointment of Parma's third chief, Lester L. Roeper. Chief Roeper had served as an original deputy marshal for Parma and had topped a promotional exam taken while he was a sergeant upon Burczyk's passing. Under the new chief, immediate demands upon the department created a need for specialization and a detective bureau was established. James Flahan became Parma's first detective after leading a distinguished career as city constable and eleven years as a patrol officer.

Provisions to handle identification, juvenile, and traffic activities were also established.

By 1953, citizens rallied and new quarters were built at 5750 W. 54 Street. The building was originally constructed to provide for a complement of forty-five officers, with provisions for expansion to ninety. It boasted many new innovations, including floor space for every bureau, a modern jail, service bays for vehicle repair and prisoner transfer, and a new indoor shooting range, the first in the area. Within one year, police were asked to share the building with the Parma Municipal Court, eliminating any expansion and leading to loss of many areas used for police operations. Technology advanced in the 1950s and law enforcement was no exception. In 1959, personnel numbered fifty-two sworn officers and ten civilians. However, advances in the Parma Police Department gave way to infighting by 1960 and Chief Roeper passed away that year while still holding the top position in the organization.



**CHIEF
LESTER A.
ROEPPER
1945 - 1960**

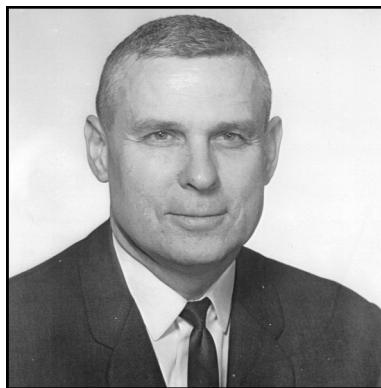
After widely publicized legal battles between police captains Francis Szabo and Fred Steyer regarding exam results, Szabo took the helm as Parma's fourth chief in 1961. In the first five years under Chief Szabo, the population of the City of Parma hit 100,000 and was still climbing. Supported by then-Mayor James Day, Parma's safety forces added personnel at a brisk pace, especially as tensions across our nation's cities increased.

By 1970, the police building housed eighty police officers, nineteen civilian police personnel, and twenty-four Parma Court staff on a full-time basis. Additionally the Parma Auxiliary Police, established in 1951 by police Captain Leonard Benedict, grew in number to provide assistance to the regular police force in many areas. Countless plans to build a new facility failed throughout the decades of the sixties, seventies, and eighties. Both police and court operations were bursting at the seams by the early 1990s, with decrepit conditions worsening. Attempted prisoner escapes from the roof, which was the only place



**Parma Police State & Municipal Court Building
1953 - 2000**

to privately consult with an attorney, as well as transporting prisoners through the public lobby (for lack of a sally port), etc. became embarrassingly routine for years. Despite adversity, the department formed a SWAT team in 1982, joining some of the earliest departments to form specialized tactical squads for handling of critical incidents. Later joining SEB, a multi-city consortium supplying mutual aid, the Parma SWAT team today remains capable of independent tactical operations locally if needed.



**CHIEF
FRANCIS N.
SZABO
1961 - 1994**

On Thanksgiving Day 1994, Chief Szabo suffered a fatal heart attack and the vacancy led to the appointment of Parma's fifth chief, Gary L. Palinkas. In his new position, Chief Palinkas continued to assist with his previous efforts to implement a modern field training program and establish a central dispatch center. Other progressive police thought began to prevail. However Palinkas was faced with the closing of the department's shooting range, due to lead contamination, and other critical conditions at the police facility for both police and court personnel. Chief Palinkas withheld retirement plans until the opening of the new Parma Justice Center in mid-2000. In September of

that year, he became the first chief in the history of the Parma Police Department to retire while holding the top position.



CHIEF
GARY L.
PALINKAS
1995 - 2000

After a competitive examination to fill the vacancy, Mark A. Manning became Parma's sixth police chief in September 2000, and the first to occupy the chief's office at the new Parma Justice Center. Under Chief Manning, extensive efforts of the previous year were continued, completing the first move of police and court operations in Parma in nearly fifty years. Streamlining of paperwork and systems became priorities and updating of many police operational areas began. Chief Manning reorganized command and supervisory structures, obtaining approval for the first major expansion of supervisory ranks in forty years.

By midyear 2000, the Parma Police Department consisted of two hundred and sixty-six sworn, civilian, and support personnel. Sworn officers numbered one hundred six, which should be maintained through 2001, including seventy-four patrol officers, twelve detectives, and twenty ranking officers. The new Parma Justice Center contains just over 85,000 square feet of space for both police and court operations. The corrections portion of the facility alone is 17,681 square feet.

According to the 2000 census, Parma ranks as the 7th largest city in the State of Ohio, covering approximately twenty one square miles. With a population of 85,655, it remains Cleveland's largest suburb, bordering its southwest side. The Parma Police Department, under current Chief Mark A. Manning, continues to supply excellent police service to its citizens and is striving to update equipment and methods. Major divisions are uniform patrol, detective bureau, operational support and administrative. Among other special functions, the department operates the following:

SWAT team, bomb disposal unit, K-9 unit, central dispatch center, DARE unit, new state-of-the-art shooting range, traffic unit, cops 4 kids program, honor guard, auxiliary police unit, narcotics unit, and juvenile bureau. Organized by Chief Manning in

1995, the Parma Historical Society also maintains a museum in the Parma Justice Center at 5555 Powers Boulevard, Parma, OH 44129; (440) 887-7300.



CHIEF
MARK A.
MANNING
2000
Present

Mark A. Manning was appointed chief of police of the Parma Police Department on September 8, 2000. He began his career in the criminal justice system in Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court and Juvenile Court as a process server and court deputy 1974 - 1979. Hired as patrol officer in the City of Parma on January 3, 1980, he served as an original member of the Parma Police SWAT team, continuing in that capacity, as well as uniform patrol officer, when promoted to sergeant in May 1985 and lieutenant in September, 1989. After working in various supervisory and command positions, including deputy SWAT commander, he was promoted to captain in January, 1994. Chief Manning graduated with honors from the ten-week Northwestern University School of Police Staff and Command, held in Evanston, Illinois, in 1997. He is president of the Parma Police Historical Society and lives in Parma. Mark credits his family for providing a stable setting and instilling proper values, mother Anne and late father Bob M. Manning, U.S. Navy veteran, Pearl Harbor survivor, and amateur radio operator, and sister Marsha Uziel, surgical RN at Parma Community General Hospital. He has been married for twenty seven years to his wife Rose and they have three children, Kelly, Robin, and Mark.



1929 New uniforms with outside holsters



NEW \$17.5 MILLION PARMA JUSTICE CENTER, OPENED MAY 27, 2000



**Chief Garry Burczyk and his force 1934,
Snow Road and Dresden Avenue**



New Civil Defense emergency vehicle



Parma new police cars and new insignia 1953

PARMA HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979



**EDWARD
MUDRA
08/16/1964
to
1/1984
D.O.D. 5/3/1997
WIFE
Alyce**

The City of Parma Heights is a residential community with a population of thirty thousand. Parma Heights covers an area of 4.13 square miles. There are two high schools, five elementary schools, and seven parks.

The Parma Heights Police Department is composed of 30 full-time sworn officers, 15 auxiliary police, two full-time women, 15 school guards, and 15 police vehicles. Burglary, larceny, and vandalism seem to be predominant problems.

Since Edward Mudra became chief, the department has seen an increase in personnel and in cruisers; the establishment of a six-man detective bureau, a seven-man special weapons team, and a hazardous explosive device unit headed by one officer who completed a 120-hour course at the Redstone Arsenal (Alabama), and the purchase of modern surveillance and investigative equipment.

The chief and his wife, Alyce, have three married sons, two of which are police officers.

**CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION, INC.
POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981**

A city of 4.3 miles with 55 miles of street and a population of 30,000, Parma Heights has come a long way since the early days of the Western Reserve. Originally part of Brooklyn Township, Parma Heights was first known as "Greenbrier," taking its name from the green prickly mass of brambles that overran the countryside.

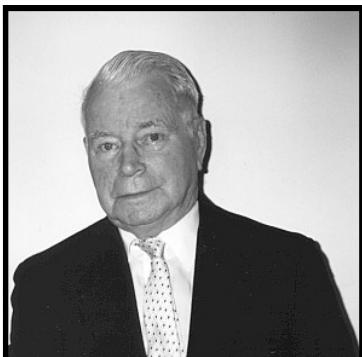
In 1826, the southern portion of the original Western Reserve Township of Brooklyn separated to form the Township of Parma. Along with the township status came the need for a governmental structure. A clerk-treasurer and three trustees were elected.

The year 1826 also saw the establishment of the Parma Township school district, which was comprised of ten families. The first school house, a log structure, was located on the hill at the northern corner of what is now Parma Heights Cemetery. The years following saw much growth in the township, and completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 brought a new wave of settlers to the area.

In November 1911, Parma Heights Village was voted into existence, and on January 3, 1912, the first Parma Heights Council meeting was held. In the year 1913, the first law enforcement officer, holding the title of marshal, took office in Parma Heights Village. The marshal's wage for six months was a ten-dollar bill and the police department budget was set at thirty dollars for a half year. By 1915, traffic was a problem in the Village, the automobile became a real cause for concern. The 1920s saw the enforcement of prohibition as the main concern.

Parma Heights was incorporated on December 10, 1956. The City of Parma Heights now has 6,031 residential buildings, 495 commercial establishments, nine schools, and six churches. The police department, under Chief Edward Mudra, consists of 30 sworn officers, two civilians, and 16 vehicles.

PEPPER PIKE POLICE DEPARTMENT



**CHIEF
JOHN E.
MULLANEY
08/01/1971
to
3/1975**

On March 17, 1975, Chief John E. Mullaney was appointed as the First Executive Director of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. Chief Mullaney joined the Shaker Heights Police Department on 12/1/43, was promoted to Sergeant in 1946, Lieutenant in 1948, and Executive Officer 6/1/1971. During his employment at Shaker Heights he served as training officer; was president of the Van Aken Lodge Fraternal Order of Police; graduated from the 58th Session of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy; and attended training at Northwestern, Boston College, University of Maryland, and Case Western Reserve. He lectured at the University of Maryland, Toledo University, and the offices of the FBI at Cleveland and Youngstown. He was employed at the Law Medicine Center, Western Reserve for fifteen years. He retired as deputy chief from Shaker Heights in 1971 and was appointed chief of Pepper Pike on August 1, 1971. He served as chief in Pepper Pike until his appointment as executive director of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

While serving as director of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association he was a board member of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and the Greater Cleveland and Cuyahoga County Youth Protective Board. He is a lifetime member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. He resigned as director of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association on March 17, 1976, after one year due to the serious illness of his wife.

From his office in downtown Cleveland he developed and conducted numerous training seminars and workshops. He also developed and maintained liaison with all segments of the criminal justice community throughout the state.

**CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION, INC.
POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981**

The City of Pepper Pike was originally farmland. The Van Sweringen Company after purchasing the land had planned to call the village Rolling Hills. However, in 1924, the village was incorporated as Pepper Pike. There are several explanations for this name, one of which is that in the early days of the Western Reserve there was a toll road, or pike, maintained by a family named Pepper. Historical research is still diligently attempting to verify this or other explanations.

Today, Pepper Pike is a city of approximately 7,000 residents in a seven and one-half square mile area. The city is predominately residential with fine homes situated on winding cul-de-sac streets. A small



Pepper Pike Police Department Motor Patrol



**CHIEF
STEPHEN A.
TOTH
1975 -1988**



**CHIEF
EUGENE H.
SOKOL
7/28/95
Present**

commercial area on Chagrin Boulevard and Pinetree Road provides the residents with the necessities as well as specialty stores.

The Orange School system is largely within the City of Pepper Pike and includes elementary schools, a middle school and the high school on a campus-like setting. Ursuline College, five religious institutions, two country clubs, and a racquet club are further evidence of the qualitative life style enjoyed.

The police department consists of 13 men and five vehicles, and is housed in a recently completed addition to the city hall. The facility includes a 24-hour dispatching of police, fire and service, an expanded records area, complete photo processing, and a training room. The department has a staff of eight civilian employees.

Chief Stephen A. Toth was appointed to his position with the department in May of 1975 following a 26-year career with the Shaker Heights Police Department. He is a graduate of numerous law enforcement schools, including Northwestern Traffic Institute, Case Western Reserve, and the FBI.

On June 1, 1964, Chief Gene Sokol started as a patrolman with the Pepper Pike Police Department. At that time, the Village of Pepper Pike had about

1,500 residents. Some of the roads were still brick and dirt. The police department consisted of only five police officers and two patrol cars. There was no dispatch center, no fire department, and no detective bureau. The department-issued equipment consisted of a gun and a set of handcuffs.

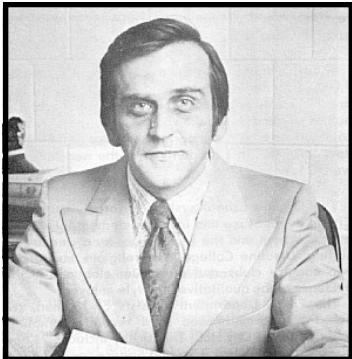
Now, 36 years later, Chief Sokol has seen Pepper Pike grow to a city of 6,500 residents. The streets are now covered with asphalt and concrete. The police department has grown to 17 officers and has five marked and three unmarked cars. There is a modern dispatch center, a fire department, and a full-time detective bureau. The department-issued equipment now includes not only guns and handcuffs, but also bullet-resistant vests, batons, pepper spray, and portable radios.

Chief Sokol has seen a great deal of change during his career as a police officer in Pepper Pike. He has worked under six different chiefs, and has spent time as a patrolman, sergeant, lieutenant, acting chief, and chief.

Chief Sokol has attended numerous police training schools and seminars throughout his career. He is currently a member of the International Association

Chiefs of Police, the Ohio State Chiefs of Police, The Cuyahoga County Chiefs of Police, and the Valley Enforcement Group Chiefs of Police.

RICHMOND HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT



CHIEF
JOSEPH
COLLINS
1975 -1988
D.O.D. 3/4/88

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC.

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

The City of Richmond Heights was originally part of the Euclid Township area. Settled in the year 1797, the township was named Euclid in honor of the Greek mathematician and patron saint of surveyors. At that time, what is now known as Richmond Heights was called Claribel Village. The village had been named for a woman whose name was Clara Bell and who resided near the intersection of Richmond and Highland Roads.

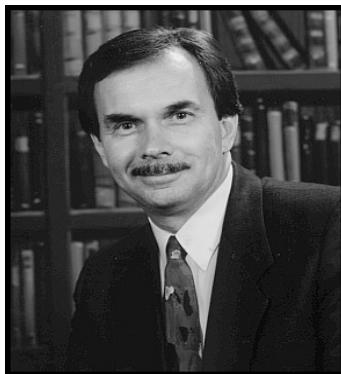
In the year 1917, a petition to incorporate the village was signed by residents of Claribel Village and presented to the Euclid Township Trustees. After a special election was held, the trustees met, and on November 24, 1917, the territory was certified as the Village of Claribel. One year later, a petition was filed at the Court of Common Pleas to change the name of the community to Richmond Heights. Residents of the village stated that, "The name Claribel is not a satisfactory name for a municipal corporation and it is desired that the name be changed because such a name is effeminate and is not appropriate or suitable for a municipal corporation." On February 3, 1919, the name was officially adopted, and Council acted to have a sign erected on their meeting place to read "Richmond Heights Town Hall."

The first "Policemen" were elected officials and carried the name of Marshal. The first Marshal of Richmond Heights was Edgar Heiss. He served from 1918 to 1919. He was followed by a succession of Marshals. From 1940 to 1964, Earl Richmond served first as Marshal and then as Chief of Police. Chief Richmond is the great-grandson of Edmund Richmond, one of the first settlers of Richmond Heights. He was succeeded by Robert Smoltz.

Presently, Chief Joseph Collins heads the department. Chief Collins has been in law enforcement for 17 years and has been chief of Richmond Heights for four-and-a-half years. The chief is a graduate of St. Joseph's High School, College of Engineering, OSU, and Police Management.

The Department now has 19 full-time men and five full-time women. A three-man detective bureau is in operation and a thirteen-man auxiliary force assists the department. Richmond Heights Police Department is a member of the tactical SPAN Unit, to which they contribute three men, one of whom is a member of the Bomb Unit.

Richmond Heights covers an area of approximately four-and-a-half square miles and has a population of approximately 12,000. Richmond Heights has a school with grades 1—12, and Richmond Mall shopping center is located here. The form of government is mayor, council with a safety director.



CHIEF
GENE P.
ROWE
5/10/1993
Present

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION 1998

Your President for 1998, Chief Gene P. Rowe with the Richmond Heights Police Department, started his law enforcement career in 1972 with the Warrensville Heights Police Department. Gene was chief in Warrensville Heights from 1988 to 1993, when he took the position of chief of police with Richmond Heights.

In addition to being President of our Association, Gene is currently the District #3 Representative for the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police and is serving as the Chairman of the Suburban Police Anti-Crime Network (SPAN). Gene has an associate of science degree in law enforcement and has attended the FBI National Academy (145th Session); the Southern Police Institute Command Officer's Development Course, and is a graduate of the Police Executive Leadership College (Session 12).

GOALS 1998

-To continue the efforts of past presidents in facilitating educational programs

-To ensure that the progress of the CRIS System

and the accompanying changes move smoothly, are timely and do not adversely affect service or the integrity of the system

-To continue the support of the chiefs for Crimestoppers

-To continue to keep our membership apprised and informed of those issues that affect the position of chief of police

RIVEREDGE TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT



CHIEF
STANLEY
ORZECH

Riveredge Township was created in the early 1900s. In the beginning it was a rather large township, but over the years it was slowly annexed into surrounding towns. At present Riveredge Township is comprised of thirty-six acres consisting of a mobile home park of one thousand people and one-third of the Cleveland NASA facility. It serves as a buffer zone between Cleveland and Fairview Park, with Cleveland Hopkins International Airport to the south.

The police department consists of a chief, a sergeant, and four patrolmen. Riveredge Township has one fully equipped patrol car and all necessary police radios. If the need for assistance should arise, Riveredge has a mutual assistance agreement with surrounding communities and the Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Department. However, with thirty years of police experience, Riveredge Township is able to handle most situations unassisted.

At the time of this writing in 1999, Riveredge Township had been annexed and became a part of Fairview Park and Cleveland.

ROCKY RIVER POLICE DEPARTMENT

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

Once upon a time, in 1805, an Eastern land owner named Gideon Granger stood on the banks of a river, called by the local Indians "The Rocky River," and he foresaw a mighty city of the future. Three years later, Philo Taylor built a small house at the mouth of this river and other settlers followed. It was called Granger City.



Rocky River's old City Hall and Police Department
Early 1900s

Unfortunately, Gideon was standing on the east side of the river and by 1819, the 18 families settled there petitioned to be called East Rockport. By 1821, a "rickety, wooden plank" toll bridge was completed west across the river to where there were a few hardy settlers. By 1815, a dreamer named Larwell had sold some lots on the western side and there was soon a thriving saw mill and pottery plant.

The settlers on the west side of the river petitioned in 1891 to be called Rocky River Hamlet, but it was not until 1903 that the area was incorporated as a village by the name of Rocky River with its first Mayor, Mark Mitchell. Its boundaries ran from the lake to about Shoreland Avenue, and the village was part of Rockport Township, which started at the now Westlake boundary and ran east to about Kamm's Corners. One of the first large buildings was a wayside station for travelers called the Silverthorne Tavern, on the site of the Westlake Hotel, which was built in 1920. The original Silverthorne was torn down and rebuilt, but some of the beams still exist, and were used in a house on Morley Court. Near the present Morley Court was the Morley General Store, with a library in the back.

Many of the streets existing today had different names. Wagar Road was once called Columbus (or Columbia) Road. Water Street ran down to the river, the local industrial section. Detroit Road was called, for obvious and topographical reasons, North Ridge Road, and in 1899, only one side was paved. Ingersoll's Hardware was then the livery stable. Across the street, near the site of the old City Hall, police and fire station, (now the Dixon Building), was



New Rocky River Police Department, 1976

the blacksmith's shop. There was a popular drygoods store, a grocery store, and a meat market near the site of Otto's Brauhaus and other revitalized buildings. The Mitchell Building was named for the first mayor.

Large tracts of land were owned by names still familiar today in River, such as Dean, Christensen, Ells, Zeager, and Pease. Senator Clifford Beach, a friend of Governor Woods, owned an enormous farm near the lake and donated a great deal of his land to the community. Beach Elementary School stands on some of this land. The Beach Cliff Subdivision and Beach Cliff Boulevard (although the name was switched) were named for the Senator.

During the Civil War era, a small "Dummy Railroad" starting at West 25th Street chugged into Rocky River. Better remembered was the Interurban System that crossed the bridge, and wound through town going west, eventually to Toledo. Beaconsfield Boulevard gives mute and divided testimony to the old right of way.

There was an elementary school one mile west of the river on the site of Westside Charley's Restaurant and Center Ridge Road. Another early school, whose structure still stands, was behind Heinen's Super market, just past 192nd Street on Wooster Road.

Twenty-five years ago a new city hall complex was built and in 1960 Rocky River became a charter city. Additions to the police and fire departments were completed in 1976. The community has grown to almost 25,000 residents, over 8,500 dwelling units, and over 1,500 businesses. Within its four and one-



CHIEF

RICHARD P.

LOUTH

half square miles lies a city of homes, with civic and social activities for everyone. There are summer band concerts, beaches, an indoor high school pool and a public pool and ice rink. There are tennis courts, parks, theaters, churches, shopping centers, medical centers, library facilities, and clubs and organizations for every community interest.

Law enforcement in Rocky River began in 1909 under the title of marshal, a post held by L. Roy Martin, who was the uncle of the present mayor, Earl Martin.

The first police chief of Rocky River was Matthew (Matt) Andersen. In the 1920s, Chief Andersen's department consisted of 15 to 16 men. There were no civil service exams and no physical agility tests. If you could handle the job, you were given the badge.

Gunder Robertson was the next police chief of the City. During the 1930s, the Police Department got its first police car, in addition to the other police vehicles,

the motorcycles. The main job of the Rocky River policeman on a Sunday night was to direct traffic over the Rocky River Bridge. Detectives at this time were hired privately.

In 1942, Albert Cornish was sworn in as police chief, Chief Cornish was on the pistol team that won the Ohio championship.

Robert Kelley became chief in 1949. Chief Kelly will be remembered as one of Rocky River's most outstanding police chiefs.

Lorain Community College has one of Rocky River's former police chiefs as an instructor, Chief Martin Patton.

In 1968, Chief Leslie Black instituted the Marine Patrol.

Richard P. Louth was sworn in as police chief in 1974 and is the present (1981) Chief of the Rocky River Police Department. Since becoming chief, there has been a one-half million dollar addition to department headquarters, as well as the development of juvenile and community relations bureaus, and the installation of a new residential alarm system.

Today, the Rocky River Police Department has 31 sworn police personnel, one juvenile officer, three para-police professionals, two park security guards, 15 auxiliary officers, 21 school guards, 14 police cruisers and a police boat.

A good deal of thanks is owed to historian Sunny Christensen and Captain Richard Kluth (retired) for their recollection of people, places, and things in Rocky River, and also a special thanks to Mrs. Jackie Bullington, newspaper reporter, for use of comments from her article, "Historically Speaking."

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

The city of Rocky River has a population of 25,000 predominantly inhabited by doctors and attorneys, creating a professional atmosphere. There is no industry, but Rocky River has a large complex of office buildings housing regional divisions of Master Charge, United Air Lines, Buick Motor Division, and Pontiac.

Chief Richard P. Louth is a Lutheran High School graduate, a graduate of Case Western Reserve University, of Cleveland Marshall Law School in 1973, and has passed both the Ohio and Florida Bar Examinations. He presently teaches at the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve, and the Cleveland State Law Seminars.

Chief Louth has been in law enforcement for 18 years. He is a member of the Florida Bar Association, Ohio Bar Association, IACP, and is chairman on the PR committee of the Cuyahoga County Chiefs Association.

Since becoming Chief, there has been a one-half million dollar addition to the department, the

development of a community relations-crime prevention position, and installation of a new Vertech alarm system made available to each homeowner.

The Rocky River Department has 31 male officers, one female juvenile officer, three para-police professionals, 16 auxiliary, three part-time civilian workers, and 14 cruisers.

Chief Louth believes that the only way crime and its related repercussions will decrease is to get the citizens involved in protecting and being concerned about their own city. His community relations officer holds an open house monthly at the station, whereby specific streets of residents are requested to attend the program for their benefit. The results of these meetings are astonishing as to what the citizen cares about in his city and what he really knows about his city.—

Research by Mr. Raye M. Fisher, Rocky River, and Lt. Ed. Lewis, Retired Bay Village PD, show the following:

Detail of votes cast for the position of Marshal:

1. November 2, 1909
Roy Martin 204 votes (Unopposed)
2. November 1911 & 1913 not found
3. November 2, 1915
Roy Martin 268 votes *
G.B. Sloaf 1 vote
4. November 6, 1917
Roy Martin 321 votes *
G. Nyland 3 votes
5. November 4, 1919
Roy Martin 201 votes *
6. November 8, 1921
Roy Martin 304 votes *
A.J. Robertson 283 votes
7. November 6, 1923
Roy Martin 451 votes
Matthew Anderson 581 votes *
8. November 3, 1925
Matthew Anderson 551 votes *
Gundar Robertson, Jr. 451 votes
Thomas Uffendell 144 votes
9. November 8, 1927
Matthew Anderson 446 votes
F.H. Burbank 95 votes
Neil J. McNulty 162 votes
Gundar Robertson, Jr. 778 votes *
10. November 5, 1929
Gundar Robertson, Jr. 1072 votes *
11. November 1931 Rocky River now classified as a City—no election for position of Marshal



MARSHAL

L. ROY

MARTIN

1909



CHIEF

ROBERT

KELLEY

1949 -1964



First Chief of
Police Rocky
River P.D.

CHIEF

MATTHEW
(MATT)

ANDERSON

1920S



CHIEF

MARTIN F.

PATTON

1964 -1967



CHIEF GUNDAR
(BOB)

ROBERTSON
JR.

1937 (?)



CHIEF

LESLIE R.

BLACK

1967 -1974



CHIEF

ALBERT T.

CORNISH

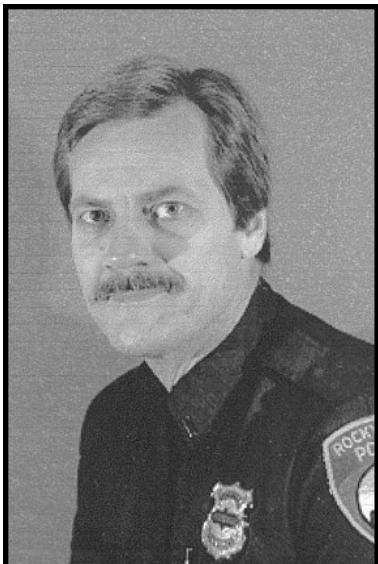
1937 -1949



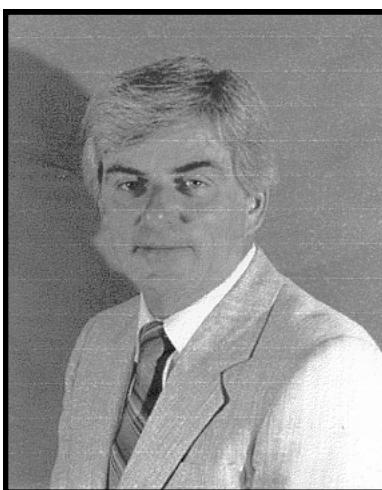
CHIEF
RICHARD P.
LOUTH
1974 -1984



CHIEF
DONALD L.
WAGNER
1995 -PRESENT



CHIEF
JAMES P.
PANCOAST
1984 -1986



CHIEF
BERNARD
BARRETT
1985 -1995

Research by Raye M. Fischer as follows:

In June 1931 Chief Robertson was instrumental, along with Captain Herman Lang of the Lakewood Police Department, in the organization of the very successful Suburban Police Pistol League, which met at Battery B Armory, Lakewood, Ohio.

In October 1935, Chief Robertson and Sergeant Cornish were responding to a reported accident at Wooster and Center Ridge when a southbound car turned in front of them, just north of Hilliard, and this resulted in a crash which turned the car over. Injuries were minor to the men but the car was badly damaged. This left the city with only one police car and, in the absence of the damaged car, officers used their own cars to answer calls. It wasn't until January 1936 that Council approved the replacement of the crashed car. The cost of the new car, a 1936 Chevrolet, two-door sedan, was \$608.50

On December 9, 1936, Mayor Carl A. Stein dismissed Robertson for being involved in "many things not connected with his duties as a peace officer." In addition, several other charges were pressed against him, including one for conduct unbecoming an officer. At this time the mayor appointed Sergeant Cornish to serve as the acting chief. Newspaper editorials state that "Over a long period of years Chief Robertson has proven himself a courageous, capable police officer."

In January 1937, rather than face a hearing, because of the volume of daily publicity given to the charges, the mayor agreed to rehire Robertson and then obtain his immediate resignation. On acceptance of the resignation, the mayor instructed Sergeant Cornish to continue as acting chief until a civil service examination could be arranged to determine a new chief for the department.

Update Rocky River Police Department History September 24, 2000, by Chief Donald L. Wagner

In the year 2000, the present population and area of Rocky River is approximately 22,500 and 4.5 square miles, bordered on the east by Lakewood, on the south by Fairview Park, on the west by Westlake and Bay Village and on the north by Lake Erie. Donald Umerley is the current mayor. Interstate 90 is the main route through the city. A \$17 million middle school was just completed and opened for classes August 2000. It is located on Lakeview Road at Riverview Avenue, which was the site of the old junior high and the original high school.

A new memorial hall/civic center is under construction next to the present recreation center just west of the present police station/city hall. The old memorial hall, which is attached to the present city hall, is to be renovated in 2001 -2002 and be the home of the Rocky River municipal court, which is presently on the first and second floors of city hall. This move is necessary because of the overcrowding of the present court facility. The Rocky River municipal court has become one of the busiest municipal courts in the State of Ohio. The Rocky River Police Department provides security for this court. Rocky River Municipal Court serves Rocky River and also Fairview Park, North Olmsted, Westlake, Bay Village, and Metropolitan Park.

The Rocky River Police Department is currently housed in the western portion of the city hall building that was renovated in 1976. The present police chief since 1995 is Donald L. Wagner, who joined the force as a patrolman in 1965. He is a Rocky River High School graduate and a Business Administration major from Ohio University. He is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. The present department consists of 32 sworn officers — a chief, 4 lieutenants (1 — assigned as executive staff assistant — ESA), 4 sergeants (1 in charge of detective bureau), 21 patrolmen, 2 detectives (1 a DARE — Drug Abuse Resistance Education — officer). In addition, the department consists of one juvenile program coordinator, an animal control officer, 2 para-police secretaries, 25 school guards, 14 auxiliary police, 4 park guards and an executive secretary to the police chief. The department has 11 marked cars, 4 unmarked cars, a new police patrol boat *Argus IV*, a new animal control truck, and an unmarked 12-passenger Ford van.

During Chief Wagner's administration, technology improved patrol operations. Panasonic CF25 laptop computers were added to all line cars, allowing immediate access to vehicle license plate information, driver's license information, warrant and want checks,

and other data directly from the patrol car. The computerized Datamaster Breath Testing Instrument replaced the manual 900A Breath Testing Instrument. Both units tested the blood alcohol content (BAC) of a suspected drunken driver. Digital 35mm cameras replaced standard film cameras, allowing digital pictures to be sent from station computers to other police departments and news media. Several cars were equipped with Eagle Eye or Custom Eye-Witness in-car video cameras to record traffic stops, high speed chases, and other road events.

Speed enforcement progressed from the standard radar gun/unit to speed enforcement by use of laser technology. Laser guns are the standard for speed enforcement on I-90 under a program started in September 1999 called POPAS (Police On Patrol Arresting Speeders). Approximately 450 -500 citations a month are written under the POPAS Program on I-90 to slow traffic and reduce accidents. The standard side arm is the Beretta FS 9mm semi-automatic pistol and the auto shot gun is also Beretta. An MPH self-contained radar trailer was purchased and used at roadside to inform motorists of their speed as they pass the unit.

In early 2000 the county juvenile court encouraged, and the city and police department accepted and put into use, a juvenile diversion program. The county financed the program with \$1,000 per month. This program allowed a local magistrate (attorney) to officially hear minor juvenile criminal cases at a Rocky River City Hall location.

On September 1, 2000, Chief Wagner's wife, JoAnn, officially christened the new \$95,000, 26-foot Boston Whaler Justice police boat *Argus IV* at the East 55th Street Marina. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources funded the entire cost. Sgt. Carl Gulas is the present officer in charge of the *Argus IV* patrol operation. The *Argus IV* patrols the Lake Erie shoreline from western Cleveland to Lorain County and north out onto Lake Erie. The boat is equipped with the latest technology GPS (Global Positioning System). This allows pinpoint location of the patrol boat and those in need of assistance.

All members of the department are presently undergoing training in the use of AEDs (Automatic Electronic Defibrillators). One unit has been purchased and more are in the budget for 2001. Pads from these units can be placed on a person who has suffered a heart attack and is not breathing. It will automatically deliver an electric shock to restart the heart if needed.

James D. Pancoast was Rocky River Police Chief from 1984 -1986; Chief Bernard M. Barrett from 1986 -1995. During his administration, Chief Barrett gave the department strong and consistent direction.

A review of the Cuyahoga County election records

shows that for the period January 1, 1910, through December 31, 1931, three men were elected to serve as Marshal for the village of Rocky River—Roy Martin, January 1910, 1923; Matthew Anderson, January 1925 -December 1927; Gundar Robertson, Jr., January 1928 -December 1931.

Following the census of 1930, the Village of Rocky River became the City of Rocky River. The census indicated the population was 5,632. The Rocky River Civil Service Commission confirmed Gundar Robertson, Jr., as the first chief of police of the City of Rocky River in early 1932. However, it is unclear as to which of the three town marshals—Martin, Anderson or Robertson—first wore a badge with designation Chief. The records for the Rocky River Town Marshal elections are in the Cuyahoga County Archives, 2905 Franklin Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio.

County election records were researched by retired Bay Village Police Department Lt. Edward Lewis and Rocky River City resident Raye M. Fisher.

Interestingly, in 1909, Town Marshal L. Roy Martin and the three other village police officers were paid \$16 a month each.

SEVEN HILLS POLICE DEPARTMENT



Chief Otto Dvorak -1941 -1960 and his son who also later became a policeman

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

The Seven Hills Police Department has changed considerably through the years. From 1927 to 1950, the police department consisted of a town marshal. This one man was later the police chief and served as the road foreman and custodian at the town hall. In the last years of the Marshal, (1937 through 1940), the population of Seven Hills was about 550 people. The marshal received \$25 per year for his services.

As Seven Hills grew, a regular police department was established. On September 4, 1941, the department was established, and a chief and one patrolman were appointed. At that time, the city council allocated \$2,000 per year for the two officers' salaries. Seven Hills' first police chief was Otto Dvorak, who served from 1941 until his retirement in the early 1960s.



CHIEF

DAVID

NOVAK

1981 -1984

D.O.D. 3/12/84

The first official police vehicle was purchased in 1930. It was a Ford roadster, purchased for \$499, less a \$200 trade-in for an old city vehicle, making the grand total for the first police cruiser \$299.00. In 1937, the city built its first jail, and in 1939, it purchased its first motorcycle. With the establishment of an official police department in 1941, new equipment was needed and the city purchased its first police radio.

As Seven Hills continued to grow, more policemen were hired and more equipment was purchased. By 1954, the city had a 24-hour police department and had acquired its first electric timer, which was later replaced by radar. By 1956, the department had two police cruisers and in 1957, radar was established.

As the years went by, new homes, schools, and responsibilities called for more police protection, so the force was expanded. In 1961, Seven Hills became a city. At that time, the police department consisted of a chief, one sergeant, four patrolmen, one part-time policewoman and three part-time policemen. In

addition to the full time police department, there was also an auxiliary police force, which consisted of 20 volunteer officers who assisted the full-time police officers with traffic, special events, and other assignments that required police assistance.

As the city continued to grow to its present population of 16,000 residents, the police department also continued to grow. Presently (1981), the department consists of one chief, one lieutenant, three sergeants, nine patrolmen, and five part-time officers. There are 20 auxiliary police officers. The Seven Hills Police Department has new sophisticated equipment, better working conditions, and highly skilled professional police officers, trained in all aspects of law enforcement.



1939 — First, Chief, Car & Motorcycle



1952 Cruiser



1957 Cruiser

Entire Seven Hills Police Department — 1955
Below



SHAKER HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT



CHIEF
GEORGE J.
LAMBOY
7/1/1973
1/1/1985
Wife -Rita

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Shaker Heights is a residential and business community 6 miles long, 4 miles wide and has a population of 36,500.

Chief Lamboy has been in law enforcement with the same community for 24 years. He has a wife, Rita, and two sons, Michael and Jeff. The chief is a high school graduate, and has had various college courses, seminars, and workshops all related to law enforcement.

The department has 73 police officers, one being a woman, and 21 cruisers. After being with the department for 24 years, Chief Lamboy feels that he has accepted the community and the community has accepted him. He believes the "department is the best police department but since change is the only thing constant, I feel there is always room for improvement, and my aim will always be to give the citizens the best service possible. As for crimes of today, it is safe to say that our job as police officers is to enforce the laws that occur in a particular city, and as long as we are doing this to the best of our ability, I can see no trouble ahead."

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

In the year 1821, the land area of Shaker Heights was known as North Union Colony and it had a population of two. The Colony was incorporated as the Village of Shaker Heights on October 27, 1911, and at that time, the population was 200. It is interesting to note at this point in 1911, the first city hall was built and was located at 2785 Lee Road (corner of Shaker Boulevard and Lee Road) and it was at this time the first police department in Shaker Heights was formed.

It was housed in the city hall building, along with the fire department and service department, and was

under the direction of Chief of Police John K. Irvin, who served under the first mayor, John Mitchell.

The first Shaker Heights Police Department consisted of the chief and 12 officers. Their means of transportation was by foot, and they covered nine sectors in the village. Their communication system consisted of call boxes located on poles throughout the village, and during their regular tour of duty, they had to call in every half-hour to notify the station that everything was in order.

The village became a chartered city in the year 1930, at which time the population had grown to 28,000. In 1930, the police department moved to 3400 Lee Road (site of the present city hall) and took up quarters in the basement area. In 1958, a new police and municipal court building was built just north of the city hall.

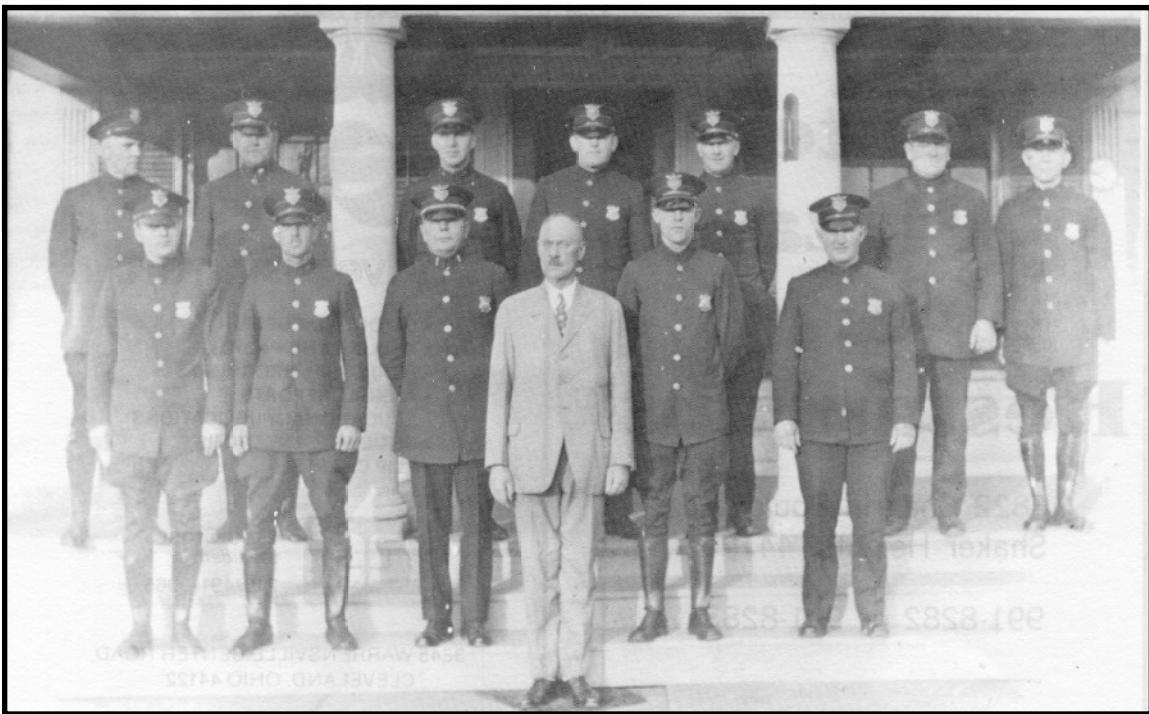
On February 2, 1970, at approximately 5:12 p.m., the police/court building was demolished by a bomb, which forced the police department to seek temporary quarters at 3592 Lee Road, where they operated until the spring of 1973.

In 1973, a new building was constructed for the police department and the municipal court which is located at 3355 Lee Road. The present police chief, George J. Lamboy; serves at the pleasure of Walter C. Kelly, mayor of the city of Shaker Heights.

Reality demonstrates that change, indeed, is continual, and, 69 years later, many changes have taken place. From the beat-walking days of 1911, and the call-box communication system, the police department has evolved with a modern communication network and systematized patrol.

The City of Shaker Heights, located eight miles southeast of downtown Cleveland, occupies six-and-a-half square miles of gently rolling, wooded land and has grown to a population of approximately 36,000 people.

As for the police department, from a complement of but 12 police officers, it has enlarged to a complement of 71 police officers. Its facilities consist of the most modern and advanced communications systems known throughout the United States. The department is divided into specific units, e.g., the crime prevention bureau, traffic unit, juvenile unit, detective bureau, SIU laboratory, records division, and of course, the backbone of the police department, the patrol (uniform) division. Working along with the sworn police officers are approximately 18 civilians who maintain departmental records and operate the communications system. The department has a fleet of 21 patrol cars, two motorcycles, and one scooter.



First Shaker Heights Police Department



Traffic Division Shaker Heights Police Department

Chief George J. Lamboy after serving as chief for 12 years, retired on January 1, 1985. Interviewing for his replacement began.



CHIEF
PETER J.
GRAY
4/15/1985
10/2/1986

On April 15, 1985, the search was over and Chief Peter J. Gray, previously employed as chief of police in Bay Village, was sworn in as the new chief of police in Shaker Heights.

The challenging assignment included updating and modernizing the 132-person police department. Of the sixty cities in Cuyahoga County, Shaker Heights usually had the third-highest amount of crime, just under Cleveland and East Cleveland. If you like being a police officer, as Chief Gray did, it was a great place to work.

During his first week on the job he was called out on a Sunday evening to investigate a double murder. A former editor of The Plain Dealer and his wife were murdered in a burglary. Chief Gray submitted the first VICAP case from a municipal police department to the FBI in the nation regarding that case.

The Chief was called in several more times for violent death investigations during his tenure.

Chief Gray implemented numerous managerial and modern law enforcement techniques, which resulted in considerable crime reduction, improved morale and utilized Participative Management and Management by Objective techniques.

Improvements to the Shaker Heights Police Department under Peter J. Gray
By Chief Gray

What follows is a list containing various achievements and innovations that were developed and implemented during my administration of the Police Department. None could have been adopted so quickly if it were not for our establishing participative management. The officers were very pleased and enthusiastic about being involved in research, planning, and implementation of these new programs.

We established a formal training section, headed by a sergeant and manned by seven state-certified training instructors and three state-certified field training

officers. Since then, we sponsored schools on human relations, child sexual abuse, and domestic violence, and trained twenty patrolmen on how to use our radar equipment.

Our police firing range was brought up to date with the addition of the latest state-of-the-art, deadly force decisions (based on Tenn. vs. Garner) training equipment. Established survival training Program. Established the Canine unit. Established a formal field training program for new officers with printed manual. Established a video tape training library.

Established a physical fitness, weight-management program. (Certified law enforcement physical fitness instructor-Northwestern University). Established an employee assistance program for police officers, which resulted in helping individual officers and family members with emotional problems and with training officers in dealing with the public.

Established motorcycle patrol, resulting in higher police visibility and affording lateral movement within the uniform division. (Both two and three-wheel). Established contrasting blue-and-white patrol cars, resulting in higher police visibility. Established a commendation program for the police department. Established a new schedule for the detective and youth bureau, which will result in saving \$40,000 annually in overtime allotted to the Investigative function.

The youth bureau became a unit of the investigative bureau, which created a more direct line of authority and control and saved the difference in salary between a lieutenant's position and a sergeant's position. Established a department organized by function, i.e. patrol, investigations, and auxiliary services.

Established a citizen certificate of appreciation and a citizen recognition program. Established a computerized weekly crime bulletin. Established "Pete's Bike" bait program, which resulted in decreasing bicycle robberies by 50%. Established management by objective program. Established a promotional procedure to special units, whereby officers are selected by force comparisons of specific traits identified in successful special unit members. Established a computerized performance measurement program to track officers' productivity by their activity. Established directed patrol, by targeting burglars by MO, which resulted in the arrests of active Shaker burglars, which further resulted in reducing burglaries by 40%.

Our drug seizures during the last year and four months have totaled as much as had been seized in the department's history. Established a committee of officers, who have reviewed and updated our policies.

Established a new impact shift schedule, resulting in two midnight shift men coming in from 9:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. and one 3-11 shift member coming in from 8:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. This gives us heavy or light

coverage, as needed, without isolating officers from direct supervision as was the case with the old Impact Shift.

Re-established and revitalized the block watch program. Established a pilot project for testing front-wheel-drive police vehicles. Established a departmental survey. Established a full-time accreditation manager's position, which includes additional duties of recruiting, selecting, and training for the department.

Completed research and ready to proceed (once funds are allocated) with a cadet program and an auxiliary police volunteer program. During the last six months, the department has received about forty complimentary letters vs. four complaints. An independent marketing research company, hired by the city, found that in and out of Shaker Heights, the police department received the highest satisfactory rate of any of the various city departments—an unprecedented 95%.

Sick leave within the department was reduced by 30% (first half of 1985 vs. first half of 1986).

The department's equipment was not maintained. Specifications were drawn, presented to council, and approved for bidding. Worn-out equipment, such as the closed circuit television security system, polygraph, shotguns, and the micro-film printer reader were replaced.

Chief Gray strongly believed in involving the citizens in fighting crime in their own community. To accomplish this the citizens had to be informed of the crime problems facing the Police. This was in direct conflict with the Mayor who kept insisting that there was no crime in Shaker Heights. Our officers worked hard and arrested many perpetrators. When the news media, which learned of the arrest through court hearings, made any mention of it in the news, it was considered poor public relations by the mayor's office but positive exposure by the police department. For that and other conflicts Chief Gray resigned to go into the private sector in October 1986.

On October 2, 1986, Chief Walter A. Ugrinic was sworn in as chief of police in Shaker Heights, replacing Chief Gray.

THE PLAIN DEALER Monday, February 5, 2001

Carl R. Longstreet, 97, was police chief in Shaker Heights

By Alana Baranick-Plain Dealer Reporter
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Winter Park, Fla.—Carl R. Longstreet, chief of the

Shaker Heights Police Department from 1960 to 1973, died Wednesday at the Winter Park Towers Nursing Home in Winter Park, Fla. He was 97.

He was in charge of the Police Department when John Cremer Young Jr., the 8-year-old son of socially prominent Shaker Heights parents, was shot to death by a playmate's mother in 1965. Mr. Longstreet was credited with keeping a lid on the investigation, while patiently waiting for his prime suspect to confess, which she did a little more than a week later.

Mr. Longstreet and his investigative team were commended for their efforts by the National Police Officers Association of America. The chief also was praised in a Plain Dealer column.

"But beyond the detective work, Chief Longstreet and his men have restored dignity and common sense to the handling of an ordeal that was not limited to the agony of one family but which tore the hearts of two households and could have subjected them to the crudest treatment of a curious public," Plain Dealer columnist J. F. Saunders wrote.

Mr. Longstreet was contemplating retirement in 1970, when the Shaker Heights Municipal Court Building, which included the police station, was leveled by a bomb. He stayed on as chief for three more years while a new facility was built. A few days after the new justice center was operational, the chief announced his retirement, ending a career that had spanned more than 40 years.

It was not the first time he retired from the force. He held the title of inspector when he retired for the first time in 1957. He moved to Warren, Pennsylvania, where he had gone deer hunting for several years. While spending the Christmas holidays with his daughters in Cleveland, in 1959, Mr. Longstreet was invited to come out of retirement to become the police chief. A few months later, he was back on the job in Shaker Heights.

Mr. Longstreet was born in western Pennsylvania and grew up in East Cleveland. As a young man, he was known as a motorcycle racer and hill climber. His motorcycle skills led to his being asked to join the Shaker Heights police motorcycle unit in 1926. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1932, to captain in 1949 and to the newly created post of inspector in 1954.

His wife, Ella, died in 1986. Their daughter, Delores Gimmell, died in 1991.

Mr. Longstreet is survived by his other daughter, Dona McGean Paschall of Russell Township; two grandchildren; and a great-granddaughter.

No services are planned.

Arrangements are by Carey Hand Cox-Parker Funeral Home in Winter Park.

SOLON POLICE DEPARTMENT



CHIEF
**JOHN J.
VONDRACEK**
D.O.B. 5/30/1910
D.O.D. 1989
WIFE
ANN
VONDRACEK

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION 1998

The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association was founded in 1926. The third recorded president was Chief John J. Vondracek, who served as president in 1954 & 1955.

When the late John Vondracek was appointed chief of police for the City of Solon in 1940, nobody had coined the phrase "community policing." But as Solon's first chief, that's exactly the spirit of community involvement Vondracek embodied.

Chief Vondracek, who was born May 30, 1910, in Austria, emigrated to the United States at the age of nine with his parents in 1919. The family settled in Solon, where they operated a green house on Miles Road, now the northern border of the city. Vondracek worked at the family business for years, eventually pursuing police work as a deputy marshal and marshal in 1937.

"They helped build Solon and so did I," said Ann Vondracek, Chief Vondracek's wife of 52 years, who still lives in Solon. "I worked right along with them." Ann's involvement with her husband's work continued after their marriage in 1937, as she became the city's unofficial dispatcher, answering emergency calls at home and getting the information to her husband, who for a time was Solon's only officer. Ann later officially became the city's violations clerk.

But even at the beginning of what eventually became a 28-year career, Ann said her husband clearly put the emphasis of his job on public service. "When he started out, he started out the right way," she said. "He got to know people and their interests." "When Johnny was chief, no one went hungry or without clothes," Ann said. "We knew who the ones were that were in need. This man found them all and he did his police work, including the tough work." Often young men held in the jail were very poor, and the Vondraceks would help them, too. Ann recalls times when she would send her son's old clothes in to work

with John so they could be given to prisoners before they were released. "Before they left, Johnny always put some money in their pocket or their wallet," Ann said. "At least somebody helped them." And that help was given despite the family's financial state, which was often difficult considering the \$115-per-month salary he initially earned. "We lived from the garden, and I sewed," she said. Still, the family always tried to assist those in need. "He always helped people," Ann said. "His father was the same way."

Vondracek, who was the father of two boys, Gary & Carl, always seemed to show a strong sense of concern. When young men would make mistakes and end up on the wrong side of the law, Ann said John had his own way of dealing with them, preferring to teach them a lesson and give them a chance to repay the city for their errors. According to Ann, he put the young offenders to work for the city, with a burlap sack and a stick, walking the side of the road and picking up trash. "He didn't give them a record," Ann said. "I think he was the first one to invent community service."

Ann is proud of the impact she and her husband had on young people throughout the years they served the city. She said men who are fathers and grandfathers now still visit and call her from time to time, thanking her for the Vondraceks' time and guidance. "They trusted him," Ann said, and that was a trust that was earned by the chief's respect for the feelings of his residents. "He'd go out at one or two in the morning to talk to families who were having trouble," she said. "I knew he went out so late so their neighbors wouldn't see." Ann said her husband also earned a reputation as a capable and honest officer, an image held by officers throughout the area. "They knew he could be trusted and he helped whenever he could," she said. "He never played politics. He always said 'Politics has no room in the police department.' Chief Vondracek's reputation for honesty didn't stop with citizens and fellow officers, though. Those who tried to skirt the law found him to be a formidable opponent. Ann said the head of at least one trucking operation gave his men strong advice to watch their speed and loads while travelling through Solon, because it was patrolled by "a cop who won't take 'no' for an answer."

Ann remembers a time when a trucker did try to bribe her husband by tossing a matchbox with cash folded up in it into the chief's patrol car. After writing the trucker a ticket, John tossed the bribe back into the trucker's lap, telling him "Take your trash with you."

Chief Vondracek held several professional offices during his tenure, including the following:

President, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Assoc.
President, Metropolitan Crime Bureau

Advisory Committee, Cuyahoga County Community College
Member, Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police
Member, FOP, George F. Murray Lodge No. 67

Chief Vondracek retired on August 1, 1968. He passed away in 1989.

Article written by Patrolman Jason Bender of the Solon PD and submitted by Chief Wayne E. Godzich, Chief of the Solon Police Department.



CHIEF
PAUL D.
LEFFEL

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

The City of Solon is an industrial-residential community of approximately 16,000 people, with a daytime population of approximately 30,000, due to the large industrial areas within the city.

Chief Paul D. Leffel and his wife, Rosemary, have six children; a married daughter, four children at home, and a son residing in California.

The chief is a high school graduate with one year of college, and has studied numerous courses related to law enforcement, with Case-Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, being the principal source of training courses. He has been in Law Enforcement for 20 years and is a member of the Valley Council No. 4893 (Knights of Columbus).

Since Leffel became chief of the department, a full-time detective bureau has been established, a two-man motorcycle unit has also been created. A two-man narcotics unit was created for a period of three years, thus eliminating major drug problems within the city.

The department has 25 sworn officers plus 14 auxiliary officers, with nine police vehicles plus two motorcycles.

At the present time, Chief Leffel feels that juvenile problems are the department's major enforcement problem, with the drug problems pretty much under control. Chief Leffel believes that he has a good community image, his theory being "Law enforcement is basic, all persons are treated equally, without prejudice or malice, thereby establishing a fair and

firm image. Law enforcement of today is more difficult due to many factors. These are court decisions, the enormous amount of social pressure that the police officer must contend with, in conjunction with the demands placed on him/her, by the citizens for non-police requests."

Currently, the department is shorthanded by three officers, which creates minor problems. The general morale of the department is good, due to the fact that it is a fairly young department with the average age being about 33 years old. Being a growing community, we have "growing pains," however, we shall overcome.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

When Nelson Bard wrote his history of Solon's first 150 years, its title, "Pioneers with Web Feet," was an apt allusion to the swampland with which the early settlers had to contend. Drainage and ditching and damming were bothersome problems for our forefathers but the same topographical "defects" have been gradually tamed and transformed into the ponds which beautify Solon's handsome residential areas today.

The first settlers were the Robbins and Bull families, who left Connecticut in 1820 and selected homesites here on either side of Aurora Road, near Grantwood. It was Isaac Bull's son, Lorenzo Solon Bull, for whom the township was named.

Others who arrived during Solon's early decades have their names indelibly preserved on the city's road map—Elijah Pettibone, James Cannon, Henry Baldwin, John Cochran, and James Harper.

The concerns of those early times were reflected in the duties of the township officers elected in 1838. There were three fence viewers, to settle disputes over fences, three overseers of the poor, and eleven road supervisors. When road taxes were later levied, townsmen could work off half their tax by helping scrape and ditch roadways.

A congregational Church was the first to organize in Solon in 1834. The Presbyterians founded a church in 1840, then the Disciple Church started in 1841. The original Disciple Church was built in 1844-45 on the site of the first Pioneer Memorial Church, which is now the Solon Historical Society building.

The settlers' first big task was clearing lands of virgin beech and maple trees. When lands were drained, rich soil was found and early crops of corn and wheat were planted. Dairy farming was big business and, later in the century, there were five busy cheese factories in town.

Solon's first school in 1822 had seven students. By 1838, there were ten independently operated schools across the township, each with three directors and a treasurer whose job it was to collect fees for each child of from \$1 to \$3 per term. There were 303 "scholars" in grades 1 - 8. A high school wasn't organized until 1896, so any higher education had to be obtained outside of Solon.

Railroads were vital to the prosperity of any settlement in the mid-nineteenth century. When the Cleveland Mahoning Railroad proposed to build a line from Cleveland through Solon to Youngstown in 1847, Chagrin Falls began a long, hard fight to divert the route to that town. But the original plan was favored and the first train came through Solon in 1857. Chagrin Falls finally obtained a connecting leg, the Chagrin Falls and Southern R. R. Company, in the 1870s.

Solon's first township hall was built in 1851 at a cost of \$427.98 for land and construction. By 1897, residents were petitioning for an \$11,000 new hall with a kitchen and dining hall and a 500-seat third-floor auditorium. This grand plan was defeated at the polls, but a more conservative design won acceptance the following year. Bids for the accepted building, which remains as Solon's city hall today, were \$4,810 to erect and \$190 to paint. A levy for \$1,500 to add a furnace and auditorium seats was voted in the fall of 1899 and, two years later, voters approved a \$150 levy to buy a piano!

Solon residents agreed to organize as a village in 1917, excluding one school district on the south end which became Glenwillow. The village's first fire department was formed in 1923 with one fireman, a group of volunteers, and a Model T truck, outfitted with ladders and a 30-gallon soda and acid extinguisher.

The late Mayor Edwin Carter, who served 27 years in office, is credited with guiding the early growth of Solon into a model of industrial and residential balance. The first industry, Bready Tractor Company, came in 1929.

Today, with a population approaching 18,000, there are more than 150 industrial concerns in Solon, from little one-and two-man shops to companies which employ over 1,000 people. Industry has contributed measurably to the growth and prosperity of the City of Solon and currently bears more than 50 percent of the city's tax load.

When Paul D. Leffel first accepted the position of patrolman for the "Village" of Solon in 1958, the department consisted of six men. Today the department has twenty-nine police officers, five dispatchers, four civilian personnel, an animal warden, and approximately seventeen auxiliary police to assist

the police department as necessary.

Born in the state of Indiana, Paul's family moved to Cleveland when he was four years old. He attended Cleveland schools and graduated from East High School. After serving in the United States Marine Corps for two years, he worked as a laborer, machinist, assembler, and other various types of work before entering police work. Paul served the City of Bedford, Ohio, as a patrolman for three years prior to joining the Solon force.

Married to the former Rosemary Cittidino since 1951, Paul is the father of six children ranging in age from 15 to 28, including two married daughters.

Appointed to the position of chief of police on August 1, 1968, Paul believes in low-profile law enforcement with fair and impartial enforcement of all laws. He has found law enforcement to be a rewarding career and if asked, "would do it all over again."



**CHIEF ROBERT
W. BRUCKNER
SOLON
1984 -1996**

Robert W. Bruckner was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on November 14, 1942. He graduated from Garfield Heights High School in 1960 and subsequently attended the U.S. Naval Academy and Fenn College.

He joined the Solon, Ohio, Police Department in December 1968 and was assigned to the uniform patrol division as a patrolman. He was promoted to sergeant in 1971 and lieutenant in 1977. As a lieutenant he served as shift commander and initiated evidence control, training programs, and supply systems for the department. He was promoted to chief of police in January 1984. He initiated numerous innovative and far-ranging policies and programs for the improvement of the efficiency and effectiveness of the department making it one of the most professional and respected police departments in northeast Ohio.

During his career, Chief Bruckner was awarded the department's medal of honor for a 1971 shootout with armed bank robbers, two exceptional service awards and awards for educational achievement, safe driving, firearms master qualification as well as nineteen additional departmental commendations.

Chief Bruckner graduated from the 140th session of the FBI National Academy in March 1985. He is also a graduate of the Southern Police Institute's 9th Advanced Administrative Officers course in 1989 and the FBI Midwest LEED Seminar in 1994. During his career he completed over 2,400 hours of law enforcement training and education.

He is an active member of many law enforcement organizations including the FBI National Academy Associates; the International Association of Chiefs of Police; the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police; the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, where he served as president in 1993, the Fraternal Order of Police; and the Cleveland Crime Clinic. In 1994, he was invited to the White House twice, on a crime bill conference and again for the signing of the crime bill.

SOUTH EUCLID POLICE DEPARTMENT



**CHIEF
WILLIAM
VAN VEGHEL
1961 -1987**

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

South Euclid is a residential area of 4.7 square miles, and has a population of 30,000.

Chief Van Veghel has been in law enforcement for 27 years, 16 years as chief of police. He is a high school graduate, a graduate of the FBI Academy in 1963, and numerous police schools.

Since becoming chief, manpower of the department has increased from 29 to 42. The department has just moved into a new police facility with approximately 27,000 square feet of space, formerly having about 4,000 square feet. A modern records and communication system has also been initiated. The department has 42 sworn personnel, six civilians, and 25 school guards.

Chief Van Veghel believes that burglary and youth problems are the major community problems; he feels that "In this day and age, the patrolman on the street must become more public relations conscious than ever before. The public wants strict law enforcement, but the policeman of today must enforce the laws

fairly, courteously, and with empathy. This will enhance the image of all police officers and we may once again enjoy the respect of the public."

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

In 1930, South Euclid was a village heading deep into the Great Depression. Many of the residents were members of the building trades. In spite of all the adversities, the village grew, and by 1940, the census indicated South Euclid attained 6,146 residents. This was sufficient for the village to become a city.

Prior to 1930, the police department consisted of a marshal and two deputies. From 1932 to 1938, there were four policemen. In 1932, the department received its first enclosed car, a souped-up Ford without radio or heater. The communication system consisted of a red light that was labeled the "Berry." This was mounted on a telephone pole at the corner of Mayfield and Green Roads. When the police officers were needed, the firemen, who took the police calls at that time, turned the light on at the corner by a switch located in the station. Hence, the police on the road knew that they were needed.

In 1934 or 1935, the police acquired their first radios, receivers only, in the cars, and received their calls through the Cleveland Police Department. Transmitters were installed in 1940 and they were still linked with Cleveland Police radios.

In 1941, the police department was put on civil service. The department had a police chief and six men. A two-man detective bureau was established seven years later; the traffic bureau began operation in 1953.

Presently, the department consists of 42 regular policemen, three civilian dispatchers, three stenographers, and a special service officer and 23 school guards. In operation are 14 vehicles and one motorcycle.

After many years of planning, the members of the police department moved into a new law enforcement facility in 1977. They are extremely proud of their building, which is equipped with a modern and sophisticated dispatch center, jail compound, records room, detective and traffic bureaus, shooting range, and a gymnasium.

UPDATED 2001 BY Chief William Van Veghel in 2001

South Euclid is a residential area of 4.7 square miles and has a population of approximately 26,000. Its first police chief, Martin F. Schmies, retired in 1960 after serving many years in that capacity. He was replaced by Chief William Van Veghel, who joined the department in 1949 after serving in the Army Occupational Forces as a military policeman in Japan.



Old Town Hall, South Euclid



Chief William Van Veghel enjoying retirement

Chief Van Veghel, now retired, was in law enforcement for thirty-eight years, twenty-six as chief of police. He was a 1963 graduate of the FBI National Academy and attended numerous other police schools. After becoming chief in 1961 he increased the manpower of the department from twenty-nine to forty-two and was instrumental in designing a new police facility in 1977. He designed a police station that went from 4,000 to 27,000 square feet.

He is a past president of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and past president of the Ohio Chapter of the FBINAA. He also served as treasurer for that organization.

His wife, Betty, passed away in 1988 and he still resides in the home he had built in 1966 in Mayfield Heights. He has two children Brad, who is an executive with Limited Too in Columbus, and Beth, who is married and resides in Orange Village. He has two grandchildren: Robert, age 9, and Ryan, age 5.

Chief Van Veghel had a twin brother, Robert, who was a lieutenant on the South Euclid Police Department and was a graduate of the FBINA in 1973. Robert retired in 1989 and later passed away in 1995.

James Farrell was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and served two years in the U.S. Army. After being discharged, he attended Dyke College and Kent State



**CHIEF
JAMES L.
FARRELL
1988 -1994**

University.

While employed at Reliance Electric, he obtained an application for the South Euclid Police civil service exam and was accepted into the police department on June 15, 1964. His role model was his older brother who had a career with the Cleveland Police Department.

He was assigned to the patrol division until he was re-assigned to the detective bureau in 1972. In January 1979, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. In 1981 he became officer-in-charge of the detective bureau. On October 18, 1981, he advanced to lieutenant, remaining in command of the Detective Bureau.

On March 20, 1988, James Farrell was promoted to chief of police. At the time of his appointment the South Euclid Police Department had a population of 26,000, employed 36 sworn officers and covered an area of 5 square miles.

Throughout his career, Chief Farrell attended numerous law enforcement schools, reinforcing his expertise in narcotics, interview and interrogation, criminal law, etc. To enhance his leadership skills, he attended and graduated from the first Police Executive Leadership College in December 1988. He was also a member of the Ohio Police Chiefs Association and the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

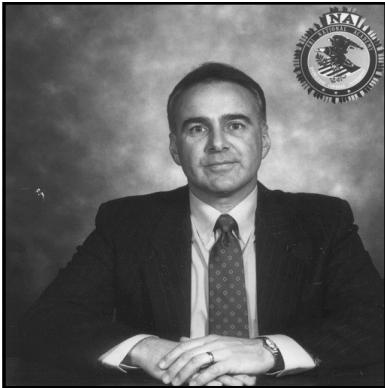
During his tenure, the police department adopted an in-house computer system (LEADS), updating police dispatch and records. He made officer safety a priority and became involved in crime prevention. He was shot at twice during his law enforcement career.

James Farrell retired from the police department in September 1994. Upon retirement from the force, he continued to work as a part-time bailiff in Municipal Court.

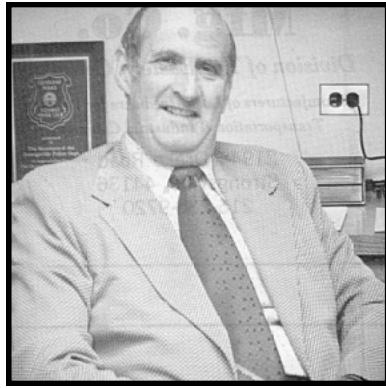
He and his wife Kathleen (deceased) have three children: Steven, Eileen, and John.

Thomas Lucha grew up on Homestead Road in South Euclid. He attended St. Gregory the Great Church and Grade School and graduated from St. Joseph High School.

After a job as a security guard for Republic



CHIEF
THOMAS W.
LUCHA
12/27/1994
PRESENT



CHIEF
RAYMOND
BUSCHMAN
1971 -1983

Steel Corporation and a stint as a U.S. Air Force Air Policeman, Sentry Dog Handler, he joined the South Euclid Police Department on December 13, 1971.

While a patrolman, he attended Lakeland Community College, graduating in 1976 with an associate's degree in law enforcement. He went on to attend Cleveland State University, graduating in 1995 from the James Nance College of Business Administration with a bachelor of business administration degree in management and labor. He also attended the Police Executive Leadership College and the FBI National Academy.

He was promoted to sergeant on November 30, 1980, and lieutenant on September 4, 1983. During his career, he has worked as a uniform patrol officer, traffic officer, assistant traffic commissioner, training officer, administrative lieutenant, and acting chief of police.

As his family was gathered for an after-Christmas "game day," Thomas Lucha received a phone call from South Euclid's Mayor, John Kocevar. The mayor called to congratulate him on winning the job of police chief. So, on December 27, 1994, Tom Lucha became chief.

He has brought new ideas and programs to the police department. Under his direction, the police department implemented a community policing program. A youth resource officer was assigned. A SWAT unit was established.

Chief Lucha is married to Linda (Gorslene), a graduate of Brush High School. They have three children; Pamela, Thomas, and Craig. The chief's hobbies include golf, running, reading ,and jazz.

STRONGSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Chief Raymond Buschman started his law enforcement work in the military police while stationed in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1951. On June 1, 1953, Raymond Buschman was appointed to the

Strongsville Police Department. At that time there were just five officers to cover the 25 square miles with the population of 4,000 people.

Chief Buschman worked his way through the ranks until he was appointed chief in March of 1971.

Since becoming chief, the department has increased in size and now consists of one chief, two captains, six sergeants, 24 patrolmen, five dispatchers, one record clerk, one secretary, and 11 school guards.

A youth and public relations department, investigation unit, and records bureau have been added.

Other services that the department provides are Safety Town, crime prevention programs, counseling service, scouting program, and assisting a number of college students in acquiring their 300 hours of training for police administration courses.

Strongsville is also a charter member of the Southwest Enforcement Bureau.

Chief Buschman is married to Blanche (Ferencz) Buschman and they have three children: twin daughters, Laurie and Lynn, and a son Karl.

Strongsville, one of the fastest-growing communities in the area, became a city in 1960 with a population of 6,000 and has grown to approximately 30,000 with an estimated population of 35,000 by 1980. Strongsville is referred to as the Crossroads of the Nation due to the fact that four major highways cross within the City, these being the Ohio Turnpike, I -71, U.S. Route 42, and State Route 82.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

Strongsville was originally settled and founded by Mr. John Stoughton Strong in February 1816. In the year 1818, Strongsville was organized into a township and the law enforcement was left up to an elected constable and a game warden. This governmental system lasted until 1928 when Strongsville incorporated into a village.

The Village of Strongsville had a mayor/council type of government. The law enforcement was left to a marshal and three deputies. The marshal was elected to the office and his deputies were appointed by the mayor. The marshal was the only full-time salaried law enforcement officer, at a salary of \$600 annually, and the deputies were strictly on call. The first marshal was Mr. W. O. Fetterman; he was marshal from 1928 to 1942. The population during this time was 1,349 in 1930 and rose to 2,216 by 1940.

Then in 1942, the law enforcement was changed from an elected marshal to a chief of police, who was appointed by the Mayor. Mr. Robert Poots took over as head of law enforcement and the deputies then became part-time and on call as police officers.

The police department at that time was housed in the village hall and the jail consisted of a room with no windows and was secured by a padlock. The police calls were answered at the chief of police's residence by his wife, at which time she would turn on a switch which would light a red light affixed to a pole in the center of town. When an officer would drive by and observe the light, he would stop or call the chief's residence. Needless to say, response time was slow.

The patrol vehicles were the policemen's own cars and they were paid mileage for the use. During the 1940s more men were added to the department and there was a need for more space. An office and two jail cells were added to the rear of the fire station.

The need for faster and better police vehicles arose. The police department purchased two cars and equipped them with two-way radios. The radio dispatch was broadcast from Parma Police Department. The calls were received by the chief of police's wife, she in turn would call Parma Police and they would dispatch a patrol car.

In 1949 a new modern city hall was built. This building was to house the village officials and the police department and was equipped with three modern cells and more offices. The communication system was proving very inadequate, so in 1953 the village purchased its own radio system and hired women to operate the system on a twenty-four hour basis. This system grew to where the radio room answered phones and dispatched for three police departments other than Strongsville: Seven Hills, North Royalton, and Broadview Heights. At this time the Village of Strongsville had a department of seven full-time officers and four women dispatchers.

In 1956, Chief Potts passed away, at which time, Charles F. Sperber became chief of police and held the post until March 1971. Under the reign of Chief

Sperber the Village of Strongsville grew into a city in 1960 and the population had grown from about 6,000 to a population of over 15,000. The police department grew from the seven full-time officers to twenty-five officers and five police dispatchers.

The police facility expanded from a squad room, radio room, and a jail to five offices within the city hall. The fleet of vehicles had grown from two cruisers to a fleet of seven.

In March 1971 Charles Sperber retired as the chief and in July 1971, Raymond Buschman became the chief of police and is presently the chief.

Chief Buschman took over a 25-man department in a city of 15,000. Today the department has grown to a compliment of 40 men in a city of approximately 35,000. Chief Buschman's budget in his first year was approximately \$220,000 which has grown to \$1,228,600 for the year 1980.

Some of the major changes and innovations which have transpired under Chief Buschman are as follows: In August 1971, the creation of a full-time detective bureau. In November 1973, the development of a traffic bureau. In the year 1974, Chief Buschman instituted a forty-hour training program for new officers, which included a mandatory firearms training before the officers were issued their weapons.

In October 1974, a groundbreaking for the new building addition and remodeling of the police facility took place. During the latter part of 1974 the Strongsville Police Department changed its uniform from gray and black to traditional blue.

In October 1975 the new police station was complete and the move into the facility was completed.

In 1975 the Safety Town program had officially started and a police color guard was established. The department's training program was increased to a basic time of sixty hours and became certified by the State of Ohio's Department of Education.

In 1975, a juvenile bureau was created and a full-time officer took over the duties. Also incorporated in the juvenile unit was a public relations and information bureau.

In 1977 there was another expansion of the department's training program. There was not only an increase in the basic time—from sixty hours to eighty hours—but there was also emphasis put into the in-service training of the rest of the police department. In 1979 the "Life Program" was instituted throughout the city which established a uniform system for locating medical information for the citizens. In conjunction with the city schools and the residents of the

community a "Block Watch" program began.

In the year 1980, the department purchased its first helicopter. A total of nine officers were hired in 1980, which included three replacements, and six newly created patrol officer positions. The Strongsville Police Department has a present compliment of a chief of police, two captains, six sergeants, thirty-one patrolmen, eleven school guards, and seven civilian employees; the department is equipped with three detective cars, two motorcycles, one van, one copter, and eleven patrol vehicles.

During this hiring period the department struck a new milestone: the hiring of the department's first female officer. With the departments advancement, increase in police officers, and equipment, the Strongsville Police Department will be able to expand some of the special services, such as the detective bureau, juvenile unit, traffic unit, and of course, the patrol division. With such expansion we look forward to developing better services for our community.

At present and in the near future, Strongsville being located as it is and being the fastest-growing community in Northeast Ohio, the city, with this type of growth rate, will be showing a need for continued upgrading of equipment and additional manpower for the future.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Submitted by Chief Gary H. Stehlak
March 7, 2001

The Village of Idlewood (now the City of University Heights) was incorporated in 1908. An elected marshal provided the village with law enforcement during the early years of the village. Marshal Charles Silsby worked for the village in 1908, and received no compensation. Marshal George Zabel was employed in 1924 and his compensation was \$1,150.00 a year.

August, 1924 law enforcement was placed in the hands of Deputy, Robert Bucklin, Jr. In 1925, the name of the village was changed to University Heights Village. In 1932 Robert Bucklin, Jr., was appointed captain and officer in charge of the police department.

In 1941, the University Heights Village was incorporated to become the City of University Heights.

Chief Robert Bucklin Jr. was appointed chief of police in 1942. He served the city in law enforcement from 1924 — 1959.

Chief Harry A. Gaffney was appointed chief of police in 1959. He served the city in law enforcement from 1929 — 1963.

Chief Roy E. Steinfurth was appointed chief of police in 1963. He served the city in law enforce-

from 1930 — 1967.

Chief Donald Stehlak was appointed chief of police in 1968. He served the city in law enforcement from 1955 — 1978.

Chief Phillip J. Carr, Jr., was appointed chief of police in 1978. He served the city in law enforcement from 1951 — 1988.

Chief Charles L. Fisher was appointed chief of police January 4, 1988. He served the city in law enforcement from 1959 — 1991.

Chief Charles T. LoBello was appointed chief of police July 5, 1991. He served the city in law enforcement from 1973 — 1997.

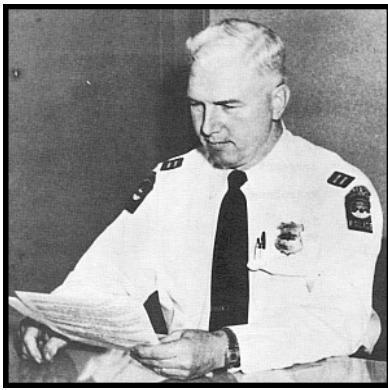
Chief Gary H. Stehlak was appointed chief of police February 15, 1997. He started his service to the city in law enforcement in 1974 and in 2001 is still serving as chief of police.



Capt. H.

Gaffney
1957

appointed chief
of police
1959



Capt. R.

Steinfurth
1957

appointed chief
of police
1963



Ptlm. D.
Stehlik

Appointed chief
of police
1968



Ptlm. Trueman Ptlm. Carr Sgt. Kruse Ptlm. Stehlik Ptlm. Holecek Ptlm. Raskey



Ptlm. Shiever Ptlm. Otto Sgt. Murray Ptlm. Lally Ptlm. Perry Ptlm. Zirke



Ptlm. Dahlhausen Ptlm. Racz Sgt. Andonian Ptlm. Sedivy Ptlm. Latine Ptlm. Fedor



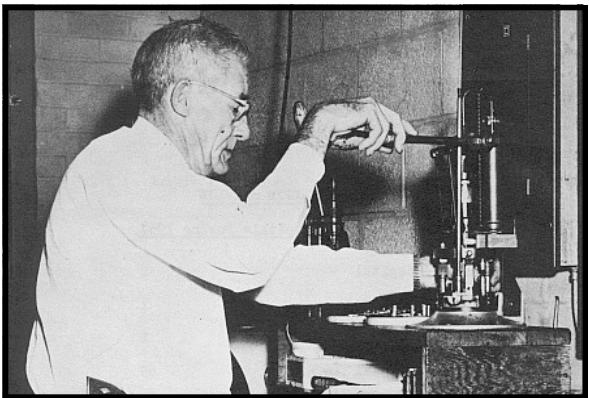
Lt. A. Seifert



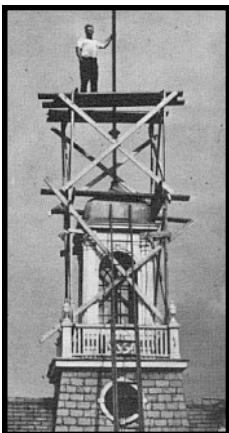
Det. Frank Pavlac



Lt. J. Sima



1957 Sgt. Kruse made 15,000 rounds of ammunition for target practice



The first antenna being erected in 1943, Chief Bucklin is pictured on the scaffolding. Lt. Seifert assisted the chief with this installation.



**CHIEF
PHILLIP J.
CARR
1978 -1987**

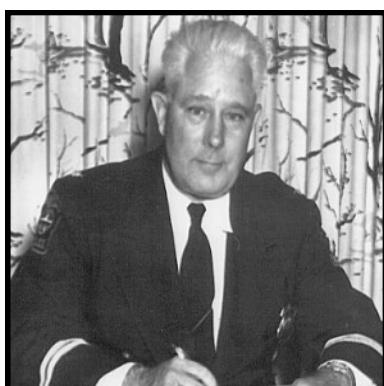
**CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION, INC.
POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981**

The Village of Idlewood became a city in 1941. Many of the residents petitioned the council to change the name to University Heights. This name was chosen because John Carroll University had located in the city. Conspicuous growth was made in the city beginning in 1946, and by 1951 the city had a population of approximately 11,000.

In the early 1940s the police department was comprised of a total of five men, growing to twelve men by the beginning of the 1950s. In the early days a single room in the village hall housed the police department, and later it was moved to the basement. Construction of the new and present facility began in the Fall of 1952, and the building was completed late in 1953. It was officially dedicated and an open house was held in January 1954, at which time it was considered to be one of the most modern police facilities in the county. At that time the police dispatcher handled all emergency calls for Chagrin Falls, Bentleyville, Orange, Woodmere, Highland Heights, Richmond Heights, Gates Mills, Mayfield Village, Mayfield Heights and Lyndhurst. We also served as a frequency transfer station which, enabled all cars in Cuyahoga County to talk to Cleveland, or put all cars in the county on one common frequency. In addition, radio traffic was maintained between the Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Department, along with station-to-station radio traffic with Lake and Geauga counties.

The present population is in excess of 17,000 and the city has a total police department strength of 27 officers, comprised of a chief, six lieutenants, four sergeants and 16 patrolmen. They maintain the five-man detective bureau and a one-man youth bureau. This department also has a 27-man auxiliary police unit, as well as six ancillary employees.

The first chief, Robert Bucklin, is retired and resides in Ft. Meyers, Florida. The present chief, Philip J. Carr, is the fifth chief to maintain that office. The department has an average response time of 2.5 minutes and lives up to its motto, "Community Response and Involvement," making the city of University Heights a safe place to work, live, and play.



**CHIEF
ROBERT
BUCKLIN, JR.
D.O.B. 09/29/1901
D.O.D.
07/25/1987
WIFE
Mildred**

**CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION 1996**

The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association was founded in 1926. The first recorded President was Chief Robert Bucklin, Jr.



Arthur L. Seiffert dispatching in the 1940s



**The building in the foreground is the original village hall;
The police department was located in its basement until the 1950s**

Chief Bucklin first served in 1947 and continued as president through 1952. He also served on the board of governors from 1956 through 1958. He was hired in August 1924 as the only deputy for the village of Idlewood, Ohio, which was later incorporated into the city of University Heights. He was appointed captain and officer in charge of the police department in 1932 and in 1942 was appointed chief of police. In March 1948 he graduated from the 37th Session of the FBINA. Chief Bucklin not only oversaw the growth of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association but also the University Heights Police Department, which grew from one to twenty-four officers. Under his leadership a new building to house the police department was built. He was instrumental in establishing a new and, at that time, state-of-the-art radio/communications system at the University Heights Police Department, which provided all-county radio capabilities with the Cleveland Police Department and surrounding communities. This system was the subject of a 1956 article in *Law & Order Magazine*.

He planned, set up, and directed an outdoor firing range in Hunting Valley which was modeled after the firing range at the FBI Academy. It was used by FBI agents and eastern suburban departments.



New University Heights Police Department built in 1953

Chief Bucklin planned and hosted many training seminars for local law enforcement officers and in 1956, together with the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, helped to establish the Police Academy for suburban departments at Western Reserve University. Your present Executive Director, Marion R. Taylor, had the privilege of attending this training in 1958.

**OUR SINCERE THANKS FOR HIS DEDICATED
LEADERSHIP & SERVICE TO THE
RESIDENTS OF THE CITY & COUNTY.**

**VALLEY VIEW VILLAGE POLICE
DEPARTMENT**

Chief Charles Burton Dalton

Valley View Village Police Chief

Written by Dave Dalton, son of Chief Dalton

March 2000



CHIEF

**CHARLES BURTON
DALTON**

**VALLEY VIEW
P.D.
11/26/49 - 9/1/66**

**WIFE
Dorothy**

My dad was born August 16, 1916, in Montpelier, Vermont. At the end of World War I his father moved the family to Bedford, Ohio, in search of steady employment. He grew up through the Great Depression and went to work with his father without finishing high school. He completed the eleventh grade. My dad worked for the Walker China Company in Bedford, Ohio, helping his father save their home from the Depression. When work was slow in Bedford he hitchhiked to a pottery in Wooster, Ohio, where he found work for himself and his father.

My mom and dad were married Christmas Eve 1939 and lived in Bedford until World War II pulled my dad into the Army. The newspaper said that married 27-year-old men would be drafted. My dad decided to join the Navy, but on enlistment day (4/4/44) the Army decided they had enough sailors.

My dad was injured on the front lines in Germany and sent home at the end of the war. He had a back wound and frozen feet. The Army doctors told him that his wounds left him sterile. When they offered him a Purple Heart award he told them it would scare his mother. He declined the award.

While my dad was off to war, my mom, my sister, and I lived with my mom's parents in Valley View, Ohio. My brother was born about a year after my dad came home. My dad, says he should not have listened to those doctors but its great to have two sons.

After the war my parents bought an empty lot on Stone Road in Valley View and began building a new house while my dad worked at his old job. Valley View needed a police chief and my dad got the job.

He was the only full-time policeman in the town. He was on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week. We did not even have a car. My mom used her father's car to do grocery shopping.

He did get the village to hire some part-time policemen, and, after several years, another full time officer. By the mid-fifties he had three full-time officers and several part-time. He helped establish a volunteer fire department and served as street commissioner. Many times he plowed snow off streets, helped pick up rubbish, and rescued stranded, residents during floods.

My dad worked very close, with neighboring police departments: Garfield Heights, Independence, Cuyahoga Heights, Brooklyn Heights, and Brecksville. He was involved with setting up mutual aid agreements. There were several bars in our town and frequent fights. Garfield Heights had told my dad that he should always call for help. One night my dad left his keys in the police car during the heat of battle. When all was settled and Garfield had gone, he walked out of the bar to find his cruiser gone. The boys from

Garfield Heights thought he should learn not to leave keys in the car.

My dad was always liked and respected by all. He has a special way with people. His people skills carried over into his work. One day two neighbor ladies were involved in a heated battle over the ownership of apples produced by a tree located on the property line. My dad told them to each pick the apples, make pies, and throw them at each other. But first save one for him.

His involvement in organizations was always important. During his police career he was busy with the FOP George Murray Lodge, the Cuyahoga County Crime Bureau, and the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. He and fellow police officers Bill Horrigan (Garfield Heights Detective), Joe Valine, (Brooklyn Heights Chief), and Glen Osborn (Twinsburg Chief) worked to improve conditions for all police officers. They made many trips to Columbus to fight for legislation relating to police pension and other benefits.

After retirement to Florida in 1967, he devoted his first few years to improving his golf game as well as the Masons, the Scottish Rite, and the VFW. From 1982 to 1986 he became involved with the City of Lake Worth Civil Service Board.

In 1995 my dad was involved in what we thought was a minor automobile accident. He was hit broadside in the driver's side door, causing a bruise to the left side of his head. The internal bleeding caused a dementia problem that has gotten progressively worse until it required care in a home.

He doesn't recognize us anymore, but when I see him I still see the same warm-hearted tough guy we all remember. They just love him in that home. It was always that way with my dad.



OHIO POLICE CHIEF
JUNE-1977

Settled comfortably on the slopes and plateaus, and the eastern flood plain of the Cuyahoga River Valley, the scenic historic community of Valley View, Ohio,

enjoys the best of the past and a good promise for the future. The river was the western boundary of the United States until 1805, when a treaty with the Indians extinguished their claims forever on all lands of the Western Reserve.

In 1786, ten years before Moses Cleaveland arrived at the Cuyahoga River and Lake Erie, the German-speaking Moravian missionaries, David Zeisberger and John Heckewelder, led their faithful Indians south to a safe haven. They established their town of "Pilgerruh" (Pilgrim's Rest) in what is now Valley View.

As a bicentennial event, a stone monument and plaque was dedicated near that site in their memory by the local historical group and the Cleveland German Cultural Garden Society on June 20, 1976.

Pioneers, some of whom were shareholders in the Connecticut Land Company, arrived as early as 1806 to make new homes in the wilderness. Several century-plus homes in the village still stand, sheltering descendants of the original builders. Other century homes of wood, stone, and handmade brick are well cared for and appreciated.

The Ohio Canal was begun in the valley in 1825. In 1827 this section of the waterway was completed and on July 4th a huge celebration greeted the first canal boat from Akron to Cleveland. The canal opened up the interior of Ohio for the development of shipping and commerce. New settlers arrived in great numbers to work on the canal, and to build industries, mills, brickyards, taverns, stores, and warehouses.

This year, on July 4th, the 150th anniversary of the arrival of the canal boats, Governor Trimble and the State of Ohio will be cause for another celebration that is now being planned by a Sesqui-Centennial Committee.



CHIEF
ROLLIN
KRANSTUBER
1967 -1991

CHIEF
ROLLIN
KRANSTUBER
1967 -1991

Construction of the grist mill on the canal was begun about 1851 by the Alexander brothers. It has been in continuous daily use since 1853 when it was first turned on. In 1898, the mill was bought by Thomas Wilson, whose family has now been operating it for

more than three-quarters of a century. Wilson's Mill is an interesting feature on the new Ohio Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

Valley View Village was incorporated in 1919 after separating from a larger area. Official records show a slow, steady change, emerging from an active canal town into a small farming village with the decline of the canal traffic, and now into a progressive community with industrial parks and commercial areas.

John Walcher, a retired farmer, was the first Marshal of the new village. Mr. Walcher and his wife Grace, now in their eighties, celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary several years ago.

Our police chief, Rollin J. Kranstuber, the third man to hold that office in Valley View, was sworn in June 6, 1967. The village population is about 1,500 with 450 families.

Bessie E. Birth, President
Valley View-Cuyahoga Valley
Historical Society

OHIO POLICE CHIEFS October 1976

Valley View — Rollin J. Kranstuber, Chief of Police, of the village of Valley View, has been in law enforcement for 19 years.

Chief Kranstuber and his wife, Emma have two teenage daughters, Susan and Sandra. They keep a couple of pleasure horses and raise pheasants on a small scale for relaxation and pleasure. The Kranstuber family also finds camping an enjoyable way to relax from everyday stress and strain.

The village of Valley View has six full-time men, one chief, one captain, one lieutenant, and three patrolmen it also has a compliment of six part-time deputies, two "Special Auxiliary" men, and a police secretary. Chief Kranstuber has placed two cruisers on 24-hour duty and purchased new radios, walkie-talkies, and two new radar systems since becoming chief. In addition, he has initiated a new and improved filing system.

Valley View has mostly single-family homes and some industry. The population is about 1,500 but swells by 3,000 to 4,000 workers who are employed in the four industrial parks.

Traffic presents one of the major crime problems, due to the influx of the working population. Breaking and entering is also a problem for the Valley View Police Department.

Chief Kranstuber feels, as other chiefs do, that their departments are undermanned. He would like to put additional men on days and afternoon shifts because that is when most problems occur. Many homes are empty at this time due to the working wives and children in school. Traffic increases during the late

afternoon. Valley View is a small town south of Cleveland and it seems that more crime is moving from the larger metropolitan areas into the suburbs.

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Chief Rollin Kranstuber was born and raised in nearby Garfield Heights. He graduated from Garfield Heights High School and then worked for a printing company for 15 years. Chief Kranstuber joined the Valley View force in 1957.

Chief Kranstuber has taken advantage of almost all classes dealing with law enforcement offered by Case Western Reserve School of Law in the past 20 years.

The Village of Valley View is about seven miles long, and one and one-half miles wide. Valley View is surrounded by Garfield Heights, Walton Hills, Independence, and Cuyahoga Heights. There are about 1,500 residents. Four industrial parks employ three to four thousand people during working hours.

The Valley View Police Division has six full-time men, eight part-time, a secretary, jailor, matron, and three cruisers. The department's major problems are traffic and B&E in the industrial plants.

The department and the chief enjoy an excellent relationship with the community.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

Ten years before the arrival of Moses Cleaveland, settlers had already established a community in the area of what is now Valley View. From June 1786 to April 1787, a Moravian settlement existed within the community's boundaries. These early settlers found a peaceful home in the picturesque valleys and hollows.



CHIEF
CHARLES B.
DALTON
11/26/49
to
9/1/66

The peace of the early days slowly gave way to progress. On July 4, 1825, work was begun on the Ohio and Erie Canal. The canal drew craftsmen, engineers, and laborers to the area. Local farmers and

tradesmen found cash markets for crops and services. Not only was the landscape of the area changed, but so, too, was the economic and social growth of the community.

The canal itself was an engineering feat. Its total length of 308 miles included 146 locks, 36 guard locks, 14 aqueducts, and 153 culverts, at the cost of \$15,000 a mile. Locks were built of stone quarried near the canal. The section of canal in Valley View was officially opened on July 4, 1872. A canal boat left Akron, proceeding through the locks to meet a welcoming boat and be escorted to the waiting village. Today, Fourteen-Mile Lock is Valley View's most famous landmark, and area industry still takes advantage of canal waters today.

Through its growing years, Valley View was patrolled by a marshal and several deputy marshals. Early in 1938, the appointment of George Zimmerman as police chief and Marshal was confirmed; July 14, 1938, Clyde Allen and Norwood Bock were appointed regular deputy marshals, and Ralph Kitson and John Plummer as special deputies. These appointments were the beginning of a "modern" police department in Valley View.

Chief George Zimmerman died in November 1949, having served since 1937, when he started as a deputy. Charles "Burt" Dalton was appointed police chief and marshal on November 15, 1949. The first full-time patrolman was Foster "Lucky" Lockhart, March 14, 1955, and the second was Rollin Kranstuber on January 18, 1957. Burt Dalton retired on October 4, 1966, after 17 years of service. A new position of lieutenant was filled with the appointment of Foster Lockhart.

Rollin J. Kranstuber was sworn in as chief of police on June 6, 1967. The department personnel now consists of Chief Kranstuber and one captain, one lieutenant, six full-time patrolmen, and five part-time patrolmen, one part time police secretary, and a full time jailor and matron. Improved equipment and the latest electronic gear rates Valley View Police Department as one of the best in the county.

The police department moved into a new police department building in 1990 that was dedicated to Chief Charles B. Dalton. This was a big improvement from the small basement offices which the police department worked out of for many years. In the spring of 1991 Chief Kranstuber retired.

His replacement was Captain Charles Wilson who was appointed chief of police on August 1, 1991. Chief Charles (Chuck) Wilson retired from the

department on September 30, 1994. After a short illness he passed away in January 1995.

Captain George C. Kanzig was appointed chief of police on December 7, 1994, and filled the position until his retirement on January 31, 1997.

Upon Chief Kanzig's retirement, Mayor Arthur F. Westfall appointed Theodore (Ted) J. Bodnovich from captain to chief of police on February 4, 1997.

Chief Ted Bodnovich joined the Valley View Police Department in April 1971, after returning from a one-year tour of duty in Vietnam and graduating from Case Western Reserve Police Academy in 1971. The Valley View Police Department has 17 full-time sworn officers and 2 part-time officers and 2 office personnel. Valley View Police also has a full time detective bureau and is part of a regional Swat team. The latest improvement made to the police department is the computerized records and court file systems. The department currently has 10 police vehicles,—a big change from the 1960s when the Department had only 2 cruisers and were assigned car #38 & #39.

Valley View is made up of 7 1/2 square miles of industrial and residential area. It has approximately 2,300 residents and a large industrial base, which raises daytime population to around 17,000 people.



**CHIEF
CHARLES
WILSON**

8/1/91-9/30/94



**CHIEF
GEORGE
KANZIG**

12/7/94 -1/31/97



**CHIEF
TED
BODNOVICH**
2/97 - PRESENT
**VALLEY
VIEW PD**

WALTON HILLS POLICE DEPARTMENT



**CHIEF
MICHAEL P.
AHRENS, SR**
1978 - 1985

OHIO POLICE CHIEF FEBRUARY 1979

Chief Michael P. Ahrens, Sr., was appointed chief of Walton Hills in 1978, but being chief of a police department was not new to him. He spent 28 years with the Cleveland Police Department serving as coordinator and chief of detectives prior to being promoted to chief of Cleveland. He retired as Cleveland's chief in December 1977.

Chief Ahrens is a graduate of the FBI National Academy, 1975, and a graduate of the FBI National Academy Police Law Specialist School for Legal Advisors in 1975. He is also a graduate of the IRS Special Agent School, Intelligence Division, 1971. He has taken various law enforcement courses at Cuyahoga Community College and has attended various other law enforcement schools and seminars.

Walton Hills has approximately 2,800 residents, and is mostly a residential community with a satisfactory amount of industry scattered over 7 square miles.

The department has 11 men, 6 full-time and 5 part-time, 3 marked cruisers and one unmarked. There are also 3 full-time and 5 part-time radio dispatchers under Chief Ahrens' supervision. The department finds that alcohol, DWIs and traffic are the biggest problems. There is a small amount of home burglaries; at this

time Walton Hills is considered a low crime area. The reputation of the department is considered good and was even prior to Ahrens' appointment as chief.

Chief Ahrens' philosophy and main theme is to provide effective and efficient law enforcement and the best possible police service to the village; and provide the best standard of police service necessary to the attainment of such goals.

The chief has given high priorities to programs dealing with community relations, crime prevention and crime resistance. He believes the people of the community and the police working together can provide the best possible law enforcement and police protection. Citizen involvement in their community in coordination with the police is the key to such successful programs.

The Chief belongs to Holy Name and St. Barnabas Plus 51 Club, and is also a member of FOP Lodge No. 8, American Veterans USA, National Academy Associates and the Crime Clinic, Inc.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

The Village of Walton Hills is completing its 29th year of incorporation. It was formed in 1951 in the Division of Bedford Township into Walton Hills, Oakwood and Bedford Heights.

The village encompasses a total of 4,184 acres and is bordered by several communities.

West Village of Valley View.

East Village of Oakwood.

South Village of Northfield and Township of Sagamore Hills. Sagamore Road to the south of the village is the county line between Cuyahoga and Summit counties.

North...Cities of Bedford and Maple Heights. Also to the north is Bedford Reservation, which is part of the Metropolitan Park System.

The village officials consist of a mayor, six council-men-at-large, a clerk, a treasurer, chief of police, a building inspector and street commissioner, a solicitor, and a prosecutor.

Walton Hills has had four mayors in 29 years: Virgil Allen, George (Ted) Graves, General Ludwig S. Connelly, and our present mayor, Thomas G. Young. Mayor Young, a very competent and professional man, has served the community in this capacity for over 22 years.

Since its incorporation in 1951, the village has had substantial growth:

*from 500 residents to approximately 3,000 residents who are living in 750 homes.

*from an undeveloped community to one which now has residential, commercial, and industrial zone



Walton Hill Police Department 1980

areas (the largest industrial plant is the Ford Stamping Plant which employs 4,500 and 5,000 at full capacity).

*from a tax valuation of \$3 million to over \$90 million.

*from an official meeting facility on a local farm to a modern and attractive new Village Hall and Police Headquarters.

*from one township constable to a safety force with a chief, 15 sworn police officers and eight police radio dispatchers, who are equipped with five police cruisers, modern radio communications equipment, K-55 radar units and up-to-date safety equipment and facilities.

Our present police chief, Michael P. Ahrens, Sr., appointed April 18, 1978, is the third full-time chief since the village incorporation. Former police chiefs were Sterling D. Walton, first police chief, 1952 to 1959; and Frank A. Simoni, 1960 to 1975.

*from a sub-par maintenance capabilities to a service department with a service director, a working staff and all the necessary maintenance equipment; from unpaved roads and well-water to surfaced roads and city water facilities.

A working contractual agreement with the Bedford Fire Department serves the fighting requirements of the village and provides the emergency ambulance service for the village residents. The Village of Walton Hills is a semi-rural planned community. It is a community that provides its residents with the necessary services and affords them the opportunity of participating in planned recreational, social, and civic organizations.

The Village of Walton Hills is a friendly and progressive community where residents, ranging from the professional to the blue collar worker, live in harmony as good neighbors and concerned citizens.

The police department finds that traffic, DWUIs and drugs are the biggest problems. There are a small amount of home burglaries, but at this time, Walton Hills is considered a low crime area. The reputation of the department is considered good and has been for many years.

WARRENSVILLE HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT



**CHIEF
HERBERT T.
BURGESS**

**WARRENS-
VILLE HTS.
POLICE DEPT.**

**1957 -1976
D.O.D 3/8/81**

OHIO POLICE CHIEFS October 1976 Warrensville Heights

Chief Herbert T. Burgess of Warrensville Heights has been involved in law enforcement for 34 years. Before joining the Warrensville Heights police department he was a New York Central Railroad Policeman.

Chief Burgess has had some college and is a graduate of the FBI National Academy, many FBI seminars, and other police schools and seminars.

Currently there are 38 men in the department and the city is in the process of putting on nine new men. There are 14 patrol cars, a 20-man auxiliary department, five women clerks, and one civilian dispatcher. This is an increase from the four-man department that Burgess was appointed chief of in 1957.

Warrensville Heights has a population of 23,000, covers four and one-half square miles, and borders Cleveland on the east. Its population is ethnically mixed. Crime here is about normal for a city this size, with some drug and juvenile crime problems.

Chief Burgess retired in 1976 after serving 19 years as chief. Chief Burgess joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association while serving Warrensville Heights as a patrolman. He was elected to the board of governors in 1948; 3rd vice president in 1950; 2nd vice president in 1952 and president in 1960 & 1961. He was still serving on the board in 1968.

OHIO POLICE CHIEFS — June, 1977

Warrensville Heights

The city of Warrensville Heights is an integrated community of 50/50 black and white residents; 18,900 in population as of the 1970 census, 70% is residential, and 30% business. Chief Merchant and his wife, Margot, have a daughter, Debra, and a son, Michael. The chief graduated from Fredonia, New York, High



**CHIEF
CRAIG
MERCHANT
1976 -1988**

School in 1955. He attended numerous law enforcement specialized training courses, attended the FBI National Academy, 96th session, and was a part-time instructor at Case Western Reserve University.

Chief Merchant has been in law enforcement for 16 years and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Fraternal Order of Police, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, FBI National Academy Associates, and the State of Ohio Police Chiefs Association. Since becoming chief, changes in the department involved a re-assignment of manpower with the emphasis on road patrol, regular staff meetings to keep

lines of communication open within the department, re-alignment of clerical job responsibilities, and better utilization of space within the police department building.

The Department of Warrensville Heights has 33 sworn officers, (male) 4 civilian clerks (female), 4 civilian radio dispatchers (male), 16 auxiliary police (14 male, 2 female), and 11 cruisers (7 marked, 4 unmarked). Chief Merchant feels that the department has a good image by responding quickly to complaints, but a poor image also because of the racial make-up of the department.

The chief believes that "the time has come when the citizens of our United States must realize that they have a responsibility to fight crime just as the police have the duty. This is not to say that the public must arm themselves, go out on patrol and chase down the criminals, but rather, they must be alert and report crimes immediately to the police. The public must get involved by reducing opportunities for the criminal such as locking your car, garage, etc. There will never be enough police officers to be everywhere at all times. We must have the cooperation of the citizens in the battle against crime."

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC.

POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

The City of Warrensville Heights has an official population of 18,900 as of the 1970 census. However, the community continues to grow with the construction of additional single-family homes and expansion of the city's industrial areas.

The Police Department is comprised of 32 sworn officers, 16 auxiliary officers, three radio dispatchers, seven school guards, and three civilian records clerks. The department has eight marked vehicles and four unmarked units in order to provide for the various patrol techniques.

All officers work closely together and keep the line of communication open at all times. We have monthly staff meetings to discuss problems in depth. We encourage our men to serve the public in a prompt and courteous manner. Our men are constantly being sent to various schools for additional training and we conduct in-service training within the department. "I feel law enforcement has come a long way from the days of the rough and tough cop to the better educated professional officer who handles most situations without the use of force. Although crime is on the upswing, I feel we can beat it by soliciting the aid of our citizens as the eyes and ears of the department. Cooperation between police and the public is the key."

Chief Craig Merchant attributes the effectiveness of the department to the dedicated hard work of his officers and the increased citizen cooperation.

WARRENSVILLE TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT



CHIEF
MARVIN S.
GROSSMAN
1973 -1991

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

Warrensville Township is located in Cuyahoga County, east of the City of Cleveland. The present unincorporated portion is what remains of a 25-square-mile township established in 1814, just four years after the establishment of Cuyahoga County. The original township included parts of what is now Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, University Heights, Shaker Heights, Beachwood, Garfield Heights, North Randall, and Warrensville Heights. As those communities incorporated, they withdrew from the township, until the unincorporated three square miles remained.

Warrensville Township is run by the most archaic form of government, surrounded by a highly urbanized area. Ninety-seven percent of the township's area is owned by the City of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, the State of Ohio, or the federal government.

The major portion of Warrensville Township consists of the City of Cleveland's house of correction, which used to operate a farm on the property. Cleveland also owns Highland Cemetery and Highland Golf Course, a water reservoir, and Camp Hope. The county has two hospitals, Sunny Acres and Highland View, the latter of which is currently inoperative. The Eastern Campus of Cuyahoga Community College and a school for the mentally retarded are also located in Warrensville Township. The state operates Cuyahoga Hills Boys School, a mental retardation center, and a National Guard Armory. There is an Army Reserve Center Armory, and an abandoned Nike site. A home for the aged occupies the remainder of non-tax producing land.

The approximately 2,300 residents live mainly in the southwest corner of the area on four streets of ranch homes, town houses, and three small apartment buildings. A small motel and food market are the only commercial enterprises.

There are approximately 11 miles of roadway in Warrensville Township, including one mile of Interstate 271. Only one mile of the 11 is actual "Township" road. In the absence of the State Patrol and Sheriff's Department, the police department performs all patrol, enforcement, and investigation on all roads within the township. Any situation at the various government installations must also be responded to by the department, after which appropriate agencies are called in if required.

Until about 1968, police protection was provided by a group of constables appointed by the township board of trustees. Most of these men lived, or worked, in Warrensville Township and would have to be found at their home or job to respond to emergencies. As the area grew, this method was no longer satisfactory. A method of scheduling was developed to assure 24-hour coverage within the available manpower and budget constraints, neither of which has been altered much in the last ten years.

The police department currently consists of eight men. The schedule provides one duty officer at all times. Since most officers live and work in the area, additional needed manpower can be obtained in a very short time, should the duty officer require assistance.

Full telephone and radio facilities are maintained at the station for emergency use when required and while an officer is at the station. Extensions on the emergency telephone lines at the Beachwood Police Communication Center assures 24-hour telephone and radio capability. Prisoner processing and temporary detention facilities are maintained at the department's station.

Chief Marvin S. Grossman has been a member of the department for over 16 years, and has been chief since 1973. In addition to his departmental duties, he is co-chairman of the Technical Communications Committee of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, and is a member of the Frequency Advisory Committee of the Ohio Chapter of Associated Public Safety Communication Officers.

On May 31, 1991, Chief Marvin S. Grossman retired from the Warrensville Township Police Department and Warrensville Township became Highland Hills Village and the Police Department became the Highland Hills Village Police Department.

WESTLAKE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

Pioneers created Dover Township out of the forests in the early 1800s. On October 10, 1810, Joseph Cahoon arrived at Township 7, Dover, Lot 85. That



**CHIEF
JOHN
FLEISCHER
1960 -1986**

same day he began work on a home for his wife and seven children. Not far away, Asahel Porter, on Lot 94, was starting to settle his tract of land. The years following saw many new arrivals settling the area now known as Westlake. By 1816 the price of an acre of land soared from \$2.00 to \$4.25. By the year 1826 there were 70 freeholders in the township.

Along with a growing population came the need for law and order. When Dover became a village in 1911, a town marshal was elected. The first marshal was James Barr. Deputy marshals were appointed by the mayor and the marshal. The marshal and his deputies were paid on a fee basis, somewhat like getting a commission for each successfully prosecuted arrest. George Jackson served as a deputy marshal from 1916 and, in 1928, he was elected marshal. He held that post for several years. In 1941, the state legislature made the police and fire chief appointive offices of the mayor. Mayor James O. Nesbit appointed George Jackson as police chief that same year. Chief Jackson's department consisted of five patrolmen and two deputies. Beside their police duties the men also answered fire calls for a few years until a separate department was established.

In 1957, with the adoption of the Charter, the safety forces fell under the protection of civil service. After the retirement of Chief Jackson in 1958, the first Police Chief under the Civil Service protection was appointed in 1960 and still holds the office today. Chief John Fleischer took over the department in 1960. At the time of his appointment the full complement of officers was thirteen. Today there are thirty-four officers, twenty auxiliary police, five school guards and a clerical staff of three. Police vehicles have increased from three to thirteen, all equipped with the latest radio and communication equipment.

At the present time, Westlake is an upper middle-class community of approximately 20,000 residents. The city has churches of all denominations, a library, a modern school system, and planned industry. Its sixteen and one-half square miles contain two parks, four golf courses, two outdoor swimming facilities,

two football fields, a soccer field, tennis courts, and room for all other sports and recreation. The Bonne Bell Corporation provides an outdoor one-mile jogging and exercise track for its employees which is also for public use.

Under construction at present is the new \$26 million Health Campus, a \$6 million addition to the Lutheran Home for the Aged, a \$10 million Holiday Inn, and, proposed in the very near future, is the \$30 million Union Carbide office/lab complex, and a multi-million dollar regional shopping complex. Because of its rapid growth and the installation of a \$30 million sewer system, the city is presently preparing plans for new police and fire facilities to replace the present twenty-six year old structure.



**CHIEF
RICHARD A.
WALLING
9/16/1995
Present**

WOODMERE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, INC. POLICE CHIEFS IN REVIEW 1981

Known as the "Gateway to the Chagrin Valley," the Village of Woodmere was incorporated in 1954. In the early days, Woodmere was part of Orange Township. Today, the village covers one square mile, with an approximate resident population of 1,500. Varied businesses comprise 82% of the village area, while the remaining area is residential apartments and single-family homes. During the day, the village becomes a city, with the population swelling to upward of 18,000 people partonizing the various shopping areas.

In 1967, the Woodmere Municipal Building was destroyed in a mysterious explosion. Today, the Village of Woodmere enjoys a new municipal building which houses the police department. The department is now headed by Chief Thomas L. McClure, a 19-year professional veteran of the police service. The department consists of the chief, one captain, one lieutenant, three full-time patrolmen and three part-time patrolmen and one part-time female officer.

WESTSHORE ENFORCEMENT BUREAU
(WEB) Composed of the following Cities:
Bay Village, Fairview Park, Lakewood, North
Olmsted, Rocky River & Westlake

In 1960 an informal organization was established when the detective bureaus of Bay Village, Fairview Park, Lakewood, North Olmsted, Rocky River, and Westlake Police Departments began meeting on a monthly basis. Their original name was the Westshore Detective Association. Two major units were formed: the Intelligence Unit and the Tactical Unit.

The Intelligence Unit was a criminal intelligence information repository wherein the six member police departments submitted and withdrew information relative to individuals and their known or suspected criminal activities. The central repository for this data was physically located in the detective bureau of the Lakewood Police Department. This service was formed as a result of the efforts of the criminal investigators of the six departments. Long ago, these dedicated professional officers saw the need for an effective and timely exchange of information between their departments relative to the criminal activities of individuals in their communities. The Westshore Detective Association was responsible for the formation of the repository and the information contained in these files were disseminated on request to the members departments. The information was also available to other bona-fide law enforcement agencies under strict guidelines.

The Tactical Unit consisted of two platoons of fifty officers per platoon. The officers, all members of the uniformed patrol division of their respective departments, were given common training relative to tactical deployment in the event of major disasters or civil disturbances. This unit provided each member department with a fully trained, superior force of officers which could be used to augment existing forces in any given community belonging to the Westshore Council of Governments, if the need for such deployment became necessary. A command officer from one of the WEB member communities was appointed by the WEB Board of Directors as the Tactical Unit Commander, and he in turn designated the Platoon Leaders of each platoon. These officers were equipped with jump uniforms, jump boots, helmets, gas masks, etc. All wore the WEB Police patch.

These departments exchanged information and photos of persons arrested. A mutual aid contract was signed by the participating Cities which protected personnel that were sent into another city on the request of said city.

For important cases where manpower was needed, departments would assign men to work under the

supervision of the department that originated the case. A good example was the Dorton case

The Dorton case began in December 1966 and with a large amount of police reports, a lot of legwork by North Olmsted police, the cooperation of department store officials and the joint efforts of Fairview Park, North Olmsted, Rocky River, and Westlake police, four members of the Dorton family were arrested and charged with burglary and larceny. Three members of the family were indicted on 169 counts and plead guilty to 31. The fourth member of the Dorton family was charged with additional counts of unrelated forgery while out on bond on the original cases.

In 1968 drugs became a problem in the area and participating police departments sent officers to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics School in Washington, D.C. Lieutenant John Hall of Fairview Park, Detective Ed Patrick of Lakewood and Sergeant Marion R. Taylor of North Olmsted were the first when they attended the last Federal Bureau of Narcotics School, graduating February 16, 1968.

Undercover agents were put on the streets by Westlake and North Olmsted Police Departments with previously obtained consent to make cases in other municipalities. Cases would be given to the city where the crime occurred with press releases to include statements that it was a cooperative investigation between the agencies. Great success was achieved and local papers were writing editorials complimenting the agencies on their cooperation.

On February 28, 1969, SAIC of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs James S. Bailey, Sgt. Marion R. Taylor, Detectives Robert Krynak and Thomas Marsh of the North Olmsted Police Department, FBNDD Agents Hal Stillings and Harry Hensel, and three Elyria policemen led a raid on a apartment where drugs were being sold in Elyria.

The federal office, working on information supplied by North Olmsted Police, used an undercover agent to trace the source.

Operators of the LSD ring were believed to be doing a \$20,000-a-month business. They were reportedly buying the pills for \$2.50 in New York and selling them in this area for \$7.00 to \$8.00 a pill.

This was the first narcotic supply raid in this part of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs District, according to Bailey.

Exchange of information between North Olmsted Police and FBNDD had been going on for three months or more.

One of the local newspapers had the following editorial shortly after these arrests: Proud moment for North O. as police aid narcotics raid; North Olmsted detectives are being credited with supplying

information which led to the first major raid of a narcotics ring supplying LSD locally. Suburban police involvement in narcotics cases is not a role the public may be accustomed to, but it is becoming more time-consuming every month.

The police who can find the source of supply will be helping to cut the increasing spread of infection. Hours of investigation and cooperation with federal narcotics agents went into this case.

North Olmsted should be proud of the role its department played in cracking this one.

Chief Harry W. Hird authorized the use of an undercover police officer for the North Olmsted Police Department soon after the raid in Elyria. The undercover officer worked under the supervision of Sergeant Marion R. Taylor, Detective Bureau, and within a three-month period drug indictments were returned charging six adults with drug sales.

On Friday night after the indictments Sgt. Taylor organized teams to arrest those indicted, which were composed of Detectives Krynak & Marsh, North Olmsted PD, Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs SA Hal Stillings and Harry Hensel, Fairview Park detectives and Westlake detectives.

In May of 1970 sixteen indictments were returned for drug sales and other crimes due to the work of another undercover officer working for the North Olmsted Police Department. Sgt. Taylor told the *Westlife* at that time "What we need is two or three men, pooling municipal resources and cooperating with all area departments, to continue the work of trying to rid the area of drug law violations."

WESTLIFE NEWSPAPER

MAY 20, 1970

Needed: Joint Undercover Man:

Use by the North Olmsted Police Department of an undercover patrolman these past few months has resulted in secret indictments for drug law violations by the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury and Juvenile Court of some fifteen area residents, many of them believed to be narcotic sellers.

At least one other area department is known to have pleaded with its city administration for funds to hire a young patrolman from an east side department to work undercover in the western suburbs and into Lorain County. Area departments work together, gathering data, exchanging information and trying to collect enough evidence for convictions. They admit to being extremely frustrated.

How about a joint venture by our five Westlifeland towns to finance an undercover man and do something about the enforcement of drug laws in our area? We need more undercover men.

In December of 1970 SAIC Don Howard, FBNDD

Cleveland Office, SA Hal Stillings, SA Harry Hensel and members of the North Olmsted Police Department made an arrest of a subject from Reno, Nevada who was in the process of selling sixty-eight pounds of marijuana at the Great Northern Shopping Center in North Olmsted.

In April of 1970 Bay Village, Fairview Park, Lakewood, North Olmsted, Rocky River and Westlake formed the Westshore Training Council. Training was provided for riot and crowd control to all members of the police departments.

After many years of cooperative investigations and other police functions Chief Fred F. Drenkhan, Bay Village; Chief Albert M. Burkhardt, Fairview Park; Chief Joseph S. McMahon, Lakewood; Chief Harry W. Hird, North Olmsted; Chief Leslie R. Black, Rocky River; Chief John R. Fleischer, Westlake prepared, after much research, and presented to Mayor Henry R. Reese, Bay Village; Mayor Charles A. Mooney, Fairview Park; Mayor Robert M. Lawther, Lakewood; Mayor Ralph E. Christman, North Olmsted; Mayor Earl Martin, Rocky River; Mayor Alexander R. Roman, Westlake; a plan for coordinating police functions called the Westshore Enforcement Bureau. On September 23, 1970 a meeting of the above Mayors was held and a unanimous agreement was reached that they should proceed with the W.E.B. concept and the plan was presented to the City Councils and approved.

FORMAL ORGANIZATION—Contracts were signed by the participating agencies and the cities formed the Westshore Council of Governments. Each municipality was represented by its mayor.

The Westshore Council of Governments established the Westshore Enforcement Bureau which consisted of the chiefs of police of each municipality. Three units were established: (1) Training, (2) Tactical Unit and (3) Drug Enforcement.

Chiefs of Police of participating agencies were the Board of Directors, with one chief being appointed by the other chiefs as the Executive Director. The Executive Director was in charge of all WEB Units. One ranking officer was assigned as the OIC of the Drug Unit. One ranking officer was assigned as OIC of Training. One ranking officer was assigned as OIC of the Tactical Unit. Each participating agency contributed \$1,000.00 in cash for buy and expense money for the Drug Enforcement Unit.

Mayor Earl Martin, Rocky River, was the first Chairman and Chief Leslie R. Black, Rocky River Police Department, was the first Executive Director of WEB. Lieutenant Marion R. Taylor, North Olmsted Police Department, was the first OIC of the Drug Unit. His responsibilities were supervision of the North Olmsted Police Department Detective Bureau

and supervision of the WEB Narcotic Bureau. Two newly hired policemen, Duane Skrletts, Fairview Park Police Department, and Thomas Kanuch, Rocky River Police Department, were assigned to the Drug Unit as undercover agents.

Lieutenant Taylor arranged their training by contacting Lieutenant Burt Miller, Cleveland Police Department Narcotic Bureau, who provided not only class room training but on-the-street training.

Agents Skrletts and Kanuch used their own cars and were reimbursed at ten cents per mile. Expenses were allowed for shooting pool, beer, etc. which averaged two to three dollars per day. One hundred dollars buy money was given to each with instructions to make smaller buys.

Cuyahoga County Prosecutor John T. Corrigan assigned Assistant Prosecutor William Coyne to handle these narcotic cases and to provide guidance and coordination between law enforcement and prosecution.

Coordination between the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and WEB was established and when cases could be developed to pursue larger dealers BNDD would provide the funds for larger buys and would hold the cases until all would go before the Grand Jury at one time.

Cleveland Police Department Narcotic Unit and/or other Law Enforcement Agencies where drug cases were made would be provided with the case reports by WEB and would hold the cases made in their jurisdiction until WEB was ready to present all cases to the Grand Jury.

ACCOMPLISHED IN AN EIGHT MONTH PERIOD

Training — All officers in the participating departments named above went through a training course in crowd control and riot control from the Ohio State Patrol.

Tactical Unit — The unit was established, trained, and available for use by any of the participating agencies. The Tactical Unit was used in the execution of search warrants or arrest warrants where intelligence information showed subversive groups, weapons, or other dangerous conditions on the premises.

Drug Enforcement — On July 9, 1971, a press release made by the mayors of the respective cities related that sixty-one persons were indicted on seventy-four indictments for a total of two hundred counts of narcotics violations. All were felony indictments. One person indicted had supplied many thousands of hits of LSD in a short period of time in the WEB area. Another was responsible for supplying quantities of LSD, crystal methedrine, and PCP. Some were indicted for selling heroin. Large drug problem

locations in North Olmsted, Lakewood, and Rocky River were shut down by this initial operation. Also distribution points in Cleveland where drugs were being sold to WEB city residents were hard hit in this first few months of operation. Cooperation and assistance was provided by the Cleveland Police Department Narcotic Unit, Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and other local police agencies and a united group of local and federal law enforcement personnel were working together to combat a very serious drug problem.

In these first few months of operation the Drug Unit obtained information resulting in the arrest of persons committing other types of crimes such as burglary, grand larceny, petit larceny, breaking and entering, vandalism, fraudulent checks, and wanted persons.

The Cuyahoga County Grand Jury that returned these first indictments commended the mayors, city councils, chiefs of police and the law enforcement agencies for this unique and highly successful method of uniting and doing something about the drug problems.

The news media commended the mayors, city councils, chiefs of police and law enforcement agencies. The mayors and city councils commended the law enforcement agencies.

The SAIC, Don Howard of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, commended the units founders with a letter relating "I think you will also be pleasantly suprised to find Metropolitan Enforcement Group (MEG) Unit operation has an almost immediate impact not only in the field of drug abuse but on other crimes as well. Incidentially, I have received numerous inquiries from other enforcement groups who have expressed an interest in forming Metropolitan Enforcement Bureaus (MEB) Units, and I have taken the liberty of providing them with your name and address so that they might contact you directly for advice and consultation."

Prosecutor John T. Corrigan, highly respected Cuyahoga County Prosecutor, wrote a letter commending the unit, part of which reads "I wish by this letter not only to give expression to my views in the matter but to advise you that I unequivocally and wholeheartedly support your program, for I am most profoundly convinced that this is the proper approach." State Representative George E. Mastic's letter reads in part "You have my unqualified support in this endeavor. You may use this letter as my personal endorsement to the Ohio Law Enforcement Planning Agency for the necessary financial grants."

All the commendations were directed to this unique and highly successful method of uniting and doing something about the drug problems.

On September 1, 1971, supervision of the WEB Narcotic Unit was transferred to Lakewood and Detective Edward Patrick became the Special Agent In Charge. Each city continued contributing its share for the operation of the unit. At this time there was one undercover agent working in the unit and on October 1, 1971, the second agent was added. The SAIC continued meeting at his residence with the undercover agents to discuss cases, new assignments, and the general operation of the unit, as had his predecessor. No offices or cars were provided and each agent used his own car and was paid mileage.

Due to the small amount of funds available, a lot of opportunities to buy large quantities of drugs had to be turned down because the unit did not have the funds necessary to make large purchases. Some of these cases were turned over to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The maximum allowed at this time for a one-time purchase for narcotics was \$50.00 due to the lack of funds.

Bearing this in mind the limitations on manpower and money available to make purchases the agents were able to make approximately forty-two buys from twenty-eight defendants. In April 1972, twenty-eight cases were presented to the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury, totaling eighty counts for drug violations.

In less than two years the foresight and support given by the mayors, councils, chiefs of police and other law enforcement agencies the WEB Drug Enforcement Unit had confirmed it was producing at a high level of efficiency.

CLEVELAND PRESS
OCTOBER 18, 1971

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Six West Shore cities are banding together in the West Shore Council of Governments.

The cities are Lakewood, Rocky River, Bay Village, Westlake, North Olmsted and Fairview Park. A formal agreement for the joint body will be introduced at tonight's Lakewood Council meeting.

The first purpose of the new COG will be to receive a federal grant through the Ohio Law Enforcement Planning Agency to finance operation of the Westshore Enforcement Bureau. The cities made a preliminary application for a \$149,691 grant this summer.

The grant will be used to set up a WEB headquarters. It could be at any of the city halls or in leased quarters. The location has not been determined. The federal money also could be used to reimburse the cities for money they now are budgeting to WEB for men and vehicles and for clerical personnel.

A WEB undercover agent spent several months this

summer investigating narcotics in the area. His work resulted in more than sixty indictments.

Some of the grant also would go for agents' narcotics buys needed for conviction of narcotic sellers.

Lakewood Mayor Robert M. Lawther said the new COG "is an example of the way federal law enforcement funds can really be put to good use, instead of being wasted on bureaucracy, planning and discussion."

While the first joint action will center on drug abuse, the new COG ultimately will involve all areas of municipal service.

On April 1, 1972, federal grant money was obtained to continue operation of the WEB Narcotic Unit on an expanded basis and a full-time SAIC, Dave Barrett, was hired, this unit was on its way to becoming one of the model drug enforcement units not only in the state of Ohio but in the country. The total amount of federal and state grant money obtained to operate this unit was approximately \$332,000.00, with the state providing 5% and the remainder of the grant provided by the federal government. SAIC Dave Barrett resigned in 1973 and on January 1, 1974, Jay Cooper was hired as the new SAIC.

During the 1970s, taking of hostages became a problem throughout the nation and the drug dealers were better armed with higher power firearms. There was a need for a specialized unit to handle these type of law enforcement problems. The Westshore Enforcement Bureau Task Force was formed using volunteers from the crowd control unit. Each of these volunteers received specialized training in hostage and barricaded criminal situations both local and at the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy in Quantico, VA. This unit has been used many times to handle, sniper, hostage, and barricade situations successfully obtaining the release of hostages and the apprehension of barricaded suspects without the loss of life. Many times these assignments last for thirty to forty hours. This unit operates with a commanding officer and about forty highly trained officers. The chief of police of each participating municipality has the authority to request this unit's assistance.

By 1976 the drug unit was no longer under federal or state funding and the member cities contributed funds to operate. The results of the unit from May 6, 1972, through December 31, 1976, were 1,028 drug and other related cases with some of the evidence procured being marijuana, hashish, hashish oil, heroin, opium, amphetamines, barbiturates, morphine, dilaudid,

soapers, as well as weapons, cameras, motorcycles, etc. Under the federal grant a total strength allowed for a SAIC, secretary, part-time clerk, six undercover agents, and two part-time undercover agents.

On December 31, 1976, SAIC Jay Cooper resigned and on January 9, 1977, the new SAIC was Harry W. Hird. Harry had retired as chief of police in North Olmsted on December 31, 1976. Federal funds were obtained in 1977 for the anti-burglary-theft unit and the SAIC was now directing the operation of the narcotic unit and the anti-burglary-theft unit. In 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980 the anti-burglary-theft unit operated on grant money with manpower supplied by the member cities. The narcotic unit funds were provided by the member cities. SAIC Harry Hird sent many of his officers to specialized training to combat the auto theft and burglary problems, and many auto theft rings were broken up and arrested due to the cooperation between law enforcement agencies. The drug unit and the SWAT team continued to operate at a highly efficient level. SAIC Harry Hird resigned on September 8, 1978 and the new SAIC was Captain Harold Wilbert, who retired from the Westlake Police Department after many years of heading up its Detective Bureau. SAIC Harold Wilbert served as SAIC of the Westshore Enforcement Bureau from September 6, 1978, until January 7, 1981. SAIC Wilbert, using his many years of investigative experience and leadership abilities, maintained the high level of efficiency of all units and the same cooperative method of operation.

In 1980 the grant money for the anti-burglary-theft unit was no longer available and after carefully evaluating the results, the unit was disbanded.

In June 1980 the hazardous materials and devices unit was formed. The participating cities each provided one man for this unit which received training at the Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama, and returned for frequent refresher courses. The unit trains monthly to maintain familiarization with equipment and the latest techniques for handling various materials and devices. The unit has a truck, bomb transport hauler and various other items needed to handle hazardous materials and devices. This unit has responded and disposed of quantities of unstable dynamite and other explosives. On February 8, 1981, SAIC Edward Patrick returned to the Westshore Enforcement Bureau and remained as the SAIC until October 2, 1982.

On November 15, 1982, Clarence Bennett, retired detective of the Parma Police Department was hired as the SAIC and was employed until October 15, 1985.

From January 1, 1981, through December 31, 1985, the WEB Narcotic Unit made 481 felony undercover drug cases involving 300 defendants.

On October 15, 1985, Marion R. Taylor, the retired chief of police from North Olmsted, again headed up this unit as SAIC. He first headed the unit in 1970 when it began.

December 13, 1985 new goals were established for the narcotic unit.

1. To target, investigate, and prosecute individuals who organize, direct, finance, or are otherwise engaged in illegal drug trafficking/other illegal activities with consideration given to the impact of their activities on the social fabric of the WEB cities;

2. To promote a coordinated enforcement effort in each WEB area and to encourage maximum cooperation among enforcement agencies;

3. To work fully and effectively not only with the WEB city enforcement officers, but with adjoining communities and other local law enforcement agencies, county, state, and federal;

4. To make full use of financial investigative techniques, including tax law enforcement and forfeiture actions, in order to identify and convict drug traffickers/other illegal activities and enable WEB member cities to seize assets and profits derived from such illegal activities;

5. To make every effort possible to use plea agreements and immunity through the prosecutor's office to direct enforcement efforts at higher levels.

Since establishing these goals the unit has been successful in making cases against multiple ounces-pounds, and kilo-level dealers.

August 1986—Fairview Park Police, in cooperation with the Westshore Enforcement Bureau (WEB) and the Metropolitan Enforcement Bureau (MEB) executed a search warrant, confiscating what is believed to be three times the bulk amount of hashish, 7,800 capsules believed to be speed, and cash amounting to \$6,165, at the World of Pets, 21903 Lorain Road in the Fairview Park Shopping Center.

In 1987 a total of 127 cases were handled by WEB, with 117 suspects (104 for WEB, seven arrested by DEA on WEB initiated cases and six FBI arrests on WEB initiated cases). The majority of those arrested could supply an ounce or more of cocaine, which was selling for \$1,600 to \$2,200 to a buyer. Many were supplying the area with pounds and kilos monthly, and some, such as the case pursued by the FBI, were planeload cocaine smugglers.

WEB initiated investigations resulting in the arrests of four Ohioans, three Puerto Ricans and a Columbian by DEA, with 15 kilos of cocaine seized in Florida, another three kilos in Ohio, and confiscation of some \$30,000 in cash and vehicles.

The FBI, using WEB information, seized one kilo of cocaine in Florida and arrested two suspects when a

second major import ring was busted. The cocaine had been brought in by the plane load. Four other defendants were arrested in that case.

Numerous arrests are still expected in one case involving organized crime in other states.

Lakewood Police Chief Edmund Mecklenburg, director of MEG, and WEB Director Marion Taylor related that some of those arrested in 1987 cases cooperated with investigators and the cases are still being pursued.

In 1987 and 1988 with information developed by Customs and WEB a federal task force was organized and two WEB agents were sworn in as U.S. Marshals to work the case. Two men from the Westshore area were arrested for supplying a total of 15 kilos of cocaine to the area since 1985. U.S. Attorneys in Cleveland said both men arrested benefited from cocaine-for-heroin deals between a New York City-based crime syndicate and its counterparts in Sicily.

The ring reportedly shipped cocaine to Sicily in return for heroin and also sold multi-kilograms lots of cocaine and marijuana in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, North Carolina, and Cleveland.

The U.S. Attorney's Office presented the Lakewood Police Department and Westshore Enforcement Bureau each with \$38,000 in April 1988 because of their efforts in the breakup of an international drug ring. Arrests in the USA and Italy of 250 drug, suspects including two from Greater Cleveland, were announced March 31, 1988, by Attorney General Edwin Meese III.

In April 1988 a major drug ring in Lorain County was broken up by the arrest of three men by the North Ridgeville Police and Westshore Enforcement Bureau. The cooperative investigation lasted four months. Three men were arrested, and 32 ounces of cocaine with a street value of \$200,000, along with \$40,000 in cash, and weapons were confiscated. Chief Kreps related at the time that he believed this was the biggest cocaine operation ever in North Ridgeville. He also said that WEB was quite helpful in this investigation.

In June 1988 Chief Thomas A. Dease in a letter to Brook Park Council commended the members of the Brook Park Police Department and members of the Westshore Enforcement Bureau (WEB), who after a lengthy investigation arrested two male suspects for aggravated trafficking/narcotics, carrying concealed weapons, and permitting felony drug abuse in a motor vehicle.

SAIC Marion R. Taylor resigned June 16, 1988, from the Westshore Enforcement Bureau and Richard Stimson, retired lieutenant from the East Cleveland Police Department, was employed as the new SAIC. SAIC Stimson headed this unit until January 1, 1999 when he resigned.

Secretary Jane Holmok contributed greatly to the successes of the Westshore Enforcement Bureau as she continually prepared budgets, filled out grant forms, and did bookkeeping and numerous other tasks. Jane was first employed from February 1, 1975, through July 7, 1978, and again from July 9, 1984, to the present 1999 and still runs the office. Jane was the person that guided each SAIC and was the glue that held things together as they settled into this new type of atmosphere.—

**NARCOTICS ASSOCIATION OF REGIONAL
COORDINATING OFFICERS OF OHIO
77 SOUTH HIGH STREET, 17TH FLOOR
COLUMBUS, OHIO**

In January 1971, Special Agent In Charge, Donald Howard Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) in Cleveland, Ohio, along with Sergeant Donald Jones, SAIC of a Metropolitan Enforcement Group in Canton, Ohio, and Lieutenant Marion R. Taylor, North Olmsted Police Department and SAIC of Westshore Enforcement Bureau, met for the purpose of mutual exchange of information.

During this meeting the concept of a state association of MEG units was born. It was agreed that they would use the BNDD as a vehicle to organize such a unit.

As a result of this a conference was hosted by the BNDD on February 23, 1971, in Columbus, Ohio. Over 140 interested law enforcement officers attended. Mr Patrick O'Carroll, BNDD liaison officer to LEAA was invited to attend as a guest speaker and gave a presentation relative to LEAA funding of MEG Units. Several speakers encouraged the formation of MEG units, and the attendees unanimously approved the concept of a state association—which was subsequently named NARCO. A steering committee consisting of executive and functional officers of then-existing MEG Units was selected.

On March 16, 1971, in the Ramada Inn, Route 71 and 30 at 10:00 am the five (5) members of the steering committee listed below met as directed by those members of the Metropolitan Enforcement Groups who were at the meeting in Columbus, Ohio, on the 23rd of February the purpose was to formulate rules and bylaws for a state narcotics association.

SAIC Don Jones, Stark County Metropolitan Unit, 711 Third Street, N.W., Canton, Ohio 44702; SAIC O. T. DiLullo, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Trumbull County, Narcotics Control Unit, R.D. #1, Brookfield, Ohio 44403; SAIC Sheldon F. Hope, Lake Geauga Narcotics Unit, Courthouse, Painesville, Ohio 44077; Lieutenant Marion Ralph Taylor, SAIC, Westshore Enforcement Bureau (WEB), North Olmsted Police Department, Dover Center Road, North Olmsted,



PICTURE TAKEN IN FEBRUARY 1974

Seated at table (left to right): Mr. Ronald P. Baldine — Secretary of NARCO, member of the Trumbull County Sheriff's Department; Mr. O.T. Dilullo — President of NARCO, Agent-In-Charge of a MEG Unit of four counties, stationed in Youngstown, Ohio; Mr. Donald Jones — Past and first President of NARCO, Agent -In-Charge of a MEG Unit of one county, stationed in Canton, Ohio; Lt. Marion R. Taylor—Vice President of NARCO, member of the North Olmsted Police Department and the first Agent-In-Charge of West Shore Enforcement Bureau Narcotic Unit (Six Cities — Bay Village, Fairview Park, Lakewood, North Olmsted, Rocky River & Westlake); Mr. Sheldon Hope — Treasurer of NARCO, member of MEG Unit of two counties, stationed in Painesville, Ohio. Standing (left to right): Mr. Donald T. Howard — Advisor of NARCO, Special Agent-In-Charge, Drug Enforcement Administration, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Albert Cook — Advisor of NARCO, member of the State Bureau of Drug Abuse (BUDA); Mr. Gus Ginetz — Advisor of NARCO, Special -Agent-In-Charge, Drug Enforcement Administration, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Frank Peterfy — Advisor of NARCO, Chief of Narcotics Division, Columbus Police Department; Mr. Allen Laird — Sgt. Of Arms of NARCO, Agent-In-Charge of a MEG Unit of six counties, stationed in New Philadelphia, Ohio; Mr. Tom Kusan — Sgt. of Arms of NARCO, member of the State Attorney General's Office. Missing from photograph: Lt. Burt Miller — Advisor of NARCO, Chief of Narcotics Division, Cleveland Police Department.

Ohio 44070; Chief Leslie R. Black, Executive Director, Westshore Enforcement Bureau, Rocky River Police Department, 21012 Hilliard Boulevard, Rocky River, Ohio 44116.

After much discussion between the five members present, the name and other items pertinent to this organizational structure were formulated. The name was agreed on as the Narcotics Association Regional Coordinating Officers, NARCO.

That NARCO shall meet the second Tuesday on the odd months of the year at 10:00 am at which time a general business meeting shall be conducted and, upon recess, luncheon shall be had, the cost borne by the member attending.

After luncheon the meeting shall reconvene and divide into three areas or sections of interest: Laws, Administration, and Investigation and Enforcement. The normal order of business and conduct of business shall be governed by the Robert's Rules of Order.

MEMBERSHIP — Any Prosecutor and/or all

enforcement officers assigned primarily to narcotics investigations and/or any official who is a part of the Metropolitan Enforcement Group may be a member. Any question on membership shall be decided by the Board of Directors. Upon the above persons being reassigned to other police tasks which are not primarily narcotic investigation oriented, shall result in that member not being eligible for renewal of membership in the Organization.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS — The Board of Directors shall consist of persons from Metropolitan Enforcement Group Units only. Each Metropolitan Enforcement Group Unit shall from their ranks appoint two persons to this Board of Directors, preferably one from the administrative and one from the investigative branches of the unit.

In all matters of voting there shall be allotted one vote only for each MEG Unit represented. The Board of Directors shall at its first meeting of each calendar year appoint from those members of the Board the



PICTURE TAKEN IN 1972 AT CANTON, OHIO N.A.R.C.O MEETING

Left to right: Vice President O.T. DiLullo; President Don Jones; Director Ingwersol, BNDD; Treasurer Sheldon Hope; Secretary Marion R. Taylor; F. Grosse.

following: President, First Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary. The remaining members shall form the Board of Trustees, chaired by the immediate Past President.

PURPOSE — The purpose of this organization shall be to promote coordination and cooperation in all areas of Drug and Narcotics Law Enforcement where legally possible. Every effort should be made to provide all members with news and information related to this field which would be of mutual value. Efforts should be made to obtain legislation which will provide the necessary enforcement tools. Finally, through NARCO, to promote the Metropolitan Enforcement Group method of operations and striving for all police Departments to join such a unit, where within its structure they may maintain their identity to the law enforcement agency they represent.

Several Prosecutors, including Mr. David Dowd of Stark County, volunteered to place these Rules and Bylaws in legal form.

The minutes of this meeting was signed by Leslie R. Black, Chief, Rocky River Police Department.

The first formal meeting of NARCO was held on May 11, 1971, in Columbus, Ohio, at which time the organization formally adopted a constitution and elected officers for the first year: Sergeant Donald Jones, Stark County Metropolitan Unit, was elected president; Captain O.T. DiLullo, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Trumbull County Narcotic Unit, was elected vice president; Lieutenant Marion R. Taylor

(SAIC) Westshore Enforcement Bureau, was elected secretary and SAIC Sheldon F. Hope, Lake Geauga Narcotics Unit, was elected treasurer.

At this May 1971 meeting Mr. Albert D. Cook, a retired narcotic agent, now with the State Bureau of Drug Abuse (BUDA) and SAIC Don Howard of BNDD were named Special Advisors. Since this original meeting NARCO has held bi-monthly meetings at various locations throughout the state of Ohio. The NARCO Organization has a multi-faceted purpose as follows:

- (1) To promote coordination and cooperation in all areas of narcotic and drug enforcement.
- (2) To encourage and promote the MEG Unit Concept.
- (3) To provide and exchange among all members our intelligence and operations techniques.
- (4) To present a coordinated unified image.
- (5) To develop a coordinated course of action and
- (6) To exchange our undercover agents among the MEG Units.

The NARCO Organization was chartered as a state organization on June 1, 1971, and is directed by by-laws adopted by the members of the Association. NARCO is a fast growing organization in the state of Ohio; the legislative committee strongly endorsed new narcotic and dangerous drug legislation which was presented to the Ohio legislators on January 16, 1974, by Attorney General of Ohio, William J. Brown.

This Association puts out a monthly newsletter keeping members up to date on intelligence information and new drugs which have been encountered from different parts of the State.

In July 1974 NARCO held its first state seminar — Convention in Painesville, Ohio. Invitations were extended to United States Attorney General William Saxbe, Director John Bartels of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, and Governor John J. Gilligan of the State of Ohio.

The bi-monthly meetings were attended by between 100 -150 officers, which was extraordinary since the organization was in its infancy.

In 1974 there were thirteen Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEG Units) in the state of Ohio, covering twenty-five out of eighty-eight counties. The Agents In Charge of each of these MEG Units were either officers, advisors, or on the board of directors.

NARCO makes a bi-monthly award and presents a plaque to any citizen or narcotics officer who may have been instrumental in the arrest or seizure of large quantities of drugs.

Part of this information came from the International Drug Report dated February 1974.

**NARCO — SPECIAL AWARD — 1977
TO
CUYAHOGA COUNTY PROSECUTOR
JOHN T. CORRIGAN**

On January 12, 1977, the following letter was sent to Captain James Wood, Chairman—Special Awards, NARCO Association, Toledo Metro, P.O. Box #1955, Toledo, Ohio 43603 recommending Cuyahoga County Prosecutor John T. Corrigan for this Special Award. The letter was signed by Chief Marion R. Taylor, North Olmsted Police Department.

I am pleased to recommend Cuyahoga County Prosecutor John T. Corrigan for the N.A.R.C.O. award. It has been my pleasure, as a police officer for the City of North Olmsted, to know and work with the prosecutor's office in presenting criminal cases to the Grand Jury, to the Court of Common Pleas, and in some cases to higher courts.

I know first-hand that Prosecutor John T. Corrigan is a leader in Cuyahoga County in narcotic and criminal enforcement. At a meeting with the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and the leaders of Westshore communities, Prosecutor Corrigan voiced his strong support for the MEG concept and was very instrumental in establishing the first MEG Unit in Cuyahoga County, the Westshore Enforcement Bureau (WEB)

At the time WEB began operation, I was the

SAIC and Prosecutor Corrigan was cooperative in establishing procedures in the Prosecutor's office which were very helpful in prosecuting narcotic cases. He assigned Assistant County Prosecutor William Coyne to assist, give advice, and prosecute all narcotic cases. No plea bargaining could be made without the consent of the arresting officer or his agency. Through the guidelines and procedures established under this cooperative atmosphere, many informants were obtained and a higher echelon of drug dealer was taken off the streets.

The Prosecutor's Office in Cuyahoga County prosecutes more cases than any county in the State of Ohio. Prosecutor Corrigan has always taken time from his busy schedule to discuss problem areas with enforcement agencies. His honesty and character are above reproach and he prosecutes all cases in an equal manner without prejudice and with equality whether the defendant might be a politician, policeman, lawyer or any other reason.

Prosecutor Corrigan has permitted and encouraged Assistant County Prosecutor Jack Hudson to join NARCO and to provide liaison between enforcement and prosecution. Assistant County Prosecutor Jack Hudson is not only a dedicated prosecutor, but is a pharmacist well qualified to provide expert guidance in certain areas of the narcotic field. Assistant Prosecutor Hudson, along with others, took time from his busy schedule to appear in Columbus at hearings to amend the new Drug Bill pertaining to the chemical analysis of drugs.

The number and caliber of drug cases that have been successfully made and prosecuted due to the excellent cooperation between enforcement and prosecution during the tenure of Prosecutor John T. Corrigan are numerous. Without the dedicated and cooperative effort displayed by the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor's Office under the leadership of Prosecutor John T. Corrigan the successful conclusion reached in these cases could not have been achieved.

Prosecutor John T. Corrigan's office has always followed Article Two of the Bylaws of NARCO in that they have promoted coordination and cooperation in all areas of drug and narcotics law enforcement; have encouraged and promoted the metropolitan enforcement group method of operation; provided an exchange of information, and supported legislative change which will enhance the efforts of enforcement agencies.

Attached you will find the autobiography of Prosecutor John T. Corrigan along with letters of recommendation from other law enforcement agencies.

I respectfully request your committee consider Prosecutor John T. Corrigan for the NARCO Award.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN T. CORRIGAN

Born Cleveland, Ohio 7/19/1923
St. Ignatius High School 1937 -1941
John Carroll University 1941 -1943
John Carroll University 1946 -1948 B.S.S
Western Reserve University 1948 -1951 LL.B
U.S. Army
Combat Infantry in European and Asiatic Pacific Theatres 1943 -1946
3 Battle Stars
Wounded in Germany—Purple Heart
General Practice of Law 1951 -1957
Elected to the Ohio Senate 1952 -1957
Cuyahoga County Prosecutor 1957
Past President Ohio Prosecuting Attorney's Assoc.
Past V. President National District Attorney's Assoc.
Married 6 children
Member of St. Angela's Parish
Past President of Holy Name Society
Member of the Knights of Columbus — Third & Fourth Degree
President of the Northern Ohio Chapter of the Leukemia Society
National Vice President of the Leukemia Society of America

Letters of support in nominating Cuyahoga County Prosecutor John T. Corrigan were also submitted by: Chief Harry W. Hird, Retired, North Olmsted PD, Supervisor of Westshore Enforcement Bureau; W. Jay Cooper, Administrative Assistant WEB; Chief Robert W. Lee, Fairview Park PD; Chief Charles C. Petro, Jr., Lakewood PD; Chief John R. Fleischer, Westlake PD; Detective Lt. L. H. Merwin, Berea PD; Sgt. Richard Rob, Parma Hts. PD, and Chief Fred F. Drenkhan, Retired, Bay Village PD, now serving as Executive

Director of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association — 1977.

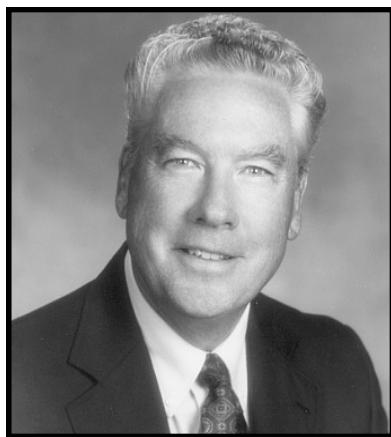
Award presented at the NARCO meeting held on May 10, 1977, at the Holiday Inn, 16501 Brookpark Road, Brook Park, Ohio.



CUYAHOGA COUNTY OF OHIO

1957 -1991

PROSECUTOR JOHN T. CORRIGAN



CUYAHOGA COUNTY ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR ELECTED JUDGE WILLIAM J. COYNE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS CUYAHOGA COUNTY



Class No. 88 February 5 — February 16, 1968 — Federal Bureau of Narcotics Training School, Washington, D.C. This was the final class graduated from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics Training School. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics was changed to The Bureau of Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs. Three graduates from this school worked in the cities that formed Westshore Enforcement Bureau.

3rd row left to right — Det. Lt. John Hall, Fairview Park; 2nd row right to left — Det. Ed Patrick, Lakewood; 1st row right seated — Det. Sgt. Marion R. Taylor, North Olmsted

Corporation
Not for Profit

Approved
For Filing

8792 1251

By: (Signature)
Date: 2-29-72
Amount \$25.00

421593

60-107

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF

NARCOTICS ASSOCIATION OF REGIONAL COORDINATING OFFICERS
OF OHIO

The undersigned all of whom are citizens of the United States, desiring to form a corporation not for profit under the Non-Profit Corporation Law of Ohio, Sections 1702.01 et. seq. of the Revised Code of Ohio, do hereby certify as follows:

FIRST. The name of said corporation shall be as follows:

**NARCOTICS ASSOCIATION OF REGIONAL COORDINATING OFFICERS
OF OHIO**

SECOND. The place in Ohio where its principal office is to be located is in the City of Columbus, Franklin County.

THIRD. The following named natural persons are the initial trustees of the said corporation and shall serve as Trustees until the first annual meeting or other meeting called to elect Trustees:

Don Jones
711 Third Street, N. W.
Canton, Ohio 44703

O. T. Di Lullo
R. D. No. 1
Brookfield, Ohio 44403

Sheldon F. Hope
Lake County Court House
Painesville, Ohio 44077

Ralph Taylor
N. Olmstead Police Dept.
N. Olmstead, Ohio 44070

Frank Peterfy
Columbus Police Dept.
Central Police Station
Columbus, Ohio 43215

6792 1252

FOURTH: The purposes for which said corporation is formed are as follows:

- A. To promote coordination and cooperation in all areas of drug and narcotic law enforcement;
- B. To encourage and promote the metropolitan enforcement group method of operation in the field of drug and narcotics trafficking enforcement;
- C. To provide an exchange with all members of intelligence and operational techniques related to a successful program of law enforcement;
- D. To support legislative change which will enhance the efforts of this association;
- E. Anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding, to operate exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific and educational purposes, including, but not limited to, the promotion of the health, welfare and morals of youth; and,
- F. To do any and all things necessary, incident or convenient to the attainment of the foregoing exclusive purpose, provided, however, that the same comply with the exclusive purposes specified in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as now or hereafter in force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands, this
3rd day of February, 1972.

Don Jones
Don Jones

O. T. Di Lullo
O. T. Di Lullo

Sheldon F. Hope
Sheldon F. Hope

Ralph Taylor
Ralph Taylor

Frank Peterfy
Frank Peterfy

LAW OFFICES OF
LARVIS, LIAS & STRIP
CO., L.P.A.
13 EAST BROAD STREET
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215

6792 1253
ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

The undersigned, being at least a majority of the incorporators of Narcotics Association of Regional Coordinating Officers of Ohio do hereby appoint Frank Peterfy, a natural person resident in the county in which the corporation has its principal office, upon whom any process, notice or demand required or permitted by statute to be served upon the corporation may be served. His complete address is: Columbus Police Department,

Central Police Station, Columbus, Ohio, 43215, *Frank Peterfy*

Don Jones
O. T. Di Lullo

O. T. Di Lullo

Sheldon F. Hope
Sheldon F. Hope

Ralph Taylor
Ralph Taylor

Frank Peterfy
Frank Peterfy

February 3, 1974

NARCOTICS ASSOCIATION OF REGIONAL COORDINATING
OFFICERS OF OHIO

Gentlemen:

I hereby accept appointment as agent of your corporation upon whom process, tax notices or demands may be served.

Frank Peterfy
Frank Peterfy

LAW OFFICES OF
MRS. LIAS & STRIP
C.L.P.A.
EAST BROAD STREET
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF OHIO,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, TED W. BROWN,

Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original record now in my official custody as Secretary of State, and found to be true and correct, of the

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF

[REDACTED] NARCOTICS ASSOCIATION OF REGIONAL COORDINATING OFFICERS OF OHIO
filed in this office on the 29th day of February, A.D. 1972
and recorded on (in) Roll (Volume) B792 , Frame (Page) 1251 of
the Records of Incorporations.

WITNESS my hand and official seal at
Columbus, Ohio, this _____ 23rd day
of _____ April A.D. 19⁷⁶

Ted W. Brown

TED W. BROWN
Secretary of State

AVON LAKE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief David L. Owad joined the Avon Lake Police Department on June 12, 1978, and on October 25, 1993, was appointed chief. On November 19, 1995, he joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and is a current member. The City of Avon Lake is located in Lorain County and in 1995 served a population of about 17,000.

BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief James P. Jimison was appointed Chief of Police in Bainbridge Township on June 1, 1975. The area is 25.9 square miles and the population about 10,000. He joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association on September 18, 1982, and is still an active member in 2000.

BOSTON HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Wallace E. Boers, Boston Heights Village Police Department, joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in 1967 as an active member. Chief Boers was a paid active member each year up to and including 1983. Records indicate that he retired in 1984.

BRUNSWICK POLICE DEPARTMENT MEDINA COUNTY

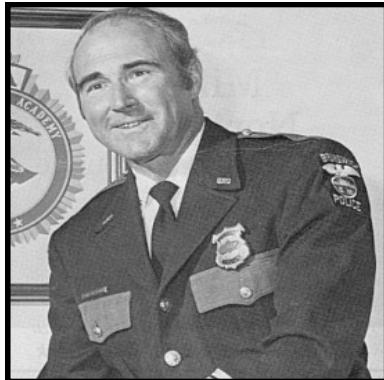
THE OHIO POLICE CHIEF DECEMBER 1978

The city of Brunswick is located approximately 20 miles south of Cleveland, Ohio, on Interstate 71, and is about the same distance from Akron which is to the south via Interstate 71 and State Route 18.

The population has increased 64% since 1970. Brunswick's 24 square miles is covered by a department of 19 full-time men, 13 auxiliary who handle traffic-type details, four lady dispatchers, one part time dispatcher two full-time stenographers and one part-time stenographer. The present estimated population is 21,000. This is .72 full-time police officers per 1,000 people. As suggested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is way below standard. The police department schedules its men so that more officers are on duty during peak call for service hours.

Installation of a citizens band radio in the communications room was instituted in an attempt to solicit the CB community to supply valuable information. It has been moderately successful, but more is needed.

Brunswick is a young community, both in age of citizens and years of incorporation. A charter form of government exists with the city manager also acting as the finance director. Brunswick has a lady mayor, and two women who are members of council. Brunswick's school system is among the very best in the area. Brunswick must be doing something right



BRUNSWICK

**CHIEF
CLAYTON
CROOK**

Deceased

as new people are moving in every day and the older ones are not leaving. Brunswick is said to be one of the fastest growing communities in the state.

Since becoming chief, Clayton Crook has seen the department increase from eight men and three cruisers to its present size, and from the lowest-paid department in the county to the highest.

In January 1974 Patrick R. Beyer was appointed to the Brunswick Police Department and in January 1989 was appointed chief of police. At that time the City of Brunswick had a population of 32,000 and covered 13 square miles. Brunswick is located in Medina County and is a fast growing community both residential and business. On June 7, 1996, Chief Beyer joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and is a current member in 2000. He and his wife Rosemarie reside in the City of Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK HILLS TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT

March 8, 1988—Robert J. Osiecki joined the Brunswick Hills Police Department and March 9, 1993, he was appointed chief of police. On November 3, 1994, he joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and is a current member. Brunswick Hills Township has a population of 4,700 and an area of 17 square miles. Chief Osiecki and his wife Doreen reside in Brunswick. Chief Osiecki first became interested in law enforcement while attending North Olmsted High School after joining the Explorer's Post.

CHARDON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Walter E. Bookman was appointed to the Chardon Police Department in February of 1950 and he was appointed chief of police in October 1966. Chief Bookman joined the Cuyahoga County police Chiefs Association in April 1967 and was an active paid member through 1974.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT

Joseph J. Orosz was appointed chief of police of the Chester Township Police Department July 11, 1994. The population was 11,300 and the area covered 25 square miles. Chief Orosz joined the Cuyahoga County Police Department June 3, 1995, and

is a current member in 2000.

ELYRIA POLICE DEPARTMENT LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO

Chief Paul A. Brand was appointed to the Elyria Police Department May 5, 1949, and on October 14, 1976, was appointed chief. He joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in 1980. His wife's name is Florence. The population of Elyria at the time was 65,000 with an area of 19 square miles. There were 70 full-time policemen and 1 full-time policewoman. Chief Brand retired May 1, 1981.

THE OHIO POLICE CHIEF

December 1978

Elyria is approximately 19 square miles with a population of 65,000 and is heavily industrialized.

Chief Paul A. Brand has been involved in law enforcement for 28 1/2 years, and has seen many great



**CHIEF
PAUL A.
BRAND
10/14/1976
To
3/1/1981**

strides being made toward professionalism. Police officers are but servants of the communities they serve and must listen and respond to the heartbeat (needs, problems, desires) of the citizens. Ways must be found to respond more directly and effectively to the needs of the communities. More must be done to encourage the senior citizens to be active in protecting themselves from crimes.

Elyria presently has 64 sworn officers with an authorized strength of 79. The department moved to newly remodeled facilities in June 1976. Some changes have been made in the division since Brand became chief in October 1976. A crime prevention program has been established, ranking officers are now being used as staff personnel, and written procedures are now being worked on. Chief Brand and his wife, Florence, have five sons and one daughter.——

Donald E. Varner joined the Elyria Police Department as a patrolman October 16, 1962. February 27, 1981, was appointed as chief of police. On April 6, 1981, he joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. He retired in 1984. During his tenure the population of Elyria was 65,000 and number of full-time police officers was 64.

MACEDONIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

In late 1999, Chief James Popovich directed Patrolman Kenneth R. Turley to update the Macedonia Police Department's history. Sharing in this work was Sergeant Charles Kozelka, retired. The source for the material found in the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association History for this article came from the material provided in "History Guide to the Macedonia Police Department."

The earliest record of any mention of a law enforcement official in Macedonia was found in an article written by Mr. Nelson R. Brown who wrote a small town newspaper for the Church called "The Review." Nelson Brown printed a list of Macedonia Township officials in each issue. In 1895 these Trustees were John W. Way, Z. F. Chamberlin, Loren Bliss; Clerk A. L. Bliss; Treasurer John N. McConnell; Assessor Brian Martin; Constables were H. A. Hawley and Robert Clifford. Justices of the peace were George Forbes, and F. M. Waite.

On October 7, 1905, a resolution by the board of trustees of Northfield Township was signed. This declared that the area of land on the east side of Northfield Township and to the west of Twinsburg Township, and all those lands found in between, be separated from Northfield. They were then to be incorporated, which created the Village of Macedonia.

The chief law enforcement officer of the newly formed village was known as the village marshal. The Mayor and the council appointed the village marshal and deputy marshals to the office. The first village marshal named to the position was H. A. Hawley. He was paid \$25.00 per year, and was furnished with a badge and the latest style handcuffs. The records show the cost of the badge was \$1.15. The marshal's badge was a beautiful silver star adorned with an oak leaf wreath and topped with an eagle. Early lawmen that were fortunate enough to have a badge probably went to the local blacksmith shop where one was fashioned out of a piece of metal. There were, however, many manufacturers that produced badges. One such company was the Dawson C. H. Company of Cleveland, which is no longer in business. They supplied many of the northeastern Ohio cities and village marshals with their badges.

On April 10, 1906, Henry James was appointed to fill the vacancy in the marshal's office. On November 3, 1909, the honorable Mayor Wise instructed the village marshal to find a suitable location to build a jail. At that time Macedonia had no jail. If a prisoner was held, he was confined in the town hall, a room that had no windows and only a padlock to secure the door.



Reproduction of the village marshal's silver star

In later years prisoners could be held for longer periods with the high sheriff at the county jail in Akron. The marshal or his deputy would transport the prisoner by way of the electric streetcar line, commonly called the ABC line (Akron/Bedford/Cleveland). In the early service of the ABC line, a trip to Akron was about two and one half hours, which was later improved to about a half an hour service. The high speed of the ABC cars made them popular for urban use. The car line furnished the regular cheap transportation between Cleveland and Akron and as a result, many people moved to Macedonia because of the easy access to transportation and to work.

Around 1916, roads were starting to replace the horse path. Early roads were constructed of slag or gravel to accommodate the increasing use of the auto.

The next appointment to the marshal's office was January 3, 1910. The mayor appointed Henry Harrington due to the marshal elect, Joseph Bender, failing to qualify because of a technicality which was not given in the record.



The records show the following served as marshal: in 1912, Deputy Marshal Wilson; 1913 Marshal A. A. Likens, Jr.; 1913 Marshal George Grimes; 1914, Marshal H. O. Kelty and Marshal W. Beamey; 1916 temporary Marshal R. J. Ryan; 1916, Marshal Howard

Chamberlin; 1918 Marshal Harvey Barr and Marshal L. D. Oviatt.

The year of 1919 began the start of Prohibition, the Eighteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which made the manufacturing of, the sale, or the transportation and possession of intoxicating liquors illegal. This brought about the new laws in the 1920s, "The Roaring Twenties" as they were known.

The early years saw the birth of a newly formed village, the invention of the automobile, World War I, and the start of Prohibition making it illegal to consume alcohol. So many innovations created new problems, which in turn demanded the need for the passage of additional laws. The records show the village council creating laws designed to protect a people and their property, which included prohibiting the use of sidewalks for horses, livestock and motorized carriage traffic. More street signs began to appear, which regulated traffic on the village roadways, and fines were imposed to violators, not to exceed \$5.00.

On January 3, 1922, Marshal L. O. Oviatt asked the council to increase his pay but they refused. Upon hearing council's refusal, he resigned from the position. At this meeting Ralph Phipps was appointed marshal and for Marshal Oviatt was made his deputy marshal. The annual pay was \$25.00 per year with paid telephone, but council added forty cents per hour when on duty.

A "special" council meeting was held on September 9, 1922, for the purpose of appointing a new marshal and police justice since Ralph Phipps had decided to move to Hudson, Ohio. Mayor Reed declared the office vacant and council confirmed the appointment of C. B. "Pat" Griswold.

Another "special" council meeting was held on September 13, 1922, for the completion of Marshal Griswold's appointment and for the arranging of a bond and supplies for his use. Upon Marshal Griswold's request, council agreed to purchase a docket, seal, and a general codebook of Ohio. Council further agreed to purchase a revolver for the marshal's use. Also at this meeting, council ordered the street commissioner to procure and set up speed limit signs. The signs were to state "20 MPH" and be placed on each road leading into the center of the village.

During a special council meeting on March 4, 1923, deputy marshals were granted permission to carry firearms. Prior to this they were unarmed.

Ordinance No. 74 Division of funds showed that the marshal's office received fifty percent of fines collected to further assist him in the enforcement and prosecution of violators of the prohibition law. (March 6, 1923).

On July 3, 1923 council appointed six deputy marshals. They were Mr. Skelly, Albert Alexander,

Arthur Olds, Glenn Phipps, Harvey Barr and T. B. Burroughs. The clerk was ordered to purchase badges for the officers. Harvey Barr had returned to Macedonia from his leave and was again appointed.

Transportation for the village marshals had to be provided by the officers themselves. The most common mode of transportation for early law enforcement, just after the turn of the century, was the horse. It wasn't until 1927 that village officials began discussing the purchase of a vehicle for the police use. In all the research of city documents, no mention was made in reference to early police vehicles.



**Mrs. Schmeller's
1923 Model "T"
Ford believed to
be an early
Macedonia
Police car.**

On January 8, 1924 during a regular meeting, the current mayor, Mr. Taylor, instructed Marshall Barr to collect the six deputy badges that were given out in 1923 with the exception of Glenn Phipps, who was appointed the village deputy marshal during that meeting. The clerk was also instructed to have a telephone installed in Marshal Barr's residence.

At the regular council meeting on February 5, 1924, former deputy Albert Alexander told the mayor that he would not return his badge until Police Judge Griswold paid him the money he believed to be owed to him from the village. Mr. Griswold advised Mr. Alexander to come and see him and he would make out a check for the amount owed in return for the badge.

July 1, 1924—Police Judge Griswold resigns and is appointed deputy marshal. January 5, 1926—Floyd V. McRitchie is appointed as marshal for the village of Madeconia. June 1, 1926—Mr. Walters is appointed deputy marshal. August 23, 1927—the marshal wage is increased to seventy five cents per hour.

September 6, 1927—village council discusses the purchase of a police car. Committee member Mr. Jones reported numerous demonstrations of various types of vehicles and submitted the following list for consideration by council. The Hupmobile at

\$1,275.00, the Oakland for \$1,275.00, Chrysler at \$1,600.00, an Essex for \$790.00, a Ford at \$495.00, a Nash at \$1,600.00, a Chevrolet \$650.00 and a second hand Chrysler for \$700.00. The committee decided to put the matter on hold until further discussion. On November 1, 1927, council decided not to purchase a police vehicle, but rather have the marshal use his own personal vehicle at an additional pay rate of time and a half when in use.

December 13, 1927—Marshal Floyd V. McRitchie is appointed to full-time status and is paid \$200.00 per month. The marshal drove a 1927 Essex Coupe, green with black fenders. Charlie Goosman remembers the marshal and his car during his childhood days while growing up in Macedonia. Charlie is the son of the late Mrs. Bessie Goosman, the author of the book "The History of Olde Northfield Township."

Charlie shared a story about the marshal and how he was able to ride in the Essex. He went on to say that one day while playing hooky from school, the marshal spotted him near the railroad station which was located near what is now known as South Bedford Road. He described the marshal as being a tall man and well respected in the village, especially by mischievous little boys who had been told on several occasions to stay in school and to not play near the train station. The marshal scooped him up and took him home where he knew that more attention would be given to his backside rather than the great ride in Marshal McRitchie's car.

March 27, 1928—council appoints Sterling Jones, Owen Kelly, and Laverne Burroughs as deputy marshals at a pay rate of \$.50 per hour with one exception being that they would receive \$.75 per hour when they have to use their own car. Council further advised the deputies they would only use their personal vehicles in cases of emergency.

March 5, 1929,—council adopts a village traffic code and instructs the marshal to enforce the laws.

Highlights of a January 8, 1930 council meeting—the village reappoints Deputies Laverne Burroughs, and Owen Kelly, yet the records do not show why this was done. Also, Burch Nine is appointed as a deputy marshal.

January 5, 1932,—Jack Wise was appointed as deputy marshal. January 8, 1934—the council reappoints Deputy V. B. Nine and also appoints Leonard Eastland as deputy marshal.

February 13, 1934—council creates the post of "Night Watchman." This full-time position was developed to "protect all persons and property within the village during the night season." Harvey Barr, the former marshal is appointed to this position at a rate of \$120.00 per month.

By the end of 1933, the Twenty first Amendment

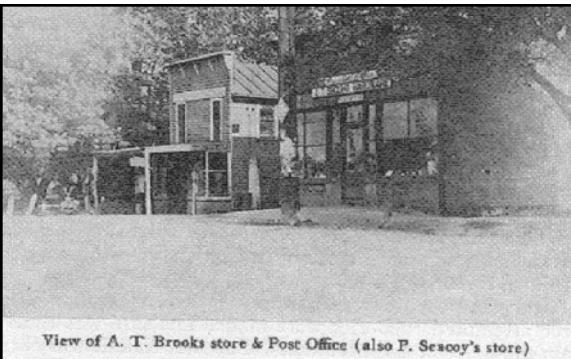
of the U.S. Constitution was enacted, repealing the Eighteenth amendment and doing away with the law which made a criminal of one out of every eight Americans alive. It was now legal to have a drink in this country. Macedonia remained dry for another twenty years before the village saw its first tavern.

Macedonia adopts new laws prohibiting the operation of a motor vehicle while in the state of intoxication. In early 1930s began the start of a new hardship, The Great Depression.

March 5, 1934—Ordinance No. 206 prescribed additional powers and duties of the village marshal. They include being custodian and janitor of the fire department building and attending to the details administering all relief to the poor as furnished by the village, county, state or nation.

October 17, 1935—council appoints T. B. Carter as deputy marshal. From 1936 to August 1937, the village records are not clear for this period, but it was obvious that the depression had drained the treasury, forcing the council to hold a special election in order to revert the village to township status. On August 31, 1937, the election is held and the voters surrender the corporate powers of the village.

January 17, 1938—the police department goes back to part-time service and the trustees appoint Sal Lastoria and Marshal Leonard Eastland as constables. April 11, 1938—Leonard Eastland is given the title of "Police Constable." February 6, 1939—Constable Sal Lastoria resigns and is replaced by L. E. Jenkins.



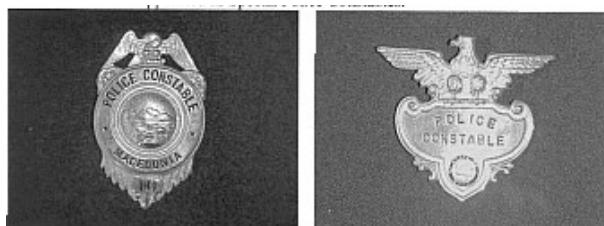
View of A. T. Brooks store & Post Office (also P. Sescoy's store)

A. T. Brooks store and post office 1930s and 1940s

March 3, 1941—Leonard Eastland resigns as police constable but retains his position as constable. Gerald M. Nine is appointed to fill the vacancy of police constable. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. The United States enters World War II. Gasoline rationing along with many commodities, sugar and coffee began. The WPA was in full swing and many of the newly constructed roads in Macedonia were built under the direction of the WPA. Children in the village saved their pennies to exchange

them for War stamps, which in turn were exchanged for bonds. Women gathered at the post office each time the mail came, in hope for a letter from a sweetheart, husband, or son serving in the military.

October 6, 1941—Constable L. E. Jenkins resigns. October 13, 1941—Constable Leonard Eastland resigns so he can enter into military service. At this meeting H. Tank was appointed to fill the vacancy. April 3, 1943—George A. Treber resigns as constable after three years to join the navy. His un-expired term is completed by former Village Marshal Floyd V. McRitchie. November 11, 1946—Police Constable Gerald Nine, who had been police constable since 1941, receives a pay adjustment from the trustees from \$1.50 a day to \$1.50 per call with a maximum of thirty calls a month. January 13—1947 Leonard Eastland, who returned from service, ran for constable in the election but failed to qualify. On this date the trustees appoint M. H. Dingledine to fill the position of police constable. February 4, 1947—Police Constable Dingledine stated he changed his mind and decided that he didn't want the police constable position. Elmer F. Waller is appointed, at this meeting, as constable. January 5, 1948—Elmer Waller and Ried Moyer are sworn in as constables at \$1.50 per hour



Original constable badge and cap badge



Left Constable Patch—Right Chiefs Badge 1959

The early 1950s saw the township of Macedonia begin to take shape into what we recognize as our city. The population was increasing steadily. Housing developments began to spring up in areas that were once farmers' fields. Businesses were beginning to prosper after the war. Modern conveniences were beginning to make life easier for hometown America. The familiar black dial telephone was introduced to replace the so-called super service cord circuit.

Life was good and prosperous in the growing community. For the first time in years, state and county resources were available to improve roads. The old ABC streetcar line, which lay idle since 1932, began to come to life again. Crews began turning the abandoned track right-of-way into a new, four lane, divided highway for automobile traffic traveling between Akron and Cleveland. Route 8, as it is still called today, was opened to traffic in 1955.

Law enforcement in Macedonia was also undergoing many changes during this growing period. In May 1953, Constable Reid Moyer resigned due to ill health only to be reappointed in August of that same year. On September 13, 1955, Ray Walls and Floyd V. McRitchie Jr. were appointed as Special Police Constables.

McRitchie was the son of the former village marshal who bears the same name. McRitchie and Walls were assigned to work out of Summit County's Sheriff's Post 1 which was located in North Hampton Township. This was the beginning of what was to be an effort to form a tri-towmship police department.

Chief "Pete" McRitchie described the work that he did in those days by saying that it was his and Deputy Walls' responsibility to protect the northern Summit County area. They handled calls from Stow Township, North Hampton, and Cuyahoga Falls as well as Macedonia. He was dispatched from home by telephone or by a car radio provided to him by the sheriff's office. Chief McRitchie patrolled the streets in a shiny black 1951 Ford. The car was topped with one rotating red light, a spotlight used to search in darkened areas, and a siren to alert the passerby of the officer's approach. An early Motorola radio was mounted on the dash. This was used to receive and send information and it had a telephone-style mike or receiver.

To enforce the speed limit laws, a pace clock speedometer was used to measure vehicle speed. An officer chased down a speeder and paced the violator's speed. He then pressed a button to lock in the speed. This is a far cry from the sophisticated radar equipment used in law enforcement today. Makes you wonder how such a practice would hold up in traffic court today.

The early part of the 1950s also showed some great changes in the small department. On September 26, 1956, Ray Walls resigned, and Frank Raymond was appointed special police constable to fill his vacancy. In January of the next year, Elmer Waller was reappointed as police constable and McRitchie and Raymond were given permission to work five nights per week. The department roster was increased further in December when Harry W. Marquart was appointed a special constable to work on Sunday for church traffic and each day for school guard duty. Marquart,

however, resigned his position in March 1958 to be replaced by Jerome Varkett.

The close of the decade saw Floyd V. McRitchie being appointed to the position of full-time Police Chief on December 1, 1959. The chief's office had not been filled full-time since his father resigned in 1937. The chief was to receive a salary of \$450.00 per month and a clothing allowance of \$100.00 per year. The township trustees also accepted a bid on a 1960 Chevrolet police cruiser at a cost of \$2,365.00. At the last meeting of the decade, the trustees interviewed applicants for the position of part-time constable and appointed Ralph Griminger, George Wilson, and Martin Dzura. These new officers were to receive a salary of \$70.00 per month and a clothing allowance.



**Macedonia Police Department personnel after it
was
formed in 1963.**

The City of Macedonia, as did the rest of the country, entered the 1960s with high hopes for a bright future. The United States elected a young president, only to find him gunned down a thousand days later. Commerce and industry were expanding everywhere. The population of Macedonia was also rising by leaps and bounds. William Frew Long was elected mayor that year and guided the township into village status and through the smooth transition into the city of Macedonia.

In early February 1960, Macedonia Constable McRitchie, Sagamore Hills Constable Chase, and Northfield Center Constable Trebar met with the Summit County sheriff. They requested that Sheriff post 1, which was located in the area, be open on Sundays and twenty-four hours a day. Later that year, township trustees made four auxiliary patrolmen special constables to assist Constable McRitchie. They were Harry Crowle, Ernie Ross, Dick Robinson and Dick Natchett. In February of the next year, William J. Kirby was appointed by the trustees as part-time constable. The township suffered a loss in manpower, however, when Homberger resigned on January 3, 1962.

On June 12, 1962, the township officially rose to village status. The township constables became village policemen. Council appointed Floyd V. McRitchie chief of police and Marin Dzuro to be the village's first full-time policeman. In August, William Kirby resigned his position. Council appointed Bryce Acheson, a part-time constable from Hudson Township, and a Cleveland police radio technician, Erin J. Colombo, as a full-time patrolman.

Council began bringing the small department up to staff with the hiring of officers during the next few years. On May 28, 1963, Carl E. Rose, an auxiliary patrolman, became a part-time patrolman. On February 2, 1964, Mr. Rose is reaffirmed and appointed to full-time status. On October 4 of that same year, Charles J. Kozelka, an auxiliary officer, was appointed a part-time patrolman. On June 3 of the following year, Thomas G. Kutcher, an auxiliary patrolman and the village civil defense director, was appointed a part-time patrolman to replace Ralph Griminger, who resigned earlier to become assistant fire chief.

On January 9, 1966, the Macedonia Police Department moved to a new home. The department was formerly housed in the town hall located at the corner of Route 82 and North Bedford Road. The new station, located at 9688 Valley View Road, was considered state of the art. It had three jail cells and a patrolmen's quarters.

The department again hired more staff to better serve the citizens of the growing community. On March 17, 1966, Charles J. Kozelka, who had previously been part-time, received an appointment to full-time. On September 1, 1966, Bob W. Goff, a Summit County sheriff's deputy, became a full-time patrolman upon the resignation of Patrolman Martin Dzuro. Again in June, the department increases in size when on June 24, James Toth is hired full-time as a patrolman. The ranks increase even further when on August 3, 1967, Bryce Acheson and Erin Colombo are promoted to sergeants.

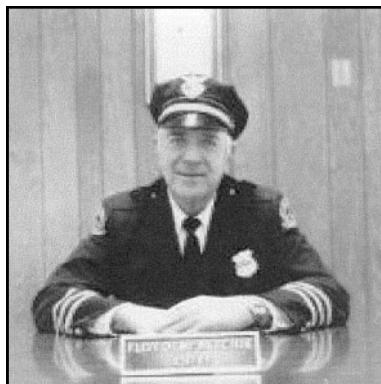
In early 1967, the State of Ohio Peace Officers Training Council was formed. This council was commissioned by the attorney general of the state of Ohio to provide adequate training to officer before performing police duty. Newly appointed police officers were required to complete one hundred and twenty hours of basic police school. Officers appointed prior to 1967 were grandfathered and not required to take the extensive training. They were however, required to attend training in Ohio laws of arrest, search and seizure, and the Miranda warning. Miranda changed law enforcement interviews and interrogation methods throughout the United States.

The decade closed with the department again hiring patrol officers. Mr. Galloway resigned after six

months' service. John A. Korfant was appointed to the position of part-time patrolman the same day. On September 1 of the same year, Eric Colombo resigned from the department and was replaced by Robert C. Nash, a Hudson Township patrolman and a former Portage County deputy sheriff. On March 14, 1969, Galloway was rehired after serving the Hudson Township Police Department for six months.

As the decade closed, the Macedonia Police Department itself was rapidly expanding to serve the community's increasing needs. The department consisted of full-time officers, part-time officers, and a staff of auxiliary patrolmen.

The village graduated into city status in 1970. The police department had the following members: Chief Floyd McRitchie, Sergeants Bryce Acheson, Erin Colombo, and Patrolmen Carl Rose, Charles Kozelka, Bob Goff, James Toth, and Robert Nash.



**CHIEF
FLOYD
MCRITCHIE
1962 - 1982**

Part-time officers were Patrolmen Thomas Kutcher, John Korfant, and Donald Metcalf. Police clerk was Shirley Dudas Ziegler.

April 23, 1971—Thomas J. Hemenski is appointed as a part-time patrolman, but on a later date changed his mind and quit. September 20, 1972—Patrolman James Toth resigned from the department, no reason was given as to why he resigned. January 1, 1973—Patrolman Kuthcer is placed on full-time status. September 28, 1973—Dale T. Kelley, a former Streetsboro patrolman, and Ronald P. O'Neil, a part-time Peninsula patrolman, are hired as part-time officers.

January 12, 1974—The civil service commission gives its first sergeant exam and Charles Kozelka is promoted to this position. April 1974—John A. Korfant resigns as part-time patrolman. January 1, 1975—Patrolman Robert C. Nash is promoted to sergeant. September 8, 1975—Panfil J. Costea, an auxiliary patrolman, is appointed to special part-time patrolman. October 12, 1975—Ronald L. Zelenka, a part-time Warrensville Township officer, is appointed as a special part-time officer. October 18, 1975—Daryl E. Delagrange, a former Hudson Village officer and state

highway patrolman is appointed part-time. January 22, 1976—Patrolman Dale T. Kelley is placed on full-time status. July 25, 1975—Ronald E. Mix, an auxiliary officer, is appointed part-time patrolman along with David A. Reichelt, a Peninsula part-time officer and former sheriff's department dispatcher.



**DODGE
POLICE
CAR
1970s**

From January 1977 through the year 1979 many issues were discussed by the council of Macedonia that were police related. Included were the pay of policemen, hours worked, full-time dispatching, police response time, problems with the sheriff's department dispatch center, and appointment of personnel.

On March 25, 1982, Resolution No. 20-1982, a resolution of gratitude and congratulations was offered to Chief Floyd V. McRitchie Jr., upon his retirement from the Macedonia Police Department by Mayor Lutz. Chief McRitchie completed his goal of creating a full-time dispatching service for the police department prior to his retirement. FOP Lodge 108 bears the name of McRitchie Hall, a fitting honor to Chief McRitchie and his father, Marshal Floyd McRitchie.

On September 13, 1982, Sergeant Bryce Acheson was appointed to the position of chief of police. Chief Acheson was the second man to hold this position in Macedonia.



Sergeant Kozelka, 1983, Car 476, Design by Sergeant Kozelka, Macedonia Police Department

In September 1982, Resolution 64-1982 was adopted. This ordinance authorized the interchange of services of the police department with other neighboring communities.

Chief Acheson changed the hiring process in the police department and on May 27, 1982, Ordinance No. 37-1982 authorized the use of polygraph and psychological examinations as a condition for employment with the police department.

The first sergeant appointed to the detective bureau, after his promotion, was Sergeant James Popovich. He served in the bureau until his promotion to chief of police.

Patrolman Gary Pastor was appointed July 29, 1985, and served the city force as a part-time member. On May 29, 1986, he became the first police officer to die as a result of injuries he received on duty. Patrolman Pastor was responding to a mutual aid request from a neighboring department when his police cruiser was struck by a vehicle at the intersection of state Rt. 82 and state Rt. 8.

During a January 22, 1987, meeting Councilman Migliorini announced the retirement of Chief Bryce Acheson as of April 5, 1987. March 26, 1987—Resolution 14-1987 was read in council, being a resolution of gratitude and commendation to Chief Bryce E. Acheson.



Pictured from left to right: Dale Kelly, Jack Clair, Ronald Mix, Chief Bryce Acheson, Ptl. Rick Skufca, Sgt. Chuck Kozelka, Sgt. Robert Nash, Ptl. Bob Goff, Sgt. James Povich, Ptl. John Griffith, Ptl. Bob Grzelecki, Ptl. Pat Mohern, Ptl. Dave Dillon, and Ptl. Barry Baker. Members are assembled here to attend Carl Roses funeral.

On April 9, 1987, Mayor Feils introduced Chief James Popovich, the third chief to serve the city of Macedonia.

March 3, 1988—With Resolution 23-1988, the City of Macedonia enters into a contract with Northfield Village to provide the village with police services.

The mayor explained this was a mutual aid agreement for the third shift, 12:00 A.M until 8:00 A.M. seven days per week for a period of six weeks. The motion was carried. This resolution was to provide the village protection until additional police officers could be hired.



CHIEF
JAMES N.
POPOVICH
1987 - Present
Wife
Peggy

During the October 12, 1989, meeting Chief Popovich stated the "55 Program" is over this year and he planned to continue next year at eighty percent funding. The "55 Program" was a joint venture between the Macedonia Police Department and the Ohio State Highway Patrol utilizing their aircraft. The pilot would time vehicles as they entered a zone with a stopwatch calculating the vehicle's average speed. The pilot, after observing a violator, would radio a waiting police unit relaying a description of the vehicle, speed clocked, and the time observed. The pilot would then confirm to the officer the correct vehicle was being stopped. It was a very effective way to enforce the motor vehicle speed laws and occasionally a secondary infraction or make an arrest on an entered warrant.

October 26, 1989—Chief Popovich, during this meeting, stated that the present police facility is too small and the size of the police vehicle fleet should be increased yearly.

December 14, 1989—Councilman Predovic moved to authorize the finance department to establish a Gary Pastor Memorial Fund for the purpose of accepting contributions to be forwarded to the Law Enforcement Memorial in Washington, D.C. The motion carried.

The 1990s brought about great changes in the police department. The city's population increased to over ten thousand, the East Highland Road and East Aurora Road (State Route 82) widening projects were just getting underway, and the Springhill Development was selling townhouses and condominiums faster than they could be built. In order to meet the needs of the growing community as far as public safety was concerned, the police department added three new members. The organized police department as we knew it since 1962 would reorganize for a second time, this

time in the way of labor. In February 1990 the police department unionized. Members would be represented by the Fraternal Order of Police/Ohio Labor Council. Contract negotiations would take place on behalf of three separate groups, namely the patrolmen, the sergeants, and the dispatchers. A key issue at that time was spelling out specific language for the agreement. Wages, benefits, and overtime were some of the specific points of debate.

In early 1990, Chief James Popovich announced to council and guests alike during an open meeting that the police department would be sponsoring a DARE program. On April 26, 1990, Patrolman Keith Obly would be starting his training to become certified in teaching students in the Drug Awareness and Resistance Education. The war on drugs would not only be fought with guns, dogs, and special agents, but also with a new phrase, "Just Say No"—the hope being to target the young and educate them as to the horrors of the drug lifestyle and reinforcing positive choices. Patrolman Obly entered the Nordonia High School in the start of the new session. He was well received among the parents and teachers, and after awhile, he began to build trust and rapport with the students as well. This required a great deal of hard work, patience, and dedication to the DARE program. Patrolman Obly has served Macedonia's DARE program for more than ten years now. He has brought great credit and pride to himself, the police department, and the city of Macedonia for his outstanding work in the Nordonia Hills City Schools.

Sergeant Kozelka retired in 1991. He served as the police departments first jail administrator, wrote the department's jail manual, and updated the police department's rules, regulations, policies and procedures.

Between the year 1993 and 1998 the department saw the advancement of many of its members.

In 1997, the police department moved to the new City Administration Building. With the move, the department gained a new fifteen-cell jail facility with both male and female dayroom areas. The new jail features state-of-the-art surveillance and monitoring devices, and any access in or out of the jail is done electronically. Officers bringing prisoners in to the jail enter into one of the large "sallyports," which are secured behind the police vehicles as they enter. After weapons are secured, the prisoners are brought into the booking area where they are processed, fingerprinted, and photographed. The jail is equipped to handle unruly, violent, and intoxicated persons just outside the booking area with temporary holding and observation cells. This allows time for officers to regain control over the unruly prisoners before they are moved into the main jail area. The department's jail administrator,

Lieutenant David Dillon, assisted in the planning of the new department and jail facility, and on September 14, 1997, Chief James Popovich, Fire Chief Tim Black, and Mayor Joseph Migliorini cut the ribbon officially dedicating the new City Center.



Above: Left to right: Fire Chief Tim Black, Mayor Migliorini and Police Chief James Popovich cutting the ribbon on dedication day

The 1997 move into the new police department also meant updating the old communications equipment. The new dispatch center was a much needed change. The convenience of having everything within arm's reach and using modern telecommunications and data terminal computers helps to greatly reduce time, time which could save lives. Dispatching is a profession in itself, one which is sometimes taken for granted by police officers. These members not only dispatch computer information to police officers, but also receive all phone calls and 911 calls. They are the first contact to the police department by the person needing assistance or the victim experiencing a crisis situation. It is the dispatcher's calm, professional handling of the emergency which helps support the whole departments quick and efficient response.

Also in 1997, the police department became a member of a multi-jurisdiction critical response and rescue team. Patrolman Danko was the first officer from Macedonia Police Department to be accepted to this elite team. He was put through a battery of tests, including ones for physical agility and a psychological screening. To maintain your status on the team, the officer must at all times be in top physical condition and be proficient with a multitude of special weapons and equipment. Today, Macedonia has two members on the CRRT team, Patrolman Rick Rizzo was appointed in 1998.

The role of law enforcement is all cases, including riotous activity, insurrection, barricaded subjects, execution of narcotics warrants, arrest of dangerous felons and the rescue of hostages or endangered persons, the protection of lives and property. In pursuit of this goal

the Summit Metro Critical Response and Rescue Team was established in December 1990.

In 1999 Chief James Popovich authorized a special edition badge to be worn by the members of the police department during the year 2000. The period began December 31, 1999, and ended on January 1, 2001. The millennium badge was an altered version of the Macedonia Police Department's regular issued badge. The members purchased the badge themselves; a patrolman badge in silver was \$64.00 and the ranking badges in gold, chief, sergeant, and lieutenants were \$72.00. Some of the most sought-after badges among collectors of police memorabilia are special edition badges, but only those that are first run and only those worn as part of the police officer's regular duty uniform!



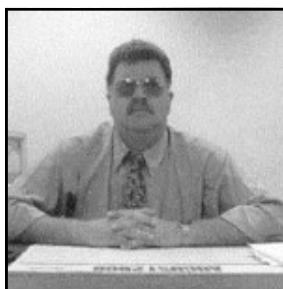
**Macedonia has increased the fleet of police vehicles
POLICE DEPARTMENT MEMBERS 2001**



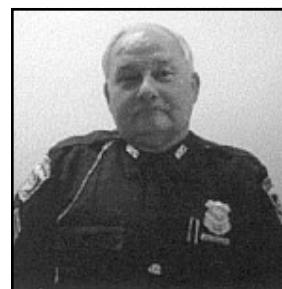
Chief James Popovich



Lt. Dave Dillon



Det. Sgt. Rick Skufca



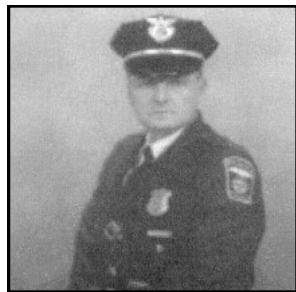
Sgt. Bob Grzlecki



Sgt. Kevin Acheson



Sgt. Jon Golden



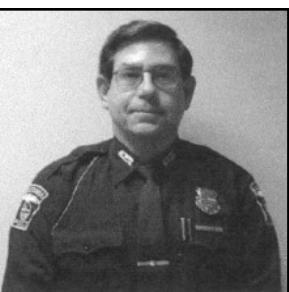
Ptl. Kenny Turley



Ptl. Glenn Nichol



Ptl. Keith Obly



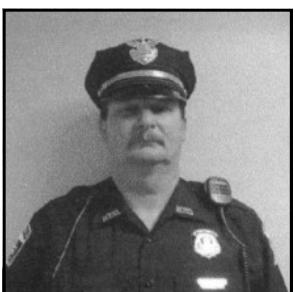
Ptl. Mike Burda



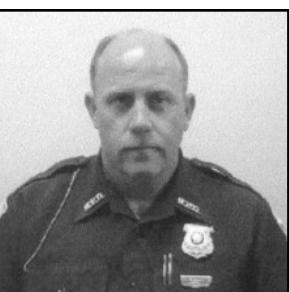
Ptl. Vince Yakopovich



Ptl. Steve Van Ness



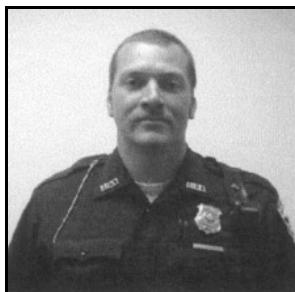
Ptl. Joe Kammer



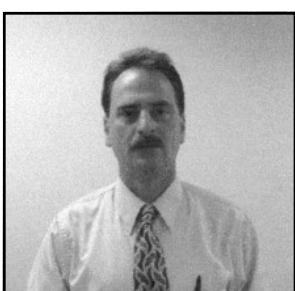
Ptl. Gary Ennis



Ptl. Brian Glontz



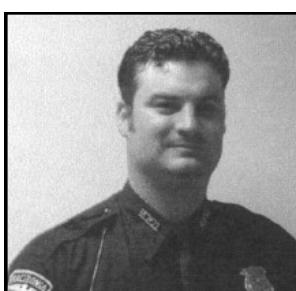
Ptl. Aaron Clelland



Ptl. Rick Rizzo



Ptl. Vince Danko



Ptl. Brian Vince



Ptl. Steve Matuosek



Ptl. Jeremy Hilton



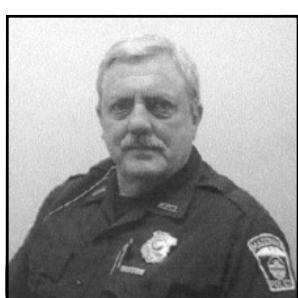
Ptl. Dale Kelley



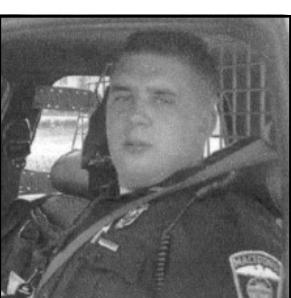
Ptl. Joe Biniak



Ptl. Scott Soreo



Ptl. George Busey



Ptl. Chris Neal

**ABOVE: THE CITY OF MACEDONIA'S
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
HOME FOR CITY HALL
FIRE DEPARTMENT
POLICE DEPARTMENT AND
CITY JAIL-2001**

**MEDINA POLICE DEPARTMENT
MEDINA COUNTY**

**Record of Medina City Police Chief Homer C.
Davis, Sr.**

I started working for the City of Medina as a patrolman March 1, 1948, at which time there was one acting chief and two patrolmen, two patrolmen having just quit. The police department had one car and one motorcycle. Rudolph Blateric and I were hired to replace the two patrolmen who had quit in February.

I was appointed acting chief May 23, 1949, by Mayor Lauren F. Wainwright. I received a permanent appointment as chief of police of the village of Medina on November 2, 1949, Medina remaining a village until 1950. The salary at this time was \$265 per month; the patrolmen were getting \$220 per month.

In the year 1950, the budget for the police department was \$31,010. The population count that year was 5,085, which automatically made Medina a city.

I requested that the council sell the motorcycle and buy another police car, which they did. The police department consisted of one big room with two jail cells and one desk. I set up a system of records, which had not been done previously.

I worked closely with city council, county commissioners, and Sheriff Charles Williams and they



**Medina Police
Department About
1949 — 1950**

Seated Left to Right

Rudolph Blateric
Chief Homer C.
Davis, Sr.
Arthur Naftzger

Standing Left to Right

Henry Griesinger
Howard Lohr
Clarence Klooz
Sidney Bowman
Clair House

were able to work out a plan to buy together a set of radio equipment for all patrol cars and the station. The city also hired a desk man to operate the radio system on the night shift; this was done in March 1950.

In February 1951, the city built an addition on the back of the police station, which was 6 by 22 feet, to house the jail cells. They also hired one new patrolman in 1950 and another in 1951. In 1952 we purchased our first radar unit. The men on the department went together and bought a camera and darkroom equipment. We also purchased a small model traffic light and a small lie-detector unit.

During these years the men on the department had attended all the short courses conducted by the FBI in this area. From March 15 -26, 1954, I attended the Ohio Police Administrator's School in Columbus, which was conducted by Ohio Sheriff and State Patrolmen, and graduated in a class of 34 men.

In 1953, I asked for one lieutenant and one sergeant, consequently, they were appointed. In 1950 I had organized an auxiliary police unit, but I could only use them in case of an emergency. So in 1958 I organized a special police unit patterned after the Painesville unit, which was the only one in the state of Ohio at the time. These fellows donated all of their time to the City of Medina, and there has been many of these dedicated men. They are certainly doing a wonderful job of volunteer work. Each man is dressed the same as a regular patrolman, with the exception of the special identification patch on their shoulders.

In 1952, I asked for personnel to operate the radio desk on a 24-hour basis; three girls were hired at this time. I also asked for an alcohol-testing unit made by LaMott, which was purchased.

I was honored by an appointment to the FBI National Academy in Washington, D.C. This is the top law-enforcement school in the nation, which had

graduated 3,452 men, including the 60th session, in which I graduated on November 8, 1957. This class had the first son of a former graduate from the 25th session. There were 92 men in my class who all completed the three months of day and night intensive training. The men are appointed to this school, one from each federal jurisdiction in the United States. President Dwight D. Eisenhower attended and presented me with my diploma.

In 1957, we built our first police range for target practice, with no cost to the City of Medina. It was also in 1957 that I was appointed bailiff of the newly created Municipal Court for the City of Medina; this position I held until 1968, delivering all the papers for the court throughout the county on my own time.

I asked for an alcometer alcohol-testing unit which was bought in 1957. In 1958, I made a plea for another patrolman; one was added at that time, another in 1961, and still another in 1964. All were needed, of course, in relation to the growth of the city, which is still progressing. In June 1959, I asked that another man be promoted to the rank of sergeant, which the council did at that time.

In 1951, my office was so small that when I got a regular-sized desk, I had to saw the center out of it to get it into the room. My office was also being used as a darkroom and a meter repair room. The city offices were moved over to Elmwood Street in 1962. Consequently, the police department was given the vacant space over the fire station. The room we had formerly occupied behind the fire station was taken over by the fire department.

We had plenty of room at this time, in the new quarters. We added an officer's room, a radio room, and a locker room, as well as a larger chief's office. All the remodeling was done by the men on the department. We added another sergeant, and increased our



Medina Police

Department — 1954

Left to Right

Sgt. Merl Frederick

**Chief Homer C. Davis,
Sr.**

Ptl. Harry Indoe

system of files. We increased our fingerprinting equipment also, and got a Breathalyzer to test for alcohol content.

Along with the Medina County Sheriff's Department, we have started a school, which I hope to be able to train all of the new men from now on. I have sent all my new men to training schools, whenever it was possible to release them from a regular shift, which is sometimes quite difficult to manage. Most have appreciated the advantages gained in knowledge in specific fields.

We established an adequate range program to school our men in the use and care of weapons, where they also have the opportunity to practice. At the present time we have three well-equipped police cars, plus one unmarked car for the use of the detective we now have in plain clothes.

It is with a great deal of satisfaction that I review the growth of this city police department, which had such a humble beginning. I foresee new growth of personnel and department space as finances permit, by present and future mayors and councilmen. I feel proud remembering all the wonderful cooperation I have received over the years from a total of seven mayors and thirty-one councilmen.

By Chief Homer C. Davis, Sr.

**Record of Medina City Police Depart-
Chief Homer C. Davis, Jr.**

I started working as a patrolman in the Medina Police Department on June 11, 1961. At that time, they issued you one uniform, a gun, and a badge and sent you out to work with someone. There was no training academy. Your training came from the officer you worked with that week. We changed shifts



Chief

Homer C.

Davis, Sr.

**Medina Police
Department**

1966

week for seven weeks, and then started over again.

We had all two-man cars and we changed supervisors each week. We worked with all the sergeants and the lieutenants, with this kind of schedule. I started working for approximately \$3, 240 a year, with no overtime. You worked many extra hours with no pay or comp time. During some of those first years we would get a raise of \$10 a month, for a total of \$120 a year, with no raise in some years. Almost everyone worked a second part-time job to make a little extra to pay the bills. In 1965, council gave all sworn officers \$1,000 raises and we all felt as though we were finally being paid a reasonable salary.

When I started working, the police department was in the old city hall and fire station on the Medina square, behind the fire department. We had one big room holding the dispatcher and everyone's lockers. There was a chief's office that was also used as a meter room, darkroom and interview room. In the rear there was a small room with two cells. The department had two police cars, eight sworn officers, and four dispatchers.

In January 1962, I went to my first training



**Chief Homer C.
Davis, Jr.**

**Medina Police
Department**

1988

course, Ohio Civil Defense Instruction. That same year I also attended an Ohio State Highway Patrol School on accident investigation, arrest, court procedure, criminal, and traffic law. By the end of 1962, the department moved upstairs and took over the mayor's office and council chambers, because they had moved to one of the houses on Elmwood Street.

In April 1965, all departments in the county took part in the first Basic Police Course Units 1 and 2; the first was 40 hours; the second, 24 hours. The Ohio Trade and Industrial Education Division sanctioned these and they were the models for the first Basic Police Training given in Ohio. Later in 1965, I took the first promotional test given by the new Civil Service Commission and was promoted to sergeant on March 14th, 1966.

On November 30, 1968, my father Homer Davis, Sr., retired as chief. The city hired Kent State University to design and administer the new chief's test. Everyone in the department with one year of service became eligible for the test. Dr. Earl Roberts was the head of the new Police Science Training program at Kent State. He designed, administered, and graded the test and reported back to the Civil Service Commission that I had earned the highest score. I was promoted to chief on April 12, 1969.

One of the first things I did as the new chief was to request that city council appropriate money for more patrolmen. When I took over we had twelve sworn officers, including the chief. The total budget for the department was under two hundred thousand dollars. I also requested they hire a meter person so the patrolmen no longer had to do that job. Joanne Blough was hired as the first meter maid in July 1969. City Council gave us the funding for three additional patrolmen. Next, we redesigned the badge and patch. We asked for help from the business community. Elmer Zarney of Zarney Graphic Arts created the new design. The center of the badge and patch was also adopted by city council to become the city seal. We wrote new rules and regulations, and policies and procedures for the department. We remodeled offices so there were

offices for the chief, the sergeants, and lieutenant. We divided the city into zones for patrol purposes.

In July 1970, council allowed us to reorganize the department by promoting two patrolmen to sergeant, so we could have an officer in charge of each shift. By the end of 1970, we were working one-man cars and were getting ready to start our new 4-10 plan. The 4-10 was based upon 10-hour shifts and a four-day workweek. At the time, most people in law enforcement said it would not work because the department was too small. Many departments attempted this system, but most quickly abandoned it. Our officers liked the concept, so they made it work, and it is still in operation in the department today.

We assigned one of the sergeants to take charge of the department's records system and function as the "office manager" for the department, consolidating many administrative functions that had previously been done by the chief of police. At the same time, we began moving toward making that a civilian position, which was done when the sergeant retired in 1971. We obtained and began using the first video system employed in the state to record DUI arrests. We had an agreement with the Ohio State Patrol to keep our equipment at the patrol post; we supplied the video, and they administered the Breathalyzer tests. The machine was also used for recording statements in serious cases. All supervisors were sent to specialized training sessions to aid them in their tasks.

After my first year as chief, we issued a report to the citizens of the community explaining changes we had done; listing seventeen changes. One of them included having seven officers enrolled in the police science degree program at Lorain Community College.

At the beginning of 1971, a grant was approved to study the possibility of consolidating law enforcement in Medina County. Battelle Institute was hired to conduct the study. Mutual aid statements were signed between the sheriffs department and the cities in the county. This then led to a signed agreement between departments in Ashland and Wayne Counties and the formation of the Tri-County Emergency Unit. All departments in the three counties supplied personnel to train with this unit, which could be called upon for any type of emergency.

In 1971, we also acquired our first police dog, Duco, a German shepherd. The citizens of Medina raised money for the dog after we told them there was no money for one in the budget. Donations came in from school children, civic groups, businesses, and industries. In October 1973, the popular Medina police dog was accidentally electrocuted when he got stuck between a woodpile and electric fence.

Next, we requested that city council do a staff study of the police department. The International



Front Row, Left to Right:

Sgt. Homer C. Davis, Jr.

**Lt. Clarence Klooz
Chief Homer C. Davis Sr.**

**Sgt. Sidney Bowman
Det. Mel Shirey**

Back Row, Left to Right:

**Richard Leggett
James Auker
John Hoyt
Chester Siegfried**

April 1966

Association of Chiefs of Police was hired to do the work. The resulting report covered all areas of the operation from records keeping to staff. The study also provided the city with the building design for a new police station. City council approved the construction of the new city hall and police departments in March 1973. IACP had recommended the building have no windows, because of recent bombings around the country. The dispatch area had a computer floor, because the wiring for the radios and phones was always changing. The basement was for a range, but it never was added to this day.

The cell block area was designed so the court could be added to the back of the building and the cell used for both, but this also never came to pass. A garage "sally-port" was attached to the cell area for safer transfer of prisoners. Unfortunately, the drive was changed at the last minute to add more space to the city hall parking lot, rendering the sally port unusable. The other city offices received money for new furniture, but the police department got hand-me-downs. In April 1974, the police department moved into the new building on Friendship St., which they still occupy in the year 2000.

In 1972 we began a new record system that had been recommended by the IACP study. This was a big change that took us from 5x8 cards to forced answer report forms that were designed to work with the uniform crime report that was submitted to the FBI each year. The system we adopted was subsequently used as a model throughout the state. We also installed a central alarm control panel to keep track of the rapidly increasing number of burglary, fire, and robbery alarms coming in to the police department.

Also in 1972, we did a study to see if we should consolidate the city police, fire department, and

ambulance service. It was decided to keep police and fire separate and that the city and Medina General Hospital create a Life Support Team. The police department, from their inception through the present time, has dispatched for all three agencies. In December 1972, Sgt. Sid Bowman left the police department after 25 years of service to become the first full-time city fire prevention officer. Also in 1972, the police department was instrumental in persuading the voters to pass the city's first income tax, 1/2 percent, which remains at the same rate today.

By March 1973, the Medina County Law Enforcement Authority was formed, based on the recommendations of the Battelle study on law enforcement consolidation. The new board was formed with eleven members, consisting of the sheriff, police chiefs, and law directors of the three cities, a trustee, the county prosecutor, and a county commissioner. Everyone agreed to collaborate our efforts for training, purchasing, and instituting a new shared computerized records system. In 1974, Sheriff Norma Stuart agreed to a combined record system with Medina City and some of the townships using a computer at the Medina County Vocational Center. Brunswick and Wadsworth declined to participate, but MCLEA continued basically as a joint effort of the Medina Police Department and the Medina County Sheriff's Office. By 1975, Robert Widdon the new Director of MCLEA was overseeing the operation.

1975 saw the formation of Medina Citizens for Safety; a group of community leaders selected to look at all aspects of the police department operations and make recommendations for improvements and changes. They started out by putting together a constitution, bylaws, and election of officers. They then proceeded to call on members of the justice sys-

explain their jobs and duties to them. This included police officers, judges, prosecutors, the coroner, safety director, and mayor. Early in 1976, the group started its first Neighborhood Watch Program in the Forest Meadows area with the help of the homeowners' association. By fall of that year project Thief Guard was started. The department purchased engravers for citizens to mark their valuables. The department instituted a bicycle patrol in several of our neighborhoods to combat a growing burglary problem. Partially in response to the same problem we received a grant allowing us to add a detective specializing in juvenile problems to the force. This brought the detective division to two full time officers for the first time in our history, although we had experimented with part time assignments of officers to the unit several times.

Also in 1975, the Medina and Wayne County Drug Enforcement Group called Medway was formed with the help of a federal grant. The board of directors was made up of the chiefs and sheriffs of the two counties. In May 1975, six senior citizens were hired part-time to help with the record system. Maintaining an adequate records staff to keep up with the department's needs has always been and remains a critical problem.

In June 1976 a cadet program was started in the department with three college students who were interested in law enforcement. They were paid \$3 an hour and worked sixteen to twenty-four hours a week during the school year and up to forty hours a week in the summer. They were Doug Yeager, Janet Kincaid, and Nancy LaBadie.

When the department's lieutenant retired after 27 years with the department in July 1976, we requested the creation of additional lieutenant's position with one lieutenant in charge of the road division and the other in charge of the detectives, dispatchers, records, and all other support services. We later requested an additional sergeant slot, putting one sergeant on all shifts, and one in the detective division. This was all done without adding personnel and still maintaining nine patrolmen.

1976 was also the year all of Medina officers' S&W model 19 service revolvers were fitted with a magnetic safety device, an early example of a so-called "smart gun" which prevented use by unauthorized person. The following story illustrates their usefulness.

In November 1979, Robert Turner held two members of the department at gunpoint. They were kidnapped, taken to Cleveland, and left handcuffed to a pole in an eastside neighborhood. Turner had escaped from prison and was a suspect in a murder in Michigan. On December 3, Robert Turner was arrested just south of Daytona Beach in Fort Orange, Florida. He had taken one of the revolvers he had stolen from the

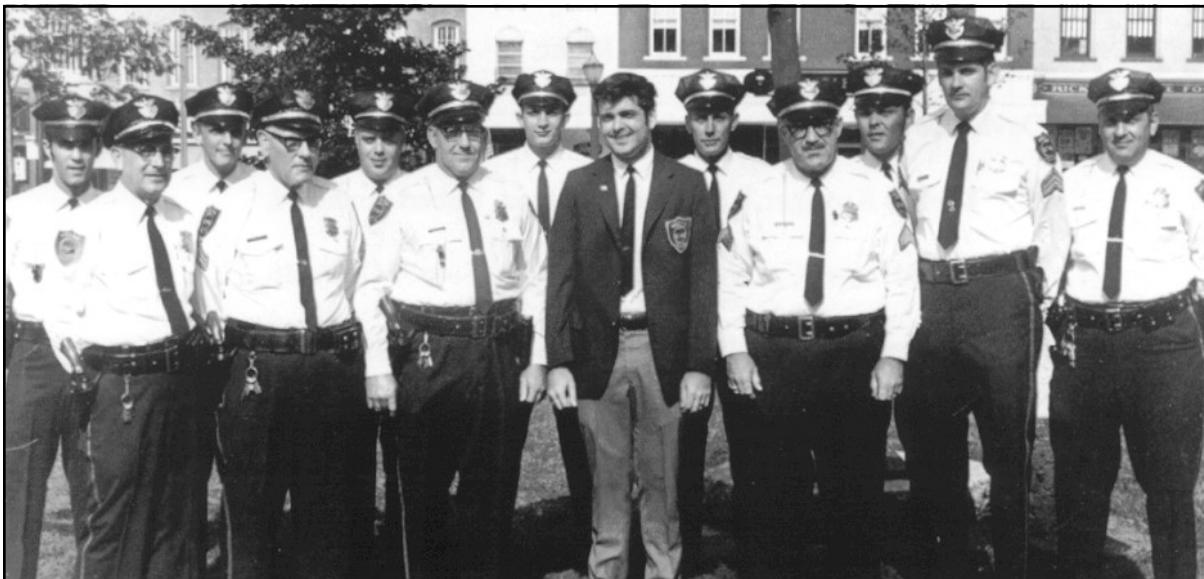
kidnapped officers to a gun shop, because he thought it was jammed. He was unaware that the gun was equipped with a magnetic safety device. The gunsmith, upon seeing the device, became suspicious and called local police. They arrested Mr. Turner when he returned to the shop to pick up "his" gun.

By 1992, the inventor and sole supplier of the device died. Many of the modified weapons were beginning to wear out. Younger officers on the Medina Police Department and nationwide were pushing for the abandonment of revolvers in favor of semi-automatic pistols, and these reasons encouraged the police department to abandon the project. There were still a few of the guns in use, as of the year 2000, by members of the department who still value the safety feature.

In January 1977, Nancy LaBadie, one of our original cadets, was hired as the city's first Crime Prevention Coordinator. She was sent to the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky for training. This was possible because of a grant received for \$17,000 to start a Crime Prevention Division. By June, the Friendly Neighbor Crime Watch program was in full swing with regular meetings and large numbers of citizens participating. Other programs were started, such as Bicycle Rodeo's and CBers Club to improve department-citizen cooperation and problem solving. With the help of the post office, a program was started encouraging the carriers to report anything unusual on their routes. The high school Key Club helped with project identification by going out and helping with the marking of property for people who requested help. The crime prevention newsletter became a real source of information for all groups and was mailed to every house in town. By the summer of 1978, the Neighborhood Crime Watch had signs posted at all entrances to the city. The Boy Scouts painted house numbers on the curbs and an explorer post was started in the department to show young people what police work is all about.

In September 1977, a report was presented to city council that updated the staff study done in 1971 by IACP. A request was made for additional officers, dispatchers, and equipment for the department. We had four full-time dispatchers and eighteen full-time officers at the time.

By March 1979, a program had been worked out with the Chamber of Commerce to do business crime prevention surveys and training programs for people in business and industry. The first was held at the JVS with over two hundred people attending. With the help of the FBI, the topics covered included robbery, burglary, employee theft, bad checks, and fraud. At their conference in May 1979, the Ohio Crime Prevention Association named Nancy LaBadie the



May 30, 1970 — Medina Police Department, Medina, Ohio

**Left to Right: David Gardner, Melvin Shirey, Alan Failor, Sgt. Merl Fredericks, Dennis Kreeiger,
Lt. Clarence Klooz, Robert Andrews, Chief Homer C. Davis, Jr., John Hoyt, Sidney Bowman,
James Dunkle, Michael Sailor, and Richard Leggett**

outstanding Crime Prevention Officer in the state. It also named the Medina Crime Prevention Program as one of the outstanding programs in the state. In August 1981, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and *Parade* magazine named Nancy LaBadie as one of the top ten officers of the year. She was an honored guest at their conference in New Orleans, where she received the award.

In December 1979, Diane Ganyard became the first female patrol officer in the city. In February 1980, Nancy LaBadie, who had been dispatcher for a year and crime prevention coordinator for three years was hired as an Officer as well. They both went to the Ohio State Highway Patrol Academy for their basic training, as all new Officers did. Ms. Ganyard finished first academically in the class, and was the first woman to attain that honor in the academy's history.

On October 25, 1980, Officers Nancy LaBadie, Tom Steyer, and Sgt. Jim Dunkle were presented medals of honor at the city council meeting for distinguished service. The three saved a woman and her three children from a burning home on Sept. 18, 1980.

On March 29, 1980, the department unveiled the latest crime prevention device, the Crime Dog. The Crime Dog made his debut at Medina's Children's Safety Day along with Clancy the Clown from Mansfield Police Department. The Crime Dog was modeled after the National Ad Council's "McGruff" Take a Bite Out of Crime Promotion. Departments across the country would later use our Crime Prevention Dog costume in their programs.

In December 1980, we requested that city council

consider dropping out of Medway, the Medina Wayne County Drug Enforcement unit, because of a lack of drug enforcement they had in the city. The Medina County Commissioners also withdrew; saying there was a lack of communications from the drug agency. By 1982, Wadsworth officials said they were not getting their money's worth and dropped out also.

In 1981 we set up a committee along with the Medina City School Board and City Council to work on the drug problem. We incorporated drug education and information programs with the crime prevention newsletter that was sent to all homes in the city. We set up a program to turn in a pusher, or "TIP" as it was called. With this program we set up a reward program if the tip led to arrest and conviction.

We then recommended to city council that we purchase a new radio system that could not be monitored by other people. The system used portable radios that could be taken in and out of a car charger so the officer did not need two radios. The system also included a recording device for all radio and phone calls to the department. In September 1982 a radio console was added to the department that had an interconnection with the Sheriff's Department radio system, enabling both departments to use each other's system in case of emergency. By December 1982, we installed a small green "running light" on top of the patrol cars. This was done to make the cars more visible in an effort to deter crime. Seeing patrol cars at night also made people feel more secure in their stores, homes, and businesses. The cars had a switch to turn the light off when necessary. The effort was very popular with

citizens and effectively gave the illusion that there were more police on the street than was actually the case.

In 1983 we set two main goals for the department. The first was to attain accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. The second was to set fitness standards for officers and set up a training area in the basement. By January 1984 we had spent hundreds of man-hours getting everything ready for the final accreditation application process and requested the funds from council. They turned us down, saying that we would be one of the first in the state and we should wait. By March 1984 city council refused the \$10,000 requested for the fitness program. We implemented a modified fitness program without funding. Many officers and employees donated exercise equipment to the workout room we created in an unused portion of the basement. Over several years the area became a regular gym.

In August 1983, city council hired Cleman's, Nelson and Associates for \$20,000 to do a citywide pay study of all departments. In January 1984, city council received the pay study noting that the department was the lowest-paid of any in the survey. Unhappy with the survey results, council went through hearings and demanded that the consultant revise the report. By April, the patrolmen, this time empowered by the Ohio collective bargaining law, requested union recognition. City council tried to block it, but by October the State Employee Relations Board certified the patrolmen as the first city union group.

In April 1985, the center for the Cleveland Browns, Tom DeLeone, retired from the team but decided to stay on as one of the Medina Special Police Officers. He said he wanted to go into law enforcement after the time he spent with the Specials. The U.S. Customs Service subsequently hired him.

In 1985 the city council was forced by the collective bargaining law to negotiate with the patrolmen for the first contract. It was a long and bitter process. Council hired an Akron law firm to negotiate for the city. The cost for the contract was more than the total the patrolmen were asking for in the three-year contract. The department lost four officers by May, including a sergeant with over 19 years' experience who went into private industry, all citing the low pay as one of the reasons they felt compelled to resign. City council forced the negotiations into arbitration, refusing to budge from their offer of a 3% across-the-board raises. The arbitrator told them and their legal counsel to settle or he would rule in favor of the patrolmen on everything. In the end the contract gave the patrolmen a 23% increase for the first year, considerably more than they had asked for originally. The contract for three years cost \$28,000; city council paid

the law firm over \$32,000. For the first time since the early 1970s officers' pay was beginning to be comparable to other departments our size.

In the hopes of improving service to the public, in June 1986 we started a survey of complainants, victims, suspects, and arrested persons, randomly picked from reports, to request their opinion of the treatment they got with their contact with the department, and soliciting their suggestions for improvement.

On June 26, 1986, former Chief Homer C. Davis, Sr., passed away. He started with the department in 1948 and was appointed chief in 1949. He served as chief until retiring in 1968.

In the spring of 1987, the County Chiefs Association formed the Medina County Enforcement Agency in order to apply to the new Medina County Drug Abuse Commission (MDCAC) that had been formed to distribute the money from the drug levy that had been passed.

In 1987, the department started Project DARE, which stands for Drug Abuse Resistance Education, by sending Officer Scott Thomas to Los Angeles for his training. He was the second officer from Ohio so trained. In the fall he started teaching the DARE program in all the city elementary schools and the Catholic school. We funded the program the first year out of the department budget by taking money that had been allocated to buy a new car because city council had not been funding any new programs for the department.

In 1987 we completed our transition to a new computerized reporting system after over a year of training, problem solving, and set up. This system was based on an IBM system 386 computer and served us well. By 1990 as I was retiring we had begun to realize that we were rapidly outgrowing the capability of the system and it was ultimately replaced in 1997 under Chief Thomas Steyer with a PC network.

In May the police department joined in with other city workers and the Bronson Street Block Club to pick up the litter in the neighborhood. This would lead to other projects with the Block Club to improve relations between the department and neighborhood residents.

Also in May 1988 four new officers were added to the DARE program with the first grant money from MCDAC. One was Officer Peg Dudek, who helped expand the program to the junior high in Medina. DARE originated in the Los Angeles schools with the help of Los Angeles Police Department in 1983.

On November 23, 1988, the Health and Safety Committee of city council again cut the request for two additional patrolmen from the budget, leaving the department with twenty sworn officers. There had been no increase in eight years. December 1988 saw the start of the 911 emergency numbers for all

departments in Medina County.

In March 1989, the first Ohio DARE Officers Conference was held. Officer Scott Thomas was elected second vice president and I became the first president of the association. In April the DARE Band, Hot Pursuit, gave a concert for all Medina County DARE kids at the Medina Junior High. Ohio Attorney General Anthony Celebrezze was the guest speaker. In the spring of 1989, Medina was chosen as the first department in the nation, outside Los Angeles, to get the new high school DARE curriculum. Officer Scott Thomas and Medina High School teacher Dale Weygandt went to Los Angeles for the training. When the school year started in the fall, they presented the ten-week series to all tenth graders.

On December 31, 1990 I retired.

Chief Thomas Steyer started with the department June 2, 1975, and was appointed chief on February 18, 1991. He left June 15, 1996 to become chief in Tiffin, Ohio.

Chief Dennis Hanwell, the current chief, started with the department September 1, 1983, and was appointed chief on August 21, 1996.

**NORTHFIELD VILLAGE POLICE
DEPARTMENT**

The first chief of police that the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association has records of from Northfield Village is John Buss, Jr., who was appointed to the Northfield Village Police Department February 26, 1950, as chief. Chief Buss retired in 1973. He was born in Sagamore Hills and graduated from Northfield High School. He was in the Army during WWII and in the Battle of the Bulge. Chief Buss passed away February 5, 1998. Surviving was his wife, Emily.

Edward Henry Motyka was appointed to the Northfield Village Police Department on December 6, 1955, and appointed as chief of police September 1, 1973. At that time the population was 4,542 and the area covered was 1 square mile. They employed 10 full-time policeman and 1 full-time policewoman. The last year dues were paid by Chief Motyka was 1975.

THE OHIO POLICE CHIEF DECEMBER 1978

Chief S. Gilbert Backus has been in law enforcement for ten years. Prior to joining the department, he served with the U.S. Army as an MP.

Northfield Village is mostly a small commercial and residential village with a population of 5,300. It covers approximately one square mile.

The major problems of Northfield are traffic due to a racetrack, shopping center, and restaurants, and youth-oriented problems.

Since becoming chief, Backus has changed the uniforms from gray to dark blue and put two officers on each shift around the clock he is currently working



**NORTHFIELD
VILLAGE**

**CHIEF S.
GILBERT
BACKUS**

1976 -1989

D.O.D. 2/3/93

on radio improvements.

The department consists of eight full-time and eight part-time officers, two matrons, and four cruisers. The department enjoys a good image within the community through the juvenile safety programs in the local schools, citizen-police contact, and police training programs.

Chief Backus feels that law enforcement is a rewarding career and an officer must continue to update himself by attending current police schools in order to stay effective on the streets. He also feels that the criminal corrections system has become ineffective and that the corrections systems should be placed on a balance system, such as having prison factories for prisoners to work in to repay their debt to society and make restitution to the victims of their crimes. He also thinks a study of insurance in Ohio should be made and the no-fault insurance that has been in effect in other states should be considered.

Chief Backus and his wife, Georgia, have two daughters, Linda Sue and Carolyn Ann, and one son, James.—

Chief Backus retired April 21, 1989. He and his wife Georgia moved to Bentree, WV, and on February 3, 1993, Chief Backus passed away.

Chief Donald D. Barney retired from the Oakwood Village Police Department as chief of police June 26, 1992 and on March 1, 1993 was appointed as chief of police in Northfield Village. He served there until 1997.

James D. Varga joined the Northfield Police Department on September 14, 1988, and was appointed to serve as chief of police on March 3, 1997.

PAINESVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Ralph M. Kleeberger was appointed to the Painesville Police Department on January 1, 1941. In 1967 he joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association as an active, dues-paying member. At that time Painesville had a population of 21,000 and served an area of 5 square miles. He and his wife Margaret resided in the City of Painesville. He was an active dues-paying member through the year 1970.

REMINDERVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Richard A. Wilk was appointed to the Reminderville Police Department on April 1, 1981. On February 1, 1988, he was promoted to chief of police. The population of Reminderville at this time was 2,800 and covered a 7-square-mile area. On January 27, 1989, Chief Wilk joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and is an active dues-paying member in the year 2000.

SOUTH RUSSELL VILLAGE

Kurt E. Laderer was appointed to the South Russell Village Police Department August 1, 1972; and on January 1, 1991, he was appointed chief of police. At this time South Russell Village had a population of 4,000 and covered 5 square miles. Chief Laderer joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs in 1995 and was an active dues paying member through 1999. On October 1, 1999, Chief Laderer retired and moved to Florida.

TWINSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Glenn Osborn was born and raised in Macedonia, Ohio. After graduating from Macedonia High School, he went to work for Warners & Swaseys. He married his wife, Ruth, in 1941 and had three children. Carolyn, who lives in Arizona, Christine, in Colorado; and Ronald, in Ohio. He went into the Navy in 1943 as a Motor Machinist and served in both the Atlantic and Pacific Theaters. He served on one of the ships that escorted the Marines into Japan when the war ended.

On returning home he worked as a mechanic and during that time was appointed constable in 1948. This started him in police work. When Twinsburg was incorporated in 1955, he was appointed the first chief of police and street commissioner. During this time his wife Ruth worked as a police and fire dispatcher in their home, having five (5) phones in their house. Later she moved to the town hall and there she dispatched, kept records, and was his secretary. This lasted until she retired in 1974.

He was active in many organizations, including the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, of which he in 1959, was the president; the Summit County Safety Council; the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Masonic Lodge, the Summit County Sheriffs Association; the Fraternal Order of Police; the Veterans of Foreign Wars; the Police Masonic Lodge, and served on the Twinsburg Charter Commission, Task Force on Crime, Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police, and others. He had the privilege of being president of some of these organizations.

The Ohio Chiefs of Police is one that brought him many fond memories. After being on the executive board for many years he had the honor of becoming president in 1968. He made many trips to Columbus,



CHIEF

GLENN R.

OSBORN

1955 -1976

to testify before the Congressional Committees, working with getting the Compulsory Training Act passed and the Police Pension Bill.

In 1972, he had the pleasure of working with the FBI and the Secret Service when President Nixon came to Twinsburg. What an exciting time that was! He invited all the chiefs from neighboring towns to come in and assist him on that day. President Nixon made an unscheduled stop to shake hands with a police officer. That Officer was Chief Moe Duris from Bedford, Ohio.

He made many enjoyable trips to Columbus for that organization with Chiefs Harry Whiddon, Akron; Marty Serak, Barberton; Bert Dalton, Valley View; Ed Prasek, Maple Heights; and others. He retired in 1976, and now lives in North Benton, Ohio. He and his wife travel in their motor home and spend the winter in Apache Junction, Arizona.

THE OHIO POLICE CHIEF JANUARY 1982

Twinsburg is a small city of 9,500. It is a fully integrated community with new facilities for the fire department, police department, and a new government center. Revco has its national headquarters in the city, and Chrysler is also one of its major industries.

The department consists of 18 male officers. There are ten police cars and a central dispatch. The 911 number is used for emergencies.

Twinsburg has a SWAT team which was trained in Washington. The men carry .9mm Model 39 weapons. All cars are equipped with shotguns. A new indoor pistol range and police garage are in the making.

Breaking and entering and larceny make up the biggest crime description within the community.

In order to apply for a position with the department, the men must have two years of college education.

Twinsburg has the most proficient radio center in the area. Also found there is the most modern lab for testing narcotics, as well as a polygraph and PSE.

Chief Donald Prange's concerns center around the inability of political leaders to see the quality of

officers. Standards of high quality must be maintained and pay must be raised accordingly.

Chief Prange has served in law enforcement for 22 years and has been chief since 1976. Prior to this, he served with the U.S. Marine Corps.—

Anthony J. Frank was appointed to the Twinsburg Police Department on July 30, 1978, and was promoted to chief of police July 27, 1992. The population of Twinsburg had increased to 10,000 at this time. On September 18, 1992 he joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and is an active, dues-paying member in the year 2000.

HISTORY OF BALDWIN-WALLACE COLLEGE BEREA, OHIO



May 15, 1997 luncheon hosted by Baldwin-Wallace College for the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association — President, Chief James J. Cook, Highland Heights PD, presenting host Dr. Louis R. SanMarco, director of Baldwin-Wallace's law enforcement program, with a plaque award for hosting the May meeting of the association for numerous years.

Baldwin-Wallace College: Baldwin-Wallace College is an independent, coeducational college founded in the liberal arts tradition in Berea, Ohio, a suburb southwest of Cleveland. Today the college serves approximately 2,700 full-time undergraduates, 1,600 part-time, and over 650 graduate students.

The college maintains over 50 academic programs within the following seven divisions: business administration, education, health and physical educations, humanities, music, science and mathematics, and social sciences. Affiliated with the United Methodist Church, Baldwin-Wallace welcomes qualified students of any race, color, or ethnic origin.

(Source: Baldwin-Wallace College 1998-2000 Catalog, p. 2)

Criminal Justice Program: The interdisciplinary major in Criminal Justice, offered by the Division of Social Sciences, is designed to provide students with a series of

academic courses and related experiences appropriate for career interests in the following areas: probation and parole, law enforcement, juvenile justice, and corrections. The sequence of courses will enable students to understand the psychological, sociological, economic and political factors underlying criminal, delinquent, asocial, and anti-social behavior. A seminar at the senior level provides an integration of material regarding issues within the major areas of the criminal justice system.

The criminal justice major is also intended to provide students with academic preparation for graduate school in criminal justice or law and/or prepare the student academically to become a practitioner in the criminal justice system.

The program in criminal justice is designed as both a four-year major and as an affiliated program for students transferring from community colleges. Students transferring to Baldwin-Wallace after completion of the A.A.S. (Associate's of Applied Science) degree in law enforcement, criminal justice, or police science will be awarded up to 62 semester hours of transfer credit as Criminal Justice majors.

(Source: Baldwin-Wallace College 1998 — 2000 Catalog, p.90)

Dr. Louis SanMarco, director of the criminal justice program at Baldwin-Wallace College, is an administrative member of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. He received his Ph.D. in criminal justice from Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas, and has headed the criminal justice program at Baldwin-Wallace for over twenty years.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO Anthony J. Macisco—Resident Agent in Charge

The Office of Investigations is the official point of contact between law enforcement agencies and the Customs Service. Customs also has uniformed inspectional offices (Office of Field Operations) that process cargo and persons arriving/leaving the United States from northern Ohio's airports, seaports, marinas, and mail and rail facilities.

The Customs Service was created on July 4, 1789, making it one of the U. S. government's oldest federal law enforcement agencies. From 1789 until 1913 the Customs Service was virtually the only source of revenue for the United States. Customs revenues paid off the Revolutionary War debt, provided funds for the nation's defense, and assisted in the financing of public works. Customs revenues also paid for the Louisiana Purchase, and the Oregon Territories, Florida, and Alaska; the Lewis and Clark Expedition;

the Transcontinental Railroad; the military academies of West Point and Annapolis, and the city of Washington, D.C. Today's Customs Service brings in over \$22 billion per year to the U.S. treasury, second only to the Internal Revenue Service. The Customs Service was established in the Ohio territory in 1799, four years before Ohio was admitted into the Union as the seventeenth state. In 1899, the Port of Cleveland collected \$659,483; in 1999 the Port of Cleveland collected \$990,540,272 in duties.

For more than two hundred years, Customs has served the nation by collecting duties and tariffs on imported items, protecting its borders from the illegal entry of people and substances, and monitoring exports. The tools and techniques may have changed over the years, but the underlying mission and dedication of the Customs Service has remained constant.

Besides enforcing the "Customs Laws," because of our presence at the borders and our unique border search authority, Customs has always been given the broad mandate of enforcing all federal laws at U.S. borders and ports. Furthermore, the Office of Investigations operates worldwide, conducting investigations into various smuggling organizations' command and control centers, including those operating throughout Ohio.

Because of the national self-interest in protecting the borders of the United States, Congress has always empowered Customs agents with uniquely broad powers, most notably border search authority. Only Customs agents may exercise searches of persons, conveyances, baggage, cargo, and merchandise entering/leaving the U.S. or having a nexus with the border, without a search warrant and without suspicion of criminality (19USC482, 1499, 1581, 1582). That is, Customs officers may routinely perform border searches to ensure compliance with all applicable laws at the border or the functional equivalent of the border (FEB).

The Customs border search authority, combined with the authority of Customs agents to carry firearms and to make warrant less arrests for any federal violation (19USC1589), vests Customs agents with the broadest law enforcement authorities in the nation. Moreover, Customs agents are authorized to stop vehicles and board vessels and aircraft without a warrant to perform Customs inquiries and border searches (19USC482, 1467, 1581, and 19CFR6.10). Any merchandise or conveyance involved in a Customs violation is generally subject to civil forfeiture and may be seized by Customs agents without a warrant (19USC482, 1581, 1959a).

Today, Customs law enforcement jurisdictions falls into several main categories: enforcement of the Customs laws (fraud, etc.), drug laws, export laws, the currency laws (money laundering), and Internet violations including child pornography. In addition to enforcing our own laws, we also enforce over six hundred laws for sixty other agencies.

As the Resident Agent in Charge for Northern Ohio, this office is available to provide assistance to any agency on any matter that may have an international nexus.

Should any individual or agency—local, state, or federal—have any questions, they may contact Customs Service Office of Investigation at 216-706-4292 or 8370 Dow Circle, Strongsville, OH 44136.



August 24, 1999—with the assistance of the Strongsville, Ohio, Police K-9, Customs Agents seized \$455,781 and dismantled a cocaine smuggling organization operating between Mexico and Ohio.



October 1999—Thirty two weapons seized prior to attempted export from Cleveland Hopkins International Airport.



HISTORY OF THE CLEVELAND FBI FIELD OFFICE

Early records indicate that on December 11, 1924, Acting Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Bureau of Investigation had ordered the Cleveland Division be closed. His decision was predicated on the fact that no facilities were available in Cleveland's Federal Building to house the FBI's operation. At this time, the Cleveland FBI was under the supervision of the Detroit Division.

The Cleveland Division "re-opened" about April 1935 and was well received by the press and local authorities. The office was located at 1448 Standard Building, 1370 Ontario Avenue, Cleveland. Special agents were handling numerous leads in connection with the Barker-Karpis gangster investigation. Also in the 1930s, the Organized Crime Commission was created to address organized crime activity in New York, Chicago, and Cleveland.

During 1951, an FBI Headquarters report indicated that the Cleveland Division's accomplishments included 104 convictions, fines totaling \$300, 132 fugitives arrested, and recoveries of \$506,351 and 229 automobiles. In 1952, Director Hoover commended the Cleveland SAC on the fact that his division ranked second in the relative standing of all FBI field divisions for convictions obtained. Also that year, two men stole \$50,000 in diamonds from an East 9th Street building during the evening rush hour.

In 1958, Cleveland was considered to be a "major hoodlum town," where large bank robberies were committed by professionals rather than by amateurs.

In 1965, the Division was authorized office space n the thirtieth floor in the new Federal Office Building. Due to a nationwide strike of elevator installers and maintenance men, this move did not occur until January 1968.

In 1968, Efrem Zimbalist, Jr. starred in the "The FBI Story" a weekly television show airing on Sunday nights at 9:00 p.m. One of the stars of the show came

to the Cleveland Division and toured the office.

In 1972, the FBI arrested two men for attempting to extort \$200,000 from United Airlines by threatening to blow up the freight depot at the Cleveland Hopkins Airport.

During 1972 to 1981, numerous bombings occurred relating to fractions of the Cleveland Organized Crime family. Over fifty members/associates of the "Scalish" family were successfully prosecuted for numerous criminal events including the bombing murder of Danny Green and paying bribes to an FBI employee.

In 1979, Special Agent Johnnie L. Oliver was shot and killed in an attempted apprehension of fugitive Melvin Bay Guyon in Cleveland, Ohio. Guyon escaped but was captured one week later in Youngstown. He was convicted and sentenced on November 2, 1979, to serve life imprisonment.

On November 4, 1984, FBI special agents apprehended Richard Williams and Jean Karl Laaman in Cleveland, culminating an intensive investigation involving several field divisions, as well as state and local agencies. Williams had been sought for his UFAP for the murder of Philip Lamoneco, a New Jersey state trooper. Laaman was wanted for UFAP-attempted murder in connection with the shooting of a Massachusetts state trooper.

On March 20, 1986, "Top Ten" fugitive Raymond Luc Levesque and his common-law wife were arrested in Northern Ohio.

In 1990 The Plain Dealer reported that the Cleveland Division, which ranked fifteenth in size of the FBI's offices nationwide, ranked second in the nation for its number of drug-related arrests the previous year.

Significant investigations during the 1990s include the drug trafficking case involving Larry Burkes, who was sentenced to life imprisonment. An Organized Crime and Corruption probe in Youngstown, Ohio, resulted in numerous convictions of organized crime subjects and public officials. The 1998 "Linkbet" investigation resulted in a large-scale arrest of law enforcement officers and organized crime subject.

In 1996 the Infragard program was initiated, which organized private and government information technology experts in the area of computer intrusion. There were also a record number of bank robberies that year in Cuyahoga County, totaling 155.

Today, the Cleveland Division has more than three hundred special agents and support personnel and is in the process of completing a new building located on Lakeside Avenue (expected date of completion, February 2002). There have been about twenty-nine SACs (Special Agent in Charge) who have been in command of the Cleveland Division. Current priorities of the

Division include corruption, health care fraud, organized crime/drugs, counter intelligence/terrorism, cyber crime, civil rights and violent crimes. Resident agents located in the Cleveland Division territory include Toledo, Akron, Canton, Youngstown, Lima, Mansfield, Sandusky, Elyria, and Painesville.

HISTORY OF IRS CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION CLEVELAND



The above picture is Thomas P. Brandon, Chief of IRS — CID Branch of Cleveland in 1995

Tom graduated from Michigan State University in 1972 with a bachelor of arts degree in economics. Tom became an IRS special agent in 1975. He spent 10 years in Michigan as a special agent and held various management positions in Detroit, Minnesota, Kentucky, and Cincinnati until being promoted to chief in Cleveland in December 1995. Tom lives with his wife Patricia and 3 children in Avon Lake, Ohio.

The history of Criminal Investigation began shortly after the Revenue Act of 1913. It imposed a modest tax of 1% on net incomes of individuals, estates, trusts and corporations. An additional tax, or surtax, graduated from 1 to 6%, was applied to income exceeding \$20,000. Numerous internal laws since that time have made changes in rates and other aspects of revenue assessment.

Tax evasion is not new. As early as 1919, many serious allegations concerning alleged tax frauds were identified by the Internal Revenue Service.

The IRS Commissioner decided to establish a group to investigate fraud. On July 1, 1919, six experienced postal inspectors were transferred to the Bureau of Internal Revenue; thus establishing the first special agents in the Special Intelligence Unit.

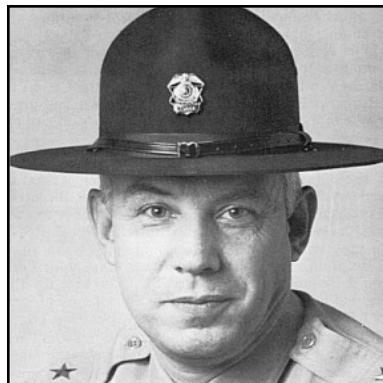
It was this first group of agents who were responsible for sending numerous notorious gangsters, racketeers, and other criminal figures to prison, most notably, Public Enemy Number One, Al Capone. Since that time, many underworld leaders have gone to prison on federal tax charges, including New York Godfather John Gotti and Chicago crime boss Rocco Infelise.

Although the investigation of people with illegal income is an important aspect of Criminal Investigation enforcement activities, it is only one part of a balanced enforcement program that attempts to ensure compliance among all groups of taxpayers. Over the years, investigative activity has resulted in individuals being convicted for tax evasion in almost every occupation, profession, and segment of the economy, and has also resulted in the convictions of many corporations.

In addition to several business owners and narcotics financiers, some of the noted Cleveland citizens convicted of IRS crimes in recent years include pornography king Rueben Sturman, head of Teamsters local 436 Sam Busacca, organized crime boss Tommy Zingale, channel 19 executive Hubert Payne and Channel 3 sales director Val King.

Over the years the number of special agents assigned to the Cleveland area has increased. Currently there are 30 agents assigned to Cuyahoga County who are located in the Cleveland Federal Building and the IRS Independence Office near Rockside Road.

CLEVELAND METROPARKS SYSTEM RANGER DEPARTMENT



CHIEF JAMES G. JOHNSON

**CLEVELAND
METROPARKS
SYSTEM
RANGER DEPT.
1976 -1979**

OHIO POLICE CHIEFS

October 1976

By Barb L. Riedel

James G. Johnson was named Chief of the Cleveland Metroparks System Ranger Department on March 5, 1976. He replaces Walter A. Robb, who has left the

Department to become the new Superintendent of Maintenance for the System.

Chief Johnson, previously deputy chief, came to the Cleveland Metroparks System with a wealth of valuable law enforcement background, having served as both a federal and state game protector; an investigator for the Summit County Sheriff's Department; a game warden for military reservations stocking programs during war years; and his very active participation in numerous seminars as an instructor at the narcotics and driver improvement institutes.

Johnson is currently chairman of the ranger's section of the Ohio Parks and Recreation Association for 1976.

Among the new chief's many duties will be his close association with the Water Safety Division, established for the safety and enjoyment of more than 300,000 bathers at swimming facilities in three Metroparks, including lifeguard supervision.

Responsible for 64 full-time rangers, and 27 part-time or deputy rangers, he will also supervise the mounted divisions; all investigations at headquarters in Strongsville, Ohio, which include communications; juvenile programs; rescue and planning operations; park permits and statistics.

Field operations in the eastern, and western division field offices, including scuba rescue; search and seizure operations; safety education programs and personnel evaluation and development programs are yet another phase of this position.

Chief Johnson is currently involved as a part of the Committee for Explorer Post 76, a multi-disciplined approach to conservation, sponsored by the Cleveland Metroparks System, and appealing to boys and girls, high school age, interested in conserving our natural resources.

Since 1970, Chief Johnson has served as Commander of the Cleveland Metroparks Ranger Training Academy, located in Strongsville, Ohio. This bicentennial year marks the ninth class to graduate from this in-house training facility, designed to reflect an intensive and progressive field and classroom curriculum. Since its inception, it became the first such center for park ranger training in the United States, except for the National Park Service. Almost 500 park law enforcement rangers have graduated since 1968.

Perhaps Chief Johnson's philosophy about the park ranger can best be summarized in the following manner, "Today, in many parts of the country, the great open spaces have given way to sprawling cities. Remembering their heritage and realizing the importance of maintaining a balanced ecosystem, some metropolitan regions have preserved large park and wilderness areas. In doing so they have created the need for a new breed of ranger. One that must cope with people

and problems of a twentieth-century industrial society, but at the same time, like the ranger of old, keep in touch with nature and its processes."

The Cleveland Metroparks Rangers utilize a sophisticated and efficient means of communications to patrol the 18,000 acres of Park lands. Diverse methods such as walkie-talkie systems; Scooter patrols; mounted divisions; specialized emergency equipment: LEADS System, are but a few of these.

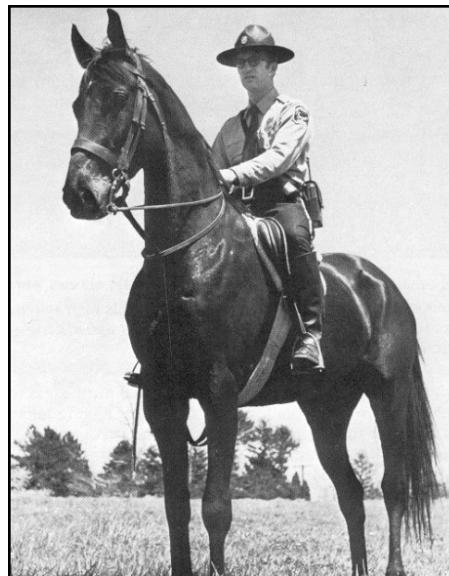
In January 1973, eleven rangers representing the mounted division were invited to participate in the presidential inaugural parade in Washington, D.C. They were the only law enforcement agency in the state of Ohio to be so honored.

Chief Johnson served two years in the United States Army, and was employed by the Brecksville Board of Education prior to his joining the ranger Department. Among his memberships are included the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Waterfowl Association, and Buckeye Walking Horse Association.

The Cleveland Metroparks System is the largest regional metropolitan park system in the continental United States. Referred to as the "Emerald Necklace" because of its geographic location around the city of Cleveland, it boasts 18,000 acres of conserved land in eleven different Metroparks, with 84 miles of connecting roadways and drives. Established in 1917 by a legislative act under the conservations section of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, its major land acquisitions and developments have been in Cuyahoga County; although the system also owns land in Summit, Lorain, and Lake Counties, in addition to that owned in Hinckley Township in Medina County.

Cleveland Metroparks System Ranger Training

Academy-By Barbara L. Riedel,
Public Information Officer



The Cleveland Metroparks system is the largest regional metropolitan park system in the continental United States. Referred to as the "Emerald Necklace," because of its geographic location around the city of Cleveland, it boasts 18,000 acres of preserved park land in eleven different Metroparks, with 84 miles of connecting roadways and park drives. Its Park Rangers have their headquarters in Strongsville, Ohio, or Metroparks Strongsville.

Realizing the need for continued, vigilant preservation of our natural resources throughout the state of Ohio, while at the same time maintaining a safe environment for the park visitor to enjoy, park officials took appropriate action. The idea for an in-house training academy, designed specifically to reflect an intensive and progressive field and classroom curriculum arose. A place where men and women ultimately assigned to high-use areas in many types of parks could be afforded the opportunity to develop certain skills and receive invaluable knowledge via first-hand experience, from experts in specialized fields.

Thus, the Cleveland Metroparks System Ranger Training Academy was developed in 1968, and set a precedent for park ranger training, except for that of the National Park Service. Since its inception, almost 500 park law enforcement rangers have graduated from this unique center.

This 1976 Bicentennial year marked the ninth class to graduate from the academy, with trainees having taken part in a comprehensive 10-week, 450-hour course of intense field and classroom curriculum in both law enforcement and conservation practices. Instructors for the academy represented many different disciplines. They came from the Cleveland Metroparks System; Federal Bureau of Investigation; the State Bureau of Criminal Investigation; the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife; the Department of Liquor Control; the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court; and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The entire course of study is fully recognized and approved by the Ohio Peace Officers Training Council and the United States Park Police.

James G. Johnson, Chief of the Ranger Department for the Cleveland Metroparks System, is the Academy Commander. During this training, candidates were instructed in a wide variety of park oriented procedures. For example, instruction in how to communicate with the park visitor; in the use of firearms; techniques employed in the proper handling of explosives; water safety instruction and scuba diving and rescue principles; methods to assist in crowd control; drug education; the treatment of the juvenile in the park; Criminal Code; fingerprinting and photography; physical training; court procedures and preparation; methods of search and seizure; self-defense; law

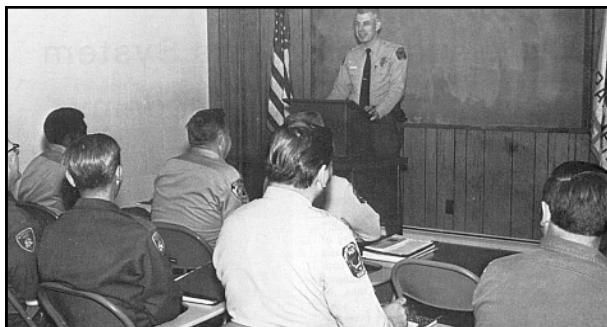
Enforcement; and principles of conservation.



During the training sessions, Ranger candidates are taught the proper use and handling of firearms.



Water Safety Instruction and Scuba Rescue techniques are a part of the intense field training at the Cleveland Metroparks System Ranger Training Academy.



For a ten, week, 450-hour course of study, classes were held both indoors and through field experience by instructors from many different disciplines. Through this instruction, men and women ultimately assigned to high-use areas in many types of parks could develop certain skills and receive invaluable knowledge via first-hand experience, from experts in specialized fields. The Mounted Division represents one of the diverse methods of rendering necessary, efficient service to all groups of people. Horses seem to be well received by the park system visitor and create a good image.

The park ranger in today's metropolitan or city park certainly plays a much more dynamic role than that of merely "policing park district beats," so to speak. In constant touch with and highly visible to the park visitor, he or she must serve as a public relations person, a friend to someone in need, a first-aid expert in times of crisis situation, and remain ever-equipped to handle any and all emergency situations involving public assistance.

It is certain that to accomplish these aforementioned goals, it is necessary to have sophisticated equipment and technology at one's disposal. So at the academy, diverse methods were employed for the course of instruction. Walkie-talkie communications systems were utilized; specialized emergency vehicles; instruction was provided on the LEADS System (Law Enforcement Automated Data System), and so forth.

Since it is also the role of the park rangers to provide top-notch security during any and all park-sanctioned activities, the Cleveland Metroparks System Ranger Training Academy is designed to keep abreast of the latest technological developments in communications and law enforcement concepts each successive year. With this ninth graduating class, April 10, 1976, goes the knowledge that forty-seven men and women, representing twenty different parks and recreation departments throughout the state of Ohio, are now equipped to become efficient, knowledgeable, and effective park rangers due to their devotion to intensified training and field experiences.

In coping with the people and problems of a twentieth-century industrial society, like the ranger of old, he or she will remember their heritage and recognize the importance of maintaining a balanced ecosystem, and keep in touch with nature and its processes for generations to come.

**A History of
Cleveland Metroparks Rangers Department
by Joe Watson
Public Information Manager**

In the early part of the 20th century, Cleveland was an industrial boom town and one of the nation's largest cities. As factories sprang up to change Cleveland's

urban landscape, its citizens began moving outward, away from the metropolitan center to the suburbs.

While rapid growth meant good things for Cleveland and its economy, it caused concern for the city park engineer who served under Mayor Tom L. Johnson. William Stinchcomb worried about the impact growing industry and fleeing citizens would create for the environmental assets of Northeast Ohio. Today, we call the problem urban sprawl. But in Stinchcomb's era, few saw such development as an issue for concern.

In his annual report of 1905, Stinchcomb demonstrated remarkable foresight when he made a bold recommendation to Mayor Johnson:

I want to suggest the advisability of ultimately establishing an outer system of parks and boulevards. Through the valley of Rocky River on the west and Chagrin River on the east lie some of the finest stretches of natural park land to be found on the northern part of Ohio. While all this is now entirely outside of the city, it will be but a short time before they will be inside or very near the limits of a "Greater Cleveland."

Stinchcomb's vision would eventually lead to the creation of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District on July 23, 1917. From the beginning days of the Park District, its leaders recognized the need to not only protect the environment, but also those who would visit its pristine surroundings. That need led to the formation of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District Police Department.

The creation of the park's law enforcement unit was made possible on June 14, 1920. The Board of Park Commissioners passed resolution #315, which called for maintaining "general peace and good order of the park."

On May 5, 1921, Charles L. Fox earned a spot in Cleveland Metroparks history when he was hired to be the Park District's first patrolman.

The following year proved to be one of steady growth for the fledgling department. A second patrolman was hired, and soon after, the two policemen got a headquarters facility. For \$500, the Park District purchased a three-room cottage on Lorain Avenue to be used as police headquarters. As the year progressed, three more officers joined the ranks at a salary of \$100 per month. The department got its highest ranking officer in 1926; William Billington was named captain.

The Great Depression had a significant impact on the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District. Work programs created by President Franklin Roosevelt led to many improvements on the land. By 1933, Cleveland Metroparks and its law enforcement agency were growing in tandem. The department's ranks had swelled to 15 members. They used a stable of horses to patrol what had grown, by that year,

into a 10,000-acre park. In 1934, the department purchased its first patrol car.

World War II made an impact on the department as younger men were being called into service overseas. As a result, older officers were hired by the Park District. On April 2, 1945, as the global conflict neared an end, the Board of Park Commissioners passed a resolution arming its police officers. The .38 caliber Smith & Wesson Police Special was designated the official weapon of park police. Early on, officers were, oddly enough, expected to furnish their own weapons. After all, it was assumed if someone was a police officer by trade, they naturally carried a weapon



**CHIEF LOU E. TSIPIS
2ND CHIEF OF POLICE — RIGHT FRONT
1967 -1973**

In 1970, while the nation was dealing with Vietnam and recovering from the turbulent '60s, Cleveland Metroparks Rangers dealt with social unrest on their soil. An autumn concert in Berea erupted into violence. Rangers attempted to close down the concert on the grounds of unlawful assemblage. The resulting chaos netted more than 400 arrests. The disturbance remains, to this day, the single largest policing incident to occur in Cleveland Metroparks.

One of the department's greatest moments of pride came in January 1973. The department's mounted unit was invited to participate in President Richard M. Nixon's inaugural parade in Washington, D.C. It was an honor which would be repeated several years later, when a second invitation was issued, and the mounted unit participated in Ronald Reagan's first inaugural.

In February 1973, Chief Tsipis became Deputy Director of the park system, and Walter Robb was appointed the department's new chief. After three years in the top ranger job, he was promoted to Superintendent of the park's maintenance department and James G. Johnson was appointed chief ranger. Shortly thereafter, Bourbon Ziegler succeeded Johnson to become the park district's fifth police chief.

In the years that would follow, additional land would be added to the Cleveland Metroparks. So would personnel for the ranger department. In 1988, Chief Ziegler resigned, and was replaced by Patrick Oliver. He served in the capacity of chief until 1994, at which point he left the department to head the City of Cleveland's Police Department. In 1994, James Whitley, Jr. was named chief of the Cleveland Metroparks Ranger Department.



**CHIEF WALTER
ROBB

3RD CHIEF OF
POLICE
1973 -1976**

Today's ranger department also maintains specialized units. A traffic unit enforces rules of the road on more than 100 miles of parkway which wind through the Emerald Necklace. A dive unit is maintained to assist in water rescues and recoveries. And a three-member detective unit investigates suspicious activity in Cleveland Metroparks.

The future is sure to prove exciting for the Cleveland Metroparks Ranger Department. The early part of the 21st-century is expected to bring a new headquarters building. As technology continues to advance, rangers will be continually challenged to keep up with changes in law enforcement.

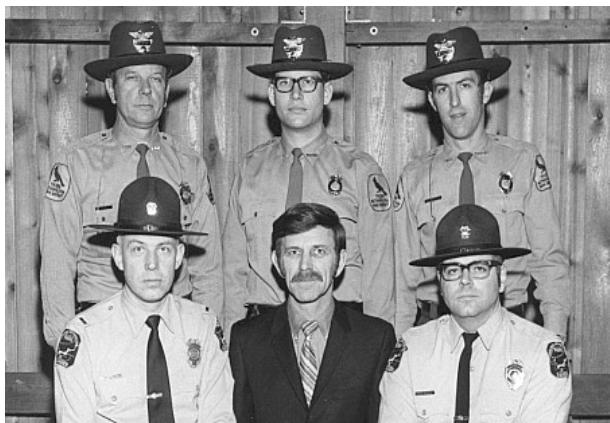
From its earliest days, the Cleveland Metroparks Ranger Department has grown in size, technology, and experience of its personnel. The visionary father of Cleveland Metroparks, William Stinchcomb, would be proud.



CLEVELAND METROPARKS RANGER DEPARTMENT

Front Row, Left to Right: Chief James Whitley, Jr., Governor George Voinovich (current U.S. Senator 1999), Captain Roger Lutz (retired).

Back Row, Left to Right: Sergeant Gene Pretzeus (retired), Sergeant Richard Hutchinson (retired), Ranger Tim Garris, Ranger Dave Czinger, Ranger Dennis Benson (retired), Sergeant Jim McRitchie.



CHIEF JAMES G. JOHNSON
FOURTH CHIEF OF POLICE
FRONT ROW LEFT
CHIEF
1976 -1979



CHIEF JAMES WHITLEY JR.
ABOVE ON THE LEFT IS THE
SEVENTH CHIEF OF POLICE
STARTING IN 1994—
PRESENTLY SERVING IN 2000.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD POLICE

Special Agent in Charge, Larry E. Schuck was appointed as SAC, of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Police Department, Cleveland, Ohio on January 1, 1996. Michael A. Collins, served as chief in Cleveland from October 17, 1989 until 1996.

Regional Manager Jack D. Cannedy served the Cleveland office from January 1, 1977 to October 17, 1989 and Regional Manager B.J. Johnson served prior to manager Cannedy's appointment.

SAC Schuck joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association in 1997 and is a current participating member.

The following information was provided by SAC Schuck:

Railroad Crime: Old West Train Robbers to Modern-Day Cargo Thieves

By Thomas W. Gough, Staff Assistant to the General Director,
Security and Special Services Department, Union Pacific
Railroad Co. Omaha, Nebr.-
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin-February 1977

Many new law enforcement officers are genuinely surprised to learn that America's railroads employ fulltime law enforcement personnel to protect their interests. Use of personnel in such role goes back many years to 1855 when Allen Pinkerton had the distinction of becoming the first railroad law enforcement officer hired to protect railroad interests. As the rails were laid westward in the 1860's, railroad law enforcement experienced rapid growth and became a vital link between the railroad and other law enforcement agencies.

Pinkerton encouraged the use of burglarproof safes in all railroad express cars. By using such a heavy safe, any outlaws intending to rob the train had to use a large charge of black powder or dynamite to blow it open. The resulting blast's magnitude usually destroyed the contents of the safe, as well as the roof and sides of the express car. Pinkerton also recommended the employment of express guards heavily armed with high-powered rifles.

The infamous "Hole-in-the-Wall Gang" first struck a defenseless railroad in August 1878, when they held up and robbed a Union Pacific train at a site near Carbon, WY, and a Union Pacific detective — who had been in pursuit disguised as prospectors.

"The Wild Bunch"

Probably the most colorful and best known "Wild West" railroad crime occurred on June 2, 1988, near Wilcox, WY. The Wild Bunch, consisting of the Hole-in-the-Wall Gang (primarily Harvey Logan, alias "Kid Curry," Robert Leroy Parker, alias "Butch Cassidy," and Harry Longbaugh, alias "The Sundance

crew to uncouple the express car and remove it some distance from the passenger cars. Once this was done, the safe in this car was dynamited, and in the process, the entire express car was destroyed. Thereafter, a select group of railroad special agents formed a posse called the "Rangers" and chased after The Wild Bunch.

This special outlaw-hunting posse (perhaps one of the first "SWAT" teams) had a specially equipped baggage car designed to carry eight members and their horses. The group was led by a former Lincoln County, WY, sheriff who later became the chief special agent for the Illinois Central Railroad. Upon notification that a train robbery had occurred, the Rangers were promptly taken to the scene by train in their special car. Upon arrival, they relentlessly pursued the outlaws on horseback.

Outlaw members of the gang all reportedly met violent deaths in diverse locations in Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Utah, Colorado, and South America. Harvey Logan, the gang leader, was arrested at Knoxville, TN, in 1902 on a Federal charge stemming from another crime. He escaped in 1903 and pulled his last job on June 7, 1904. He, along with two other masked men, reportedly held up a Denver & Rio Grande train near Parachute, Colo. Their only loot consisted of a worn gold watch taken from an express guard. The next day, members of a posse wounded Logan, and he reportedly thereafter took his own life.

Other Bandits

There were other gangs, too. Sam Bass and the "Collins Gang" made a big strike against the Union Pacific on September 18, 1877, at Big Springs, Nebr. On this occasion, they robbed the express car, obtaining \$60,000 in 20-dollar gold pieces.

Less well known, but every bit as troublesome, were the lone bandits such as "Parlor Car Bill Carlisle," who hit the Union Pacific four times. Carlisle once wrote a Denver newspaper and identified himself as the culprit after two hoboes were falsely accused of perpetrating one of his crimes. He also announced to the newspaper his plans for his next holdup, specifying the train he intended to rob. As a result, special guards were assigned to this train, but Bill disarmed one of them near Hanna, WY and then forced him to collect the loot.

Shoot Fast and Ride Hard

From the beginning, the railroad special agents' responsibilities have been similar to those of public law enforcement — the protection of society (both life and property) and the prevention and detection of crime. The railroad special agent was a colorful part of the old Wild West. Being able to shoot fast and ride hard were important skills in the late 1800's. In addition to train robbers, there were also station holdup

Crooks, pickpockets, con men, and bootleggers to contend with. Because of his mission in countering such problems, the railroad special agent of the old West was considered as nearly a duly commissioned law enforcement officer as is his modern-day counterpart.

Modern Railroad Police

The railroad special agent of today is educated and well trained and equipped. Many railroads utilize the Association of American Railroads (AAR) National Railroad Police Academy at Jackson, Miss., to provide formal law enforcement training for new personnel. The director of training of the AAR's Police and Security Section coordinates entry level and advanced law enforcement training related to railroad needs. Approximately 500 railroad police attend training at this academy each year. It is located at the Mississippi State Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy, one of the finest institutions and facilities of its type in the country.

Railroad police students attend two 2-week sessions covering areas germane to railroad law enforcement. Basic law enforcement subjects covered include: Criminal law, mechanics of arrest, crime scene search, coordination with other law enforcement and security experts from the various railroads, as well as representatives of the Mississippi State Highway Patrol and special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

While attending the academy, railroad special agents participate in a particularly excellent firearms training program. Many railroads require their special agents to fire a minimum score of 60 out of a possible 100 on the Practical Pistol Course during the training. This stimulates many special agents to become interested in competitive combat shooting, and several railroads are usually represented at police pistol competition championship matches held each year at Jackson, Miss.

Another training medium is the International Railroad Police Academy Course. This consists of a 2-week session designed for management-level personnel held annually in Chicago for the past 26 years. Training time is divided between a comprehensive review of the state-of-the-art of railroad law enforcement and management training.

Various States specifically recognize individual railroad's efforts in training. In California, the Commission of Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) issues a basic POST certificate to railroad special agents successfully completing the Southern Pacific Railroad's 240-hour academy. This certificate indicates that the holder has completed the necessary basic training required for a law enforcement officer in that State.

Responsibilities

The railroad special agent's responsibilities include the protection of personnel, cargo, and property. Investigations relating to thefts of cargo, burglaries of company property, and acts of vandalism occupy most of the agent's time. However, train derailments, extortion attempts, crimes of violence, and many other felony and misdemeanor crimes that involve railroad interests are also investigated by railroad special agents.

Theft losses from rail shipments in 1974 amounted to \$15.2 million and in 1975 rose to \$20.7 million. It may be surprising, but often cargo worth thousands of dollars is loaded on one coast and transported across the country protected only by a small fragile metal seal. The seal's purpose is to show proof-of-load security only. To cover such weaknesses in security, railroad police, marketing, and traffic-sales departments all work with the various shippers to develop security awareness. Cargo crime is often reduced after the railroad police have helped the shipper analyze his transportation security needs and the shipper has thereafter taken necessary protective actions. This analysis includes security considerations relating to methods of packaging the product, shipping schedules, routes of shipment, and the desirability of applying a security device designed to prevent casual theft.

Frequently, if a thief is smart enough to close the railroad boxcar door following a theft, the loss is not discovered until the boxcar reaches its destination. Claims for theft or loss are paid by the railroads based on the records maintained regarding the car seals—from the last good record to the first bad record. "No record" is considered a bad record. Therefore, it benefits each railroad handling a load to maintain proper inspection records concerning such cargo throughout its transit.

Cargo Security

Security of cargo is a high-priority interest of the railroads; however, the problem must be approached from a cost-effective basis. It is often financially unrealistic to apply \$10 worth of security devices to a boxcar every time it is loaded.

By utilizing the computer, and through faster methods of handling claims, the railroads are identifying loads with high-theft risks. They can then be afforded special security. Physical inspection of loads at intervals en route helps the railroads identify theft prone routes and areas where special attention must be given to prevent theft. Sometimes altering train schedules or making route changes solve particular theft problems.

Railroad police provide vehicle and foot patrols for their yards and industrial areas where freight cars are located. These patrols place special emphasis on discouraging trespassing on railroad property. In some

deter crime in railroad yards. When high value or risk loads have to remain for a period in areas with a crime potential, a stakeout is often provided to insure their protection. Onsite teams may stakeout a particular cargo load or a group of loads. Remote surveillance can be accomplished through the use of radio transmitters with noise-activated microphones. Closed-circuit television and high-powered infrared optical devices also are employed in certain instances.

Other modes of cargo transportation find that many of their losses are due to thefts perpetrated by employees. Railroad thefts, however, usually involve outsiders. This phenomenon may be attributed to the industry's early development of an internal security element and firm support of prosecution of any persons determined to be involved in criminal acts.

Railroad are often victims of precious metal thefts which involve losses of copper communications wire and railcar journal brass. Often, the same thieves that steal copper wire from telephone and electric companies also steal it from the railroads, who utilize extensive telephone networks and rely on thousands of miles of communication lines to relay train signals.

Support From Others

The railroads greatly appreciate the support received from public law enforcement agencies. America's estimated 4,500 railroad police could not begin to protect such a vast responsibility without a tremendous cooperative effort from all law enforcement agencies.

Railroad agents work closely with the FBI on appropriate theft from interstate shipment cases. As most cargo thefts and losses of company property are usually within the purview of local jurisdictions, a close working liaison is maintained with many city and county law enforcement officers, as well as with local prosecutors.

A representative group of different railroad chief special agents comprise the AAR's Police and Security Section Committee of Direction. This committee provides guidance for the industry and is responsible for arranging the annual railroad police conference held in conjunction with the International Association of Chiefs of Police National Conference. This railroad conference provides a medium for top railroad security and enforcement people to discuss common problems and to seek sound solutions.

Without the valuable aid and assistance of the public sector of law enforcement, a railroad security personnel would have a much tougher job, and vice versa. The true value of this relationship is mutually beneficial.

Illegal Trespassing

A traditional area of railroad law enforcement relates to effort to control the railroad-riding hobo or knight-of-the-road. The prevalence of this colorful

figure is almost a thing of the past. Today's train rider often has a better chance playing Russian roulette as the speed of today's trains, combined with the frequent unfamiliarity of the rider with the train's movement, presents a most dangerous situation. Many young people have never ridden a passenger train and yet, surprisingly, some of them will not hesitate to hop a freight train and ride under the dual wheels of a piggy-back trailer mounted on a railroad. "Riding the rails" is illegal in most States, and due to this factor locomotive and train has often attracted the interest of people of different ages.

Malicious vandalism of railroad signals and switches cost the railroad millions of dollars each year and in many instances poses potential or actual hazards for the trains. Vandalism to cargo carried by the railroads is also a serious problem. The total claim payout for cargo vandalism exceeds that paid out for actual thefts. Throwing rocks and other objects at trains is a fairly common problem and this sometimes progresses to shooting at trains, their cargoes, and signals.

Strict enforcement of trespassing laws and maintenance of a record of previous offenders discourage trespassing and attendant vandalism. Presenting informational programs to children attending schools near rail yards and tracks has been a successful means of preventing railroad property from becoming a playground. When the hazards of trespassing and the illegal nature of related activities are illustrated and emphasized, the problem usually is substantially eliminated.

Train Wrecks

Under the Federal Train Wreck Statute (title 18, U.S.C., sec. 2153), the FBI has jurisdiction when a person (or persons) willfully attempts to, or actually does, derail, disable, or wreck a train engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. Violations under the act could also be present under various specified conditions if a person (or persons) willfully damages or attempts to damage railroad property or facilities used in connection with interstate or foreign commerce.

If a train is wrecked, disabled, or derailed, regardless of cause, railroad special agents provide for security and crowd control at the scene during these serious situations. They also, of course, offer their assistance to appropriate public officials who may have jurisdiction for investigating such incidents.

The railroad police appreciate the frequent assistance they readily receive from various law enforcement agencies. They in turn are willing to assist law enforcement agencies, whenever and wherever possible, consistent with their railroad responsibilities. Through cooperation and effective communication, everyone's job in this area is made easier and more efficient.

THE OHIO STATE HIGHWAY PATROL

A tradition of courtesy and public service Our proud heritage

1998 marks the Ohio State Highway Patrol's 65th anniversary of service to motorists on Ohio's highways. The look of the Patrol has changed during these sixty five years, but the mission remains the same: to reduce the number of highway crashes and the death and destruction that accompany them; to make Ohio's rural highways safer for travel; to provide aid to the injured; and to assist the motorist in need.

Although the Patrol did not come into existence until 1933, several earlier bills to create a state law enforcement agency had been introduced to the legislature. Each faced strong opposition from labor forces and sheriffs, as well as financial objections, and each was handily defeated.

By the end of 1932, it was becoming more and more apparent that traffic problems were increasing, rural crime rates were rising, and there was no real traffic enforcement outside municipalities. This, coupled with widespread avoidance of motor vehicle licensing fees, little or no regulation of overloaded commercial trucks, and a need for standardized enforcement procedures prompted both houses to pass House Bill 270 creating the Ohio State Highway Patrol.

The bill called for "the enforcement of laws of the state of Ohio relating to the registration and licensing of motor vehicles, the laws relating to their use and operation on the highways, and all laws for the protection of the highways." It established the force at 60 officers and placed certain limitations on their authority: the Patrol would not be used in strikes or labor disputes, they would operate only on the state highway system, and investigate crashes outside municipal corporation limits. Age limits were established at 24 to 40 years and officers were required to be placed under \$2,500 performance bond.

The driving force behind the creation of the State Highway Patrol was O. W. "Whitey" Merrell, director of the Department of Highways under Governor George White. Responsible for getting the new force established and in operation, Merrell would later become known as the "granddaddy" of the Patrol.

Merrell's selection to head the force was Captain Lynn Black of the traffic division of the Hamilton County Sheriff's Office. Captain Black had previously served as a member of the West Virginia State Police, where on several occasions he was called upon to intervene in the infamous Hatfield-McCoy feud. He also served as a deputy sheriff in West Virginia and eastern Ohio, and prior to joining the Hamilton County force, had organized the Indian Hill Rangers, today a regular police force. In his short stint in the service of the Hamilton County unit, Black had assisted in cleaning

up the tough river gangs, cracked a child murder case, and was shot while leading a raid on a wanted fugitive.

Captain Black brought to the Patrol two ideas on police work that came through strongly in all his actions: "public service" and "no politics." His work in the traffic division in Hamilton County taught him that police work was different when dealing with automobile and traffic situations. Many motorists violated traffic laws unintentionally, and even when they were violated deliberately, the offenses were usually not serious. At the same time, motorists often needed help that only the police could provide. Finally, even when an arrest was necessary, it did not mean the violator had to be treated roughly.

It was with this background that 112 recruits entered training at Camp Perry, on the shores of Lake Erie in Ottawa County.

On November 15, 1933, 60 new officers of the Ohio State Highway Patrol, 54 patrolmen and six lieutenants, were officially commissioned and took to the road.

Life was not easy for those original patrolmen. They were required to live on-station and subject to call twenty four hours a day. They received only two days off per month, and Sunday mornings to attend church services. The starting pay was \$1,200 per year.

For the first month, Patrol officers, under orders from Captain Black, undertook a 30 day educational campaign in which they were to learn the geography of their assigned territories, meet the residents and officials, and above all, make no arrests for "minor" infractions. As the new force entered 1934, intensive drives to enforce school bus regulations and eliminate "one-eyed" vehicles (vehicles with one headlight), commercial overloads, and intoxicated drivers were launched. Regular police duties became the order of the day.

The 1930s was a time of rapid expansion. Beginning in 1934, and continuing for the remainder of the decade, the Patrol constructed a statewide radio network, outfitted its vehicles with receivers, and began experimenting with transmitters for vehicles. In 1935, a new driver license law outlining testing requirements was signed into law to be carried out by officers of the Patrol. Also in 1935, the authorized manpower of the uniformed ranks was doubled, to 120. It was increased again in 1937 to 200.

At the onset of the 1940s, the Patrol was still in a period of expansion, both in terms of manpower and responsibility. This expansion would realize an abrupt end, however, as the country began readying itself for the likelihood of war. In early 1941, just as the Patrol was granted an increase in authorized manpower and a substantial increase in salaries, it was ordered to coordinate the movement of military traffic through Ohio.

Several months later, thousands of hours were being channeled to this and an ever-increasing number of investigation requests from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Soon, a growing number of officers had answered the call to service, and the ranks of the division began to diminish.

Faced with the dilemma of manpower losses and an increase in non-traffic duties, the Patrol approached the American Legion for assistance in creating an auxiliary force to augment the dwindling ranks. Legionnaires answered the call, and by July 1942, the auxiliary force numbered 2,800. For the remainder of the war, auxiliary officers donated thousands of hours of service, and earned a nationwide reputation for efficiency and the ability to perform any task assigned quickly and with tight security.

On April 26, 1944, the dynamic era of Colonel Lynn Black came to an untimely end with his death, attributed to kidney failure brought about by gunshot wounds he received twelve years earlier.

Following the war, manpower was not quick to rebound. Many officers chose to remain in military service, and many others simply chose to lead a civilian life and did not return. Colonel Black's successor, Colonel George Mingle, determined to quickly reach the recently authorized manpower limit of 400 officers, established the Patrol's first "semi-permanent" training camp at Hartman Farms. Located a few miles south of Columbus on Rote 23, the camp would be the home to 50 cadet classes.

As manpower returned to full strength, the Patrol set its sights on a program of continued growth to meet a multitude of new responsibilities. Division officers were designated to enforce new restrictions on pilots and flying, as well as the authority to investigate aircraft crashes. In 1947, highway safety efforts were boosted with the passage of a law allowing Patrol officers to enforce highway laws within municipalities. In addition, the Patrol was an integral part in the Ohio Civil Defense Plan, and with its auxiliary was prepared to have over 350 major intersections in full control within one hour of a statewide emergency.

At the onset of the 1950s, the Patrol gained several new and effective tools. The use of aircraft in enforcement was becoming more widespread and accepted in the courts; radar speed detection was introduced and gaining acceptance; and breath testers began making the task of prosecuting drunken drivers more efficient.

In 1953, the Highway Patrol became a division of the newly formed Ohio Department of Highway Safety. The first Highway Safety director was Uriel C. Felty, a major-inspector in the Patrol who was a graduate of the first training class at Camp Perry.

As the 1950s progressed, the Patrol positioned itself to meet the demands of the future. Much planning

and consideration surrounded the opening of the Ohio Turnpike, the nation's new "super highway," which the Patrol was slated to police. Techniques developed for servicing the Turnpike would later prove invaluable as the nationwide interstate highway system began to take shape.

In 1955, the last of the Patrol's motorcycles was phased out. They had only been used for parades and center-lining during the previous couple of years, and were eliminated for safety reasons. The following year, "limited marked" cars, with one-inch lettering on the doors rather than the large flying wheel, were introduced primarily as a countermeasure to the increase of drag racing. The program proved very unpopular and was soon abandoned.

On November 4, 1955, 26 officers of the 44th Academy Class graduated. Among them was Louis D. Sharp, who earned the distinction of being the first African American Ohio highway patrolman.

Ohio's use of aircraft in law enforcement came into its own on July 4, 1959, when the first air-to-ground speed check was held on Route 40 between New Rome and West Jefferson. The success of the project prompted officials to set up similar speed zones throughout the state, and by 1961, the Patrol was making nearly 3,500 air-to-ground speed arrests a year.

Leadership in the Patrol changed hands twice during the 1950s. Colonel George Mingle, superintendent for 13 years, retired in 1957 and was replaced by Fred "Fritz" Moritz, who had been assistant superintendent since 1933. Colonel Moritz succumbed to cancer two years later and Major Scott Radcliffe one of the few remaining officers from the original class, took the helm.

By 1960, the Patrol boasted a complement of over 750 uniformed officers, and its fleet approached 600 vehicles. In addition, the division had five airplanes, a helicopter, a boat, and its own underwater recovery team. The boat and underwater recovery team were phased out later in the decade.

One of the Ohio State Highway Patrol's greatest contributions to national highway safety was undertaken during the early 1960s. Working with Cornell University, officers compiled detailed records of injury crashes in an effort to create safer automobile designs. Through the dedicated work of Patrol officers, Cornell researchers were able to identify several design features which contributed to highway injuries and recommend safe alternative designs, many of which are still in use today.

On January 1, 1964, Colonel Radcliffe retired and Colonel Anson B. Cook took the reigns of the Patrol. Colonel Cook served nearly two years, during which he instituted the resident patrolman program which provided permanent stationing of officers in counties

not equipped with a Patrol post. Colonel Robert M. Chiaramonte succeeded Colonel Cook as superintendent in 1965.

1966 was a historically significant year for the division. In February, the Ohio Turnpike was named in the U. S. Congressional Record as the "World's Safest Highway." Several days later, the Patrol occupied its new training academy. Located near the Ohio State Fairgrounds, the Academy was the first permanent Patrol-owned training facility and still trains hundreds of prospective troopers and police officers each year. Also in 1966, the division hired its first female dispatcher, and instituted the highly successful accident tactical squads which are still in use today.

Officer safety and law enforcement in general received a big boost with the implementation of the LEADS (Law Enforcement Automated Data System) in 1967. For the first time, officers would quickly have access to driver and vehicle information, enabling easier detection of wanted persons, stolen vehicles, and criminal backgrounds.

In compliance with new legislation, the Patrol instituted its Random Motor Vehicle Inspection Program in 1968. Consisting of teams set up along the highways, officers began the practice of randomly inspecting vehicles for equipment defects. In less than five years, the Patrol was inspecting approximately one-fourth of all registered cars in Ohio each year.

From 1966 to 1971, a series of riots at penal institutions, disturbances at state-owned university campuses, and demonstrations at the State House saw Patrol involvement. Under the direct command of Colonel Chiaramonte, troopers performed admirably in helping to bring these under control. On campuses alone, the Patrol was summoned to assist at 63 incidents involving 11 state-owned universities.

A systematic attack on auto larceny entitled the "Blue Max Program" was initiated in 1972 to recognize officers' exemplary efforts to curb vehicle theft. After only one year of the Blue Max Program, Ohio experienced a 20 percent reduction in motor vehicle thefts.

In 1975, Colonel Chiaramonte retired from active service and was replaced by Colonel Frank R. Blackstone. Colonel Blackstone served in the capacity of superintendent for one year, and Colonel Adam G. Reiss was appointed in 1976.

The 100th Academy Class, which included the Patrol's first women cadets convened in October 1976, and in February 1977 graduated with the first woman Ohio State Highway Patrol officer. The title of Patrolman was officially changed to Trooper in 1977.

The latter half of the 1970s also saw the implementation of several innovative safety programs. Selective enforcement targeted specific areas with historically

high numbers of fatal crashes, resulting in substantial reductions in highway deaths. Cooperative ventures with other state agencies during busy holiday times succeeded in lowering death rates as well. These efforts continue to this day, and include a greater number of officers, target areas and days, and enforcement activities.

In 1979, Colonel Adam Reiss retired and Colonel Jack Walsh began a 10-year stint as Patrol superintendent.

The Patrol was granted the same right of search and seizure (within Patrol jurisdiction) as other peace officers in 1980, and this power was extended to full arrest authority anywhere in Ohio when on a protective detail and the person whose life the officer is protecting is in danger.

Throughout the 1980s, the Patrol, aided by tough new legislation involving impaired driving and child restraint, as well as programs designed to specifically attack crash-causing offenses, saw a gradual decline in highway fatalities. At the same time, the CIN (Confiscate Illegal Narcotics) Program was initiated, in which officer were trained in advanced methods of detection of drug couriers.

Colonel Jack Walsh retired in 1989 and the office of superintendent was handed down to Colonel Thomas W. Rice. Under the guidance of Colonel Rice, the Patrol set down a five-year strategic plan to carry the division into the 21st Century. Under the plan, Patrol resources are directed to meet the demands anticipated for the years ahead. Participation of hundred of Patrol employees was essential to the formulation of the plan, which is reevaluated every other year.

Colonel Rice retired from service in January 1994 and was replaced by Colonel Warren H. Davies, who served until 1997. Colonel Kenneth B. Marshall, served as superintendent from 1997 to 2000, and was succeeded by Colonel Kenneth L. Morckel.

The Patrol today

Today, the Patrol operates with a complement of over 1,300 uniformed officers and approximately 1,000 support personnel including driver examiners, dispatchers, motor vehicle inspectors, load limit inspectors, technicians, and civilian specialist. Dozens of facilities are administered by the Patrol including: 54 regular Patrol posts; four Ohio Turnpike installations; administrative offices in Columbus, Cincinnati, and Cleveland; highway weigh stations; and driver examiner stations.

The primary mission of the Ohio State Highway Patrol continues to be attaining the highest level of safety for motorists using Ohio's highways. Through selective enforcement, public education and

cooperative ventures, the traffic fatality rate remains below the national average and maintains Ohio's status as one of the safest of the heavily populated states.

Other important initiatives undertaken by today's Highway Patrol reflect the demands of our ever-changing society. Innovative counter-DUI measures such as the multiple offender program and the 1-800-GRAB DUI AND *DUI toll-free telephone numbers to report drunken drivers have realized great successes. Specially trained narcotics detection canines are located statewide to aid in the national war on drugs. A special response team is prepared to respond to dangerous and unusual situations, such as the deadly 11-day uprising at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility in 1993.

Concerned for those who fall victim to unfortunate circumstances, troopers continually monitor Ohio highways to help disabled and stranded motorists receive necessary assistance. Additionally, all officer are trained and equipped to ensure victims of crime are aware of all governmental compensations options available to them.

Just as in 1933 when the Patrol came into existence, its goals of being a courteous public safety organization dedicated to saving lives remains in the forefront. In reviewing the 60 year history of the Ohio State Highway Patrol, it is obvious that many people—state officials, legislators, Patrol officers, and the citizens of Ohio—have worked hard to build the organization into one of the finest of its kind in the world.

The Ohio State Highway Patrol is an internationally accredited law enforcement agency comprised of professional, dedicated, highly trained public servants committed to excellence. **The Patrol provides:** **State-wide police traffic services** to keep our roadways safe, **Investigation of criminal activities** on state owned and leased property throughout Ohio, **State-wide emergency response services and support services** to the public and the criminal justice community, **Security** for the governor and other dignitaries.

The Patrol's record has not been obtained without personal sacrifice. Thirty-three Patrol officers, two load limit inspectors, one radio operator, and one auxiliary officer lost their lives in the line of duty for the citizens of Ohio. Each year, officers and families of the Patrol gather at the Ohio State Highway Patrol Officers Memorial at the Academy to honor those who gave their lives in the commission of their duty.

Patrolman Charles W. Timberlake

August 1, 1911 - August 7, 1936

Hometown: Shadyside

5th Academy Class: October 6, 1935

He was killed in a motorcycle crash while on duty

southeast of Lima in Hardin County. He was stationed at DeFiance

Patrolman Karl E. Bushong

February 18, 1897 - June 7, 1937

Hometown: Cleveland

1st Academy Class: November 15, 1933

Stationed at Geneva, Patrolman Bushong was killed in a traffic crash on US Route 20 east of the city as he was administering a driver's license examination. A passenger in the car driven by the license applicant, the officer was fatally injured when the driver collided with an oncoming vehicle.

Patrolman George A. Conn

July 19, 1909 - September 27, 1937

Hometown: Cumberland

4th Academy Class: July 10, 1935

Patrolman Conn, of New Philadelphia, was killed north of Freeport in Harrison County by Pittsburgh-area gangsters who were involved in thefts, drug running, prostitution and kidnapping. The investigation of this case involved dozens of suspects in an extensive and complicated action which laid the foundation for the creation of the Highway Patrol's Investigation Section.

Patrolman Charles G. Cannon

July 18, 1909 - January 1, 1938

Hometown: Columbus

2nd Academy Class: March 12, 1934

Patrolman Cannon was killed in a motorcycle crash while on duty patrolling US Route 42 southwest of Cedarville in Greene County. He was stationed at Springfield.

Patrolman John G. Hough

August 14, 1912 - December 3, 1940

Hometown: Versailles

2n Academy Class: March 12, 1934

On September 19, 1940 Patrolman Hough of Portsmouth, was assisting a stranded motorist with a flat tire when he was struck by a drunken driver who fled the scene. The hit-skip occurred on US Route 52 in Scioto County and the officer died 11 weeks later of injuries sustained in the incident.

Patrolman Paul L. McManis

June 23, 1913 - September 28, 1941

Hometown: Mt. Vernon

12th Academy Class: April 30, 1941

Patrolman McManis was killed in a traffic crash which occurred on State Route 269 north of Bellevue in Erie County. At the time of the collision he was responding to a crash call. He was stationed at Bellevue.

Corporal John E. Ruch
October 31, 1909 - March 4, 1942

Hometown: Akron

2nd Academy Class: April 12, 1934

Corporal Ruch died as a result of injuries suffered in a traffic crash which occurred during a high speed pursuit on US Route 20 in Ashtabula. He was stationed at Geneva.

Lieutenant Vance M. Andrews
June 11, 1902 - November 21, 1945

Hometown: Wooster

1st Academy Class: November 15, 1933

Lieutenant Andrews succumbed to fatal injuries suffered in a traffic crash which occurred on State Route 13 in Mt. Vernon. He was stationed at the division's Columbus facility.

Patrolman James P. Gardner
September 8, 1923 - February 28, 1948

Hometown: Warren

23rd Academy Class: September 10, 1947

Patrolman Gardner was the victim of a fatal traffic crash which occurred in the line of duty. He was a member of the Massillon post.

Patrolman Harry D. Grimes
May 11, 1926 - June 8, 1952

Hometown: Carrollton

32nd Academy Class: November 7, 1951

Patrolman Grimes was fatally struck while on a routine traffic stop on State Route 7 in Martins Ferry. He was standing near the highway talking to a motorist when the crash occurred. He was stationed at the Bridgeport post.

Patrolman James A. Fredericka
April 7, 1915 - May 8, 1953

Hometown: Niles

25th Academy Class: June 3, 1948

Patrolman Fredericka, stationed at Warren, was en route to a traffic crash on State Route 7 in Trumbull County on April 30, 1953 when he lost control of the vehicle on wet pavement and crashed into a tree. The officer died eight days later of injuries suffered in the collision.

Patrolman Earl W. Casterline
November 28, 1927 - October 19, 1953

Hometown: Norwood

35th Academy Class: May 9, 1952

Patrolman Casterline was killed in a car-train crash at a railroad crossing obscured by trees and shrubs on Kemper Road in Hamilton County. He was a member of the Cincinnati post.

Patrolman Frank J. Hossler
June 28, 1931 - September 22, 1956

Hometown: Westerville

44th Academy Class: November 4, 1955

Patrolman Hossler was the victim of a fatal traffic crash while on routine patrol north of De Graff in Logan County. He was stationed at the Bellefontaine post.

Patrol Robert E. Karsmizki
August 12, 1921 - March 31, 1957

Hometown: Mansfield

23rd Academy Class: September 10, 1947

Patrolman Karsmizki, a member of the Bucyrus post, was fatally shot by a felon who was fleeing another murder. The incident followed a high-speed chase in which the suspect crashed a police roadblock in Galion in Crawford County. The armed felon also shot another trooper before being killed by a Highway Patrol Auxiliary officer present at the scene.

Patrolman Ernest E. Cole
March 13, 1940 - October 3, 1964

Hometown: Hamilton

63rd Academy Class: January 10, 1964

Patrolman Cole was fatally struck on Interstate 75 in Butler County while trying to regulate the traffic flow around multiple crashes caused by heavy fog and poor visibility. He was stationed at the Dayton Post.

Patrolman Jon D. Birchem
January 30, 1945 - February 27, 1967

70TH Academy Class: June 10, 1964

Patrolman Birchem, a member of the Swanton post on the Ohio Turnpike, was in pursuit of two speeding vehicles in Wood County and was fatally injured in a traffic crash which occurred when he lost control on icy pavement and hit a concrete bridge pillar.

Sergeant Harold K. Hanning
December 26, 1943 - August 6, 1970

Hometown: Ravenna

66th Academy Class: February 8, 1965

Sergeant Hanning, a pilot in the division's Aviation section, was flying over Wooster Township north of US Route 30 in Wayne County when the plane crashed into a wooded area. He had been helping to round up cattle set loose after a traffic crash.

Lieutenant James A. Kirkendall
October 16, 1925 - October 28, 1970

Hometown: Springfield

28th Academy Class: September 6, 1949

Lieutenant Kirkendall was the Van Wert post commander at the time of his death in 1970. He was killed

in a traffic crash involving two trucks on US Route 33 just west of St. Johns in Auglaize County.

Patrolman Joel F. Miller
March 15, 1943 - December 6, 1971

Hometown: Bloomdale
82nd Academy Class: April 11, 1969

Patrolman Miller was stationed at the Findlay post. He was killed in a car-train collision at the Penn Central Railroad crossing on County Road 15 in Hardin County.

Patrolman Carl L. Thrush
August 31, 1941 - February 6, 1972

Hometown: Waynesfield
65th Academy Class: October 29, 1964

Patrolman Thrush of the Athens post was answering an accident call on a snowy, slush-covered State Route 93 in Vinton County when his vehicle struck an icy patch, collided with another vehicle, and rolled over an embankment.

Patrolman William J. Keller
August 13, 1945 - October 14, 1972

Hometown: Hershey, PA
93rd Academy Class: December 17, 1971

Patrolman Keller was fatally struck by a pickup truck while outside of his patrol car handling a traffic stop on Interstate 76 in Rootstown in Portage County. He was a member of the Ravenna post.

Patrolman David L. Sterner
April 13, 1951 - February 25, 1973

Hometown: Canton
95th Academy Class: June 23, 1972

Patrolman Sterner, a member of the Findlay post, was in pursuit of a speeding motorist on State Route 15 in Hancock County when another driver pulled across State Route 37 directly in his path. In attempting to avoid a collision with the vehicle on State Route 37, the officer lost control of his patrol car and crashed into a culvert.

Patrolman Jerry R. Neff
June 5, 1946 - January 30, 1974

Hometown: Mt. Sterling
90th Academy Class: April 16, 1971

Patrolman Neff was on routine patrol on US Route 62 below Interstate 71 overpass in southwestern Franklin County when a reckless driver operating a stolen vehicle on the interstate lost control and careened off the overpass, crashing into the officer's patrol car below. Patrolman Neff was stationed at the Circleville post.

Sergeant Edward G. Moore
December 31, 1941 - July 23, 1976

Hometown: Zanesville
70th Academy Class: June 10, 1966

Sergeant Moore, a pilot in the division's Aviation section, was on routine air patrol over Knox County when he encountered a sudden and severe thunderstorm. His plane went down north of Mt. Vernon and east of State Route 13 due to heavy rain, poor visibility, and strong gusty winds.

Trooper Charles V. Vogel Jr.
July 24, 1955 - January 24, 1980

Hometown: Dayton
104th Academy Class: January 12, 1979

Trooper Vogel, a member of the Springfield post, was investigating a series of crashes which had occurred as a result of icy conditions on Interstate 70 and US Route 68 in Clark County. He was assisting several crash victims in the highway median when struck by another vehicle.

Trooper William R. Bender
March 25, 1951 - November 20, 1982

Hometown: Marion
96th Academy Class: October 27, 1972

On October 25, 1982 Trooper Bender was directing traffic at a construction site on US Route 23 north of State Route 53 in Wyandot County when struck by a semi tractor trailer. Stationed at the Marion post, he died 20 days later of injuries suffered in the crash.

Trooper Jody S. Dye
December 3, 1959 - July 5, 1985

Hometown: Ravenswood, WV

111th Academy Class: December 11, 1981

Trooper Dye, patrolling Interstate 270 during heavy rainfall, was fatally struck while placing flares at the US Route 33 interchange in Columbus to warn approaching traffic of a crash scene. He was stationed at the Granville post.

Trooper Wendy G. Everett
September 30, 1962 - August 5, 1988

Hometown: Parkersburg, WV

114th Academy Class: September 6, 1985

Trooper Everett, a member of the Circleville post, was outside her patrol car completing a criminal investigation on Interstate 270 at US Route 62 in Franklin County when she was struck by a hit-skip driver. She died hours later of the critical injuries sustained in the crash.

Trooper Kenneth A. Maloney**August 7, 1962 - July 28, 1990****Hometown: Middletown****113th Academy Class: September 7, 1984**

Trooper Maloney was killed in a two-vehicle crash which occurred on US Route 68 east of Georgetown in Brown County. He was responding to a crash call at the time of the collision. Trooper Maloney was stationed at Georgetown.

Trooper James R. Gross**January 12, 1969 - January 19, 1996****Hometown: Brunswick****124th Academy Class: June 25, 1993**

Trooper Gross of the Ashland post was slain during a traffic stop on Interstate 71 in Ashland County. He responded to a CB-radio report of an erratic driver and, upon approaching the vehicle, was twice shot. The suspect was subsequently captured and convicted of capital murder.

Trooper Robert Perez**August 15, 1975 - May 15, 2000****Hometown: Lorain****132nd Academy Class: April 2, 1999**

Trooper Perez was stopped with a violator on the Ohio Turnpike when a vehicle struck his cruiser from behind. A member of the Milan post, Trooper Perez succumbed to serious injuries three days later.

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

In addition to Ohio State Highway Patrol officers killed in the line of duty, five members who held support positions lost their lives in the line of duty.

Chief Radio Operator Walter E. Dawson of the Warrant district headquarters was fatally injured on May 31, 1953, in a Patrol car crash in Trumbull County.

Auxiliary Officer Earl F. Ulmer lost his life on July 12, 1953, when struck by a vehicle while directing traffic around a crash in Washington County.

Auxiliary Officer Dale R. Warrington died in a traffic crash curing the pursuit of a violator in Allen County on August 29, 1965.

Load Limit Inspectors Paul C. Eberhart and Ralph E. Morrow were killed in a traffic crash which occurred on November 23, 1987. They had just finished weighing a truck on US-30 in Wayne County when a tractor-trailer drove off the roadway and crashed into

them. A trooper working with the team miraculously survived very critical injuries.

**GREATER CLEVELAND SAFETY AND HEALTH COUNCIL, INC.**

Jeane' M. Furber, CHCM, CSE, Executive Vice President,

Administrative Member CCPCA December 28, 1984, and presently a member. Recommended by Chief Chester Kluth — Fairview Park PD

HISTORY By the first decade of the 20th century, enlightened industrial management had accepted responsibility for the suffering caused by accident in industry. In 1911 the first effective Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in Wisconsin, to be followed by a rush of similar laws in many states. Safety programs sponsored by factory owners and industrial management came into existence, and expenditures were then authorized to conduct the programs.

The first cooperative Safety Congress met in Milwaukee in 1912. This Congress called for another meeting in New York the next year, and the National Council for Industrial Safety was organized. Shortly after, the name was changed to National Safety Council and the programs included all aspects of accident prevention.

The Cleveland Safety Council was one of the pioneer safety councils in America, being preceded only by Pittsburgh & St. Louis. The Cleveland Safety Council was founded in 1918, organized in 1919, and was chartered by the National Safety Council in 1954. A National Safety Congress was held in Cleveland in 1919 to give impetus to the safety movement and to introduce the public to the Cleveland Safety Council. Because of the many activities that took place between 1919 and 1928, the Cleveland Safety Council board members voted to incorporate. After a vigorous campaign to recruit new members, the name



**Jeane' M. Furber, Executive Vice President/
Secretary pictured above**

was changed to include all of Cuyahoga County, thus
Greater Cleveland Safety Council.

To better illustrate the need for wide spread safety programs, in 1986 four counties were added to the Safety Council's service area — Geauga, Lake, Lorain, & Medina. The additions of these counties has greatly enhanced the programs and activities of the council. However, a name change has not been considered.

In 1931 the Safety Council combined with the Industrial Commission of Ohio to launch a six-month "no accident" campaign among the industries of Greater Cleveland. The results of this "no accident" campaign were very gratifying and led to the annual Occupational Safety Campaign Awards program, co-sponsored by the Greater Cleveland Safety Council and the Ohio Division of Safety and Hygiene. Officers have come and gone; board members have come and gone; staff personnel have come and gone — but through it all the Greater Cleveland Safety Council, with its five counties, has weathered and progressed.

MISSION STATEMENT: Accident Prevention through Safety Education and Safety Training, recognizing that education and training must include occupational and environmental health issues. The Safety Council is an independent, nonprofit, non-governmental, non-commercial organization that provides programs, resource services and educational materials to prevent or reduce both the personal and economic loss associated with injuries, accidents and health hazards occurring to those who live and work in the council-area communities.

**THE LAW-MEDICINE CENTER
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE
CLEVELAND, OHIO
FIRST SCIENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT
JUNE 21-26, 1954
FIRST SUBURBAN POLICE COURSE
MAY 1956**



**Chief Robert Bucklin, Jr., University Heights
Police Department — First Recorded President —
of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs
Association**

D.O.B. 09/29/1901 — D.O.D. 07/25/1987

Wife — Mildred Bucklin

The first recorded president of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association was Chief Bucklin who first served in 1947 and continued as president through 1952. He served on the board of governors from 1956 through 1958.

The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association during Chief Bucklin's tenure, working with Western Reserve University staff and other Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association board members, established an elite training center for law enforcement. Some of those board members are Chief C.A. Smith, Mayfield Heights; Chief John Vondracek, Solon; Chief Melvin Shurmer, Warrensville Heights; Chief W. J. Busch, Moreland Hills; Chief Louis Killmer, Parma Heights; Chief Frank Novak, Newburgh Heights; Chief Frank Vacha, Maple Heights; Chief Fred Williams, North Randall; Chief Alvin J. Smith, Chagrin Falls; Chief William Eierman, Pepper Pike; Chief Frank Bocskey, North Randall; Chief Robert Nowak, Newburgh Heights; Chief Charles Dalton, Valley View; Chief Dominic Meuti, Bedford Heights; Chief Hebert Burgess, Warrensville Heights; Chief Earle L. Schoenbeck, University Hospitals; and Chief Robert Balmer, Western Reserve University.

The First Institute on "Science in Law Enforcement" class was held June 21 -26, 1954, and the first "Suburban Police Course Class" in May 1956 at the Law-Medicine Center, Western Reserve University, Center for Criminal Justice, Cleveland, Ohio.

This training center provided training to law enforcement at a time when there was little to none available. Law enforcement personnel from throughout the United States traveled to Western Reserve University for this expert training.

**THE LAW MEDICINE CENTER — CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE
CLEVELAND, OHIO
25 YEAR REPORT 1953 -1978**
First Institute on "Science in Law Enforcement"
The Law Medicine Center, Cleveland, Ohio — June 21 -26, 1954



First Class — Suburban Police Course — May 1956
The Law Medicine Center School of Law Enforcement Training and Research
Western Reserve University and Cuyahoga County

Robert J. Alaburda, Euclid; Harlan L. Baus, Shaker Hts.; Joseph E. Bejcek, Parma; Clarence E. Bennett, Parma; Russell L. Bierman, N. Olmsted; Richard B. Borowiak, Cleveland Hts.; John S. Brittain, Shaker Hts.; Russell B. Corbin, Lakewood; Edwin H. Cunningham, Painesville; Fred J. Fenohr, Gates Mills; Edward Fink, Parma; Marino Fiorilli, Solon; Walter V. Frank, Euclid; Bernard Grospitch, Middleburg Hts.; James Holecek, University Hts.; Christ W. Hess, Hunting Valley; Frank J. Hrabak, Maple Hts.; Julius Jagson, Fairview Park; John Kalavsky, Jr., Warrensville Hts.; Leo T. Kelly, Bedford; Jerome Kobie, Berea; John R. Koerner, Cleveland Hts.; Richard Latine, University Hts.; Paul Markhan, Bedford; John A. Zigman, Euclid; Joseph Mignona, Cleveland Hts.; Robert J. Nicholson, Rocky River; William C. Palumbo, Shaker Hts.; Charles Pejsa, Bedford; Ronald Perry, University Hts.; Howard S. Smith, Bay Village; Steven C. Szeredy, Chagrin Falls; Aurel J. Todia, Lakewood; Arle Van Peeren, Lakewood; Robert E. Von Luhrt, Parma; Ronald W. Ware, Rocky River; Richard E. Wright, Lyndhurst.



Second Class

**Suburban Police
Course**

October 1956

**The
Law
Medicine
Center**

Frank V. Banczak, Cuyahoga Hts.; Leslie R. Black, Rocky River; Roy S. Burke, Willoughby; Francis A. Bryon, Shaker Hts.; Robert Chilcher, Fairview Park; George L. Colpert, N. Olmsted; Gerald C. Coulter, Warren; Leonard DeLaat, S. Euclid; Edward J. Fiala, Shaker Hts.; William Flanagan, Parma; Robert A. Franz, Rocky River; Joseph I. Gardner, Shaker Hts.; Robert Hipple, Warren; Anthony F. Ilacqua, Bay Village; Richard Kadervek, Warrensville Hts.; Ernest Knaack, Cuyahoga Hts.; George W. Kovar, Jr., Parma; Dennis J. Love, Maple Hts.; John J. Lynch, Willowick; Louis J. Narduzzi, Independence; Raymond O'Malley, S. Euclid; Allen W. Patch, Bedford; Melvin J. Pay, Brecksville; Robert W. Riley, Bedford; Earl R. Ross, Willoughby; George W. Starkey, Oakwood Village; James Stochl, Solon; Thomas A. Strasshofer, Mayfield Hts.; Thomas Tranter, S. Euclid; Herbert A. Wachsman, Parma; Douglas C. Wagner, Middleburg Hts.; Raymond Walker, Brooklyn; Jack L. White, Bedford; Ralph G. Zieger, Parma.

Third Class

**Suburban Police
Course**

April 1957

**The
Law
Medicine
Center**



Harley Badger, S. Euclid; Allen Baur, Independence; William Baur, Jr., Cuyahoga Hts.; Richard Beyer, Rocky River; Norman Bogus, Maple Hts.; Carl Brown, Delphos; Earl K. Callahan, Cuyahoga Falls; James Coleman, Willoughby; Eugene DiNardo, Jr., Euclid; Richard P. Dresser, Bedford; Robert Easter, Euclid; Harry Eidam, Shaker Hts.; Robert Germana, Seven Hills; John Guarino, Jr., Euclid; Walter Harmon, Mayfield Hts.; Donald Kaminski, Cuyahoga Hts.; Ralph Lanteri, Shaker Hts.; Arthur Lindberg, Brecksville; George Macura, Bedford; Richard C. Meyers, Lorain; Louis G. Portman, Chagrin Falls; Clyde E. Prentice, Middleburg Hts.; Richard J. Racz, University Hts.; Frank E. Shiever, University Hts.; John J. Skari, Barberton; Anton Tabar, Fairview Park; Adelbert E. Tegtmeier, Brooklyn Village; Norman Tocse, Rocky River; Frank Waldron, N. Olmsted.



**Fourth
Suburban Police
Course**

**May 1957
The
Law
Medicine
Center**

Joseph Barbish, Euclid; Francis Byrne, Cuyahoga Hts.; Dwight Beckwith, Willoughby; Robert Blatnica, Middleburg Hts.; Howard Bowe, Bedford; Carl G. Bower, Portsmouth; Robert Corbin, Jr., Lakewood; Henry Covill, Mentor on the Lake; Theodore Dengate, Bedford; Herman Fiourucci, Maple Hts.; John Gallagher, Cleveland; Anton Grze, Euclid; Michael Kolenich, Jr., Warren; Frank McKeon, Rocky River; Stanford McKibben, Euclid; Edward Patrick, Lakewood; George Rozic, Lorain; Donald Sedivy, University Hts.; William A. Shortle, Mayfield; Charles Sperber, Strongsville; Fred Standen, Fairview Park; Edward Stawicki, Cuyahoga Hts.; W. L. Stephens, Lakewood; Raymond Swenton, Brecksville; John F. Trueman, University Hts.; Donald Way, Lyndhurst; Jack Weist, Rocky River.

**Fifth
Suburban Police
Course
October 1957
The
Law
Medicine
Center**



Donald Boing, Cuyahoga Hts.; Thomas C. Brickman, Euclid; Robert E. Brown, Middleburg Hts.; Robert Chase, Cuyahoga Hts.; Russell F. Comier, Rocky River; Don F. Dahlhausen, University Hts.; A. D. Fitzgerald, Willowick; Norman L. Glovik, Parma; Adelbert P. Groudle, Euclid; Ronnie W. Hardy, Bedford; John J. Horkan, Euclid; Edward Hosko, Lakewood; George J. Jindra, Rocky River; Martin Johnson, Shaker Hts.; James R. Kaschalk, Chagrin Falls; V. J. Kremerger, Lakewood; Robert W. Lee, Fairview Park; Emmet J. Mathews, Parma; Andrew P. Oswald, Bedford; Bruce O. Sobe, Lakewood; Leo Tully, Maple Heights; Jerry E. Vesely, Brecksville; Patrick J. Walsh, Euclid; Robert Young, Shaker Hts.



**Sixth
Suburban Police
Course
March 1958
The
Law
Medicine
Center**

Richard B. Adler, Lakewood; Lawrence Amacher, Independence; John W. Babarcik; Brooklyn; Robert A. Boerke, Parma; William S. Craider, Shaker Hts.; William A. Crawford, Lakewood; Joseph L. Crooks, Cuyahoga Hts.; Charles B. Dalton, Valley View; William J. DiGiovanni, Shaker Hts.; William R. Eisenberg, Mayfield Hts.; Floyd P. Emmons, Berea, George Gibala, Brecksville; Fred E. Gladys, Jr., Lyndhurst; Richard J. Gross, Bratenahl; Robert Kalta, Solon; Richard T. Keay, Euclid; Gene A. Kleve, Shaker Hts.; Jack E. Lingler, Seven Hills; Melvin Martin, Barberton; Thomas A. Martin, Parma; Charles C. Petro, Lakewood; Milan M. Plut, Euclid; Leo E. Rowan, Jr., Bratenahl; Lloyd S. Shapiro, Warrensville Hts.; Edward A. Spisak, Fairview Park; Lawrence Sudyk, Parma; Edward G. Szoke, Strongsville; William Taft, Middleburg Hts.; Marion R. Taylor, N. Olmsted; John Tramsak, Euclid; Joseph F. Wallace, Cuyahoga Hts.; Edward F. Zagar, Barberton.



Seventh Class — Suburban Police Course — May 1958 No Rosters Available, Ninth Class — Suburban Police Course — November 1958



Eighth Class — Suburban Police Course — October 1958 No Rosters Available Eleventh Class — Suburban Police Course April 1959





Chief Alvin J. Smith

**Chagrin Falls Police
Department**

**Seconded Recorded
President of the Cuyahoga
County Police Chiefs
Association—1953
D.O.B. 02/04/1902
D.O.D.10/30/1980
Wife — Gertrude (Odell)
Smith**

The concept of The Law-Medicine Center began with conversations in the Spring of 1952 among Alan R. Moritz, M.D., Director, Institute of Pathology, Western Reserve University; Samuel R. Gerber, M.D., J.D., Cuyahoga County Coroner; and Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr., J.D., Professor of Law, Western Reserve University. The Center discussions began as Cuyahoga County was building a new coroner's office and laboratory on the university campus adjacent to both the School of Law and School of Medicine.

On February 1, 1953, The Law-Medicine Center was officially established by the university's board of trustees as a service institute of Western Reserve University:

To improve justice, both its civil and criminal administration, by utilizing science, especially medicine, to provide accurate and truthful facts and to eliminate error, especially in the areas of legal medicine, forensic science, police science, and crime prevention at the local community level.

To accomplish these purposes, the Center offered courses, issued publications, prepared entrance and promotional examinations for civil service commissions, surveyed police departments, and served as consultant on various forensic science and criminal justice projects.

In July 1973, the Center for Criminal Justice was established and assumed responsibility for conducting all the Center's criminal justice related programs.

February 1953—

The Law-Medicine Center established by Western Reserve University Board of Trustees.

February 1953—

First course: "Medical Aspects of Civil Litigation."

September 1953—

First police science course: "Scientific Proof in Criminal Cases."

July 1955—

Ohio Criminal Justice published.

May 1956—

First basic police training course.

February 1958—

Western Reserve University and Board of County Commissioners entered into contract by which The Law-Medicine Center would conduct basic and specialized training for municipal police officers in Cuyahoga County with the county government subsidizing a portion of the tuition costs for each police officer.

April 1959—

Ohio Law Enforcement Training Bulletin published.

July 1962—

Center's Testing Service inaugurated with police entrance and promotional examinations administered in Brecksville and Youngstown, Ohio.

January 1969—

First private police training course.

April 1971—

Center awarded grant by Ohio Law Enforcement Planning Agency to conduct pilot program making legal advisors available to seven small-to middle-size police departments in Cuyahoga County.

July 1971—

Testing service expanded to include five promotional exams.

March 1973—

Center awarded two-year grant by the National Institute of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to conduct a pre-trial felony disposition project in New Haven, Connecticut; Norfolk, Virginia; and Salt Lake City Utah.

July 1973—

Center for Criminal Justice established.

June 1974—

First out-of-state training program conducted by Center in Chesapeake, Virginia.

May 1975—

"Short Course for Police Legal Advisors" offered at Law School in conjunction with International Association of Chiefs of Police.

April 1976—

Officer on the Stand published.

August 1977—

Center conducted basic training programs for City of Cleveland para-police and traffic controllers.

Training Courses

Civil.....	Programs 26	Enrollment	1,499
Police.....	Programs 506	Enrollment	21,976

Publications

Ohio Criminal Justice

A compilation of Ohio's Criminal Code, Juvenile and Drug laws, an analysis of the elements of crimes and Rules of Criminal Procedure and Juvenile Procedure. First published in 1955, *Ohio Criminal Justice* is used by police officers, lawyers, and students throughout Ohio.

Ohio Law Enforcement Training Bulletin.

A bimonthly, four-page newsletter covering recent legal cases and developments, investigative techniques, scientific aids, and other matters of interest to law enforcement officers. It has been published since April 1959, and currently has more than 1,000 subscribers.

Private Police Training Manual.

Contains outlines of topics covered in 120-hour private police training course. First published by the Ohio Peace Officer Training Council. The Center received permission to reprint it in 1972 when the Training Council discontinued publishing. Manual has subsequently been revised and copyrighted by Center. It is used by training academies throughout the State and has been purchased by security officers throughout the country.

Officer on the Stand.

A basic guide on testifying in court for law enforcement officers, written in 1976 by Judge Manual M. Rocker, Shaker Heights Municipal Court, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Note — Per Chris the Last Basic Police Academy held at Case Western Reserve was in 1992. The school closed on July 1, 1992.

THE OHIO POLICE CHIEF

August 1979

Police Training: The Past, Present, Future

Friday, August 3, 1979 - 9:00 a.m.

Daniel T. Clancy, who received his B.Sc. in 1959 from the University of Notre Dame in Notre Dame, Indiana, and an LL.B. in 1962 from Western Reserve University, is now associate dean and director of case criminal justice, which is located in Cleveland.

He has served as a Special Agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1962 to 1965; was a Scientific Investigator for the Cuyahoga County Coroner's Office in Cleveland, Ohio, from 1965 to 1970; was Assistant Clinical Professor of Law Enforcement at Case Western Reserve University from 1965 to 1969; Director of Law Enforcement Training, CWRU, 1969 -1972; Assistant Dean, School of Law, CWRU, 1972 to the present time; Acting Associate Dean, School of Law, 1976 - 1977; and Associate Dean, School of Law, 1977 to date.

Mr. Clancy was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1962, to the Kansas Bar in 1964, and to the U.S. District Court, District of Kansas in 1964.

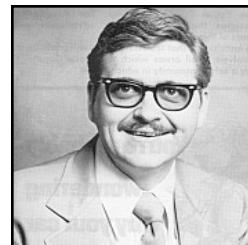
Publications include *Ohio Law Enforcement Training Bulletin*, of which he has been Editor since 1965; *Analysis of the Elements of Ohio Crimes* (Banks -Baldwin Law Publishing Company, 1971) with Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr.; and *Business and Industrial Security: Practical Legal Problems—2d*, 1972,

(Practicing Law Institute, New York, New York).



Daniel T. Clancy is Associate Dean of Case Western Reserve University's School of Law and is also director of the School's Center for Criminal Justice. He is a graduate of the

University of Notre Dame (1959) and of Western Reserve University Law School (1962). After spending three years as a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Clancy returned to Western Reserve University where he headed The Law-Medicine Center's police training program. In 1973, Mr. Clancy was appointed director of the law school's newly created Center for Criminal Justice. The Center assumed responsibility for conducting the police related programs conducted by the Law-Medicine Center.



Chief Peter J. Gray

**GRAY SECURITY, INC.
MR. PETER J. GRAY, PRESIDENT
23366 Commerce Park
Cleveland, Ohio 44122-5802
216-595-9800**

Biography — Peter James Gray

Peter James Gray was born on February 4, 1942, at Saint John's Hospital on Cleveland's West Side. As a child he lived on Bridge Avenue in Ohio City, then on West 100th Street in Cleveland. His father, Stanley Gray was killed during the II World War's Battle of the Bulge. His mother, Ann Cloherty Gray, raised him and his older brother Richard alone until she married Jack Masterson. Three more children — Jack, Peggy, and — Mary were born to them.

Peter attended St. Patrick's School on Bridge Avenue, St. Ignatius on Lorain Avenue and West

Boulevard, studied at Borromeo Seminary, St. Edward's High School, and West High School, and graduated from West Technical High School. He then attended Fenn College's evening courses.

At eighteen he started his working career as an investigator with the Cleveland Retail Credit Bureau. He then joined Minnesota Title Insurance Agency as a title examiner. On August 11, 1962, he married Peggy Jakubisin of Lakewood. Four offspring — Maureen, Peter Jr., Deborah, and Melissa — were born from the marriage.

When he was twenty-two he took a civil service examination and on July 11, 1964, was hired as a police patrolman for the City of Bay Village. He earned civil service promotions to sergeant and lieutenant then on March 31, 1976, he was promoted to chief of police. From the time Peter was a patrolman until he became the chief, he was a negotiator for the officers during wage negotiations with city council. As a new chief he recognized that the police department was understaffed and asked for additional officers.

The council's response was "You were responsible for getting more holidays and vacation for your men, you figure out what to do."

Chief Gray was an active member of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association. He served on the board of governors, was elected chaplain, vice president and in 1979, president. He remained on the board of governors for many years. In 1979, as president of the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs, Gray, the officers, and the board of governors hosted the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police annual conference in downtown Cleveland. Chief Gray served on the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police Ethics Committee, where he supported Chiefs who were being harassed by their mayors. He was qualified as an expert witness on the proper relationship of the mayor with chiefs of police. Chief Gray was then elected to serve on the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police Executive Committee for five consecutive years.

Chief Gray was appointed to various committees in the International Association of Chiefs of Police, including the Public Relations Committee, co-chair of the Private Security Committee, and the Associations Nominating Committee. One of the highlights of his IACP activity was giving a speech to six thousand chiefs of police and their spouses in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Chief Gray took advantage of every training opportunity during his career. In 1983 he graduated in the 135th session of the FBI National Academy. The night he returned home he received a call from the midnight shift commander telling him that a resident was just stabbed to death and the killer was on the loose. The murderer ran to a gas station in Westlake

where the Westlake Police dispatched their officers to get our information off of the air. Who showed up there was the bloodied murderer who was turned over to Chief Gray.

The chief was a strong believer in participative management. If an officer had a particular interest or talent, he would be sent to schools to become more expert at whatever it was. He would then be in charge of that. All patrol officers spent six weeks in the detective bureau. That created an opportunity for the officers to be better trained and for the administration to review each of their abilities for making future appointments to the bureau. In Bay Village the first officer on the scene of any crime from murder on down was put in charge of the investigation from start to finish. This resulted in high clearance and conviction rates.

During Chief Gray's administration, Bay Village was recognized by *Family Circle* magazine as being the sixth-safest city in a major metropolitan area in the United States. Most of the credit was given to the police department's training and Bay Watch programs, which resulted in a conviction rate of better than 99%. In 1976 local CB-ers requested that Bay Police monitor channels 9 and 19 for emergency calls. Chief Gray agreed if the CB group would help patrol the city on the upcoming Halloween night. Bay Village usually had many complaints of vandalism and thefts that night. The news media picked up the story, giving the police positive coverage and warning the potential vandals about what was happening. The first Bay Watch turned out to be a total success. The program is still in effect today. The *Cleveland Press* front-page headline said 'Bay Burglars Beware!' Our officers and the public we served made an unbeatable partnership.

Chief Gray joined Case Western Reserve University as a certified instructor in the Police and Private Security Academies in 1980 and continued teaching there for many years.

The Governor appointed Chief Gray to the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Ad Hoc Standards Committee. Chief Gray was given credit for having one hundred forty-eight objectionable standards removed.

Gray was elected chairman of the Cuyahoga Regional Information System, established the current board makeup and hiring procedures, screened and hired personnel, and purchased computers for a \$1.8 million computer system.

In 1979, he was vice-chairman and in 1980 chairman of the Law Enforcement Committee of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Cuyahoga County. Gray was responsible for reviewing and approving all law enforcement grant applications for federal

funding.

Gray served as Executive Director of the West Shore Enforcement Bureau. He directed operations of undercover drug unit, anti-burglary and theft unit, SWAT team, and disaster and crowd control unit, for which he prepared and presented the federal grant.

On April 15, 1985, Gray accepted an offer from the City of Shaker Heights to head their police department. The challenging assignment included updating and modernizing the 132-person police department. Of the sixty cities in Cuyahoga County, Shaker Heights usually had the third-highest amount of crime, just under Cleveland and East Cleveland. If you like being a police officer, as Gray did, it was a great place to work.

During his first week on the job he was called out on a Sunday evening to investigate a double murder. A former editor of *The Plain Dealer* and his wife were murdered in a burglary. Chief Gray submitted the first VICAP case from a municipal police department to the FBI in the nation regarding that case.

The chief was called in several more times for violent death investigations during his tenure.

Chief Gray implemented numerous managerial and modern law enforcement techniques, which resulted in considerable crime reduction, and improved morale, and utilized Participative Management and management by Objectives techniques.

Chief Gray strongly believed in involving the citizens in fighting crime in their own community. To accomplish this, the citizens had to be informed of the crime problems facing the police. This was in direct conflict with the mayor who kept insisting that there was no crime in Shaker Heights. Our officers worked hard and arrested many perpetrators. When the news media, which learned of the arrest through court hearings, made any mention of it in the news, it was considered poor public relations by the mayor's office, but positive exposure by the police department. For that and other conflicts Chief Gray resigned to go into the private sector.

Gray joined the Pinkerton Organization, and after training was appointed to head the Detroit, Michigan, office. A competitor who purchased Pinkerton's downsized, resulting in Gray losing his job. Gray came back to Cleveland and formed Gray Security, Inc. a private investigations and security company.

During this time the police chiefs from Medina County approached Gray to start an undercover county-wide, drug unit. It was understood and agreed that he would work at the company in the mornings and handle the drug unit afternoon and evenings. The unit enjoyed a 100% conviction rate from many drug arrests. There police chiefs resulting in the drug unit

being used as cannon fodder. Gray retired. The sheriff eventually killed himself.

Gray Security, Inc. is a full-service agency that employs 120 persons, some of which are former police officers. Gray has solved crimes from murder to embezzlements and provides armed and unarmed uniformed security officers.

**KICHLER LIGHTING
7711 East Pleasant Valley Road
Independence, Ohio 44113**

Mr. Raymond M. Habart was employed by Kichler Lighting as Manager of Health, Safety, and Facilities in 1992 and is presently serving in this position in 1999. Manager Habart was born September 10, 1947 in Cleveland, Ohio. He is married to Diane and they have three children: Jennifer, Melissa, and Amy.

Mr. Habart served in the U.S. Airforce from 1966 to 1970 as part of the Civil Engineer Squadron, with service in Tennessee, Vietnam, and Montana. He received the following medals: Expert Marksmanship, National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, Republic of Vietnam Commendation Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal, and Air Force Good Conduct Medal.

He graduated from Parma Senior High, Class of 1966, and has an associate degree in law enforcement from Cuyahoga County Community College.

Manager Habart is a member of the following organizations: Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, associate member since 1988; Vietnam Memorial Fund; National Fire Protection Association; National Safety Council; Brook Park Auxiliary Police officer since 1973 presently is Executive officer.

In his present position with Kichler Lighting he is responsible for six distribution centers, four sister companies, and corporate headquarters in Cleveland for worker's compensation claims, safety requirements, accident investigation, training, and facility management.

Mr. Habart's previous employment was with TRW Automotive Aftermarket Division, Cleveland, Ohio, where he served as Manager of Health, Safety, & Security from 1966 to 1992. He was responsible for 30 locations across the country and Cleveland for worker's compensation claims, safety requirements, accident investigation, training, and facility management.

His membership with the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association provides him with the opportunity to talk with a variety of professionals to obtain information and options.

LORAIN COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
1005 North Abbe Road
Elyria, Ohio 44035

The Criminal Justice Education Program at Lorain County Community College, Elyria, Ohio

The Criminal Justice Education Program at Lorain County Community has a thirty-year plus history of providing undergraduate education to officers and supervisor in the western Cuyahoga and Lorain County areas. The LCCC Program however can thank its early Cuyahoga County connection for helping initiate the program in the late 1960s. The individual who played a significant role in program development was the late Sergeant Sam Sansone of the Shaker Heights Police Department. After retirement from the Shaker Heights PD, "Sarge" Sansone, as he became known to students and local officers at LCCC, specialized in crime scene processing courses and forensic photography used by police departments and training programs around the country. Many detectives and evidence technicians employed within Lorain and western Cuyahoga County recall receiving their first applied and hands-on lessons in regard to crime scene processing and forensic photography from "Sarge" Sansone. Although retiring in 1985 and passing on in 1987, "Sarge" Sansone lives on in the memories of now-retired and active officers for his dedication, intensity and devotion to maintaining the highest standards in crime scene processing and satisfactory case preparation demanded of all who were fortunate enough to be in his classes.

Former Rocky River Police Chief Martin "Marty" F. Patton also became a member of the LCCC Criminal Justice Program after his retirement from that city. Specializing in courses in law, evidence and supervision, Chief Patton likewise helped educate the next generation of western Cuyahoga and Lorain County police officers. He was able to bring his direct supervisory and management experiences right from the police department to the classroom for the benefit of future officers and supervisors. With his passing in 1998, Chief Patton will be fondly remembered by prior students alumni for his contribution to criminal justice education.

Since the mid-1980s, officers from several other Cuyahoga County police agencies have made their own contributions to criminal justice education at LCCC as members of the adjunct faculty. As of this writing, Chief Patrick Nealon — Fairview Park, Lieutenant Mark Spaetzl — Bay Village, Officer Gorden Goodman — North Olmsted, Chief Dan Clark — Lakewood among others, have staffed the faculty, each bringing a special expertise to the classroom via

topical courses within the program. Currently serving as director of the LCCC program is Mr. Daniel F. Ponstingle. He got his start early on as one of the first Cleveland Police Department cadets in the early 60s and then went on to serve with the Detroit (Michigan) Police Department as an officer and investigator. Upon returning to Ohio, Ponstingle saw further service as chief of the Lake County Narcotics Agency in Painesville and special deputy with the Lake County Sheriff's Department. In addition to law enforcement education and training, he also spent professional time as a licensed private investigator serving clients in the multi-county area.

The LCCC Criminal Justice program in past years has also sponsored Ohio Peace Officer Training Council basic peace officer academy classes from time to time. In-service training programs which address specific areas such as crime scene processing, critical response, SWAT procedures, legal updates and the like have also been held on the LCCC campus. In 1998, LCCC became a reception site for Distance Learning broadcasts by the Ohio Attorney-General's Office. As LCCC Criminal Justice education look's toward the next century, new target populations to be served include corrections officers currently situated in Lorain County and employed at the Lorain Correctional, Grafton Correctional and Northcoast Correctional facilities. High-tech topics such as Cyber-Crime are already being addressed to help serve the next generation of officers and investigators as they tackle Internet and computer-based crimes already the subject of initial investigations and prosecutions. In closing, LCCC will remain indebted to its Cuyahoga County professionals and friends who helped launch the program into the forefront some decades ago, while continuing to establish new liaisons and working relationships for the benefit of western Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties officers and departments.

Submitted by Daniel F. Ponstingle, Director — Criminal Justice Programs, Lorain County Community College, 1005 North Abbe Road, Elyria, Ohio 44035

G & M TOWING SERVICE
A ROAD ONE
COMPANY
7224 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44103
The G & M Auto Company Story

Two gentlemen named Gregg and Morgan formed a body shop in 1934 at East 36th and Carnegie Avenue, called G & M Auto Body Company. In 1940, John Jalovec purchased the G & M Auto Body business and relocated to 745 Carnegie Avenue.

Having a short lease at this location, G & M was forced to relocate. In 1942 G & M purchased a two-story building at 7224 Euclid Avenue. As opportunities arose over the years, G & M acquired approximately 6 acres of land and building at this location. G & M Auto has gone from a large neighborhood body and mechanical shop serving the immediate community to a county, statewide, and now a nationwide towing and recovery firm.

As the general area changed and went through despair, so did G & M. Unable to attract consumer repairs to Euclid Avenue, G & M was forced to close their body shop and repair facility in 1980. It was at this time G & M built a large shop for commercial motor vehicles, hoping to capitalize on business in the area that required a repair source for this equipment. Unfortunately, this proved to be of no avail. In 1985 G & M decided to concentrate on towing and recovery only catering to motor clubs such as AAA which G & M has served since 1940, plus commercial accounts. Yes, G & M has always towed motor vehicles for the Cleveland Police Department for all these years and still does today.

Today, G & M Auto employs approximately 50 people with vast knowledge of the motor vehicle towing and recovery industry. In April 1997, G & M consolidated their business with Road One, Inc., a national towing and recovery firm with terminals coast to coast. Road One is a public firm trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

7224 Euclid, 216-391-3327, G & M is etched into many peoples minds when problems arise requiring expertise in handling major problems with all types of motor vehicles. The current president of G & M is Junior Jay, who has been with G & M in numerous capacities since 1955.

Junior Jay, president of G & M joined the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association on February 17, 1984. Junior retired as president of G & M on April 30, 1999, and in his retirement still remains a dues paying member of this Association.

On November 27, 1997, Junior Jay was presented a plaque award by the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association for his support of the association and for hosting the November meeting for many years.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY PROTECTIVE SERVICES

**1642 Lakeside Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114**

The Cuyahoga County Protective Services is a division of the County's Central Services Department. Their mission is to ensure the provision of quality services for safety and security to county customers and

general compliance liability exposures and losses through planning, education, innovative designs, and the efficient management of manpower and resources.

Their creed is planning, prevention, preparedness, performance; their motto is "We're not just security."

To accomplish this goal, Protective Services uses 190 armed, uniformed protection officers to create and maintain an atmosphere of security and comfort for staff, customers and visitors to our service area. Protective Services' staff and management render highly visible, courteous service and maintain a consistent, professional presence at the 105 county-owned/operated properties. We seek to supplement, not duplicate, the services provided by local law enforcement officials.

Authority for Protective Services officers is obtained through the City of Cleveland, as they are commissioned as private policemen under ORC 737.05.

In 1975, the present security department was established by the Board of County Commissioners. The preceding units of guards, watchman, and security/custodians were combined into this new uniformed unit. On May 12, 1992, the security personnel from the Department of Human Services (HSD Police) were absorbed into the Central Services Security Division and their unit disbanded.

Protective Services' dispatch center is open 24 hours a day. Numerous services are provided some of which are making motor vehicle accident reports, accepting HazMat spill reports, providing escort services for employees to their vehicles, parking enforcement on county property, responding to after-hours alarms at county buildings, and duress alarms.

Protective Services is affiliated with the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, St. Vincent Quadrangle Safety Program, American Society for Industrial Security, American Bar Association, International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Sheriffs Association, and International Association of Court Officers and Services.

Bernard L. Buckner is presently the manager of Protective Services and began his service with them in 1997 as manager. He received his masters of public administration in organizational and behavioral development from Cleveland State University and his bachelor of science in education from Ohio State University. Mr. Buckner lectured at various university and conducted seminars throughout the United States.

He received special training at Gestalt Institute of Cleveland, Human Synergistics, Reid College, Emergency Management Institute, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Ohio Peace Officers Training Council, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Ohio Fire

Academy, National Institute on Crisis Intervention, National Rifle Association, and Belsaw Institute.

Manager Buckner's professional achievements: 1997 to present — Cuyahoga County, Board of County Commissioners, Manager of Protective Services; 1990 - 1997 — Holbrook Group, Inc. private consultant to various agencies; 1994 — 1995 Chief Executive Officer, Uptown Cleveland Security Corporation; 1985 - 1990 Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority Police, Safety Director; 1974 - 1985 Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, served as patrolman, sergeant, deputy chief and chief of police.

He is affiliated with many associations such as the American Bar Association, Citizens League of Greater Cleveland, Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association, National Sheriff's Association, International Association of Chiefs of Police, and Ohio Crime Prevention.

**VANCE INTERNATIONAL
10467 White Granite Drive
Oakton, VA
Cleveland 888-895-8661**

Since 1984, Vance International, Inc. has served a wide-range of clients from virtually every industry, include Fortune 500 companies, multinational businesses, and domestic corporations as well as U.S. and foreign governments. From humble beginnings, Vance International has risen to its place among the elite in the private security industry because of the specialized collective knowledge of its employees, their commitment to providing quality security services, and the company's unique ability to respond to emerging crises in the security industry with innovative security practices.

Background

Vance International's unique position in the security industry arises from the vision of founder Charles F. "Chuck" Vance. Chuck founded Vance International in 1984 after a fourteen year U.S. Secret Service career protecting presidents and their families in four administrations. Throughout his career, Chuck had the opportunity to interact with members of the existing private security industry, and recognized quickly the dearth of quality security providers offering service on par with that provided to him and his fellow Secret Service Special Agents. Despite being at the pinnacle of his career, and with capital in short supply, Chuck resigned his appointment with the U.S. Secret Service and set about providing protective services to private industry clients using the same techniques and professionalism acquired throughout his career.

The Vance Concept was simple—apply the exacting professional standards of the Secret Service in serving an elite private sector clientele. A fundamentally solid idea, the Vance concept proved difficult to implement, at least at first. The struggling five-man operation in Oakton, Virginia, had a difficult time convincing their private sector clientele of the need for their services. There was nothing like Vance International available in the security industry at the time, and corporate executives had acquiesced to the notion that security meant overbearing brutes—the stereotypical "bodyguard"—and rightfully shied away.

The Vance operation brought a new standard to the industry, and revolutionized personal protection services. Sleek security professionals who understood how to combine proven security techniques, like security advance assessments and logistics and contingency planning, with the comfort of the protectee fundamentally changed how corporate executives and other private sector clientele viewed security. With the availability of Secret Service-like protection, personal protection became an indispensable asset in the emerging global economy.

Vance International's first big challenge came in the form of protecting several members of the Saudi Arabian royal family during the 1984 Olympics Games in Los Angeles, California. Of course, with the challenge came opportunity, and Vance International therein had the opportunity to display its protective services before an international audience. Vance International's performance at the Games impressed the Saudis, and they soon found themselves responsible for protection of the Saudi Arabian embassy and the personal protection of Saudi Royal family members as they traveled throughout the world. The Vance team impressed several other national and international clients as well, and an unprecedented decade of growth followed.

While the original Vance concept concentrated on personal protection, client demand for other security services gave Vance International the opportunity to expand quickly into new fields. In particular, Vance clients expressed a need for professional uniformed officers, and the Vance Uniformed Protective Service was born. Chuck Vance capitalized on his successful formula in the executive protection field, and again brought proven Secret Service techniques to the private sector by tapping Harvey Pryor, former chief of the Secret Service Uniformed Division, to lead Vance's uniformed operations. The Vance Uniformed Protective Service relied on rigorous selection and training techniques to provide a steady stream of professional uniformed protection specialists to the private sector clients seeking Vance services in growing numbers.

Client demand for Vance-like security services also extended to the asset-protection arena. The early 1980s saw major labor disruptions in the Kentucky, Tennessee, and Southwestern Virginia coal mines, and found proprietary guard services ill-equipped to deal with the intense, and often violent, labor disruptions. The coal strikes presented unique security problems. In an already volatile atmosphere, mining companies began to lay off union miners and reopen their mines with non-union workers. In response, the unions resolved to shut the mines down. In addition, the proprietary guards employed by the mining companies drew employees from the local communities, and the ensuing strikes raised the specter of threats against family or future retaliation, and potentially pitted neighbor on neighbor in what would prove to be the most violent strikes in recent U.S. history.

Vance International developed two critical solutions, and again revolutionized the private security industry. First, Vance supplanted the proprietary guards with non-resident professional security officers this not only reduced the unnecessary tension created by using local guards but also brought a calming influence by inserting seasoned professionals trained to diffuse potentially violent situations. The presence of the non-resident professionals meant that the security officers could enforce management's rights without fear of retribution, and perhaps most importantly, once the strike was settled, the non-resident officers left the area taking many of the unpleasant memories with them. In short, the Vance approach best protected the long-term interests of not only the mines and the miners, but also the mining community.

Second, Vance International pioneered the use of photo and video documentation in labor disruptions to help keep the peace. The idea was simple—violent-minded strikers would be disincentivized to engage in violent behavior when their actions were being recorded, and when violence did occur, management had an effective means of obtaining legal recourse. Under the Vance concept, one security professional armed with a camera was a far more effective deterrent than ten brutes looking to deter through physical intimidation. Violence doesn't serve the interest of either side of a labor dispute. Besides, picking fights with angry miners just did not make sense.

The Vance system proved effective. The presence of a professional security force sent a clear message to strikers seeking to achieve bargaining advantages through violence, namely that the mining companies were committed to nonviolent resolution of the labor crisis, and would not be intimidated or bullied through unfair labor practices.

Vance International's early success in the executive protection, uniformed officer, and asset protection

fields provided the basis for an expanding diversified security provider, and the Vance concept, providing Secret Service—quality security services in the private sector, continued to be a bona fide formula for success.

People

Part of that success is owing to the individuals who joined Chuck in his quest to develop the nation's best security provider. Early in Vance International's history, Chuck realized that the dynamic company he envisioned could only come about with additional expertise. Chuck assembled a distinguished senior management team with an extraordinary depth of law enforcement experience and a shared vision for the company.

Larry Sheafe currently serves as the executive vice president of Vance International. Prior to joining Vance, Mr. Sheafe served for more than twenty two years as an agent of the U. S. Secret Service, retiring as deputy director. As deputy director, he provided advice and counsel to the director of the Secret Service on all decisions affecting the overall protective and investigative missions of the secret service. During his tenure Mr. Sheafe received the meritorious service award from the secretary of the treasury and the meritorious executive in the senior executives service award presented by the president of the United States.

Jim Levine, co-founder of Vance International, helped to establish the infrastructure that made Vance the nation's leading provider of executive protection, and in the early years he took part in high-risk international executive protection assignments. When the company expanded into the specialized field of labor disruption security, Mr. Levine again played a leadership role in developing the Asset Protection Team's innovative approaches to security which emphasized non-confrontation and the use of photographic documentation on the client's behalf. Prior to joining Vance International, Mr. Levine worked as a police officer, and he participated in several diplomatic/VIP protection assignments including extended associations with former U.S. Secretary of State Harry Kissinger, and Egypt's former Deputy Prime Minister, the late General Kamal Hassan Ali.

To this group Chuck added a wide array of law enforcement and private security specialists, including former FBI agent Andy Podolak, former Secret Service Special Agent Rolando Soliz, former Secret Service Special Agent Don Stebbins, former police officer, lecturer, and trainer Robert Shuster, former Miami police lieutenant Ruben Mena, and former private security executive Obie Moore.

The Vance commitment to hiring extraordinary professionals with a common vision continues today.

after a remarkable twenty two year career in the U.S. Secret Service where he served as director from 1993 until his retirement in 1997. As Secret Service director, Mr. Bowron planned, developed, and implemented all major policies and programs within the service, directing 4,700 employees in both protective activities for the President and other U.S. and foreign officials, and the investigative activities designed to protect the integrity of the nation's financial systems. As director, Mr. Bowron oversaw security operations for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations General Assembly attended by more than 140 heads of state, the Atlanta Olympics in 1996, and the visit of the Pope John Paul II in 1995. Mr. Bowron was instrumental in the passage of the Violent Crime control and Law enforcement Act of 1994, extending the Service's jurisdiction to investigate fraud related to financial institutions and increasing arrests for financial fraud by seventy two percent. He expanded Secret Service presence overseas to address international crimes against U.S. financial institutions.

Extraordinary Security Services

With this impressive cast in place, Vance International was primed to become the nation's best security provider. Capitalizing on Vance's early success, and relying on the effective formula of providing Secret Service - like services in the private sector, the company set off in pursuit of that goal. Diversification from the original Vance services came quickly as success and client demand for new services followed the company at every turn.

Soon the company developed a security consulting and investigations specializing in corporate due diligence, risk analysis, international asset searches, corporate theft, fraud, and unauthorized product matters. Vance professionals applied sophisticated skills, diverse expertise, and broad resources to clients in over eighty countries.

From the success of the Asset Protection Team grew the Vance Workforce Staffing team which provides skilled and unskilled labor on a temporary basis during periods of labor unrest, disaster, or emergency. The Workforce Staffing Team brings a broad skill set to the temporary labor market, allowing Vance to assist clients when in need of temporary manufacturing and assembly workers, heavy machinery and precision equipment operators, warehouse and other distribution workers, and CDL drivers.

Vance Training now prepares security officers for the rigors of uniformed guard service by employing standards in excess of the basic minimum requirements established for the State of Virginia, the most stringent requirements in the United States. The reason Vance Uniformed Guards are the most highly qualified

protection specialists available. To meet the increased demand for these highly qualified security officers, Vance International developed its training subsidiary offering basic and advanced uniformed officer training. Vance courses now cover first aid, CPR, basic and advanced firearms, supervisor training, handcuffing, and SPO qualification.

Vance Executive Protection agents have always been in high demand, and the training Vance agents receive is equally sought after. To answer this demand, Vance Executive Protection developed sophisticated training programs designed to instruct protection specialists in state-of-the-art proactive security techniques. Vance relies on its talented pool of instructors and experienced agents engage in a series of classroom instruction and real-life scenario training sessions proven to equip protective agents with the ability to assess, analyze, and neutralize possible threats while maintaining each protectee's comfort level.

Though Vance has always owned international operational ability, a significant chapter in Vance's international growth came on the establishment of the Vance Mexico and South America offices. Vance capitalized on its international expertise about complex culturally and geographically diverse environments to create primary security resources for multinational organizations in Mexico and South America. The international offices developed emergency response, security surveys, relying on their experience in Mexico and South America to provide unsurpassed personalized security service.

Today Vance International, Inc. offers a full range of protective, investigative, and business continuity security services. Executive Protection, Uniformed Guard Service, Consulting and Investigations, Asset Protection, and Temporary Labor—these are the pillars of the Vance International security traditions. Vance International encompasses the entire spectrum of security-related needs because our client's security depends on our ability to provide professional, reliable, and responsive security service.

From a five-man, \$3 million operation to a 3,500 employee \$100 million company, Vance International has become the realization of the vision Chuck Vance and his co-founders spawned more than sixteen years ago. Through nearly two decades of innovation, growth, and award-winning entrepreneurial-ship, Vance International has never lost sight of the very reason for its success. In the words of the company's founder, "our reward is the trust of our clients; there is no higher accolade than their faith in us."

THE TEAM

Vance senior managers are drawn from the highest ranks of the U.S. Secret Service, the FBI, Scotland Yard, elite military units, state attorneys' offices, and other prestigious federal and municipal law enforcement organizations. Our managers, in turn, painstakingly select the people who directly serve Vance clients: executive protection agents, labor disruption specialists, uniformed officers, and investigators. Each Vance employee is intensively trained in his or her specialty and receives consistent support and guidance from Vance managers.



**JAMES R.
LEVINE**
**Executive V.P.
Member Board
of Directors**
**VANCE
International**

VANCE INTERNATIONAL
10467 White Granite Drive
Oakton, Virginia
Cleveland-888-895-8661

Jim Levine's interest in pursuing a law enforcement/security career began at Taylor Elementary School in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, where he became a distinguished school safety patrol in the sixth grade. There he received a special award for his attention to duty. From that point on, he knew what he wanted to do with the rest of his life.

In the late 1960s at Cleveland Heights High School, Jim started the first student/police liaison program (with the help of the Cleveland Heights Police Department) through the Boy Scouts' Explorer Program.

A few years later, Jim went on to Kent State University to pursue a degree in criminal justice. While attending Kent State, Jim's law enforcement coursework afforded him the opportunity to study the ambulance services the university provided to its students. This issue was of special concern after the 1970 Kent State riots when four students were killed and many

others were seriously injured. Unsatisfied with the university's process, and convinced that the students could do it better, Jim persuaded the university administration to give him a chance to create a student-run volunteer ambulance service for Kent State, the first in the country.

Jim immediately began working to obtain the necessary skills and certifications to begin this program. After receiving his instructors' certification from the American Red Cross, he began the process of selecting and training other students for this pilot program. The success of his effort resulted in a number of service/leadership awards for Jim, including a nomination for the Governors' Award for the State of Ohio. Eventually, the responsibility of the ambulance service was taken away from the local police department and made part of the university's medical services. Not only did his efforts set an example for other colleges and universities, but also the system he implemented is still in place today.

After earning a bachelor's degree in criminal justice in 1973, Jim joined the police department in Arlington County, Virginia. In addition to attending the police academy, he also attended various state and federal law enforcement training programs throughout his involvement with the force. As an officer, he was responsible for the organization and management of a 60-member police detail for three years during a controversial, violence-prone construction project for a superhighway. Jim also served as a member and instructor for the SWAT.

In 1980, Jim left the Arlington County Police Department to join forces with Charles F. Vance, a former U.S. Secret Service agent who wanted to bring the personal protection techniques and exacting standards of the Secret Service to the private sector. After working together for four years, Jim and Mr. Vance joined two other law enforcement professionals and founded Vance International.

Jim began his career at Vance providing executive protection support to diplomats, celebrities, members of foreign royalty, politicians, and high-ranking business executives. He provided protection for such notable figures as the Osmond family, Al Pacino, Henry Kissinger, and Emelda Marcos. In fact, he even coordinated a large-scale security operation for five senior members of the Saudi royal family, delegates, and their entourage during the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, California.

In 1984, Jim was instrumental in the formation of Asset Protection Team (APT), a subsidiary of Vance International that provides labor unrest security during strikes, natural and manmade disasters, and civil disobedience. He also helped to develop APT's innovative approach to security, which emphasizes

non-confrontational behavior and uses photographic documentation on the clients behalf. Today, as executive vice president, Jim's focus is business development, specifically for APT and Vance's temporary labor service, Workforce Staffing Team. He also serves as a senior consultant helping clients worldwide to develop comprehensive contingency plans.

Jim has a master's degree in forensic science from George Washington University. He has had articles published in *Security Industry* and the *American Society for Industrial Security* (ASIS) — of which Jim is a member — and *Contingency Planning and Management*. As a much sought-after speaker, Jim has given numerous presentations on security and contingency planning issues as they relate to executive protection and labor unrest. In 1997, Jim returned to Ohio where he currently resides in Gates Mills with his wife, Jennifer, and their son, Jacob.



**Legal Counsel
Cuyahoga County
Police Chiefs
Association**

Stephen T. Parisi, Esq.

For almost 30 years the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association has looked to Stephen T. Parisi, Esq., for legal advice. Mr. Parisi, a shareholder in the downtown Cleveland law firm of McDonald, Hopkins, Burke & Haber Co., L.P.A., has provided legal counsel to the association and has guided the association through many of its most significant challenges.

Mr. Parisi was involved in the formation of the Crime Stoppers program at the association and the transfer of the program to the business community. The Crime Stoppers program continues to be one of the association's most successful projects and has garnished much positive response from the community and media.

As legal counsel, Mr. Parisi attends the association's meetings, providing legal advice on many of the important issues faced by the association and the law enforcement community. In 1992 Mr. Parisi received the association's Person of the Year Award.

Mr. Parisi began his legal career as assistant director of law for the City of Cleveland from 1966 to 1968. He then served as Assistant Cuyahoga County Prosecutor, Criminal Division, from 1968 to 1971, and then as Assistant Attorney General, Chief of Worker's Compensation, under Attorney General William J. Brown from 1972 to 1973.

Mr. Parisi joined McDonald, Hopkins, Burke & Haber in 1973. Mr. Parisi has a general litigation practice that includes appearances in both state and federal courts, primarily representing government entities, corporations, health care providers, and individuals in all phases of litigation. Mr. Parisi is a member of various state, national, and local bar associations.

He received his law degree from Case Western Reserve University School of Law, a master's degree in finance from Miami University and his undergraduate degree from Xavier University.

Mr. Parisi's firm, McDonald, Hopkins, Burke & Haber, is a mid-sized firm of 64 attorneys located in downtown Cleveland. The firm was founded in 1930 and is well known regionally as a provider of comprehensive legal services for large-and middle-market businesses and individuals. The firm's trial attorney represent clients in all areas of litigation, from wrongful termination to contractual, governmental and intellectual property disputes to product liability and anti-trust claims. Although much of its litigation services arise out of the firm's middle-market focus, such as business disputes and shareholder litigation, the firm also represents clients in litigation matters which draw on its areas of niche expertise including health care, ERISA, estate planning, real estate, governmental and employment.

Business law, the firm's largest department, provides comprehensive services to business entities ranging in size from newly formed closely held enterprises and tax-exempt organizations to publicly traded middle market companies. There are ten specialty practice groups within the department, including banking and commercial finance, business restructuring services, employee benefits, employment and labor, environmental, ESPO transactions, intellectual property, mergers and acquisitions, real estate, and construction, securities and taxation.

This year, McDonald, Hopkins, Burke & Haber was one of only two Cleveland law firms named one of "America's Greatest Places to Work With a Law Degree," a 1,200-page legal employment guide recently published by Harcourt Brace.

**UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS
2074 Abington
Cleveland, Ohio
Director Protective Services
George D. Phillips**

Director George David Phillips was born in Wheeling, W.Va., just across the bridge from his home town of Tiltonsville, Ohio, to George and Mary Phillips. He grew up in the small town environment (population 1,500) until the age of 21, when he left home to



State Trooper
George D.
Phillips

&

Parents
George
&
Mary



George

&

Helen
Olenick

George D.&

Marlene

&

George M.&
Samantha



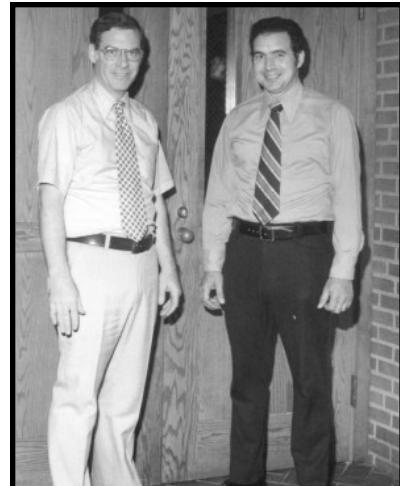
join the State Highway Patrol. On November 9, 1963, he married Marlene Katherine Phillips, the daughter of George and Helen Olenick. Marlene is the librarian at St. Francis Assisi School in Gates Mills, Ohio.

George said he and Marlene "tried for almost eleven years to have a child and were waiting to adopt when George came along." He went on to add that "George will always be our pride and joy." After George Michael's birth, George and Marlene, enjoyed their off-duty hours fishing, camping, swimming and going to sporting events with their son.

Their son, George Michael, played baseball in the Mayfield Heights Boy's League, their favorite baseball team, where one year they watched George and his teammates win the championship.



April 26, 1969 —George (above) receiving the Superintendent's citation of merit for saving a life.



Left — Daniel
Clancy

Right — George D.
Phillips

Law School
Case
Western Reserve
Mid-1970s



George D. Phillips

Addressing
Basic Police
School
Case
Western Reserve

1979

George and Marlene's son, George Michael Phillips, is now employed at University Hospitals Health System; now Samantha his wife is employed at University Hospitals of Cleveland as a nurse in labor and delivery. Chief Phillips and his wife are anticipating becoming grandparents for the first time in July 2001. Congratulations to George, Samantha, and, of course the new grandma and grandpa.

George D. Phillips began his career in law enforcement as a State Trooper, with the Ohio State Highway Patrol. He served 1962 to 1971 and attained the rank of sergeant. He served 3 years as an instructor at the Ohio State Highway Patrol Academy in Columbus.

In 1967, Col. Robert M. Chairamonte, Superintendent of the Ohio State Highway Patrol announced the



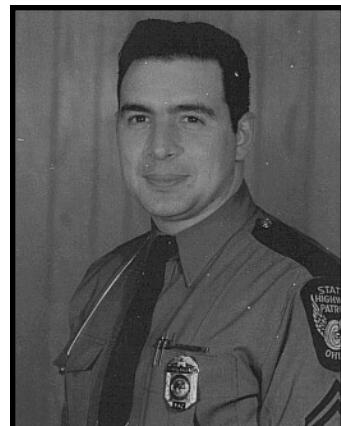
64th Basic Police School

March 24-May 24, 1980

Left-Front Row — Case Western Reserve-Coordinator George D. Phillips
Right — Front Row — President Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association
Chief Marion R. Taylor — North Olmsted PD



State Trooper
George D. Phillips
1962 -1971

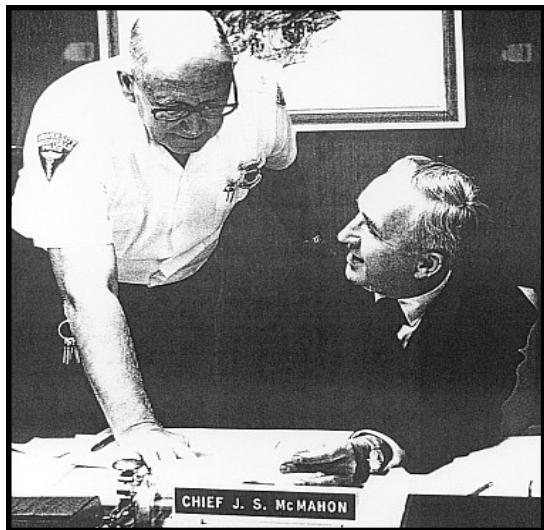


Sergeant
George D. Phillips
Ohio State Highway Patrol
1962 -1971

promotion of Patrolman George D. Phillip to Corporal, and he remained at the Highway Patrol Academy in Columbus. George also was assigned Ohio Highway Patrol locations in Wooster, Steubenville, Ravenna, Warren, and Ashtabula.



**First Protective Service Chief Earl Schoenbeck,
to the right, above, Sgt. Fraser to the
Left — Taken 4/1961**



**Second Protective Service Chief Joseph McMahon
1972 -1984**

**Retired Chief of Police from Lakewood Police
Department who served 12 years at
University Hospitals**

Left — Asst. Dir. Ray Peoples

Third Protective Services Chief George D. Phillips, who was appointed in 1984 and is presently serving at University Hospital in the same capacity.



Director George D. Phillips — November 1984

In 1971 - 1984 George was Coordinator of Law Enforcement Training Programs, Case Western University, Center of Criminal Justice. This position involved coordinating all Basic Police Training, Private Police Training, and Specialized Police Training Programs. George reported directly to Daniel T. Clancy for 13 years.

In 1984, George D. Phillips was appointed to his present position as Director/Chief, Protective Services Department, University Hospitals of Cleveland. Protective Services is an in-house department consisting of 38 personnel that is responsible for the safety of all patients, visitors, staff, and employees of University Hospitals of Cleveland.

Protective Services was established in 1949 and their **50th Anniversary** was celebrated in June, 1999.

The first chief was Earl Schoenbeck who served in this position for 33 years.

The second chief was Joseph McMahon who retired as chief of police in Lakewood and served at University Hospitals from 1972 to 1984.

The third Protective Services chief, George D. Phillips, was appointed in 1984 and is presently serving at University Hospitals in the same position.

Service Is the Name of the Game

As coordinator for the Law Enforcement Training Program at CWRU, from 1971 to 1983, George Phillips was responsible for training many of the University Hospitals Protective Services officers he later found under his leadership at University Hospitals. After 13 years at CWRU Phillips became the new director of UHC Protective Services, with more than 29 officers and support staff.

As the Highway Patrol representative, George taught classes for the CWRU, Law-Medicine Center and enjoyed it. When the full-time position opened to coordinate the law enforcement programs at CWRU, he decided to take it.

In the same way, his familiarity with UHN Protective Services led him to his new position at University

Hospitals.

At the time of his appointment as Director of Protective Services at University Hospitals George said "I'm very happy to be director here." He added "The position will be challenging, but rewarding. Protective Service employees are enthusiastic and dedicated, and I know we will continue to work toward our goals of providing the safest possible hospital environment for patients, visitors, the medical staff and all employees."

Phillips then and now is dedicated to his working family, and he organized the first annual picnic for the Protective Services Department. He strongly supports his staff and their purpose within the hospital, too.



Many children received the thrill of their young lives when they spoke with and met policemen and firemen from neighboring communities at the first annual Protective Services Day on the sun-drenched Saturday afternoon of June 11. The children pictured here were given personal tours of a police cruiser, danced to the Cleveland Police Bagpipe Unit, and met Rocky, a K-9 police dog. (1988)

Director Phillips sees the main role of the hospital Protective Services Department as service. "We are ready to respond to incidents, but we're here primarily to offer and respond to requests for assistance. Our presence alone, however, serves in incident prevention. We encourage the involvement of all employees in prevention of crime by asking them to alert us to any suspicious persons or potentially dangerous situations.

Protective Services Day's Success Assures Encore 1988

Two hundred children of University Hospitals employees became an "Honorary Member" of the Protective Services Department on Saturday, June 11, at the hospital's first Protective Services Day.

The Protective Services Department provided a display of community safety services, as well as entertainment and refreshments to more than 500 people who participated in the fair, which was held in the Harvey Lobby and Residence Hall Courtyard.

The special day was organized "to provide a

service to all University Hospitals employees, spouses, and children — and just to have fun," says George Phillips, Director of Protective Services. Free fingerprinting was provided to 150 children ages 3 to 12, and certificates of honorary membership were given to all the kids who came.

Of special interest to the children were the fire trucks and police vehicles, as well as clowns and balloons. A home lock display and brochures were provided for adults wishing to learn more about personal safety. There was also a K-9 demonstration and a performance by the Cleveland Police Bag Pipe Unit.

Protective Services Day will become an annual event and plans are already being made for next year's event. "It will be even bigger next year," promises George.



EASY

RIDER

10/1991

**Jennifer
Kerman**

Jennifer Kerman, 4, daughter of Sally Kerman (Neurology), was one of the many children reminded of safety awareness at the fourth annual Protective Services Day. Shaker Heights patrol officer Homero Guerrero lets Jennifer take a seat on his motorcycle, while Sgt. Ken Katz of Protective Services (background) looks on. "We had more exhibitors, more involvement and the largest crowd ever," says George Phillips, director of Protective Services. K-9 dogs, fire trucks, police cruisers, mounted police, and fingerprinting for children were among the highlights at this annual event, which promoted law enforcement's "tools of the trade."

Director George D. Phillips in the year 2000 says "In 1971 I became associated with the Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association and the Chiefs of Cuyahoga County Municipalities and Villages through coordinating the Basic Police Programs. In every class there were officers representing their various departments. Since 1971 to the present, I have valued my relationship with all of you throughout the years. Our relationship is over 25 years. I have always appreciated your support to me and my family and mostly our friendship. There are times I think back to all the good times and wonder where have the years gone so quickly. I am proud and honored to have been asked by the Association to be a part of the Association's History. Thank you from Director George D. Phillips.

A LIST OF ACTIVE CHIEFS OF POLICE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION-2001

Chief David M. Wright Bay Village Police Department 27214 Wolf Road Bay Village, Ohio 44140 440-871-1234	Chief Mark S. Sechrist Beachwood Police Department 2700 Richmond Road Beachwood, Ohio 44122 216-464-2343	Chief Richard G. Borowiak Bedford Police Department 65 Columbus Road Bedford, Ohio 44022 440-232-7600
Chief Dominic V. Meuti Bedford Hts. Police Dept. 5661 Perkins Road Bedford Heights, Ohio 44146 440-439-1234	Chief Timothy J. Pitts Bentleyville Police Department 6253 Chagrin River Road Bentleyville, Ohio 44022 440-247-5055	Chief Harry P. Bernhardt Berea Police Department 17 Berea Commons Berea, Ohio 44017 440-826-5870
Chief Paul E. Falzone Bratenahl Police Department 411 Bratenahl Road Bratenahl, Ohio 44108 216-681-1234	Chief Dennis A. Kancler Brecksville Police Department 9069 Brecksville Road Brecksville, Ohio 44141 440-526-8900	Chief Robert T. Lipton Broadview Hts. Police Dept. 9543 Broadview Road-Bldg. #19 Broadview Hts, Ohio 44147 440-526-5400
Chief Thomas A. Dease Brook Park Police Department 17401 Holland Road Brook Park, Ohio 44142 216-433-1239	Chief Joseph C. Kocab Brooklyn Hts. Police Dept. 345 Tuxedo Road Brooklyn Heights, Ohio 44131 216-741-1327	Chief Jack Murphy Brooklyn Police Department 7619 Memphis Avenue Brooklyn, Ohio 44144 216-749-1234
Chief James T. Brosius Chagrin Falls Police Dept. 21 West Washington St. Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022 440-247-7321	Chief Martin G. Lentz Cleveland Heights Police Dept. 40 Severance Circle Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118 216-291-4983	Chief Martin L. Flask Cleveland Police Dept. 1300 Ontario Street Cleveland, Ohio 44113 216-623-5005
Chief Richard W. Unger Cuyahoga Heights Police Dept. 5480 Grant Avenue Cuyahoga Heights, Ohio 44125 216-883-6800	Chief Patricia A. Lane East Cleveland Police Dept. 14340 Euclid Avenue East Cleveland, Ohio 44112 216-681-2378	Chief David A. Maine Euclid Police Department 545 East 222nd Street Euclid, Ohio 44123 216-289-2700
Chief Patrick J. Nealon Fairview Park Police Dept. 20777 Lorain Road Fairview Park, Ohio 44126 440-356-4415	Chief Thomas P. Murphy Garfield Heights Police Dept. 5555 Turney Road Garfield Heights, Ohio 44125 216-475-6607	Chief Charles T. LoBello Gates Mills Police Dept. 1470 Chagrin River Rd-Box 158 Gates Mills, Ohio 44040 440-423-4456
Chief Robert F. Hagquist Glenwillow Police Department 29555 Pettibone Road Glenwillow, Ohio 44139 440-323-8787	Chief James J. Cook Highland Heights Police Dept. 5827 Highland Road Highland Heights, Ohio 44143 440-442-7405	Chief Mitchell T. Guyton, Sr. Highland Hills Police Dept. 3700 Northfield Road Highland Hills, Ohio 44122 216-283-3007
Chief Charles H. Caldwell Hunting Valley Police Dept. 38251 Fairmount Boulevard Hunting Valley, Ohio 44022 440-247-7324	Chief Michael T. Dugan Independence Police Dept. 6800 Brecksville Road Independence, Ohio 44131 216-524-1234	Chief Dan R. Clark Lakewood Police Department 12650 Detroit Avenue Lakewood, Ohio 44107 216-529-6749

A LIST OF ACTIVE CHIEFS OF POLICE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION-2001

Chief Anthony Adinolfi Lyndhurst Police Department 5301 Mayfield Road Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124 440-442-1234	Chief Merlin D. Canter Maple Heights Police Dept. 5373 Lee Road Maple Heights, Ohio 44137 216-662-5884	Chief Joseph M. Donnelly Mayfield Heights Police Dept. 6154 Mayfield Road Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124 440-442-232
Chief Donald H. Stevens Mayfield Village Police Dept. 6621 Wilson Mills Road Mayfield Village, Ohio 44143 440-442-6419	Chief John W. Maddox, Jr. Middleburg Hts. Police Dept. 15850 Bagley Road Middleburg Hts., Ohio 44130 440-243-1234	Chief Frank J. Swanek Moreland Hills Police Dept. 4350 Som Center Road Moreland Hills, Ohio 44022 440-248-7585
Chief Gerald R. Hoehn Newburgh Heights Police Dept. 4071 East 49th Street Newburgh Heights, Ohio 44070 216-641-5545	Chief George E. Ruple North Olmsted Police Dept. 27243 Lorain Road North Olmsted, Ohio 44070 440-777-3535	Chief Daniel J. Dubsky North Randall Police Dept. 21937 Miles Road North Randall, Ohio 44128 216-663-1236
Chief Paul M. Bican North Royalton Police Dept. 14000 Bennett Road North Royalton, Ohio 44133 440-237-8686	Chief Robert J. Semik Oakwood Police Department 24800 Broadway Road Oakwood, Ohio 44146 440-232-1035	Chief Jeffrey R. Rice Olmsted Falls Police Dept. 7987 Columbia Road Olmsted Falls, Ohio 44138 440-235-3145
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North Olmsted Police Dept.
26792 Osborne Road
Columbia Station, Ohio 44028
440-236-5220

Chief Roger M. Smyth
Lyndhurst Police Department
1767 Lyndhurst Road
Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124
440-461-5732

Chief Joseph E. Valine
Brooklyn Heights Police Dept.
5116 West 8th Street
Brooklyn Heights, Ohio 44131
216-661-9925

Chief Fred D. Wright
Independence Police Department
5819 Brecksville Road
Independence, Ohio 44131
216-524-1743

Chief Reno Santini
Cuyahoga Hts. Police Dept.
1230 East Dartmoor Avenue
Seven Hills, Ohio 44131
216-328-0543

Chief Thomas J. Shields
Orange Police Department
1114 Meadowlawn
Parma, Ohio 44134
216-398-8033

Chief Raymond V. Sorace
Glenwillow Police Department
13813 Carpenter Road
Garfield Heights, Ohio 44125
216-663-0200

Chief William Van Veghel
South Euclid Police Department
6772 Stafford Drive
Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124
440-442-8743

Chief Hugh V. Young
Chagrin Falls Police Department
121 Lagoon Ct.
N. Smyrna Beach, FL 32167
904-423-3951

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS 1947 –2001

Chief Robert Bucklin University Hts. Police Dept. President 1947-1952	Chief Alvin Smith Chagrin Falls Police Dept. President 1953	Chief John Vondracek Solon Police Department President 1954-1955
Chief Earl Schoenbeck University Hospitals President 1956	Chief C.A. Smith Mayfield Heights Police Dept. President 1957-1958	Chief Glenn R. Osborn Twinsburg Police Department President 1959
Chief Herbert F. Burgess Warrensville Hts. Police Dept. President 1960-1961	Chief Charles B. Dalton Valley View Police Dept. President 1962-1964	Chief Albert M. Burkhart Fairview Park Police Dept. President 1965-1966
Chief William Van Veghel South Euclid Police Dept. President 1967	Chief William A. Shortle Mayfield Village Police Dept. President 1968-1969	Chief Milan Duris Bedford Police Department President 1969
Chief Harry W. Hird North Olmsted Police Dept. President 1970	Chief Hugh V. Young Chagrin Falls Police Dept. President 1971-1972	Chief Thomas A. Dease Brook Park Police Department President 1973-1974
Chief Robert Troyan East Cleveland Police Dept. President 1975	Chief Nick A. Tagg Mayfield Heights Police Dept. President 1976	Chief Robert W. Lee Fairview Park Police Department President 1977
Chief James L. Hopkins Garfield Heights Police Dept. President 1978	Chief Peter J. Gray Bay Village Police Department President 1979	Chief Marion R. Taylor North Olmsted Police Dept. President 1980
Chief Paul D. Leffel Solon Police Department President 1981	Chief Louis E. Westerberg Orange Police Department President 1982	Chief Stephen A. Toth Pepper Pike Police Department President 1983
Chief Chester W. Kluth Fairview Park Police Dept. President 1984	Chief James D. Cooper Bedford Police Department President 1985	Chief Edmund M. Mecklenburg Lakewood Police Department President 1986
Chief James E. Zindroski North Royalton Police Dept. President 1987-1989	Chief William E. Gareau Bay Village Police Department President 1990	Chief Dominic M. Caprara Mayfield Heights Police Dept. President 1991
Chief Lester R. LaGatta Chagrin Falls Police Department President 1992	Chief Robert W. Bruckner Solon Police Department President 1993	Chief Wayne C. Baumgart Euclid Police Department President 1994
Chief Matthew N. Biscotti Lakewood Police Department President 1995	Chief Dennis A. Kancler Brecksville Police Department President 1996	Chief James J. Cook Highland Heights Police Dept. President 1997
Chief Gene P. Rowe Richmond Heights Police Dept. President 1999	Chief Patrick J. Nealon Fairview Park Police Dept. President 1999	Chief Robert R. Reid, Jr. Bedford Police Department President 4/1-2000

Chief James T. Brosius, Chagrin Falls Police Department, President from April 2000 & 2001

**DECEASED CHIEFS OF POLICE MEMBERS OF THE
CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION**

Chief John B. Auletta Orange Village Police Dept. 8/24/08 12/25/78	Chief S. Gilbert Backus Northfield Police Department 10/27/30 2/3/93	Chief Donald D. Barney Oakwood Police Department 9/23/65 6/26/92
Chief Allen Baur Independence Police Dept. 8/9/18 5/21/97	Chief Stanley K. Baxter Lakewood Police Department Unk Unk	Chief Leslie R. Black Rocky River Police Department 6/11/23 1/29/97
Chief Robert E. Brown Middleburgh Hts. Police Dept. 3/3/24 4/30/97	Chief Robert Bucklin University Hts. Police Dept. 9/29/01 7/25/87	Chief John H. Bundy Brooklyn Police Department 7/4/26 9/1/83
Chief Albert M. Burkhardt Fairview Park Police Dept. 5/19/14 12/23/97	Chief Herbert T. Burgess Warrensville Hts. Police Dept. 6/12/16 3/8/81	Chief Wilbur J. Busch Moreland Hills Police Dept.
Chief John Buss, Jr. Northfield Police Department 8/8/19 2/5/98	Chief Phillip J. Carr University Heights Police Dept. 7/4/24 3/13/01	Chief George Christman North Olmsted Police Dept. 12/10/1896 4/9/1975
Chief Lewis W. Coffey Cleveland Police Department 10/8/11 8/10/98	Chief Joseph J. Collins Richmond Hts. Police Dept. 3/7/38 3/4/88	Chief William Dapsis Maple Heights Police Dept. 4/28/34 1/5/01
Chief Milan Duris Bedford Police Department 7/9/15 5/2/80	Chief Jack Fetzer Hudson Police Department 12/14/27 7/26/79	Chief Donald L. Fiorilli North Randall Police Dept. 12/15/28 12/12/90
Chief Charles L. Fisher University Hts. Police Dept. 10/1/32 7/27/95	Chief Harry A. Gaffney University Heights Police Dept. 2/15/08 11/11/79	Chief Lloyd F. Garey Cleveland Police Department 11/17/24 12/1/82
Chief James Gresham Bedford Police Department 11/11/1894 2/6/78	Chief John J. Havel Beachwood Police Department 1908 7/30/96	Chief John E. Herman Highland Hts. Police Dept. 4/2/08 8/2/77
Chief Harry W. Hird North Olmsted Police Dept. 5/24/18 10/12/95	Chief James L. Hopkins Garfield Heights Police Dept. 1/16/31 10/22/99	Chief Jay H. Hubach Bay Village Police Department 7/2/96
Chief Robert Kalta Moreland Hills Police Dept. 1/26/29 5/7/95	Chief Leo T. Kelly Oakwood Police Department 6/23/23 10/7/99	Chief Louis Kopocka Bratenahl Village Police Dept. 7/19/74
Chief Chester W. Kluth Fairview Park Police Department 4/19/39 1/6/90	Chief Robert W. Lee Fairview Park Police Department 4/11/24 11/11/99	Chief Paul D. Leffel Solon Police Department 8/2/28 6/16/96
Chief Carl R. Longstreet Shaker Heights Police Dept. 12/8/04 1/31/01	Chief Larry Mack Cuyahoga Heights Police Dept. 12/10/37 9/11/91	Chief John Magerko Middleburg Heights Police Dept. 9/9/14 9/18/95

Chief Steve Melnick Moreland Hills Police Dept. 7/2/23 2/88	Chief Edward Mudra Parma Heights Police Dept. 4/17/19 5/3/97	Chief Louis J. Narduzzi Independence Police Department 7/16/23 3/29/00
Chief David E. Novak Seven Hills Police Department 7/5/38 3/12/84	Chief Robert Nowak Newburgh Heights Police Dept. 4/7/89	Chief Patrick J. O'Malley East Cleveland Police Dept. 4/11/19 4/3/83
Chief Frank W. Payne Euclid Police Department 1/26/11 6/30/90	Chief Edward J. Prasek Maple Heights Police Dept. 12/28/10 6/26/84	Chief Gerald J. Rademaker Cleveland Police Department 7/11/17 1/30/91
Chief Earl E. Richmond Richmond Heights Police Dept. 9/15/76	Chief Patrick J. Roble Glenwillow Police Department 1/16/37 9/13/90	Chief William Schieberl Garfield Heights Police Dept. 9/23/02 3/9/76
Chief Martin Schmies	Chief William Sefcek Olmsted Falls Police Department 1/1/26 10/27/87	Chief James Seidehamel Hunting Valley Police Dept. 4/14/1893 5/13/79
Chief Frank A. Simoni Walton Hills Police Department 12/10/12 8/14/93	Chief Alvin Joel Smith Chagrin Falls Police Department 2/4/02 11/28/78	Chief Robert C. Smoltz Richmond Heights Police Dept. 7/1/28 2/20/98
Chief William P. Stark Hunting Valley Police Dept. 9/12/26 11/4/94	Chief Roy E. Steinfurth University Heights Police Dept. 1/1/07 8/11/93	Chief Francis E. Stephens Lakewood Police Department 5/29/04 7/8/78
Chief Francis Szabo Parma Police Department 4/9/23 11/24/94	Chief Nick A. Tagg Mayfield Heights Police Dept. 8/12/24 3/23/87	Chief Robert Troyan East Cleveland Police Dept. 5/16/21 4/9/95
Chief John J. Vondracek Solon Police Department 5/30/10 4/1/90	Chief Richard R. Wagner Cleveland Police Department 2/25/13 10/7/80	Chief Louis E. Westerburg Orange Police Department 3/13/46 3/11/92
Chief Charles L. Wilson, Sr. Valley View Police Department 11/11/30 1/20/95	Chief Keith H. Woodie Highland Heights Police Dept. 8/27/35 5/18/96	Chief Glen W. Worsley Brook Park Police Department 12/8/14 4/22/82
Chief A. L. Yanke Berea Police Department 8/8/14 5/3/83		

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Articles of Incorporation OF

THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION

The undersigned, a majority of whom are citizens of the United States, desiring to form a corporation not for profit, under the General Corporation Act of Ohio, do hereby certify:

FIRST. The name of said corporation shall be The Cuyahoga County Police Chiefs Association.

SECOND. The place in this State where the principal office of the corporation is to be located is Cleveland, in Cuyahoga County.
(City, Village or Township)

THIRD. The purpose or purposes for which said corporation is formed are: To perform and build up an official and mutual friendship between the several departments of police of Cuyahoga County, Ohio; to advise methods and suggest ways and means for the advancement and perfection of a uniform police and detective system within the County of Cuyahoga County, Ohio; to hold conventions from time to time at which there will be reading and discussing of papers upon subjects of interest to police of the said county, and to bring about the co-operation of the several police departments of the said county to the end that the citizens generally of the said county will be benefited.

The membership of the Association shall be composed of Police Chiefs, ~~and~~^{Village} Marshals, Railroad Police Chiefs, County Sheriff and heads of Detective Agencies, all of whom shall hold office of doing business within ~~anywhere~~ the State of Ohio.

FOURTH. The following persons shall serve said corporation as trustees until the first annual meeting or other meeting called to elect trustees.

J. H. Bilkey.....	4493 Ardenridge Ave. South Euclid, O.
Jacob Mintz.....	403 Cuyahoga Blvd., Cleveland, O.
Chas. F. Howe.....	21 Schaeff Rd., Brooklyn Hts., O.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, this 17th day
of August, 1928.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF OHIO,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, TED W. BROWN,

Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original record now in my official custody as Secretary of State, and found to be true and correct, of the

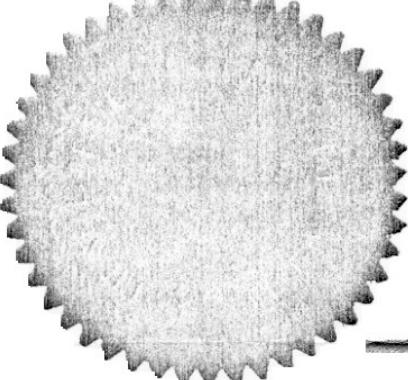
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF

THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION

filed in this office on the 7th day of September A.D. 1928.
and recorded on (in) Book (Volume) 362 , Frame (Page) 226 of
the Records of Incorporations.

WITNESS my hand and official seal at
Columbus, Ohio, this 9th day
of October A.D. 19 75


Ted W. Brown

TED W. BROWN
Secretary of State