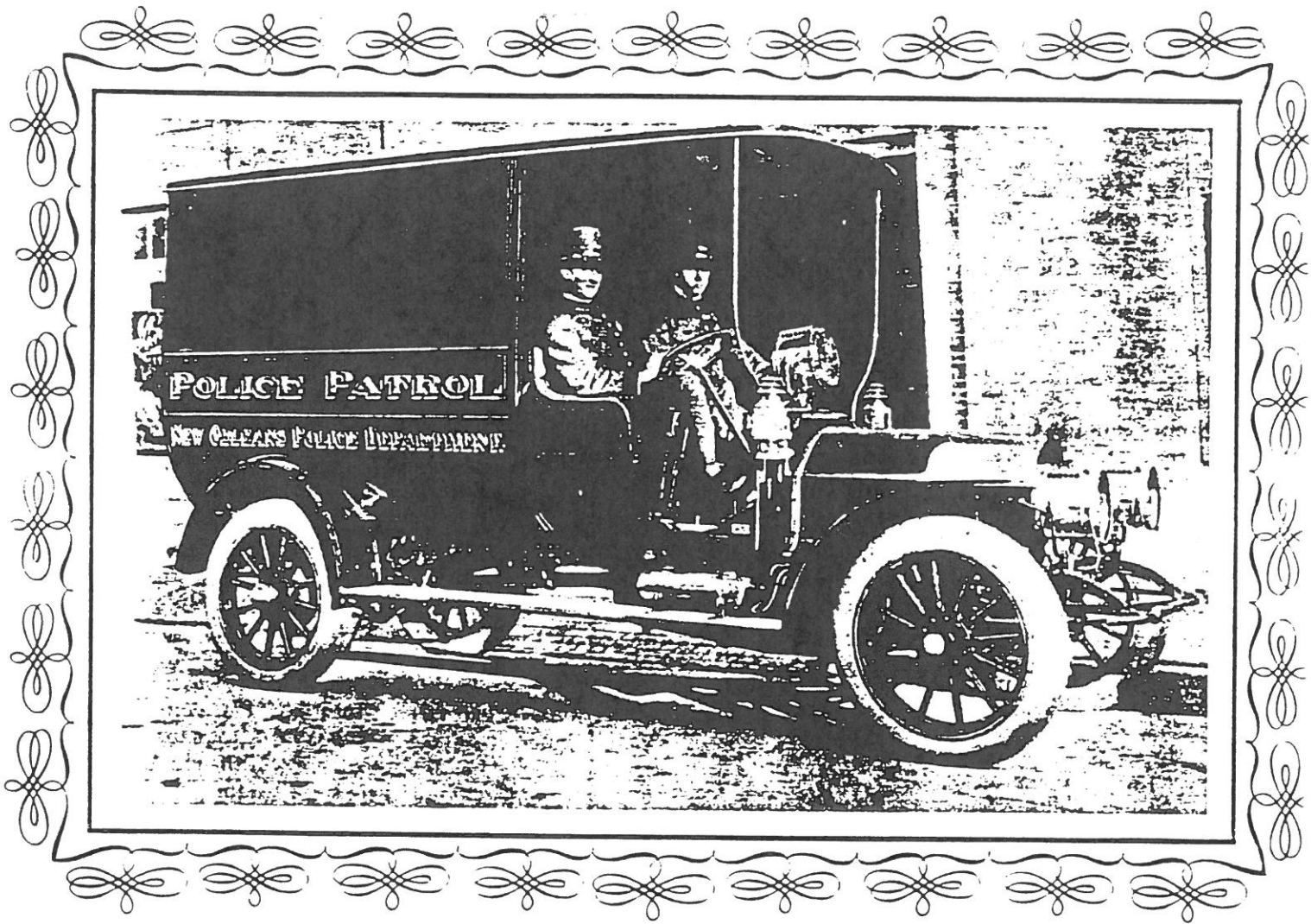


# HISTORY OF THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT



New Orleans, like all cities that have grown from villages and towns into great urban areas, has had its ups and downs, its reverses and successes, its failures and triumphs. The police force has always played a conspicuous part in its history.

Louisiana was founded in 1699 by Pierre Le Mayne le Sieur d'Iberville and remained simply a French outpost for sixty-three years. French colonial law consisted of king's ordinances promulgated by the governor.

From the birth of New Orleans in 1718, when Bienville made it his colonial headquarters, throughout the succeeding years of alternating French, Spanish and again French rule, the policing was in the hands of the military through a commandant who exercised a mixed civil and military jurisdiction with the authority to enforce all police regulations.

The first mention of a New Orleans Police Department being formed was in 1796 during the administration of the Spanish Colonial Governor, the Baron de Carondelet, when as it was stated, "Crime had reached such proportions by the mid 1790's that a full-time city police force was required."

While the transfer of Louisiana by Spain back to France occurred in 1800, it was not until November, 1803, that the Spanish Governor Salcedo delivered the keys of the city to Pierre Clement Laussat, the French Colonial Prefect, who then reorganized city government by appointing a mayor and a council of twelve.

Mayor Etienne De Bore held the first Council Session on November 8, 1803, and appointed a committee to inspect prisons and formulate rules and police regulations. The regulations finally adopted contained one hundred and eight articles and exhaustively covered every variety of misdemeanor from profanity on the streets, driving carts on the streets on Sunday, to gambling of all kinds. Punishment ranged from fines and imprisonment to "lashes on the bare back". Pierre Achille Rivery was appointed as Commissioner General of Police and placed in command of twenty-five men. These men were said to have been a gang of riff-raff and ex-Spanish soldiers. After numerous complaints, the Council authorized the hiring of mulattoes to fill the ranks, but only under white officers.

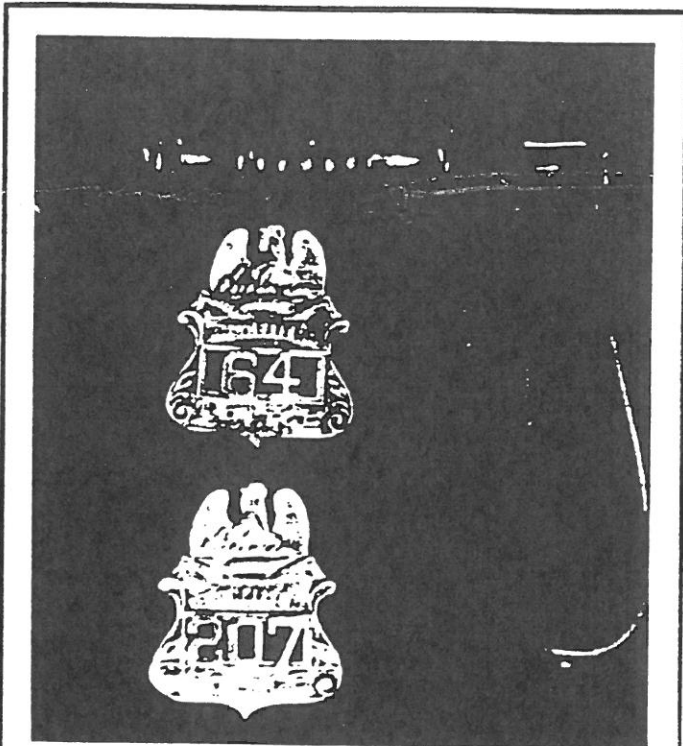
*New Orleans was named for Philippe Duc d'Orleans, regent of France, who had been acting for his young cousin, Louis XV, who ruled France until 1723.*

New Orleans, in the meantime, had become a part of the United States by the Louisiana Purchase on December 20, 1803. The city limits at that time were in the restricted boundaries of Canal Street on the South, Esplanade Street on the North, the Ramparts on the West and the levee on the East. Beyond that, there was nothing but swamps and plantations. On March 3, 1804, Governor William C.C. Claiborne signed into law an ordinance creating a civilian guard to be drawn from all free men. This guard was divided into squads who patrolled the city. With the resignation of Mayor De Bore on May 19, 1804, Pierre Petit served as Mayor pro tem until

*In 1722, the capital of Louisiana was moved from Biloxi to New Orleans and remained in New Orleans until 1830 when the rural majority convinced that the wickedness of "the city that care forgot" was corrupting the state government succeeded in moving the capital upriver to Donaldsonville. However, this move lasted only a short while as the legislators did not like going to the small town and the capital was moved back to New Orleans. In 1850, after much persistent urging, the capital was finally moved to Baton Rouge.*

June, 1804. At this time came the dissolution of the Council and the transfer of city government to James Pitot, the first Mayor of New Orleans under the first act of incorporation of the Legislative Council of the Territory to the Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants, which at that time numbered about nine thousand. The act of incorporation fixed the officers as the Mayor, one Treasurer and fourteen Aldermen. The appointment of M. Regnier as Sub-Inspector of Police and the allotment of an office in the City Hall was the first police action under the new administration, which was shortly followed in August, 1804, by the reorganization of the Patrol Militia Guard, with Colonel Deville Bellachasse as Commandant over four squads of fifteen men each. In addition to these men, whose duties were in the outlying districts, a City Patrol was organized composed of sixteen soldiers, two officers, two corporals and two sergeants. It was a voluntary force and all served without pay. This volunteer force was unsuccessful and at Mayor Pitot's urging, on May 18, 1805, the Council authorized the creation of a paid guard, or Gendarmerie. This force was composed of a Captain, Lieutenant, sub-Lieutenant, Sergeant Major, three Sergeants and thirty-two Police Officers. The salaries ranged from \$60.00 a month for the Captain to \$20.00 for the foot patrolmen. They wore blue uniforms with a large shoulder belt bearing a badge with the city coat of arms. The Gendarmerie were not popular and on January 9, 1806, during a special session of the Council, were abolished. During the same session, the City Police were organized and known as the "Garde de Ville" and had one chief, two

sub-chiefs, and twenty men or watchmen for the city and two sub-chiefs and eight watchmen for the Faubourg St. Mary. The watchmen were armed with a sabre and wore a copper badge with the words, "City Guard — City Watch". This City Watch became so inefficient that the Council under Mayor Mather abolished it and on January 1, 1808, militia patrols were again established. The militia were designated as Constables with the City Chief as their commandant. By 1817, with the growth of the city, an ordinance increased the constabulary to forty-six men. The 1817 ordinance also divided the city for the first time into police districts — French Quarter and Faubourg's Tremé, St. Mary and Marigny. A guard house was placed in each district.



*This quaint bit of polished manganese and brass once was the official calling device of the police department — a forerunner of the modern officer's whistle. It was part of every officer's equipment at that time and was used to summon aid as well as to attract the public's attention. Sergeants used them in the old days to call the men to attention at roll call. Its clacking could be heard in every precinct station.*

*Very similar to a popular toy of the present era and a familiar novelty at New Year's Eve parties, the contraption was held by the handle and whirled vigorously in a rotating motion. It gave a very loud clack, according to old timers who still remember it being used, and could be heard at a good distance.*

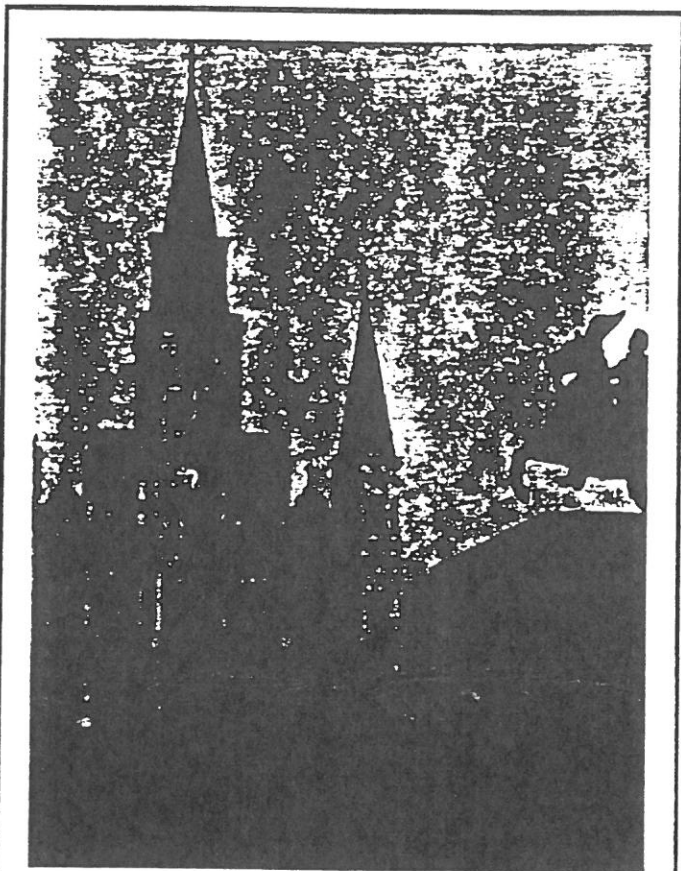
*According to Sam Abramson, a real oldtimer with a memory as clear as a winter night, the device was still in use in the early 1880's, when he was just a lad.*

*When shown the device by Sgt. Edmund Gorman, Mr. Abramson replied, "Yes, I remember that rattle. It was about the same time that the first precinct was located on Carondelet and Poydras, right in the same place as the Sewerage and Water Board building is today. I was but a boy then but I recall hearing those rattlers in use. But that is a long time ago."*

*Ptn. Arthur Trahan and Thomas McCrossen of the Second District brought the rattler in to this office.*

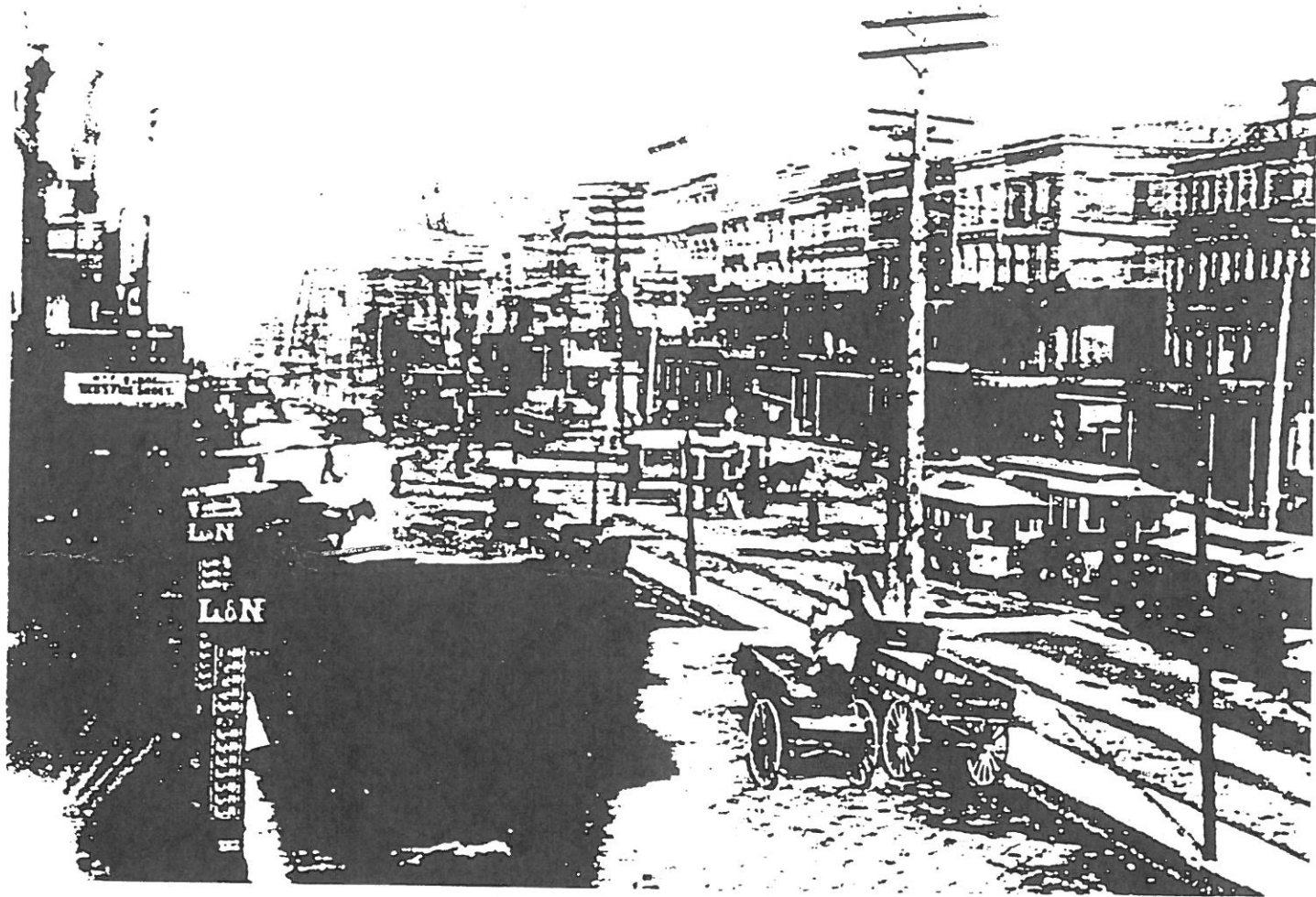
*While making a routine investigation at the home of L. L. Larguer at 1224 Constantinople Street, members of the family told them of the relic which had been in the family for 65 years. The officers brought it in and investigation brought forth the above facts.*

*Can you picture a traffic officer directing traffic on Rampart and Canal with a rattler?*



*In 1722, the first known plan of New Orleans was a simple gridiron of streets with a public square in the center, four square blocks extending in each direction above and below which opened to the river. The square was named Place d'Armes and the streets were named Royal, Bourbon, Chartres, Conti, St. Peter, St. Ann, St. Philip and St. Louis. Built facing the square was the St. Louis Cathedral, the Cabildo and the Presbytere. Banquettes or sidewalks were first made of cypress planks but by 1803 many were paved with bricks. In the early 1830's Chartres Street was the retail center. Royal Street had many banks and cafes and Bourbon Street was an elegant residential section. By 1834 most of the merchants moved to Canal Street as it had become the center of retail trade. In January, 1851, the city council changed the name of the square from Place d'Armes to Jackson Square to honor General Jackson, the hero of the Battle of New Orleans.*

Throughout the 1820's and the 1830's, denunciations were made of the police force. The crime situation had become so desperate that the City Council passed an ordinance permitting voters in each district to form "vigilance committees" to help increase the efficiency of the police. Because of government mismanagement, in 1836 New Orleans embarked upon an experiment in municipal government. The city charter of 1836 divided the city into three municipalities with separate powers. The First Municipality was bordered by Canal Street and Esplanade Avenue. The Second Municipality began at Canal Street and went upriver to the parish line. The Third Municipality was downriver from Esplanade Avenue. All three municipalities were united by a Mayor, a Recorder and a General



Canal Street before the turn of the century.  
 Collections of the Louisiana State Museum.



Drawn and Engraved expressly for Geo. F. Pictorial Advertising.

*City Charter of 1836 divided the city into three municipalities with separate powers.*

*FIRST MUNICIPALITY — bordered by Canal Street and Esplanade Ave.*

*SECOND MUNICIPALITY — began at Canal Street and went upriver to the parish line.*

*THIRD MUNICIPALITY — was downriver from Esplanade Avenue.*

*Each municipality had a separate police department and hired its own policemen.*

Council, composed of three municipal councils. Under the charter, three separate police departments were also created and each municipality hired its own policemen. The charter gave the General Council authority to pass laws for "management and discipline" of the city guard. Throughout the 1840's these police forces were ineffective.

In 1852, Abdiel D. Cross was elected Mayor and he recommended a complete reorganization of the police system. The new city charter consolidated the three municipalities and provided for a permanent civilian force without distinction between day and night forces. The mayor had the power to appoint police officers upon the advice and consent of a Board of Aldermen. The daily administration of the force was directed to the newly created position of Chief of Police. The first Chief of Police appointed by Mayor Crossman was John Youenes. The ordinance provided for a force of twelve officers and 345 policemen to be detailed in four police districts. The first district (formerly the first municipality with a population of 57,476) had 135 men. The second district (second municipality with a population of 46,662) had 120 men; the third district (26,744 population) had 50 men; and, the fourth district (14,567 population) had 35 men. The police chief had an annual salary of \$2,000 and the captains of the first and second districts were paid \$1,500, while the captains of the third and fourth districts received \$1,000 annually. Lieutenants' pay ranged from \$900 to \$750 annually; sergeants received \$660 and patrolmen \$546 a year. Police officers did not wear a uniform but simply a crescent badge on their coats.

During the municipal elections in early 1854 which were claimed to be fraudulent, there was rioting at the polling places and even Police Chief Stephen O'Leary (who had replaced Youenes) was wounded. In August, 1854, the police board tried to eliminate the Chief of Police position and to fire Chief William James, who had been hired in April to replace O'Leary. James contested the board's decision in the courts and won.

Again, because the police department had become so inept, Mayor John L. Lewis asked the Council to reorganize the force. In April, 1855, the Council reorganized the department, giving the mayor regulatory and management power. The ordinance provided for 250 policemen, 10 sergeants, 4 lieutenants, and 1 captain. Salaries ranged from \$600

a year for policemen to \$2,000 a year for captains. The reorganizational plan also called for the force to wear uniforms, however, this order was later rescinded as the city could not meet the expense. Policemen continued, however, to wear the crescent badge.

The New Orleans municipal elections of 1856 were once again marred by fraud and violence. Mayor Lewis ordered the police to walk their beats unarmed and most resigned. The clerk of the first district court was shot and stabbed; three policemen were beaten by gangs and the captain of the fourth district was shot. Mayor Lewis rearmed the force and manned polls with deputized, armed citizens.

Again, a reorganization of the police force was called for and on June 29, 1858, the newly elected Mayor, Gerard Stith, appeared before the council and stated he would no longer tolerate violence. He proposed to upgrade the police department by raising their pay and removing them from politics. In October, 1859, Stith asked the council for a law to be enacted to secure officers who possessed special qualifications for their duties in order to accomplish a good police force. In less than sixteen months after taking office, 269 policemen had been dismissed from the force for violation of police regulations. Stith's administration was only partially successful in upgrading the force. Although the reorganization bill failed, better policemen were selected and the discipline was stricter. The department's operating budget was increased, a police telegraph system connecting police stations was introduced, and a rogue's gallery was established. In 1860, the city appropriated \$250 to finance photographing the city's most notorious criminals.

The municipal elections of 1860 were relatively quiet and John T. Monroe was elected Mayor. Under Monroe the police department continued to improve. Police officers were fired for neglect of duty and for not having proper qualifications. The force was expanded and forbidden to participate in politics. Secession and Civil War, however, interrupted the progress the police force had begun to make.

New Orleans was captured in 1861, during the Civil War. General B.F. Butler suspended civil government and established martial law, with military police and a provost marshal. In the early part of 1862, Butler went about reorganizing city government. Mayor Monroe was replaced by Colonel George F. Shepley. Captain Jonas H. French was named Chief of Police and Major Joseph M. Bell was named to head the military courts which tried all violations of city and federal laws. Shepley abolished the City Council and appointed two committees to help him run the city government.

In early 1865 Dr. Hu Kennedy was appointed Mayor of New Orleans. Kennedy trimmed the city's expenses, reorganized city government and reduced the police force from 450 to 400 commissioned officers. During the reorganization, Kennedy appointed M. Kavanagh as Chief of Police. On July 1,

1865 he was replaced with Lieutenant John Burke, who had been Chief of the Military Police. A commission was also appointed to investigate corruption in the police department as well as the immunities enjoyed by gamblers and other criminals. The results of the investigations and exposures brought about extensive changes. Eight months later Burke and Captain R. Dalton of the Special Detectives Division were indicted for false imprisonment and assault. Kennedy lasted slightly less than a year and in May, 1866, President Andrew Johnson revoked the order suspending Mayor John T. Monroe from office. In reassuming the Mayor's office, one of his primary objectives was to reorganize the police department. The city's common council passed an ordinance specifying the number of police to be appointed, their pay, duties and uniform. The uniform was a double breasted blue cloth frock coat and matching pants with variations for each rank. In this ordinance it was stated, "The Chief and aids, when deemed necessary, shall wear on the left breast and outside of the coat, a metal badge in the shape of a crescent and star.

The Reconstruction Act of 1867 grouped Louisiana with Texas into the Fifth Military District under the U.S. Army. The act enabled General Sheridan to suspend municipal elections in New Orleans, remove Monroe from office and fire the Police Chief. Edward Heath was appointed Mayor and he made extensive changes in the police department. Sheridan had issued an order requiring half of the police department to consist of ex-Union soldiers. Sheridan also let it be known to Mayor Heath that he wanted to see a large number of blacks in the police department.

Sheridan was relieved of his command at the end of August, 1867, and replaced with General W.S. Hancock. In the newly organized city elections, John R. Conway was elected Mayor. Mayor Heath, refusing to recognize the results of the election, had to be forcibly removed from office. Military control came to an end in September, 1868. The legislature, under Governor Henry Clay Warmoth, created the Metropolitan Police Force by combining Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard Parishes. Using the



remnants of the old New Orleans Police Department as a core. Warmoth used the Metropolitan Police as the tri-parish law enforcement agency from 1869 until the end of Reconstruction in 1877. The force was administered by a board of five commissioners appointed by the Governor, three of whom were black. The legislature stripped the New Orleans city government, including the Mayor, of all police power in the city. In retaliation, the City Council on October 28, 1868 asked the Mayor to organize another police force. He attempted to do so and appointed Thomas E. Adams as Chief of Police, however, General J.B. Steedman, Chief of the Metropolitan Force was successful in a court action prohibiting the Mayor from commissioning policemen. With the support of most New Orleanians, the state legislature gave the city a new charter on March 16, 1870. The councilmanic system was abolished in favor of a Commission Council.



After the restoration of Home Rule to Louisiana in 1877, one of the earliest acts of the legislature was to abolish the Metropolitan Police and return control of the police force to the city and under the control of the Mayor. At this time a few interested citizens volunteered to do police duty until the police force could be organized. This force of citizens is known in history as the "Ribbon Force". Under Act 35, the Crescent City Police were organized and Thomas N. Boylan was named as Chief of Police.

Isaac W. Patton served as Mayor from 1878 until 1880 when Joseph A. Shakspeare was elected. Soon after taking office, the administrators drew up a bill calling for mass dismissals in the police department. Mayor Shakspeare vetoed the bill but the council passed the bill over the Mayor's veto. Police Chief Boylan filed suit against the ordinance and won on the grounds that only the Board of Police Commissioners could dismiss members of the force.

Another controversy between the Mayor and the Administrators was over the creation of a new "Chief of Aids" position to replace the Chief of Detectives. A politician named Thomas Devereaux was appointed to the post allegedly as a pay-off. This appointment caused conflict between the Mayor, Chief Boylan and the Detective staff. Devereaux was later killed in a

## DAVID C. HENNESSEY

*While aide to Chief of Police Thomas W. Boylan, Hennessey arrested the infamous and notorious Italian bandit Esposito. Esposito, a leader of mountain bandits in Sicily, narrowly escaped Italian police and fled to the United States.*

*In New Orleans, Esposito, using the name Randazzo, bought a lugger and set himself up in the fruit and vegetable business using part of the money he obtained in a Sicilian kidnapping. Naming his lugger, the Leone, after his gang in Sicily, he even on occasion flew the Brigand flag.*

*Esposito had a price on his head, and supposedly had already established a strong organization in New Orleans.*

*Hennessey and his cousin, Michael Hennessey, also a detective in the New Orleans Police Department, set about to capture the outlaw and collect the reward. Through skillful detective work, the Hennesseys obtained a photograph and eventually located him in the city. They then notified the New York Police Department of Esposito's presence in New Orleans. On July 5, 1881, the two Hennesseys and New York Marshals captured Esposito near Jackson Square. He was held incommunicado overnight in jail and quietly put on the steamer New Orleans for New York. He was eventually returned to Italy and sentenced to die for 18 murders and scores of kidnappings. The sentence was later commuted.*

*Three months later the Hennessey brothers were again making news. On October 13, Mike and David murdered their boss, THOMAS DEVEREAUX, Chief of Aids (detectives). Devereaux charged Mike with disorderly conduct in brawls in a couple of local houses of prostitution. Mike and Dave "went gunning" for the Chief. Finding him in a brokerage office, Mike started a gun-fight with Devereaux while David walked up behind him and shot him point blank in the head. At the trial the evidence and testimony was conflicting and both were acquitted.*

*Mike moved to Texas where he was shot and killed in Houston on September 29, 1886.*

*David was chosen Superintendent of Police on March 13, 1889, then shot and killed by assassins on October 15, 1889.*

gun battle with two detectives. The citizens of New Orleans became so upset with the breakdown of law and order in the streets that "Vigilante" groups sprang up all over the city. The citizens then demanded a new city charter and a change in local government.

Shakespeare's successor was William J. Behan. Boylan retired on November 30, 1882, and Behan chose as his replacement a veteran police captain named Richard B. Rowley. Behan's next step was to add an additional hundred men to the force, bringing the total to 358. In 1884, Behan's successor was J. Valsin Guillotte. Crime and violence again ran rampant in the city during his administration. Guillotte appointed Theodore J. Boasso as Chief of Police. Boasso, a known consortee of the criminal element, became involved in a scandal and was shot. When he recovered from his wound, he was tried and received a fourteen year sentence in state prison for forging a marriage certificate. (The scandal involved the fake marriage of Boasso to the daughter of a friend of the Mayor's.)

Guillotte's four year administration was riddled with scandal and corruption. In another incident, Special Officer Louis Clare, who had been arrested thirty times in one year for petty crimes, killed Police Commissioner Patrick Mealey.

In the municipal elections of 1888, Joseph A. Shakespeare was again elected Mayor. The reform administration went about its task of investigating scandals in the previous administration and introducing governmental reform legislation. The first report bill introduced defined the powers of the City Council, the second bill known as Act 63 was introduced by the Honorable Felix J. Dreyfous which



Pakennay station, old Second Precinct Terpsichore and St. Thomas. Ca. 1885

provided for the reorganization of the Police Force. It was met with approval and passed. This bill took the power of making police appointments from the Mayor and called for the election of six commissioners to reorganize and act as administrators of the Police Department. Mayor Shakspeare opposed the bill in the courts and it was not until February 11, 1889, that the Supreme Court ordered the bill to be put into effect. The action of the highest tribunal of the state left no alternative but obedience, and, in officially notifying the City Council on February 12, 1889 of the result of the litigation, Mayor Shakspeare gracefully recommended that steps be taken immediately to enforce the provisions of Act 63. The first steps of the elected commissioners was to recognize the entire police force appointed by Mayor Shakspeare.

The Chief of Police, David C. Hennessey, who had been appointed by Mayor Shakspeare, was unanimously chosen the Superintendent of Police on March 13, 1889.



David C. Hennessey, 1889-1890

New applicants now were submitted to strict examinations by a Civil Service Board of Examiners and had to possess moral, educational and physical qualifications. There were no discriminations of any kind and the effect in the betterment of the police service became most gratifying.

Superintendent Hennessey was a brave and zealous officer, and under his command the improvement was rapid and marked. Due to his

Supposed leaders of the "Mafia."



Antonio Scaffidi



Joseph C. Macheca



A. Bagnetto



John Matranga



Pietro Mastero



\*Where Hennessey stood when first fired at.

devotion to duty, and his fight against crime in the city, he brought upon himself the enmity of the lawless. On October 15, 1889 about 11:30 P.M. after attending a meeting of the Police Board, as he neared his home on Basin Street, a fusilade of shots fired from ambush riddled his body. Fighting to stay on his feet, Hennessey was able to draw his revolver and return the fire. He was taken to Charity Hospital where he died at 9:00 A.M. the next morning.

Captain John Journee was immediately placed in temporary command by the Board of Commissioners.

Since the assassins had used shotguns with shortened barrels, suspicion was directed to the Mafia. On November 18, 1890, money was appropriated and a committee of fifty citizens were authorized to devise measures for the detection and punishment of the assassins. After much active work by the Police Department, a number of suspects were arrested and charged with the crime. The Grand Jury



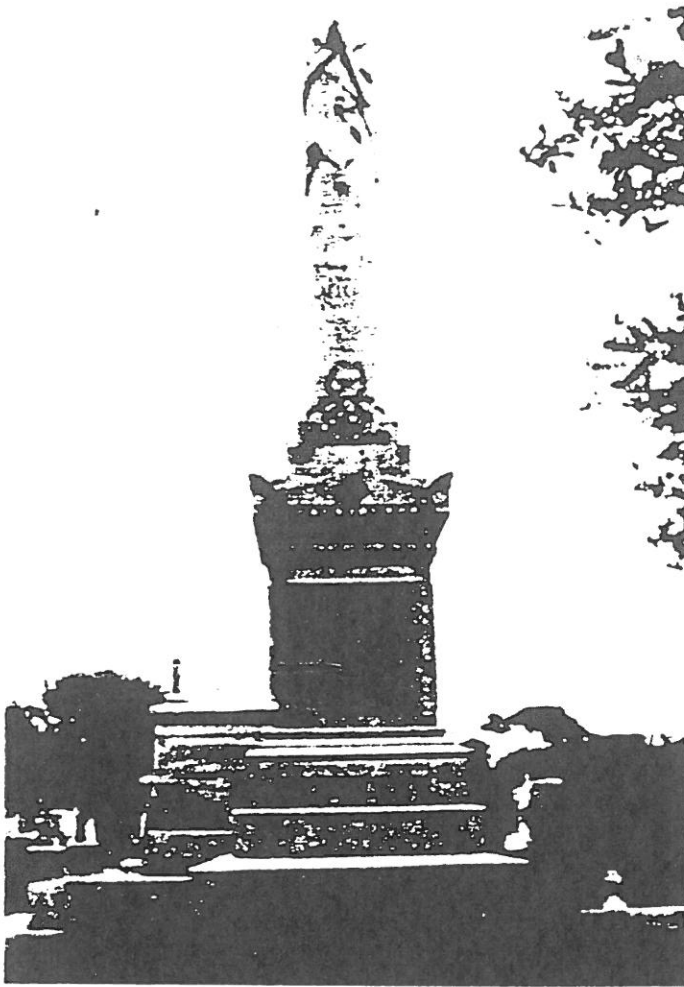
indicted ten of the suspects for murder and shooting with intent to kill while lying in wait, and nine others as accessories before the fact, making nineteen in all alleged to have been implicated in the killing of Superintendent Hennessey.

After much contesting on both sides, when the case finally went to trial in the Criminal District Court on March 16, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty to six accused and a mistrial on three. When the result became public, great indignation was aroused, and a vigilance committee was quickly organized. This group stormed the gates of the Parish Prison (then located on Orleans Street and since demolished), and nine of the men charged with the crime were shot to death; one was hanged on the plaza in front and another hanged from a lamp post in the rear. The remaining accused were either overlooked or not wanted. While some of the men killed were naturalized citizens, there were several who had never renounced their allegiance to Italy, therefore, when the Italian government entered a claim for indemnity for the families of the men, this was allowed and many thousands dollars were paid.

As a tribute to the memory of the murdered Chief, a committee was formed to obtain a monument to illustrate his popularity and the respect he held as head of the police force. The monument was unveiled on Sunday, May 29, 1892, and occupies a prominent place in the Metairie Cemetery. The monument made of Hollowell granite.



Crowds outside Old Parish Prison during the lynching of those Italians accused of killing Chief Hennessey



is 26 feet high and 7 1/2 feet square and bears an enlarged facsimile of the Chief's badge and a medallion showing the coat of arms of the State (a pelican feeding her young resting on branches of palm). The base is formed on ornamental cubes of different sizes, highly polished, with the name "HENNESSEY" on the third cube.



TOM DUFFY (The Newbooy who shot one of the assassins.)

*igned to [unclear]*

BY

**DELICIA BOARD**

**CITY OF NEW ORLEANS**

**JULES C. DENIS, President Pro tem.**  
**WM. H. BEANHAM, Vice President.**  
**CHARLES DONNAUD, Secretary and Treasurer.**

To all to Whom these Presents shall Come - Greeting:

**KNOW YE THAT**

*John A. Behman*

**HAVE BEEN DOLY APPOINTED**

*John A. Behman as the City Police*

*And that every respect is due to him while acting in his official capacity.*

Given under our Hand and Seal of Office, *June 2nd 1875*



Although there were many applicants, in Detective D.S. Gaster, the Board of Commissioners saw an available candidate, possessing vast knowledge and great experience in police matters and on January 21, 1891, the Board unanimously elected



Dexter S. Gaster, 1891-1901

him as Superintendent of Police. The police force numbered 325 at this time.

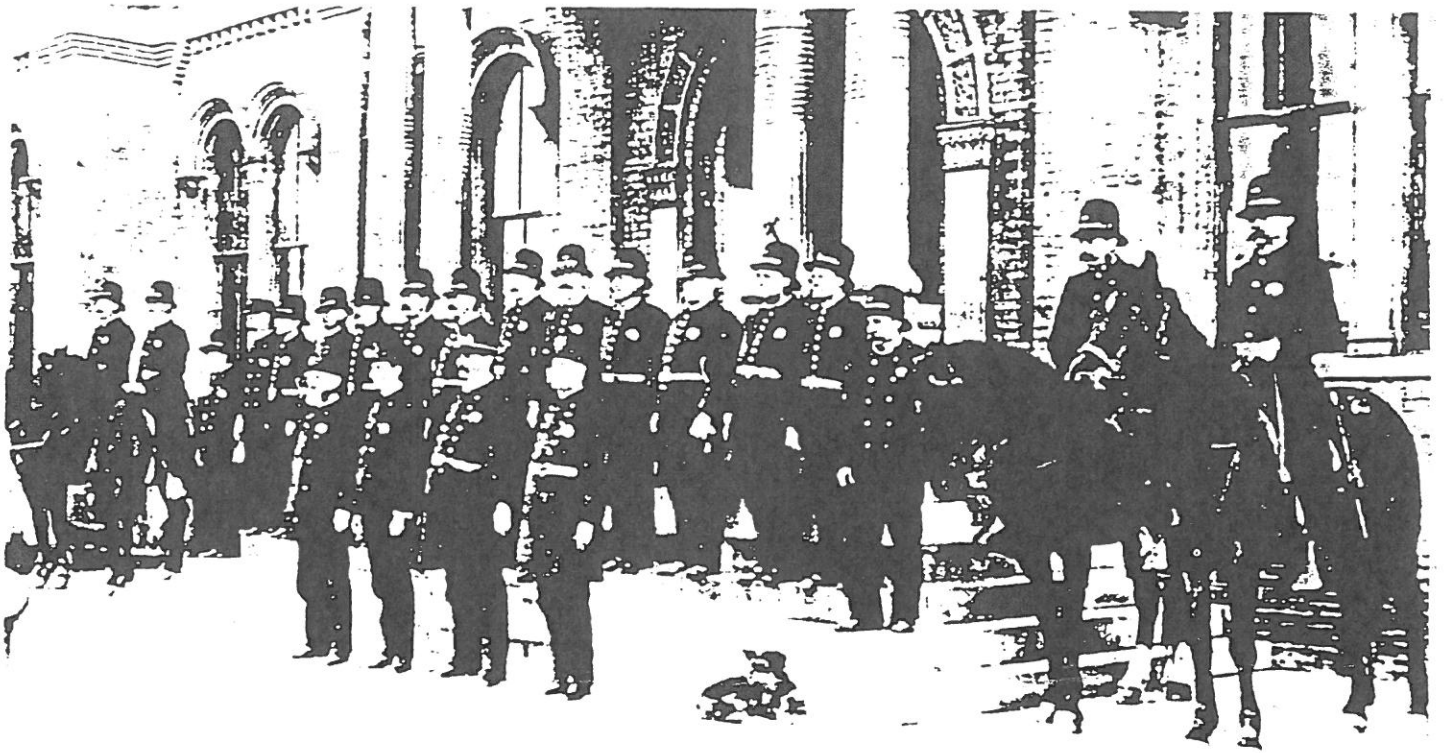
On July 23, 1900 the Department was thrown once more into turmoil. Patrolman August T. Mora spotted and attempted to arrest a desperado named Robert Charles. Charles had shot down a police officer and escaped. A group of policemen cornered Charles the next day at 2023 Fourth Street. In the exchange of gunfire, Captain John T. Day and Patrolman Peter J. Lamb were also killed and the gunman again escaped. A day later Charles was located at a residence at 1208 Saratoga Street. In the ensuing battle, Sergeant Gabriel Porteous, Corporal John F. Lally and two citizens were killed; one citizen and six Patrolmen were injured before Charles was killed.

In 1900 two precincts were added, bringing the total to twelve. The Seventh at Magazine between Berlin (now General Pershing) and Napoleon Avenue, and the Twelfth at St. Andrew and South Robertson. At this time, the men assigned and precinct territories were:

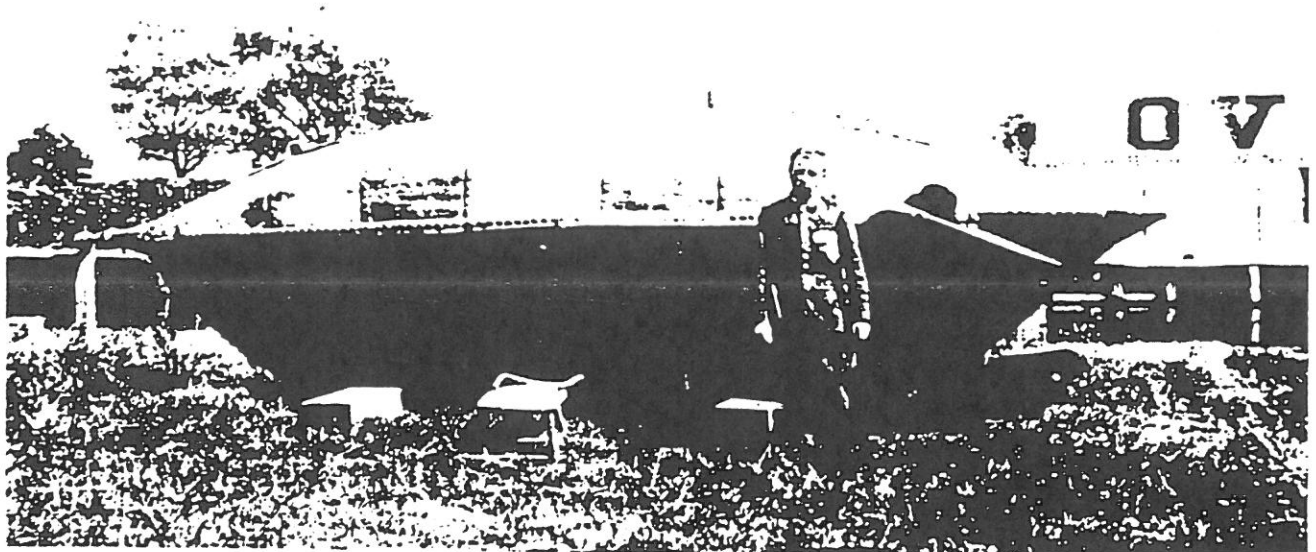
First	— 30 patrolmen	— Canal to Delord, River to Broad
Second	— 13 patrolmen	— Delort to Felicity, River to Franklin
Third	— 20 patrolmen	— Canal to Esplanade, River to Rampart
Fourth	— 15 patrolmen	— Canal to Esplanade, Rampart to Broad
Fifth	— 23 patrolmen	— Third District to Gentilly, Esplanade to Rigolets.
Sixth	— 15 patrolmen	— Felicity to Louisiana, River to Franklin
Seventh	— 13 patrolmen	— Louisiana to Park, River to Broad
Eighth	— 10 patrolmen	— entire Algiers
Ninth	— 9 patrolmen	— Park to Protection Street, Carrollton to Parish Line, river to Little Woods
Tenth	— 10 patrolmen	— rear of First, Second, Fourth, Sixth and Twelfth Precincts to 17th Street Canal to Lakeshore, except Milneburg, to Broad to Gentilly
Eleventh	— 37 patrolmen	— all of Riverfront, Harmony to Louisa
Twelfth	— 6 patrolmen	— Franklin, from upper side of New Basin to Toledano to Rocheblave, out of Washington to Carrollton to upper side of New Basin to Franklin

The most active precincts were the Third, located amid an iron-laced setting next to Jackson Square in the old Spanish Cabildo and the First in the then Criminal Courts Building at Tulane Avenue and Saratoga Street.

With the death of Superintendent Gaster on August 13, 1901, Senior Captain John Journee was selected as his successor. On September 12, 1901, Captain Journee was commissioned as Superintendent of Police.



EIGHTH PRECINCT - William O'Neill, Sergeant; Albert R. Ketchum, Corporal; Wm. C. Abbott, M. W. Heath, Supernumerary Clerks and Operators; Patrolmen: Albert Baker, Arthur Boisdore, Homer E. de Fuentes, Charles Deverloy, James J. Forrest, John F. Meyer, John J. Meyers, Frank H. Neatus, Frank Novel, John Parker, Thomas J. Shea, Frank H. Shafe, Patrick Shannon; Supernumerary Patrolmen: Emile Roussel, William P. Sweeney; Thomas E. Meehan, Stableman; Laurent Delhom, Frank Lecourt, Doorman.



C.S.S. Pioneer (Submarine) and New Orleans Policeman at Spanish Fort, New Orleans.



Ninth Precinct Police Station.



Tenth Precinct Police station.

Superintendent Journee emphasized the fact that only 325 men were responsible for maintenance of law and order in a city of 300,000 spread out over 194 1/4 square miles. He added that the outlying areas were patrolled by only 25 mounted men. The force was increased in 1902 by six men.



John Journee

The year 1904 witnessed a re-organization of the Department in line with Act 32 of the Legislature. On July 27, 1904, the Mayor was placed in authority of the force with the power to appoint two Commissioners and an Inspector of Police, a title which was given in lieu of Superintendent. Since the title of Superintendent was abolished, Superintendent Journee was elected by the new board as Inspector of Police in January of 1905 and served until June 2, 1905. The Board then elected E.S. Whitaker as Inspector of Police.

The Fourth Precinct was moved in 1904 to new quarters at St. Philip and North Dorgenois Streets. It had been located on Orleans between Marais and North Liberty, in the Old Parish Prison building.

One of Inspector Whitaker's first acts was to combat what he described as a "growing wave of vice". In a report for 1905, he declared, "Gambling houses were closed, lottery companies put out of existence; the men who lived off the earnings of women in Storyville (the old Tenderloin along Basin



William J. O'Connor

## STORYVILLE

The Flower Administration (WALTER C. FLOWER was elected Mayor in 1896) sought to solve the age-old problem of prostitution in New Orleans. Prostitution had been a way of life in Louisiana since the founding of the colony in 1699 by the French. Records of the French Company of the Indies between 1717 and 1721 indicated that fifty percent of the women sent to Louisiana were prostitutes. In 1817 a prostitute was fined only if she "shall occasion scandals or disturb the tranquility of the neighborhood". In 1837, another ordinance was passed authorizing the mayor to evict a prostitute from any premises upon the signature of three respectable citizens. Two years later prostitutes were forbidden to occupy the ground floor of any building in the first municipality. In 1845, the city government passed an ordinance prohibiting ladies of ill-repute from visiting or drinking in coffee houses and cabarets. In 1857 the city made its first attempt at licensing the trade and restricting it to certain sections of the city. An ordinance provided that prostitutes could live above the first floor of any building in the city after securing a license from the mayor. The most infamous section of the city was Basin Street, which was lined on both sides from St. Louis Street to Tulane Avenue with the luxurious and pretentious brothels. Brothel madams such as Kate Townsena and LuLu White have become part of New Orleans folk history.

On January 29, 1897, the city council created the "red light" or restricted district, which came to be known as "Storyville" after its author, Councilman Sidney Story. Municipal Ordinance 13,032CS read in part: "From the first of October, 1897" it shall be unlawful for any public prostitute or woman notoriously abandoned to lewdness to occupy, inhabit, line or sleep in any house, room or closet situated without the following limits: Southside of Customhouse (Storyville) from Basin to Robertson Street, eastside of Robertson Street from Customhouse to St. Louis Street, southside of St. Louis Street, from Robertson to Basin Street." The ordinance did not legalize prostitution, but just made it unlawful to practice it outside of the restricted district.

This ordinance, and the philosophy that the best way to deal with prostitution was not to outlaw it but to restrict it, was under constant attack by other reformers. In 1905, Inspector Whitaker declared gambling houses to be closed, lottery companies to be put out of existence and the men who lived off the earnings of women in Storyville were driven out of business.

The attack on this ordinance continued until its eventual revocation in 1917 during World War I.

THE STAG \* \* \*  
712-714 Gravier Street  
ARLINGTON \* \* \*  
110-114 N. Rampart Street  
THE ARLINGTON ANNEX \* \* \*  
Corner Basin and Customhouse Streets



T. C. ANDERSON, Proprietor. \* \* \* \* NEW ORLEANS

Tom Anderson ran fourteen "blush" brothels on Basin Street, pictured is the advertisement he ran in the blue book and even in a souvenir program of the National Convention of Chiefs of Police held in New Orleans in 1903.

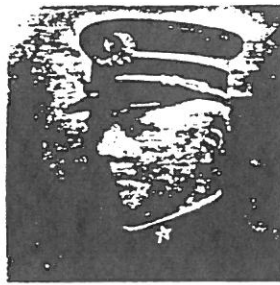
and adjoining streets) were driven out of business and confidence men and pickpockets were afraid to visit the city.

Inspector Whitaker resigned January 2, 1908, and was succeeded by William J. O'Connor, who held the post until his death, November 29, 1910.

Senior Captain John P. Boyle served the interim period until the appointment of James W. Reynolds, February 10, 1911. Reynolds, born in Algiers August 29, 1868, joined the police department in 1893 as a supernumerary clerk. Through hard work, perseverance, fair dealing and uncompromising honesty, he worked his way up the ladder — plain clothes special, chief of detectives and finally head of the Department.

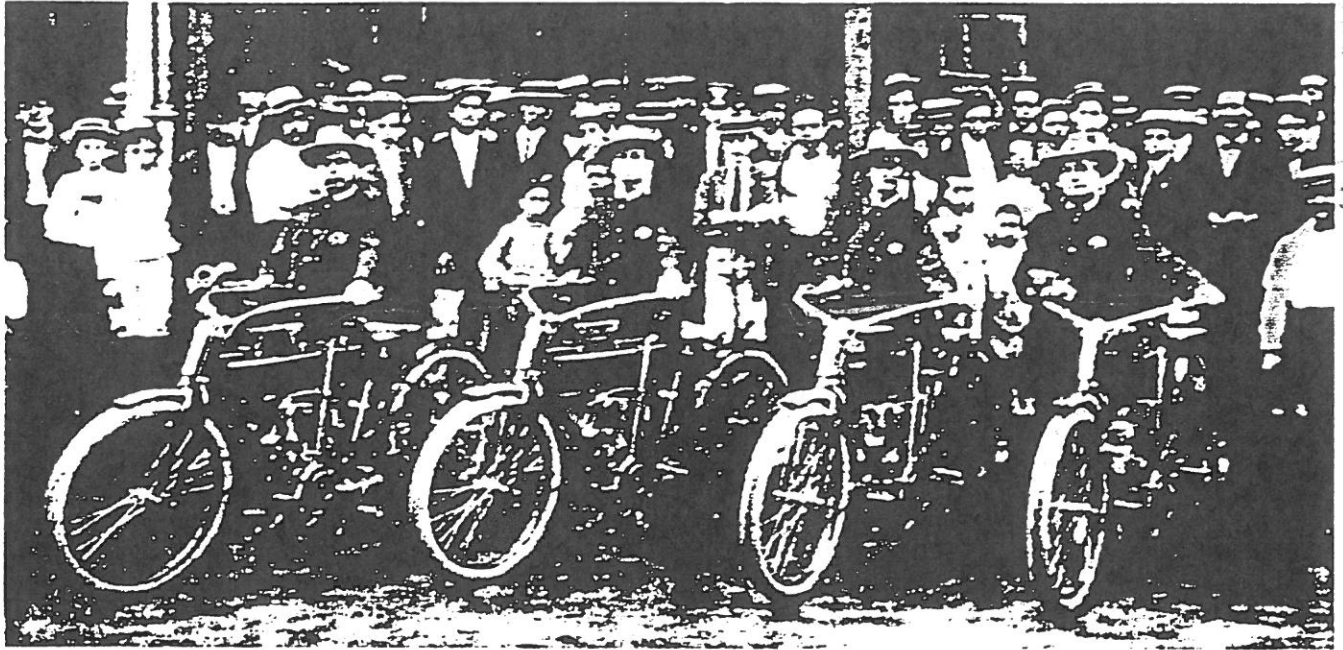


John P. Boyle

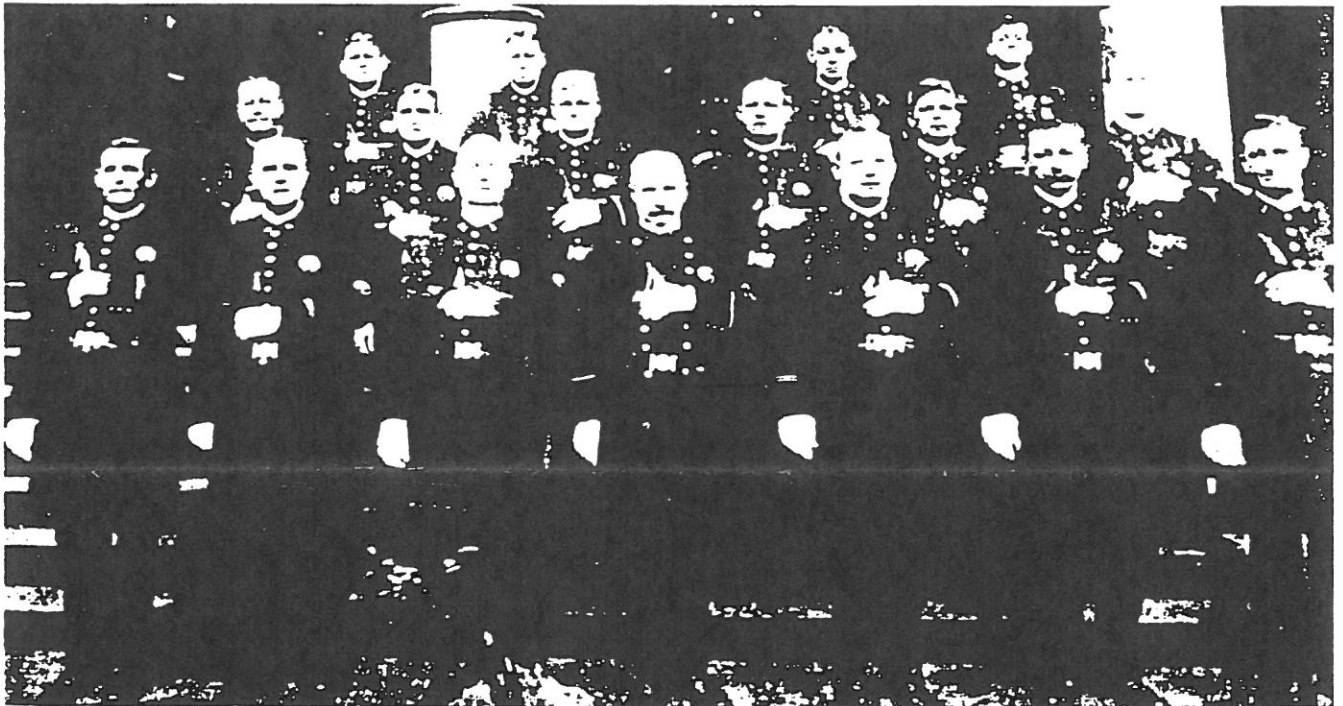


Supt. James W. Reynolds

Mechanization began under Inspector Reynolds. One motor patrol wagon and four motorcycles were the first units. The other equipment consisted of seven horse drawn patrol wagons, one run about, two buggies and fifty-five horses. On January 1, 1912, there were 399 paid members of the Police Department. By the end of 1915, there were 520 policemen of which 394 were regular members and 126 were listed as supernumeraries.

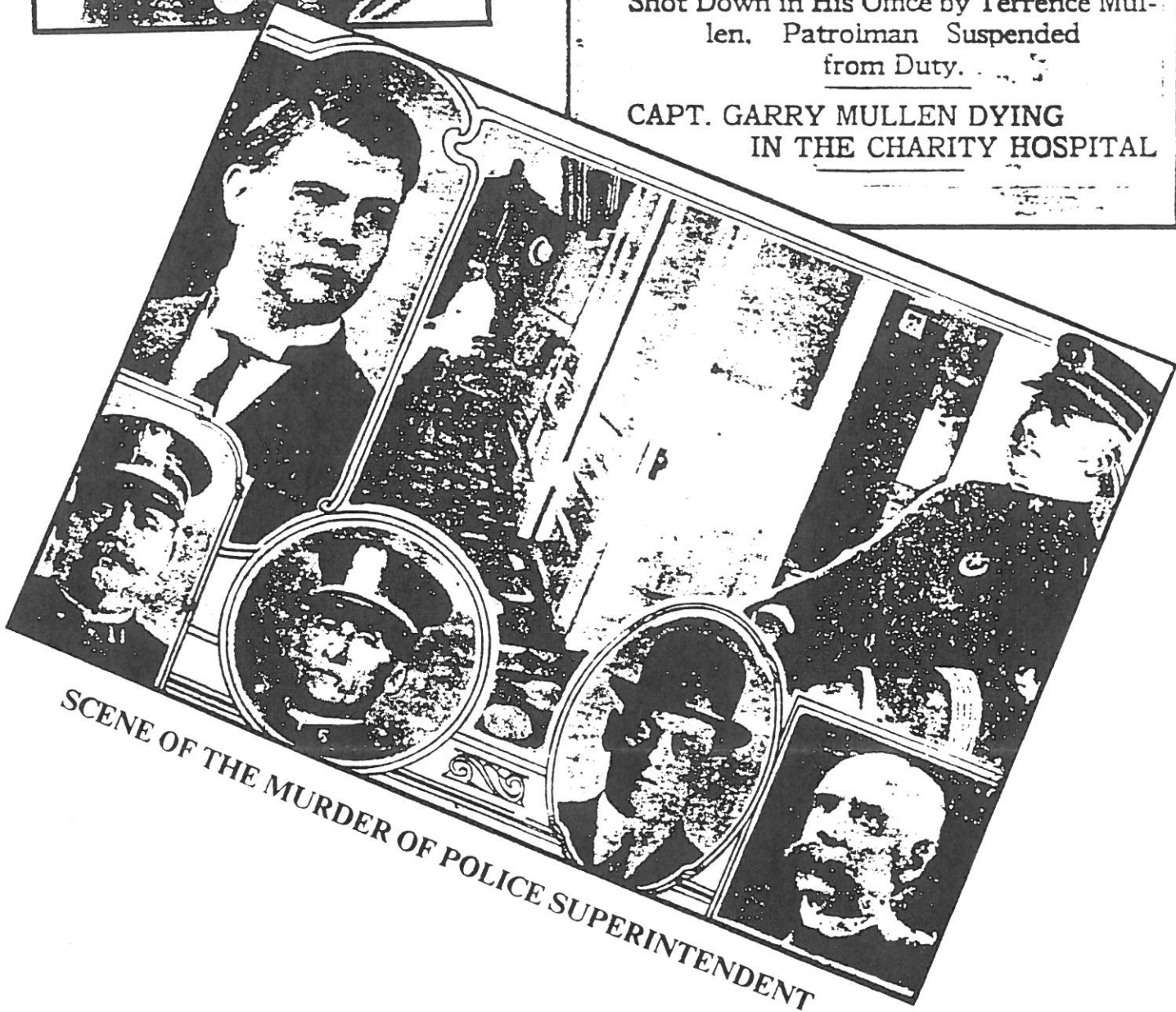


The four Raycycles pictured above were the forerunners of the motorcycles put into operation by Superintendent Reynolds.



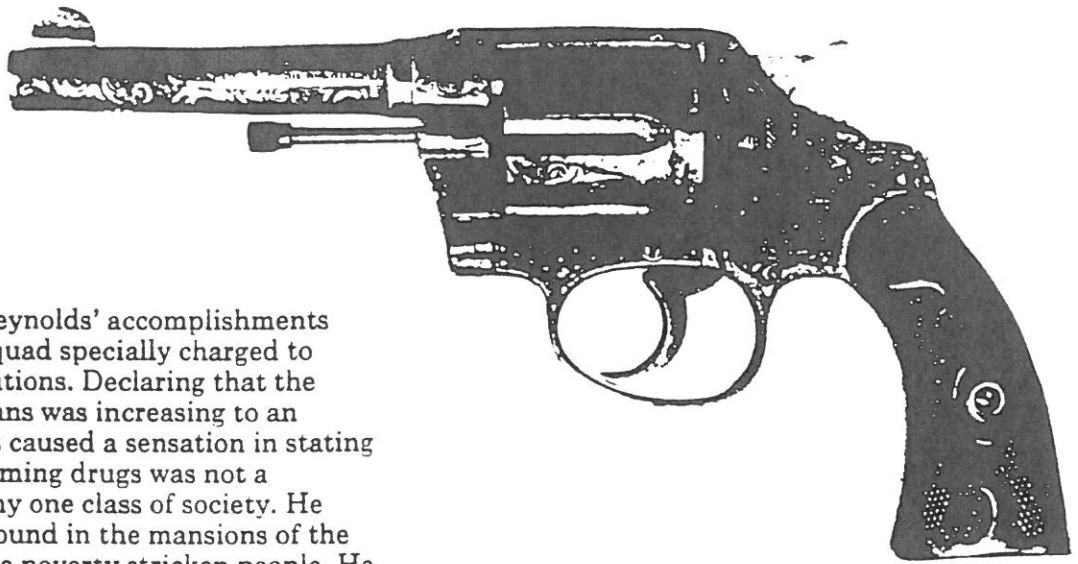


VOLUME LXXIX NO. 169 THE TIMES-BELLEVILLE OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS  
**JAMES W. REYNOLDS,  
HEAD OF POLICE FORCE,  
MURDERED BY MADMAN**  
Shot Down in His Office by Terrence Mullen. Patrolman Suspended from Duty.  
**CAPT. GARRY MULLEN DYING  
IN THE CHARITY HOSPITAL**



SCENE OF THE MURDER OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT





One of Inspector Reynolds' accomplishments was to organize a vice squad specially charged to stamp out street solicitations. Declaring that the drug habit in New Orleans was increasing to an alarming rate, Reynolds caused a sensation in stating that the use of habit forming drugs was not a monopoly enjoyed by any one class of society. He stated that users were found in the mansions of the rich as well as among the poverty stricken people. He cited an instance in which the interception of a package of cigarettes revealed 12 half grain tablets of morphine and sulfate tablets in possession of the son of a very rich merchant and another in which a picture post card sent to a prisoner had snowflakes found to be cocaine.

Superintendent Reynolds' theory was "99 of every 100 first offenders will reform if given a chance." He believed a job was what most men and women needed to make them constructive citizens. He was instrumental in forming the Prison Reform Association and worked with the Volunteers of America in his plan to "decentize" the ex-convict.

Superintendent Reynolds knew too well the value of discipline and his long experience in the police business which acquainted him with all the defects and weaknesses of the police system enabled him to carry through so many needed reforms.

Superintendent Reynolds was at the height of his career when shortly before 10 o'clock on Thursday, August 2, 1917 suspended Officer Terrence Mullen went wild with a gun and shot and killed him in his office in the Criminal Courts Building, Saratoga Street and Tulane Avenue. Officer Mullen pushed his way into Superintendent Reynolds' office, brushing aside Captain James Grady and Detective Joseph McCabe, who tried to wrest the pistol from him. When Mullen entered, the first thing he said to the Chief was, "When are you going to put me to work?" He was asked by the Superintendent if he had secured a certificate from Dr. Henry Bayon, the physician of the Department. This seemed to inflame Mullen who leaped from his seat shouting, "I am hungry and I want work and want it right away." Superintendent Reynolds ordered Grady and McCabe to arrest Mullen and started out the door. Mullen again brushed aside the two men and followed the Superintendent to the door, grabbed him by the collar, wheeled him around and deliberately fired at his head. At this time in the exchange of gunfire, more than fifty shots were fired, the walls of the court building were riddled, window

*Pictured above is the personal weapon of James W. Reynolds, Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department from 1911 to 1917.*

*This gun is a Colt "Police Positive Special." It has a blued finish, and is uniquely engraved over its entire surface, except for a checkered walnut stock. According to one Gun Guide, it was patented in the period 1884-1905. On the underside of the barrel is engraved "August 2nd, 1917," the day of his death. Around the outer edge of the stock is the inscription "James W. Reynolds, Superintendent of Police," and under the butt of the stock "N.O.P.D. No. 1."*

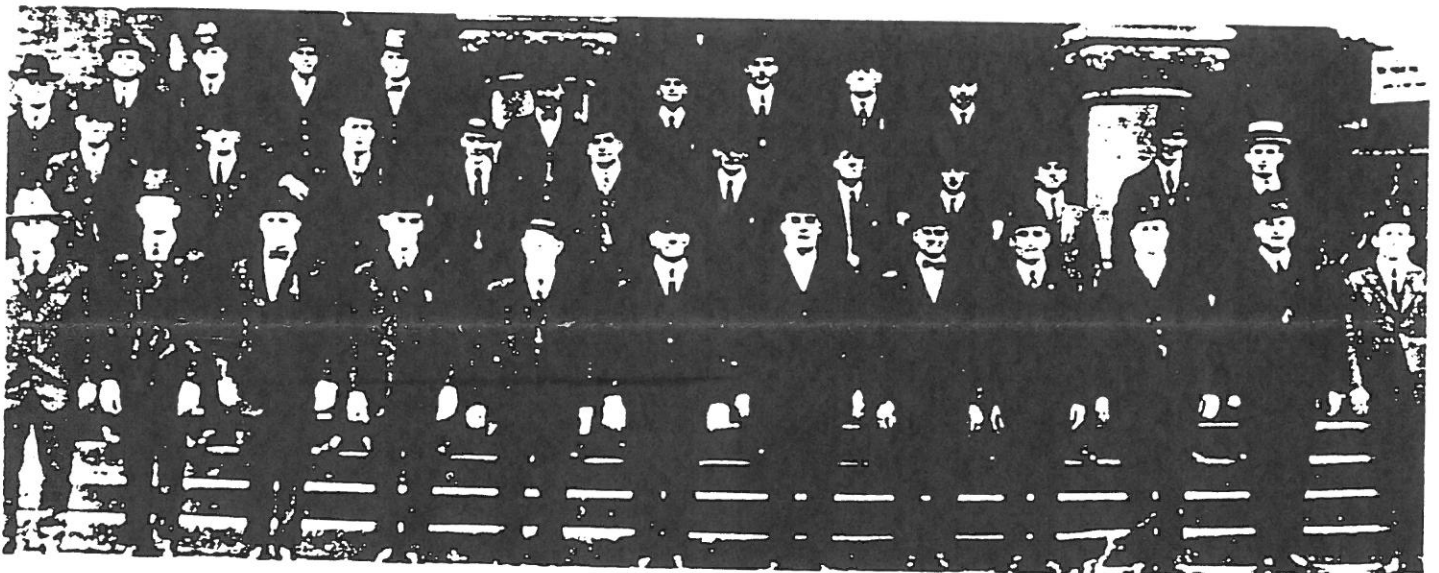
panes shattered and the central station was in a panic for half an hour or more. During the confusion when someone shouted, "Big Mullen is crazy and shooting everybody," Captain Garry Mullen emerged with a pistol in each hand and Detective Walter Methe fired two shots, striking him, before he learned it was the wrong Mullen. Even with Detective Methe's admission, many still felt the Captain was shot by his relative. Terrence Mullen while a Patrolman Schieb insisted it was Detective Obitz who did the shooting. As Patrolman Mullen ran down the steps of the Saratoga Street entrance of the building, Corporal Edward J. Smith encountered him and issued the command, "Hands Up!" His gun empty, Mullen could only surrender. Great crowds had collected and the police were forced to clear the crowds before relief could be given the wounded police officers. The victims were rushed to Charity Hospital. Superintendent Reynolds and Captain Mullen were dead. Secretary George Vandervort suffered a minor scalp wound and Detective George Dillman a wound to the cheek from a stray bullet. Patrolman Terrence Mullen, arrested and charged with murder, was placed under heavy guard in Charity Hospital where he was treated for four gunshot wounds. He recovered and was later sentenced to an insane asylum.

Senior Captain John P. Boyle took over the reins of the Department after Reynolds' assassination and served until the appointment, about a month later, of Frank T. Mooney. Mooney was selected by Mayor Martin Behrman and drafted from his job with the Illinois Central Railroad. Mooney further motorized the force and started a system of records which is in existence today. He served until December, 1920 when Guy Molony became the leader.

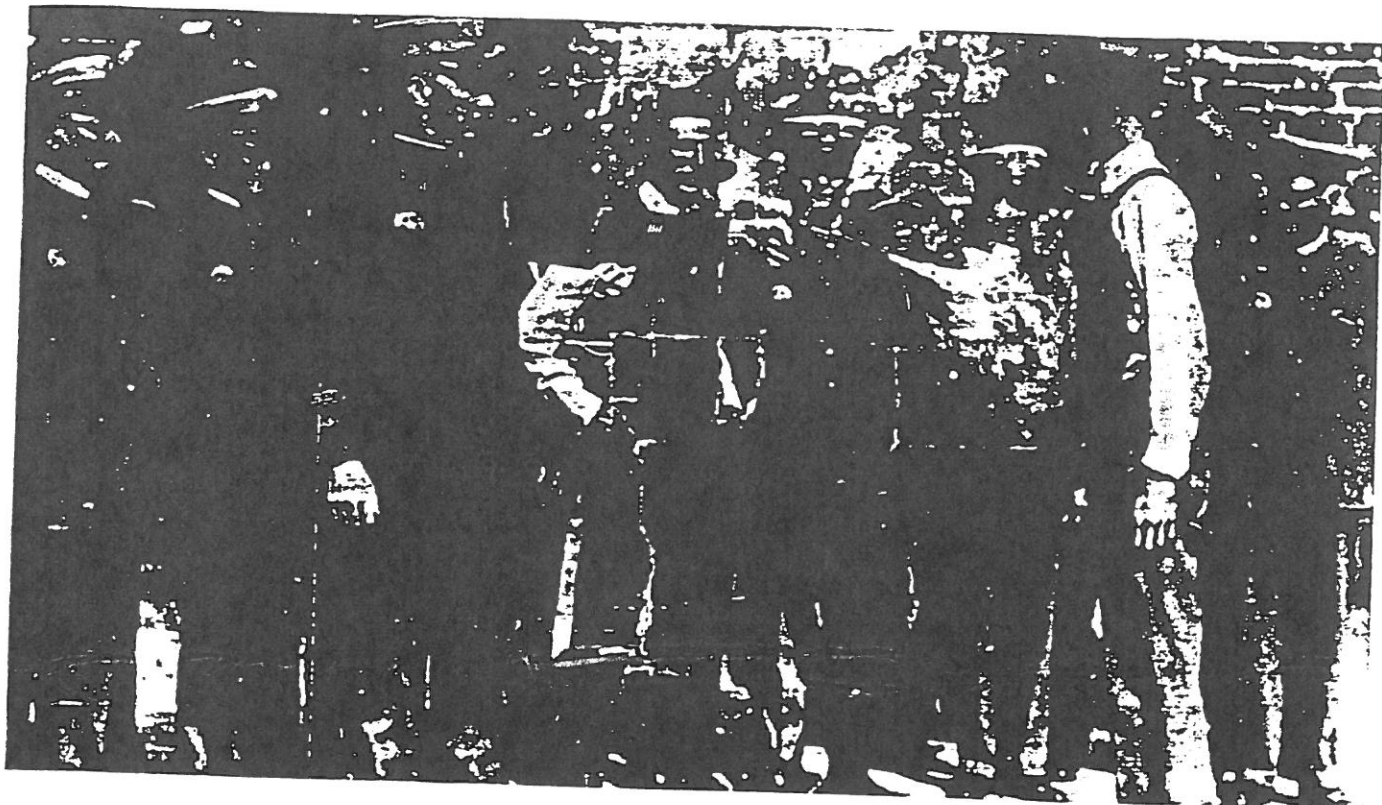
Guy Molony came to the Department fresh from the service as an Army Colonel and recognized as a professional soldier. At the time he took office, there were only five precinct captains, the others being commanded by a sergeant. He succeeded in having each station area placed under the command of a captain. By 1922, the Department was operating 33 automobiles and 21 motorcycles and was beginning to concern itself with a new-born problem that was becoming increasingly difficult to handle — vehicular traffic in the commercial or business district. A Police School was established in the upstairs section of the Seventh Precinct. It taught various phases of police work. The nucleus of the present Juvenile Bureau was begun in 1922 with the employment of a policewoman and a protective officer. The Survey Commission recommended the appointment of two additional protective officers, rather than uniformed policemen. These four protective officers then constituted a woman's division of the Detective Bureau. A renewed and revitalized drive against gambling and violations of the Prohibition Amendment of 1923 was instituted. The same year the Department was nationally recognized as the only one in the nation thoroughly equipped for first aid in all of its bureaus and precincts. Tear Gas was introduced as a new weapon which had been successfully tested in the first World War. A retiring Grand Jury of 1925 described Colonel Molony's administration as one of the best in the history of the New Orleans Police Department.



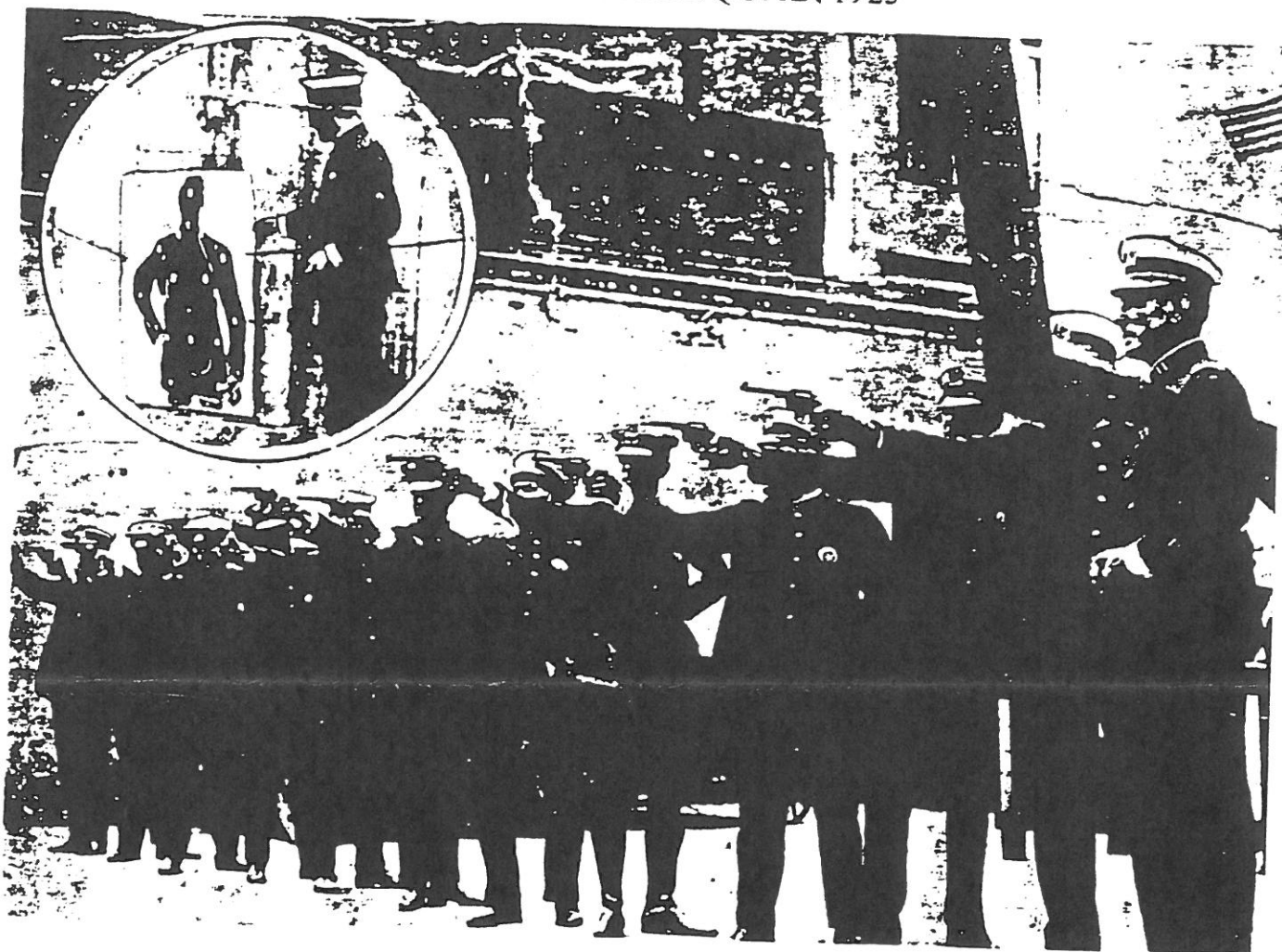
Guy Molony



Detective Bureau 1920

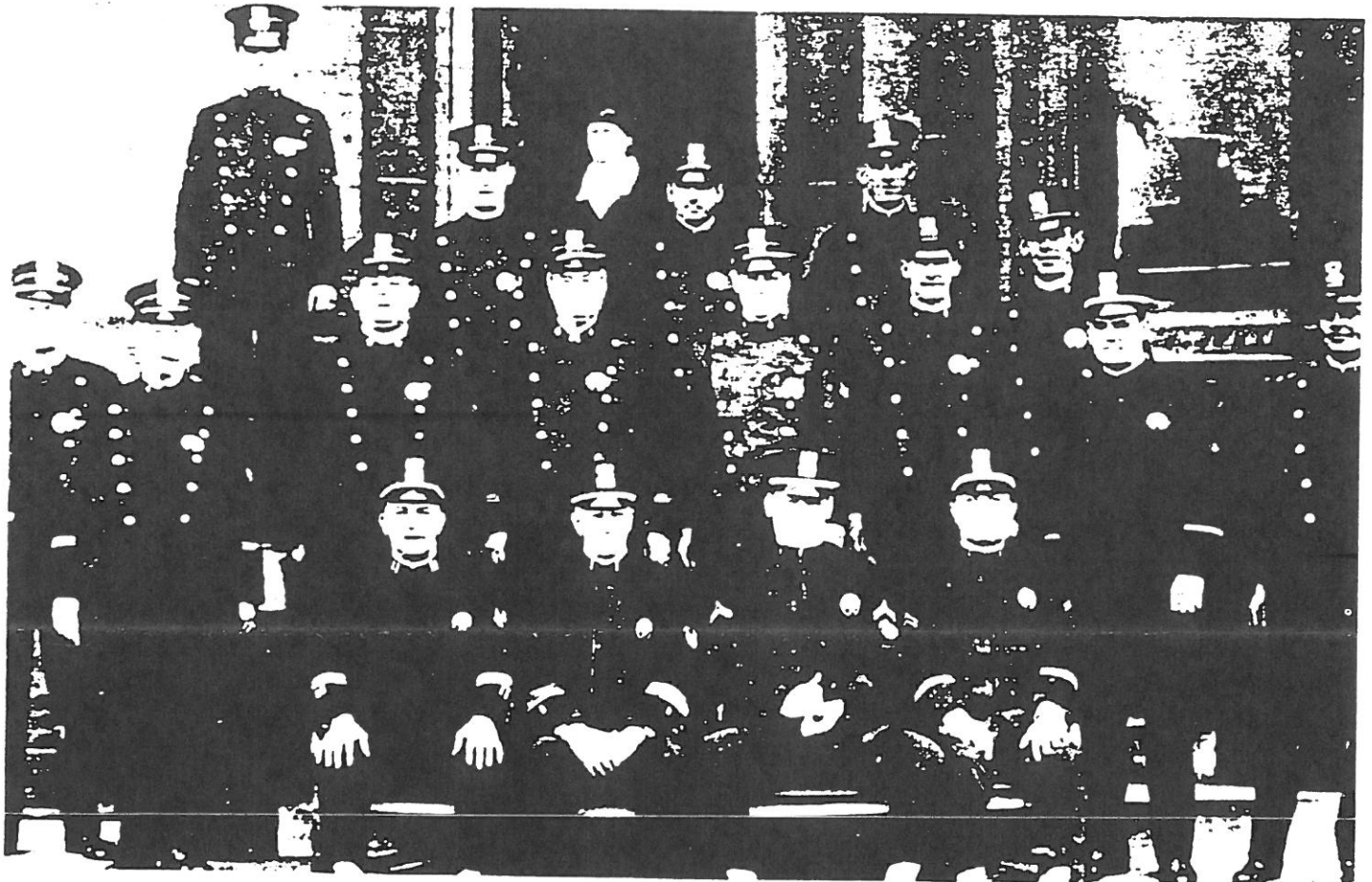


POLICE PISTOL SQUAD, 1925





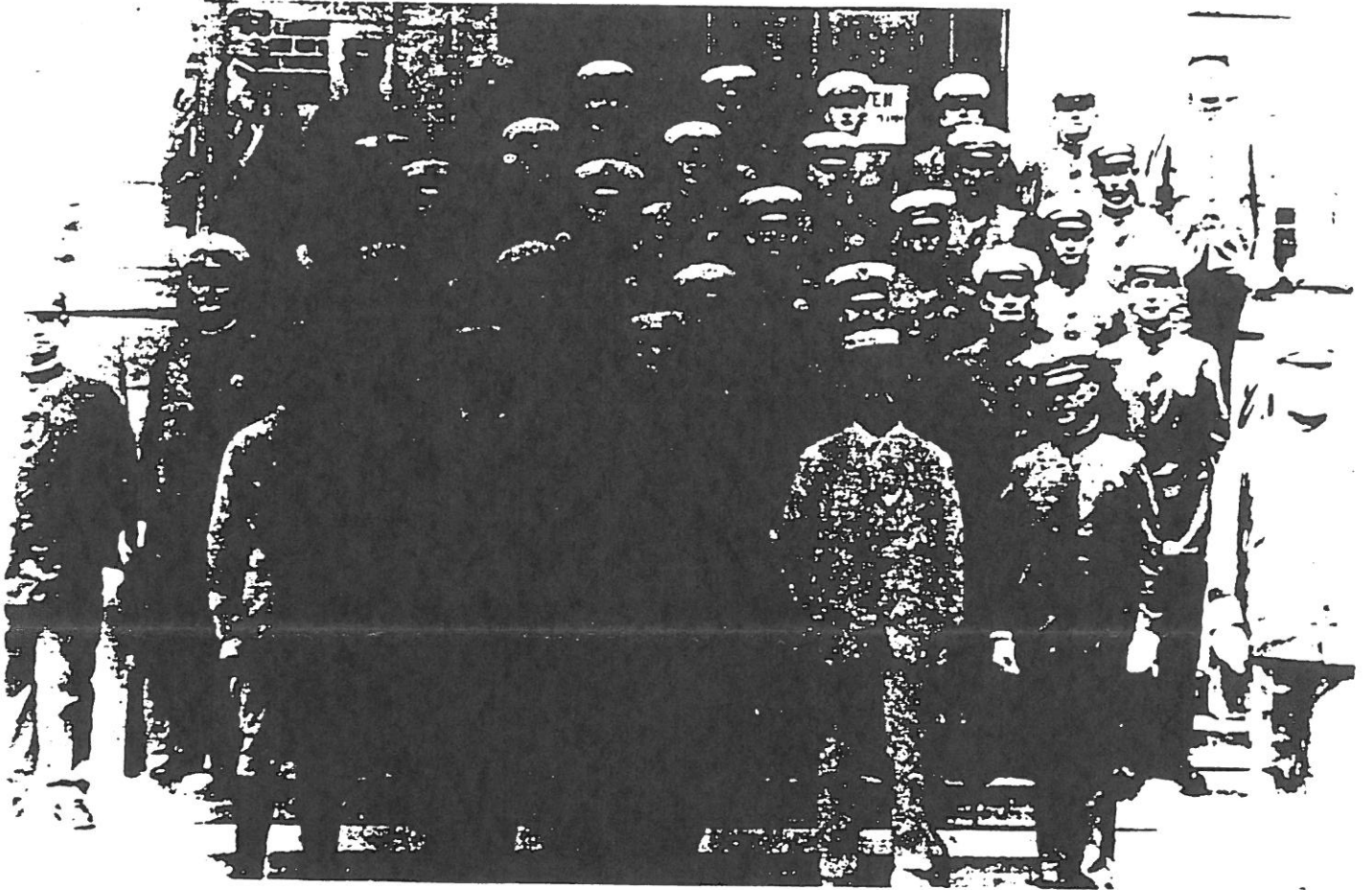
Thomas Healy replaced Colonel Molony as Superintendent of Police in 1925. His "100 miles per hour police service" came into being on August 18, 1926, with the acquisition of five armored motorcycles, capable of developing speeds of 100 miles per hour. The Superintendent announced the vehicles would be used in "striking relentless blows" against a wave of petty hold-ups and burglaries in the outlying precincts.

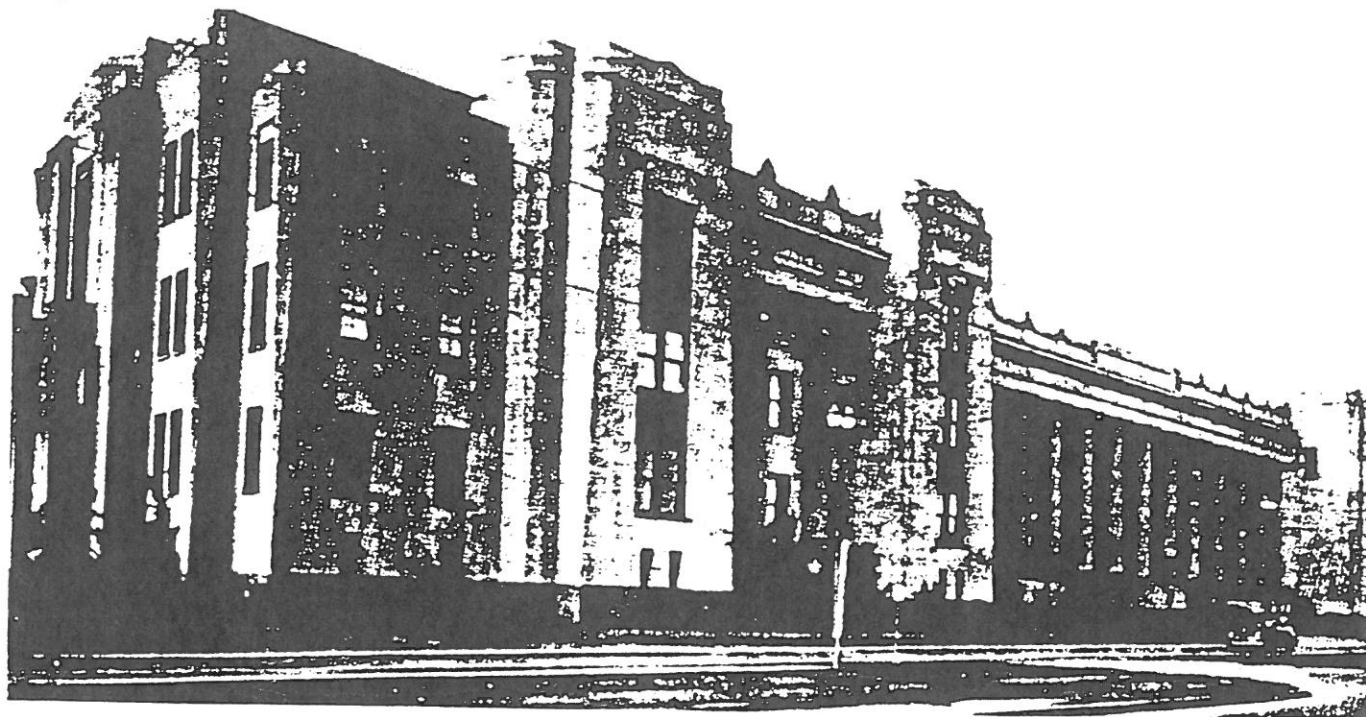


Members of Fourth Precinct in 1926



On January 1, 1929, Captain Theodore Ray, a Third District Commander, succeeded Superintendent Healy. Into his lap fell the series of bombings, dynamiting, fights, shootings and assaults, all associated with a serious streetcar strike in the summer and fall. In the middle of this situation, the Police Force was pressed to continue its crusade against slot machines, vice and other forms of gambling.





Criminal Courts Building, 2700 Block of Tulane Avenue



Colonel Hu B. Myers became the head of the Police Department when Superintendent Ray resigned on May 5, 1930. Night Supervisor George Reyer was elevated to a new post created by the Police Board as Chief of Police. April 1, 1931, Police Headquarters was moved from Tulane and Saratoga Streets to the new Criminal Courts Building located at Tulane Avenue and South Broad Streets. New procedures were set up, including a program of physical training which was begun in a well-equipped gymnasium. On October 7, 1931, a new police show-up room began operation.



George Reyer became acting Superintendent when Colonel Myers resigned November 11, 1931. The Chief's job was abolished. Superintendent Reyer had an eye towards modernization and plans were made for a radio station and an up-to-date communications center. Radio Station WPEK began broadcasting information to cruising vehicles on May 14, 1932. There were no two-way sets. However, the system proved effective in that it eliminated minutes and considerable time in having at least one

automobile proceed to the scene of a serious offense. In October, 1932, the first fleet of white motorcycles arrived and bolstered a crackdown on speedsters on improved streets and highways.

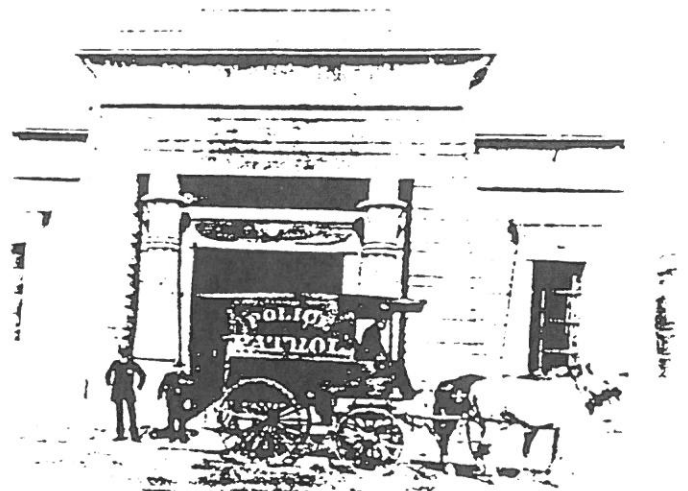
In April, 1932, the first memorial service for the Police and Fire Departments was inaugurated at the St. Louis Cathedral. The Reverend J.A. Bornes, O.M.I. was the Chaplain at the time.

Tragedy too, marked 1932 in the Department. On March 9, 1932, three members of the force met death at the Twelfth Precinct. Percy Thompson seized the gun of Patrolman Cornelius Ford in the cell block and shot down the officer. In the following gun battle, Corporal George P. Weidert and Patrolman Albert E. Oestriecher suffered fatal wounds. Thompson was wounded in the cell block, taken to Charity Hospital, and later killed when he attempted to take a gun away from a detective near the First Precinct.

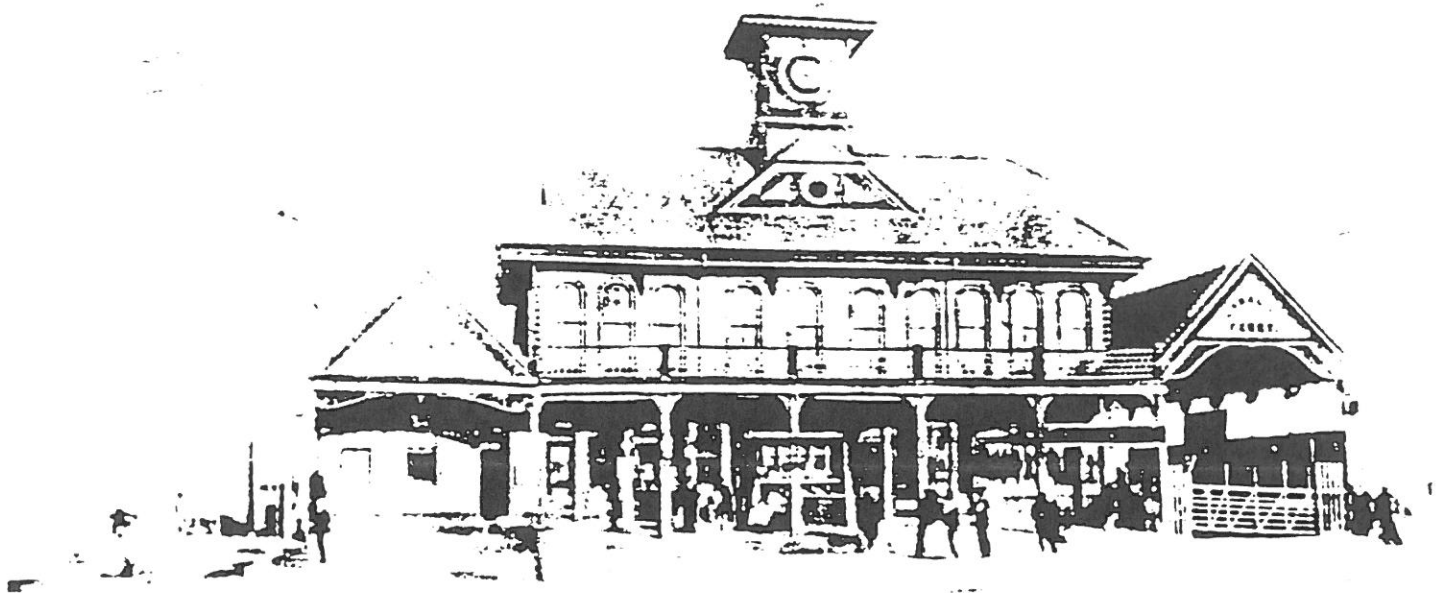
The Eleventh Precinct became extinct in 1933. The city was patrolled that year, the first after reorganization, on 77 beats, 53 of which were covered by all three platoons. Foot beats were from six and three-quarter square blocks to 180 square blocks. Each precinct had one radio-equipped automobile. The force had grown to 817, including 39 clerical workers, 9 telephone operators and 7 radiomen. This year also found that the Commissioner of Public Safety was the ex-officio head of the Department and that the force was controlled by a Board of Police Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Safety and one citizen appointed by the Commission Council. The Superintendent of Police was established as

executive head of the Department.

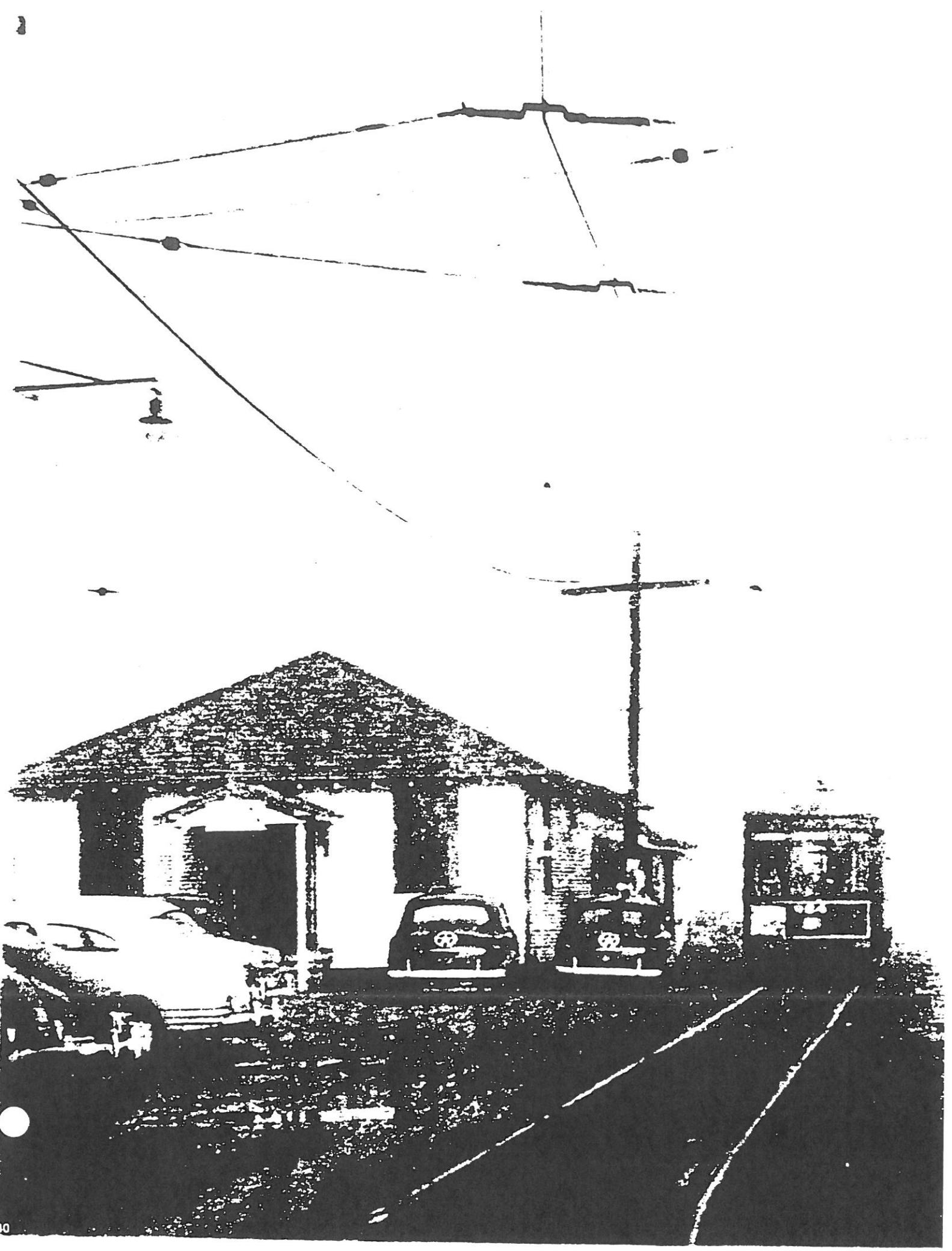
By 1936 the Department had 850 members. Increased traffic problems led to the build-up of the Traffic Bureau and the reduction to almost nothingness of the famed mounted division. A program of station renovation was carried out in 1937. The Tenth Precinct, City Park Avenue and Julia' was torn down and rebuilt; the old Fifth was moved out; the Sixth housed at 2235 Rousseau Street took up quarters with the Second at Terpsichore and Annunciation Streets. The Tenth Precinct operated temporarily from the sexton's office in a cemetery at Canal and City Park.



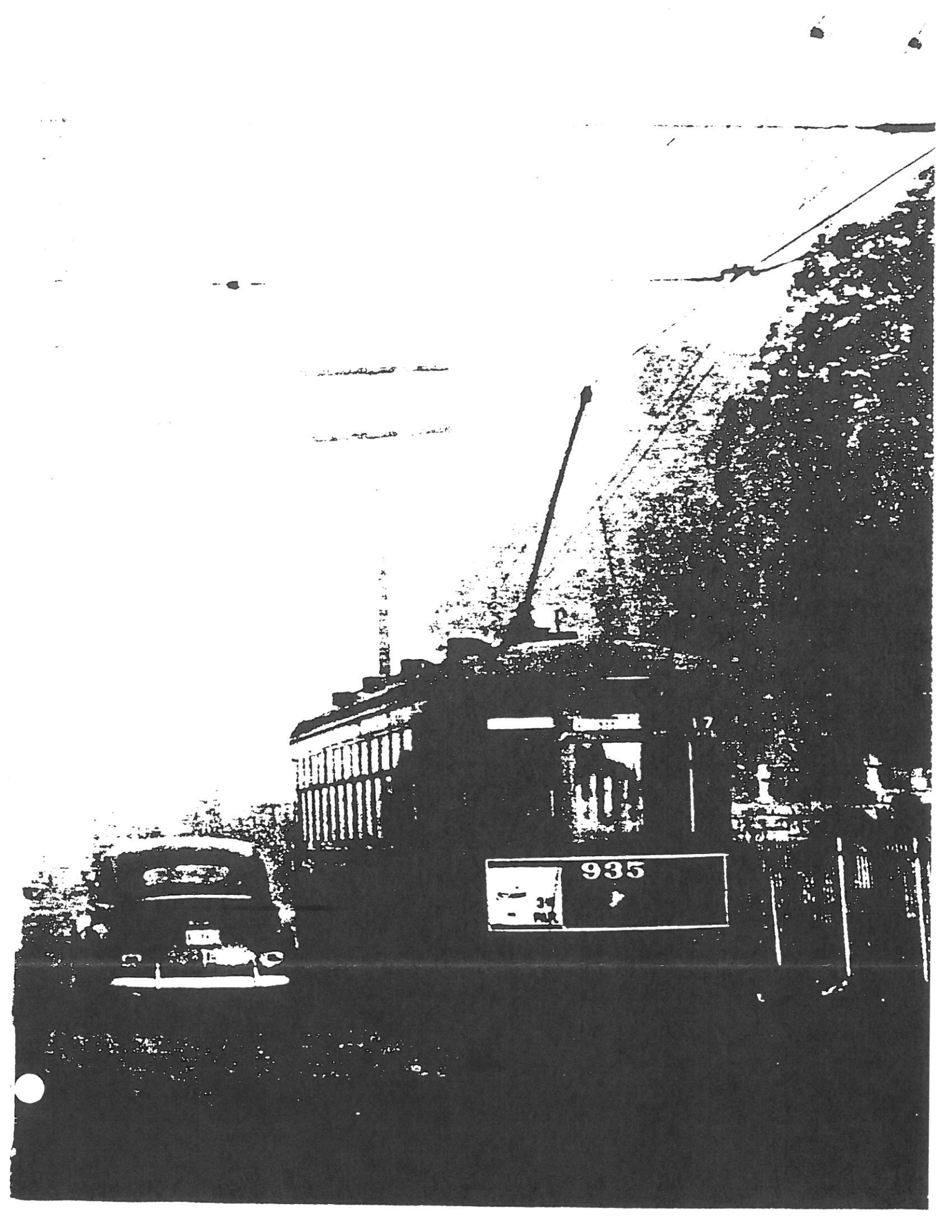
Sixth Precinct Police Station



Harbor Station, 11th Precinct

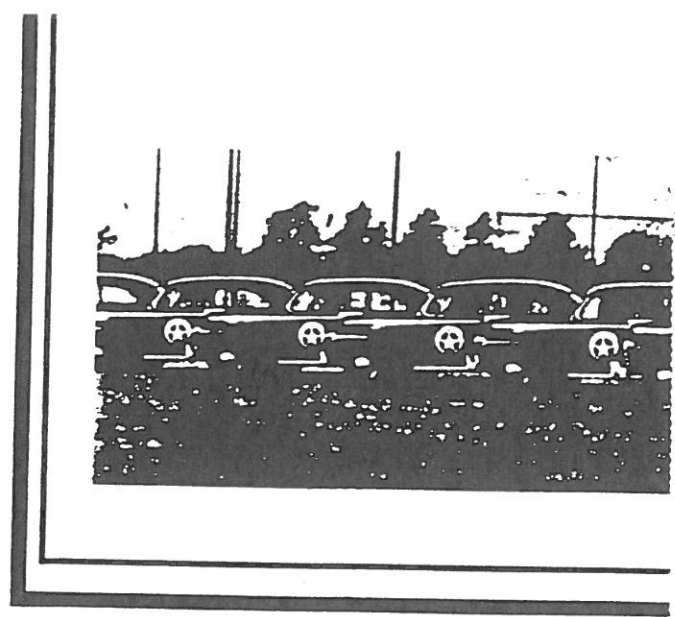






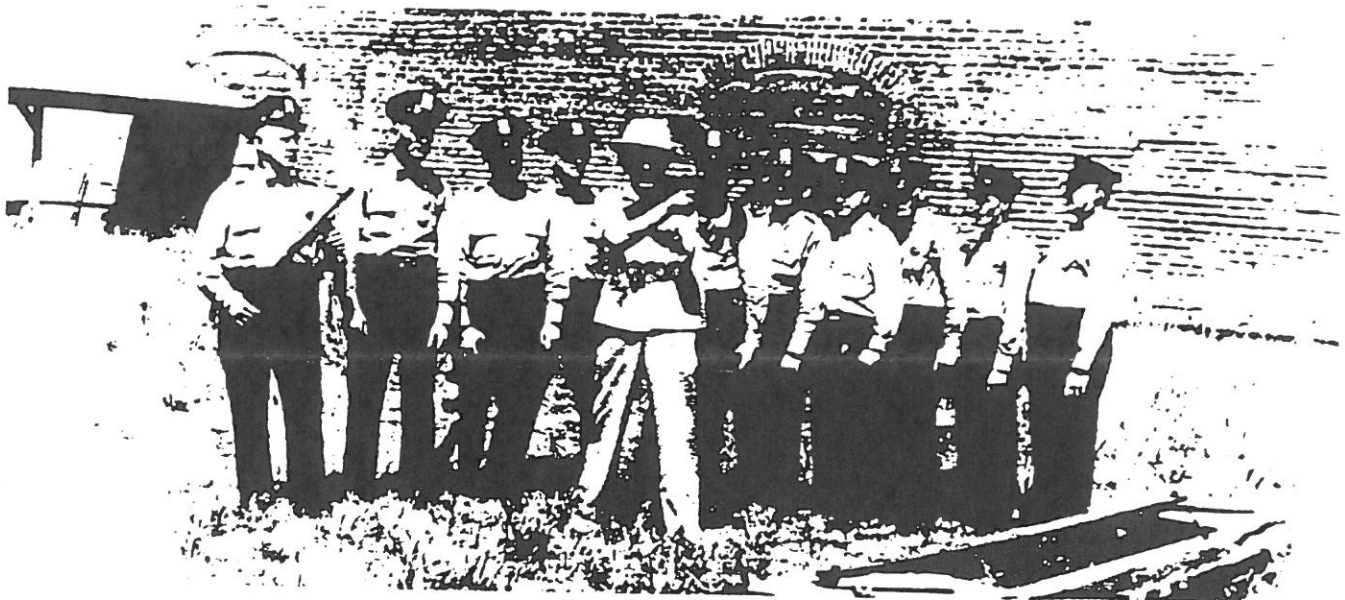
935

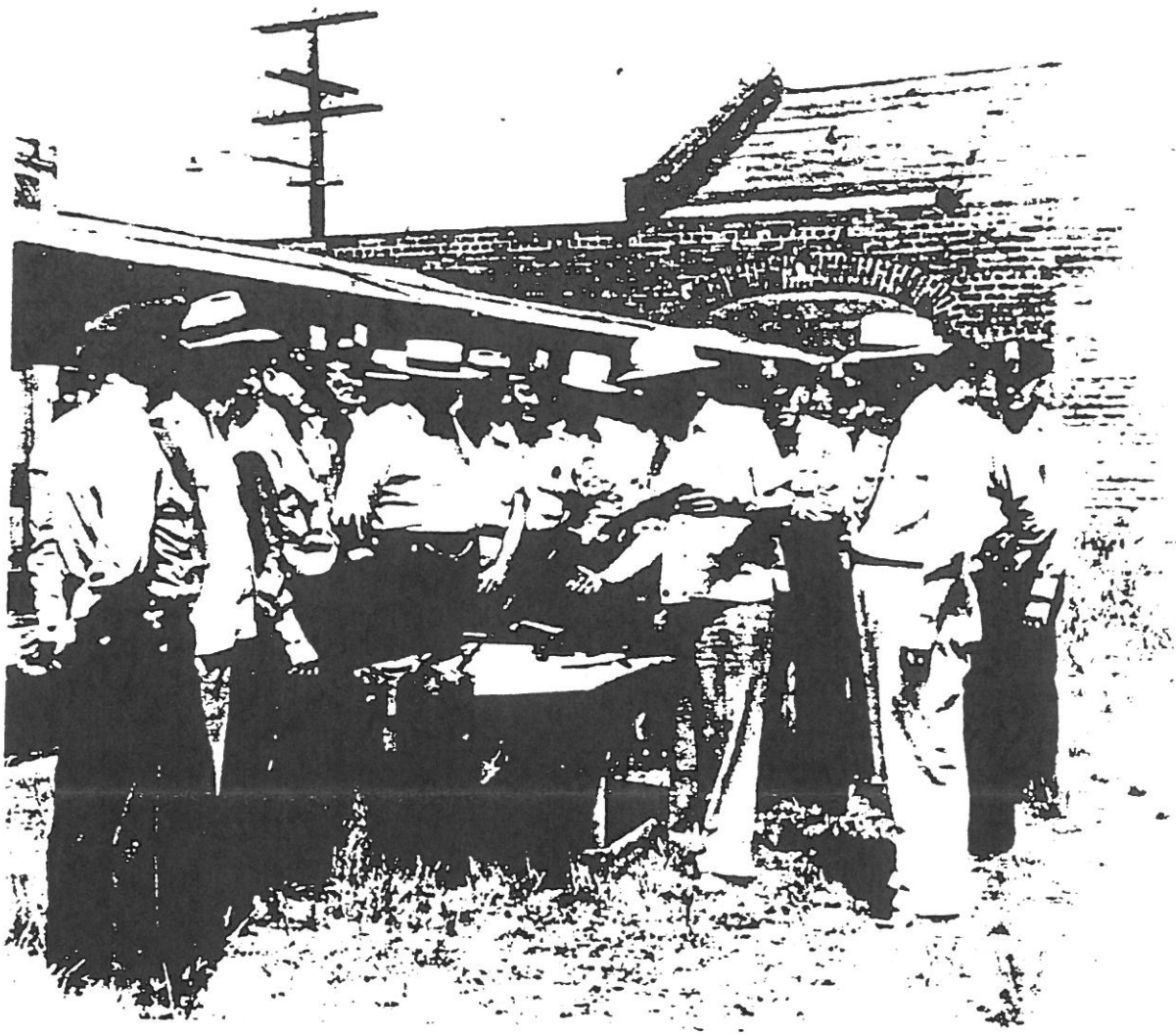
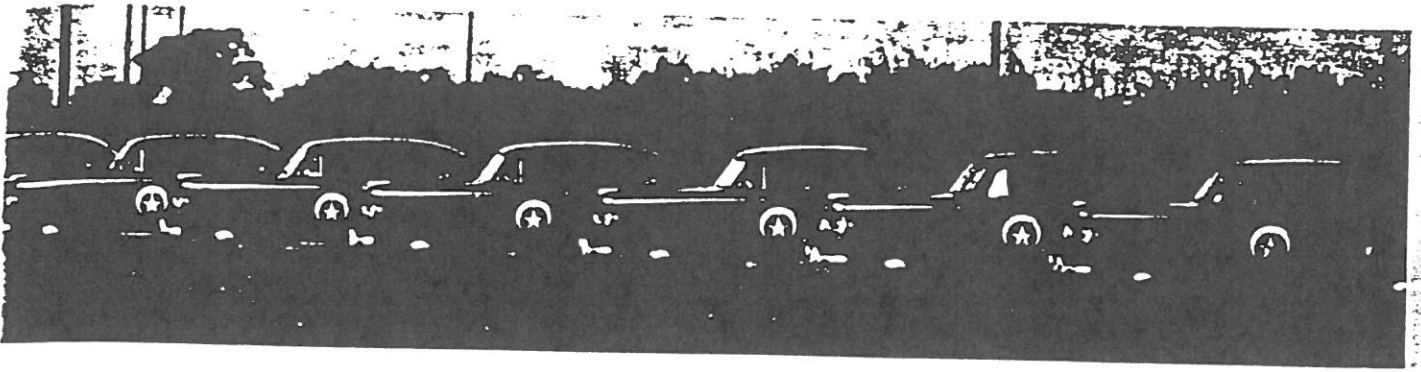
17



On May 6, 1946, Colonel A. Adair Watters replaced Reyer as Superintendent. Colonel Watters took office as deLesseps S. Morrison became Mayor. During 1946 the Police Board was abolished and its functions transferred to the Mayor. An Advisory Board of three members came into existence. Colonel Watters inaugurated another intensified drive against "Crime and gambling". Another departmental reorganization took place. The number of precincts was reduced to seven. Plainclothesmen

were eliminated except in Headquarters and the Detective Bureau. The Automobile Theft Unit was transferred to the Detective Bureau in 1946 and a separate division was established for handling women, juveniles and anyone connected with a juvenile offense. The unreasonably low police salaries were raised in 1946, and all police began to receive one rest day each week in addition to 15 days annual furlough. (This furlough was later raised to 21 days a year). In the summer of 1947 the Police Emergency Unit was organized.



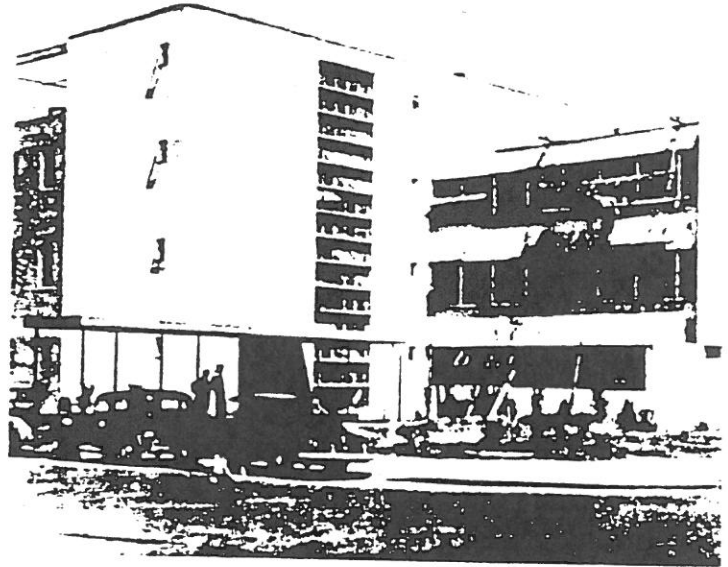




On February 15, 1949, Joseph L. Scheuering, former Chief of Detectives, took office after the resignation of Colonel Watters as Acting Superintendent. He was confirmed as Superintendent on June 17, 1949. Superintendent Scheuering set about to reorganize and streamline

the force. He separated the Juvenile-Bicycle Division from Headquarters: they moved to 2552 St. Philip Street, corner North Dorgenois, with Captain William A. Walker as its director. The "OUR BEAT" was the name given to the very first publication of the New Orleans Police Department. The first issue, Vol. 1; No. 1 was issued October 20, 1949, and consisted of five typewritten stencil pages which were then mimeographed. The Editor was Desk Sergeant Alfred A. Theriot, with typist, Mrs. Lettie Torpie and printer, Patrolman William G. McConnell.

In 1950 the force numbered 950, including officials, ranking officers, patrolmen, plainclothesmen, clerical help, mechanics and custodial workers. The rolling equipment included 80 squad cars, 7 patrol wagons, one crash truck, one rescue boat, one amphibious duck, three tow-wagons, 66 motorcycles, and thirteen other automobiles, all equipped with two-way FM radio equipment. A Central Complaint Bureau, where all outside calls are received was placed in operation and a teletype system transmitted constant wanted persons and



Milton L. Durel



Juvenile — Bicycle Division

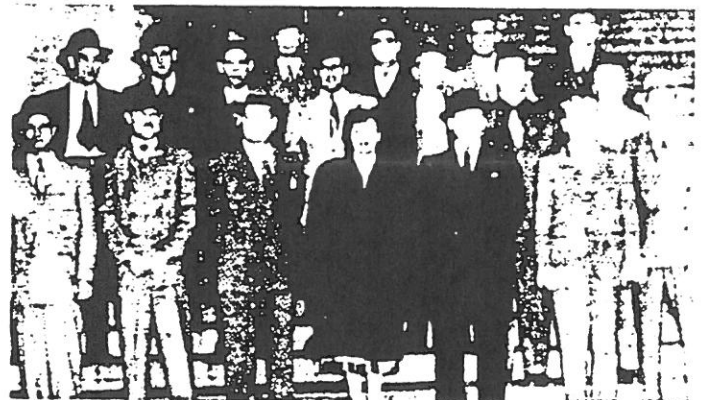


A Central lockup was established in 1950 at 2735 Gravier Street. It was designed to relieve precincts from overcrowding prisoners in cells.

arrest reports. A new training school was built at 958 Navarre Street and the first class convened on Monday, July 3, 1950, under the direction of Lieutenant Ray Muller. This school included a classroom, laboratory, auditorium, gymnasium and quarters for the Crash Truck. Specialization was called for in the Detective Bureau with the creation of a homicide, burglar and forgery squad, each to operate as a separate unit under the Chief of Detectives. New quarters were obtained for the First and Third Precincts in the new Municipal Courts Building, St. Louis and North Rampart Streets, leaving the 410 Chartres Street structure to the Juvenile Court. One of the most progressive steps in the history of the Department was the establishment of the Central Lock-up at 2736 Gravier Street, in late 1950. It joined the premises occupied by the House of Detention and was designed to relieve the various precincts of an overload of prisoners. A Narcotic Squad, inaugurated March 7, 1947, was expanded by Superintendent Scheuering to curb the handling of

drugs in the metropolitan area. In January of 1951 a reorganization was made of the Department's eight precincts into five districts. The area to be covered by each district was approved by Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, the Bureau of Governmental Research and business and civic leaders.

Three special investigators were appointed and received commissions with the New Orleans Police Department on August 4, 1954 for the purpose of handling all cases involving allegations against police personnel. This Division was named the Police Bureau of Investigation. The investigators were Kenneth G. Blackwell, William M. Zibilich and Edward K. Pinner. In September of 1954 Maurice A. Lonergan was appointed to take the place of Mr. Zibilich.



The Homicide and Burglary squad of the Detective Bureau are pictured above.



Dayries



Blancher

Colonel Provosty A. Dayries was appointed Superintendent of Police on May 5, 1955, when Scheuring retired. He had served as Assistant Superintendent of Police since February 8, 1954. He elevated Guy Banister from Secretary to his Assistant Superintendent and promoted Major Albert P. Blancher from night supervisor to the position of Secretary. Partly due to the internal investigation involving allegations against police personnel, Superintendent Dayries recognized the need for a "pat on the back". He organized the Citations and Awards Committee to recognize the meritorious service by members of the Department. On May 16, 1956 Assistant Superintendent Guy Banister stated his investigation of alleged police irregularities had "gone about as far as it can go at this time". In view of this and an opinion by Mr. Leon D. Hubert, the District Attorney, that no further action was evident by his office, Mayor Morrison and Superintendent Dayries announced the investigation was concluded.

Joseph I. Giarrusso was appointed Deputy Superintendent on June 26, 1957 when Banister left the Department.



Banister



J. Giarrusso



## INVESTIGATIONS

Vice continued to flourish in New Orleans and although it was rumored Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison apparently had some form of ties with the city's vice and gambling interests, in mid-1949 he called for local, state and federal investigations. When a Nashville contractor was killed in a French Quarter bar by "knockout drops," local civic leaders and the press demanded the French Quarter be cleaned-up. On January 24, 1951, New Orleans was thrown into the national spotlight when Senator Estes Kefauver arrived in the city to investigate organized crime in the state. The public hearing held on television heard testimony by a number of police officials and public officials.

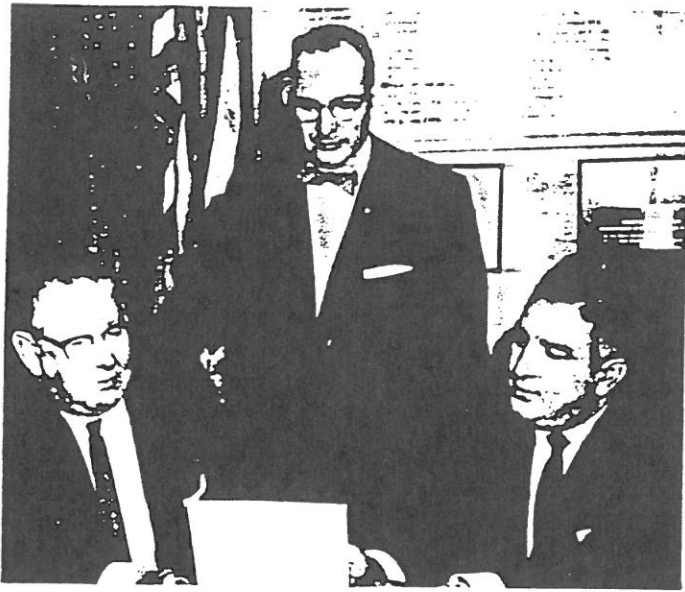
Between September 1952 and February, 1953, Colonel Francis C. Grevemberg and his state police staged a number of raids on New Orleans' gambling and prostitution houses operating under the eyes of the New Orleans Police.

In March, 1953, Mayor Morrison defended law enforcement in New Orleans but that same month, the commission council called for an independent investigation of the force. A three man committee was appointed and called the "Special Citizens Investigating Committee (SCIC)." On June 11, 1953, Aaron Kohn, a lawyer and former FBI agent, was hired by SCIC to manage the police probe. Despite opposition, public hearings on the corruption in the department were held between November, 1953 and January 1954. On December 8, 1953, the Orleans Parish Grand Jury indicted Superintendent Joseph Scheuring and Chief of Detectives Harry Daniels for malfeasance and both were suspended. The following month Judge J. Bernad Cocke

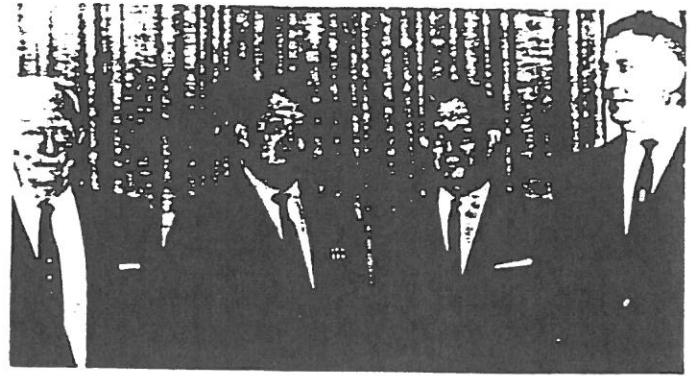
dismissed the indictment and both returned to office. On January 7, 1954, a court injunction initiated by top police officials ended the public hearing. The SCIC's report was published in April, 1954.

Under considerable pressure, Mayor Morrison formed the Police Bureau of Investigation (PBI) in August, 1954 to investigate departmental matters. Guy Banister, a former FBI agent, was appointed to head the bureau. Banister also cooperated with Senator James Eastland's investigation into communist activities in New Orleans. Over the next few years, political pressures mounted to end the probe of the police department but Kohn charged that the ten top officers who were involved in the corruption were still on the force. On May 16, 1956, after Banister stated his investigation had "gone about as far as it can go at this time," the District Attorney, Mayor and Superintendent announced the probe was concluded. On June 1, 1957, Banister, who had been involved in a fracas in a French Quarter bar, was fired for insubordination. When at this time, the Young Men's Business for the Superintendent's resignation, the Mayor refused. In a counter-move, the Mayor and Superintendent fired ten high ranking police officers. On July 17, Mayor Morrison made a statement on television about the police department and praised it as the best in the city's history.

Joseph I. Giarrusso, who was appointed Deputy Superintendent in 1957 when Banister left the Department, was appointed Superintendent in 1960. The appointment of the new Superintendent marked the end of the scandals and the beginning of a new era for the Department of Police.



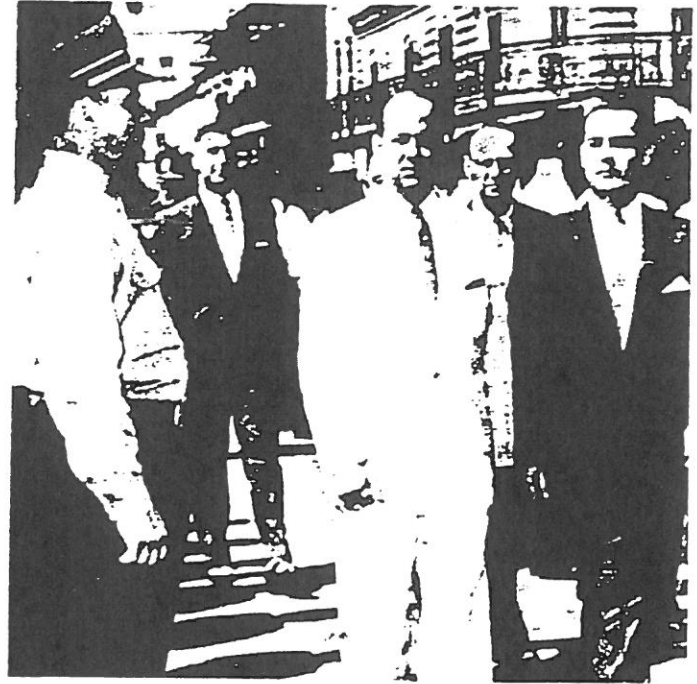
Guillot, Theriot, and Giarrusso



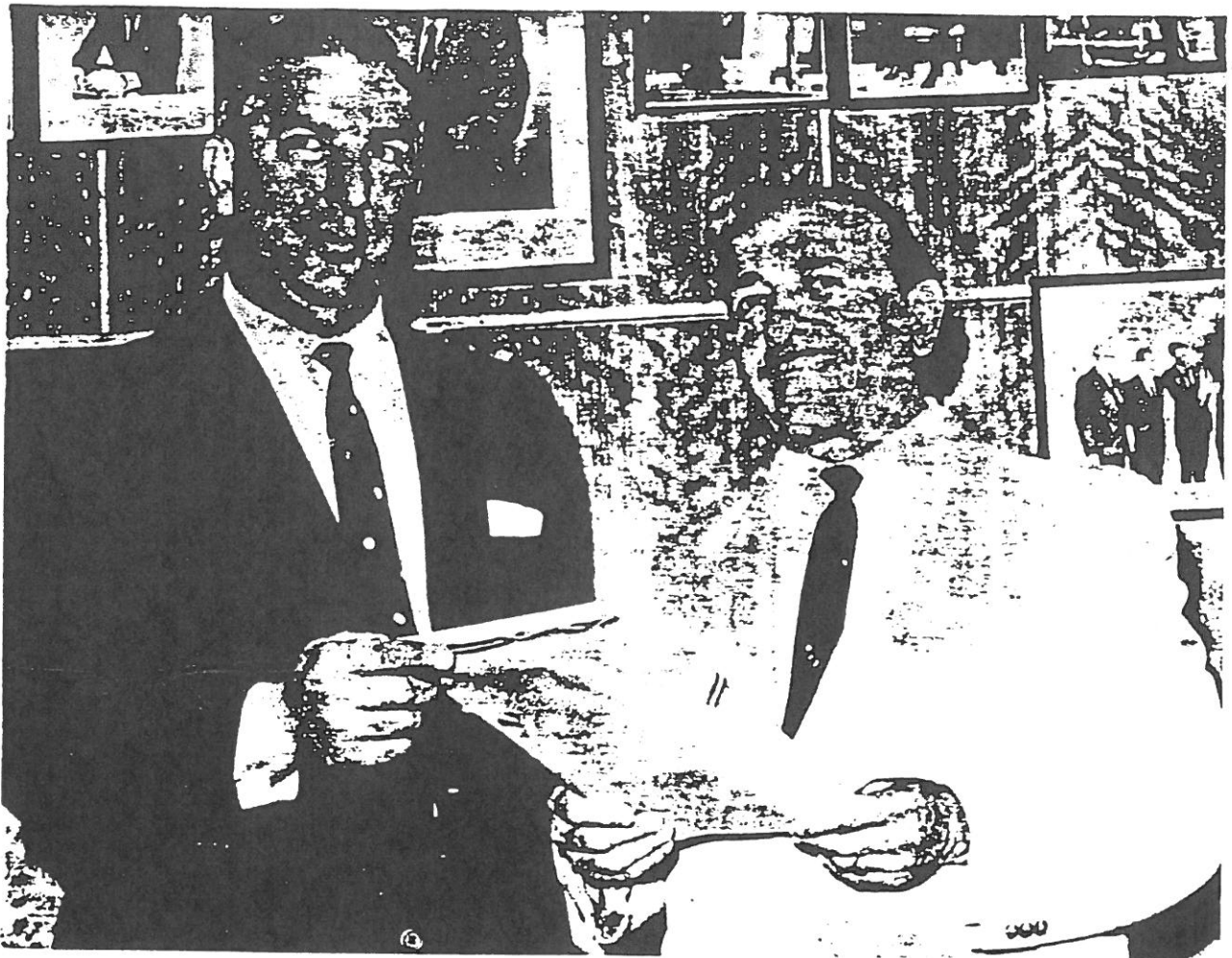
FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS — Left to Right: George Reyer, Joseph L. Scheuring and Provosty A. Dayries congratulate Joseph I. Giarrusso, right, on his appointment.

On August 15, 1960, Joseph I. Giarrusso was appointed Superintendent of Police. In making the appointment, Mayor Morrison stated he was appointing a man who had risen through the ranks to Deputy Superintendent.

Superintendent Giarrusso then chose Joseph A. Guillot, a veteran of 27 years of service, to fill his vacated position of Deputy Superintendent and reappointed Alfred A. Theriot as Deputy Chief for Administration.







Mayor Morrison later resigned as Mayor of the City of New Orleans to accept the position as the Ambassador of the Organization of American States. The Honorable Victor H. Schiro was elected by the City Council to serve the unexpired term of Mayor Morrison and was later elected by the citizens for two full terms as Mayor. Mayor Schiro, a progressive administrator of city government, appointed Giarrusso to continue as Superintendent.

The Department of Police saw some of its greatest advancements during the administration of Superintendent Giarrusso. In continually stressing professionalism, he realized the need for keeping the "lines of communication" open and started a weekly luncheon meeting where he could informally meet and discuss ideas, problems, policies, etc. with each officer. Meetings of this type continued throughout his administration.

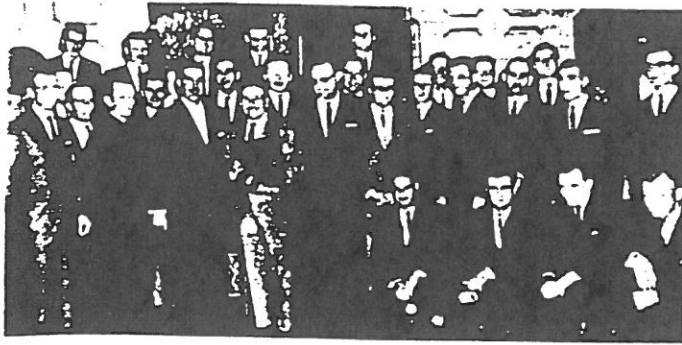
When the Federal Court order to integrate schools on November 14, 1960, was given, the NOPD maintained a neutral course and made it clear to the citizens that regardless of their sentiments, the peace and tranquility of the community would prevail.

After studying the importance of using dogs in police work, two officers were sent to Baltimore, Maryland for training, returned and instructed NOPD's first K-9 class, graduating nine officers and dogs on April 29, 1961.



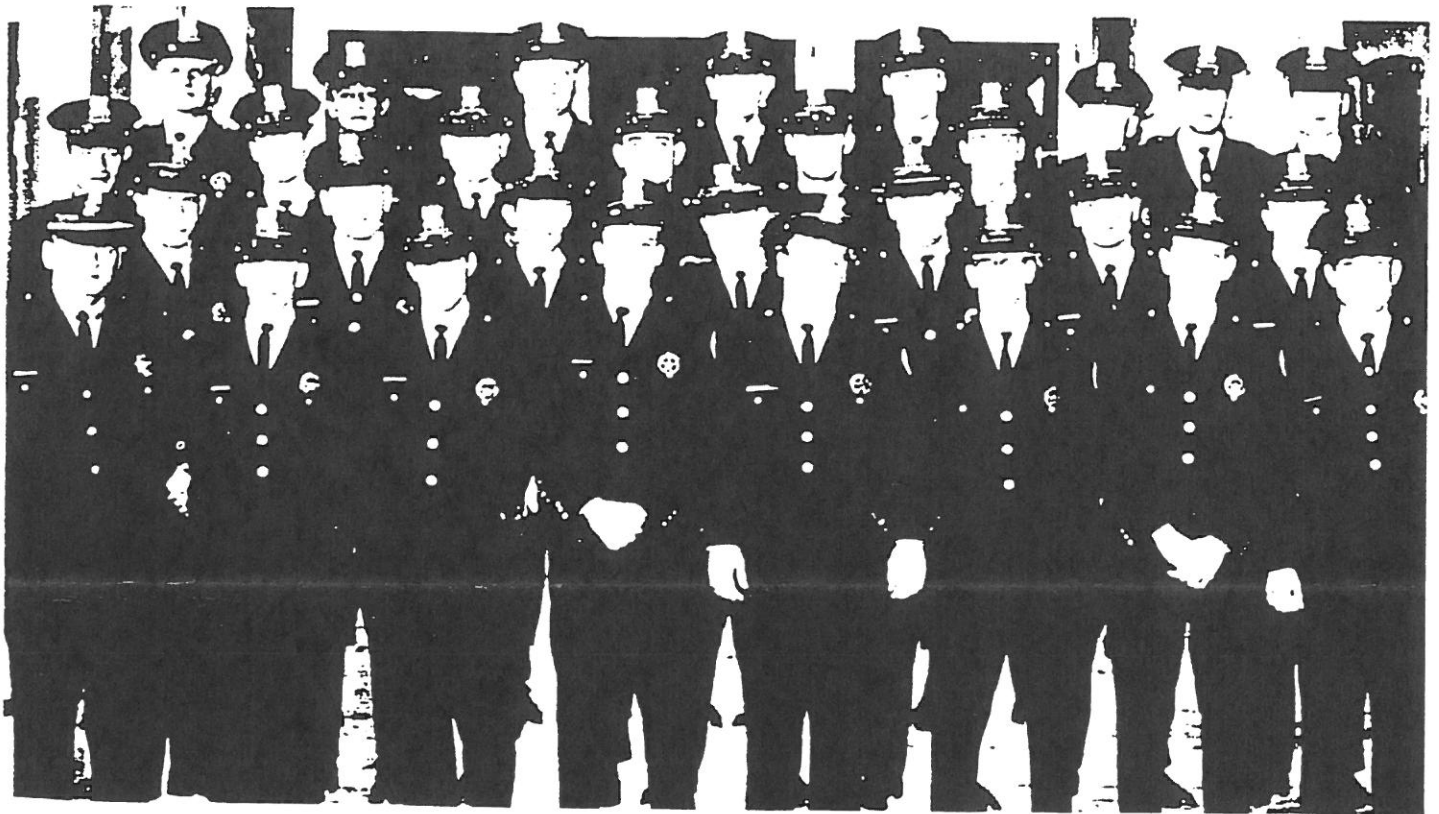


"A City Mourns" ... Mute testimony of the tragedy that befell the nation on November 22, 1963, is evidenced by a crumpled newspaper headline lying on the lawn of the Civic Center with the New Orleans skyline and an American flag waving at half-staff in the background.



In 1964 the Department received a new look — new police cars painted in a soft blue and white and all of the existing black and white police equipment was converted to this color. An ordinance adopted by the City Council limited the use of blue emergency lights to police vehicles only. The new distinctive colors and flashing blue lights made it easy for the public to recognize police vehicles as opposed to other types of emergency services.

Superintendent Giarrusso waged a relentless fight to reduce crime in the city and new equipment to increase each officer's mobility and to offer greater protection for the citizen was secured. Three-wheeled motorcycles appeared in heavily congested areas to aid in traffic control. Vehicular radar was installed in traffic problem areas, walkie-talkies were provided for the mounted men and foot patrols were equipped with two-way radios. Patrol service was increased by the implementation of the one-man patrol unit. A National Crime Information Center (NCIC) was established and at present connects the City of New Orleans with 46 other state agencies participating throughout the United States.





One of the biggest problems Chief Giarrusso had to deal with was HURRICANE BETSY, the most destructive force to strike the City of New Orleans since its founding in 1718. During Betsy's height, around midnight on Thursday, September 9, 1965, the beautiful city of New Orleans was like a wounded giant wrapped in swirls of wind and rain. All municipal power had ceased to exist and those



Trosclair

buildings with auxiliary power were hanging on by a thread. Nothing moved, nothing that is except New Orleans Police. In the wake of Betsy, a tidal surge estimated as high as 27 feet rolled in from the Gulf of Mexico. Whole areas were inundated within twenty minutes. Ocean going ships in the Mississippi were ripped from their moorings and numerous barges sunk. Louisiana National Guardsmen were called in to assist the Police Department, bringing in their big trucks and amphibious ducks. Rescue operations went on day and night. In one area of the city, 22 blocks long and 14 blocks wide, the water covered automobiles and in some places reached the roofs of homes. The destructive force of Betsy brought out the best and the worst in our citizens. The courage and compassion shown by the overwhelming majority of our people overshadows but did not detract from some of the dastardly acts committed by a cowardly few. The National Guardsmen also assisted in safeguarding against looting. During the flood, some seventy-four police officers and their families were completely "wiped out" and some sixty others had severe damage to their homes and an untold number had personal property loss. Many of the police officers with homes in the inundated areas were busy rescuing people while their own families had to be rescued by others. Despite the personal hardships and tragedies, long hours and exhausting work, morale remained high.

In August, 1966, Deputy Chief Theriot, a dedicated and competent administrator, succumbed following a lengthy illness.

Presly J. Trosclair, Jr. was appointed Deputy Chief for Administration on August 29, 1966, to succeed Chief Theriot. Trosclair, a twenty-year veteran, had attained the rank of Major at the time of his appointment.

Through his farsightedness, Superintendent Giarrusso recognized the need for better communication between the police and the public. On September 15, 1966, he brought into existence the Community Relations Division.

Deputy Chief Trosclair was appointed to the position of Deputy Superintendent after the retirement of Joseph A. Guillot on March 6, 1967. At this time William J. Stevens, a 21-year veteran, was elevated to the position of Deputy Chief for Administration.



Stevens



In June, 1968, the Police Administration building was completed and Headquarters moved from the Criminal Courts Building which it occupied jointly with the Criminal Courts since 1931. The new Administration Building was modern and employed at that time the necessary space and equipment to operate a large metropolitan force.

When Moon Landrieu became Mayor of the City of New Orleans in 1970, and Superintendent Giarrusso made his decision to retire as the Superintendent of Police, the following was stated: A Police Department is a reflection of the Chief who runs it and the Chief is the representative of the men who comprise the Department. One thing must be said for the Superintendent and for the men who comprise the Department, and that is, in ten years, BOTH have made significant strides towards professionalizing the New Orleans Police Department.

Clarence B. Giarrusso, a 21-year veteran, was then appointed by Mayor Landrieu to succeed his brother as Superintendent of Police on August 25, 1970.

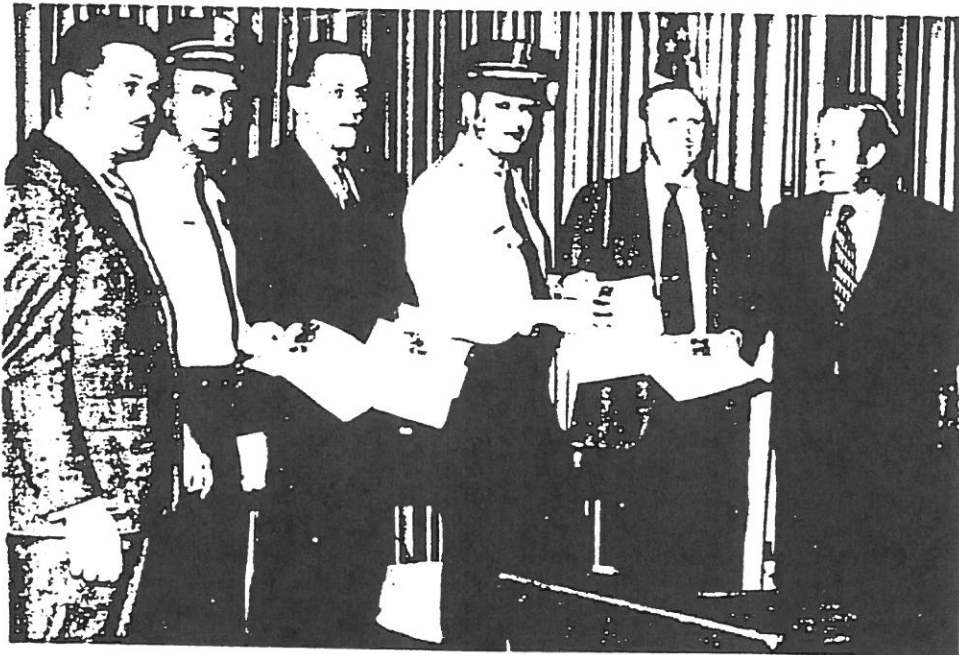
The new Superintendent chose Louis J. Sirgo as Deputy Superintendent and Captain Sidney H. Cates as his Deputy Chief for Administration. Sirgo had previously retired from NOPD as a Major with eighteen years of service to accept the position of Traffic Court Clerk, the position he held at the time of his appointment as Deputy Superintendent. Cates, a 15-year veteran, was the commander of the Community Relations Division.



C. Giarrusso



Sirgo

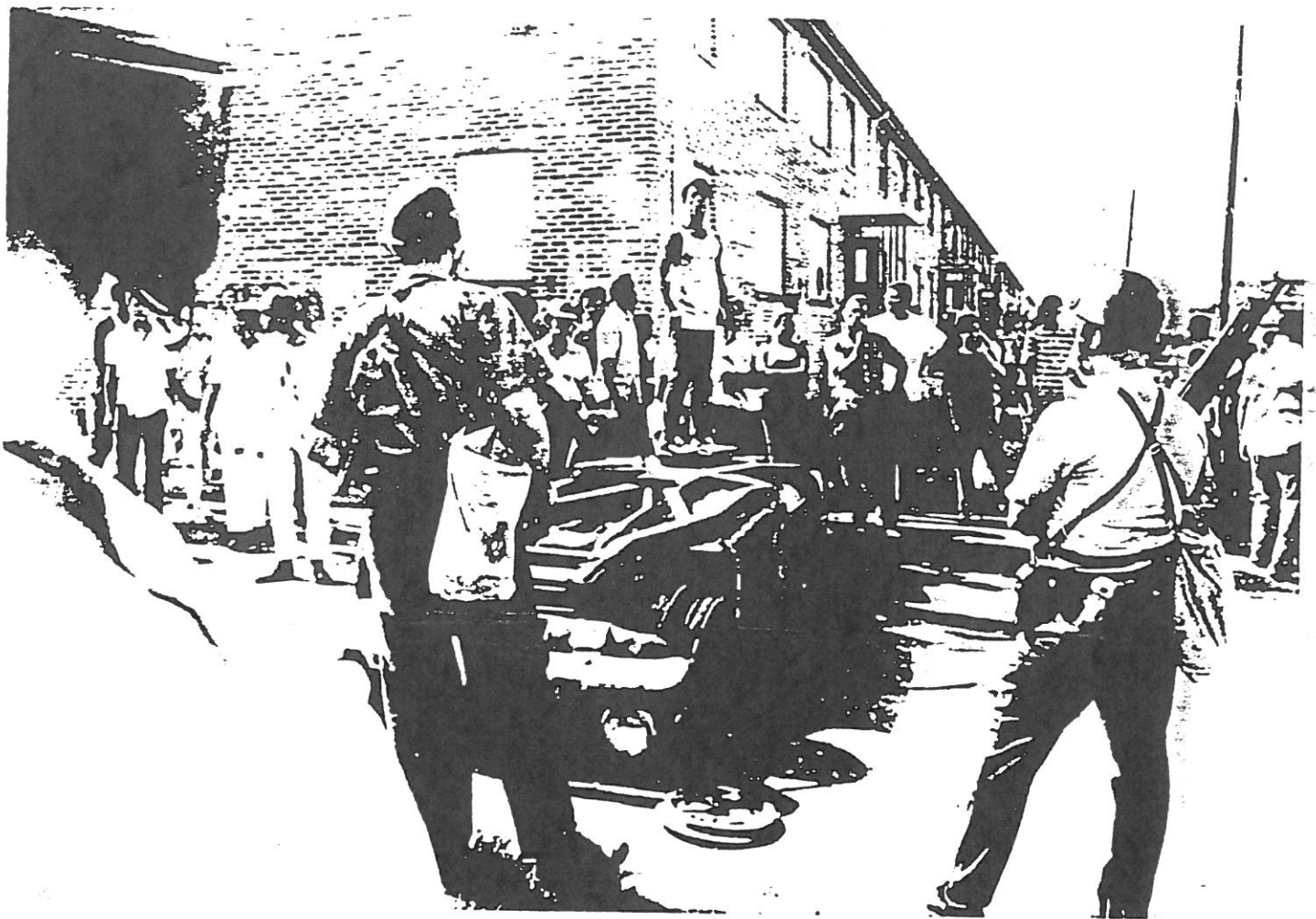


Attes



Press conference with two undercover officers, Melvin Howard and Israel Fields.





Less than a month after Superintendent Giarrusso assumed office, a radical group named the Black Panthers barricaded themselves in a house and fired at police units. A blood bath between the group and police officers was avoided when Superintendent Giarrusso took personal command and ordered a withdrawal of police officers. It was later revealed that police officers had successfully infiltrated the radical group and that the two undercover agents were in the barricaded house. Subsequently, some time later, the two officers, Israel Fields and Melvin Howard, escaped. In a subsequent raid conducted by members of the Department, the Black Panther group were surprised and arrested without incident.

Later in the year, November 1970, six members of another radical group that had been successfully infiltrated the National Committee to Combat Facism, were arrested also without incident.

In February, 1971, the Urban Squad was implemented. This squad was used to concentrate in densely populated low income housing areas and had a marked impact on criminal activity. It also created an important cooperative atmosphere between the officers of the squad and the citizens in those areas.

Louis E. Turner, a 16-year veteran, was appointed Deputy Chief for Administration on February 19, 1972 when Chief Cates retired from the Department in order to take another position in City Government.

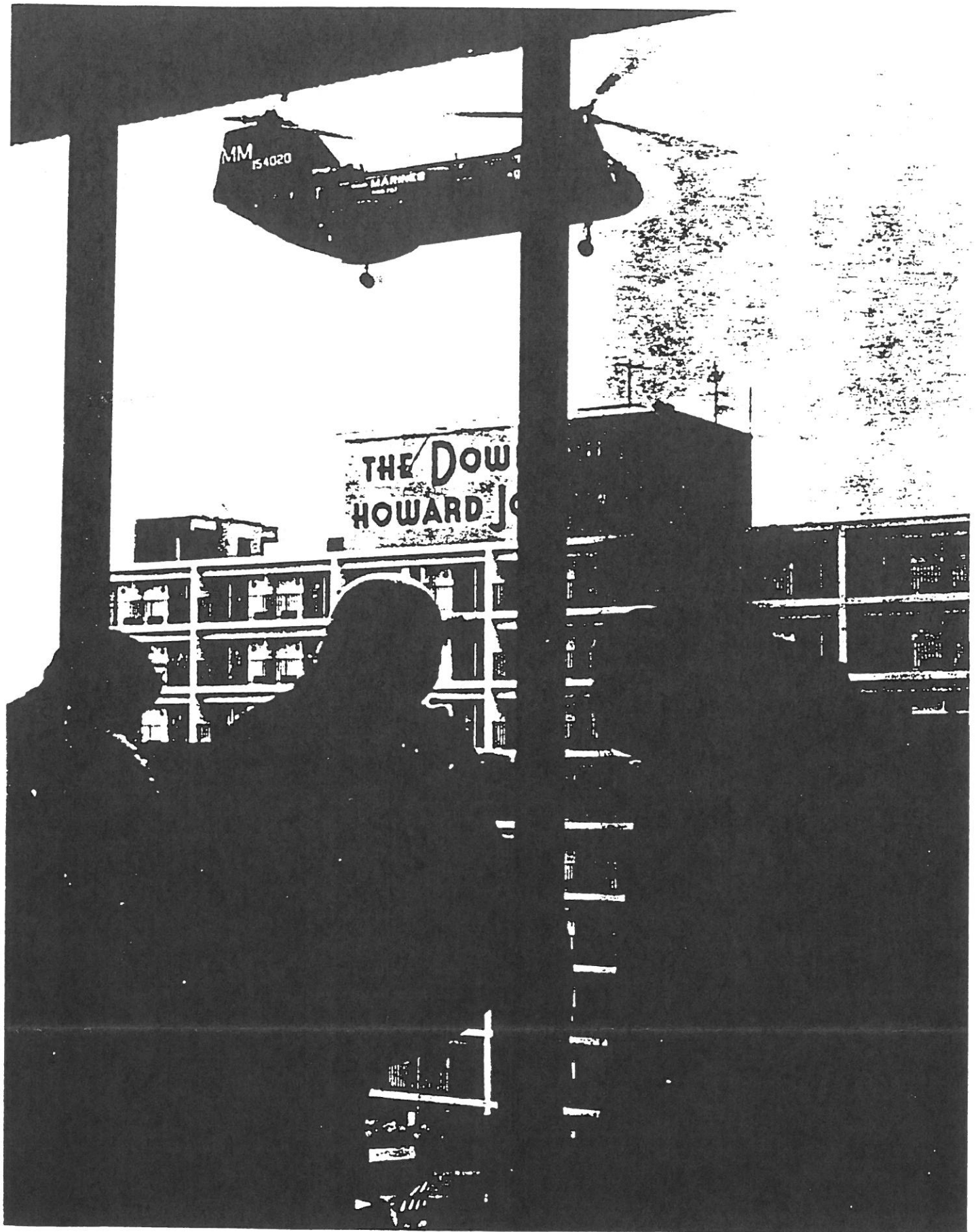


Turner

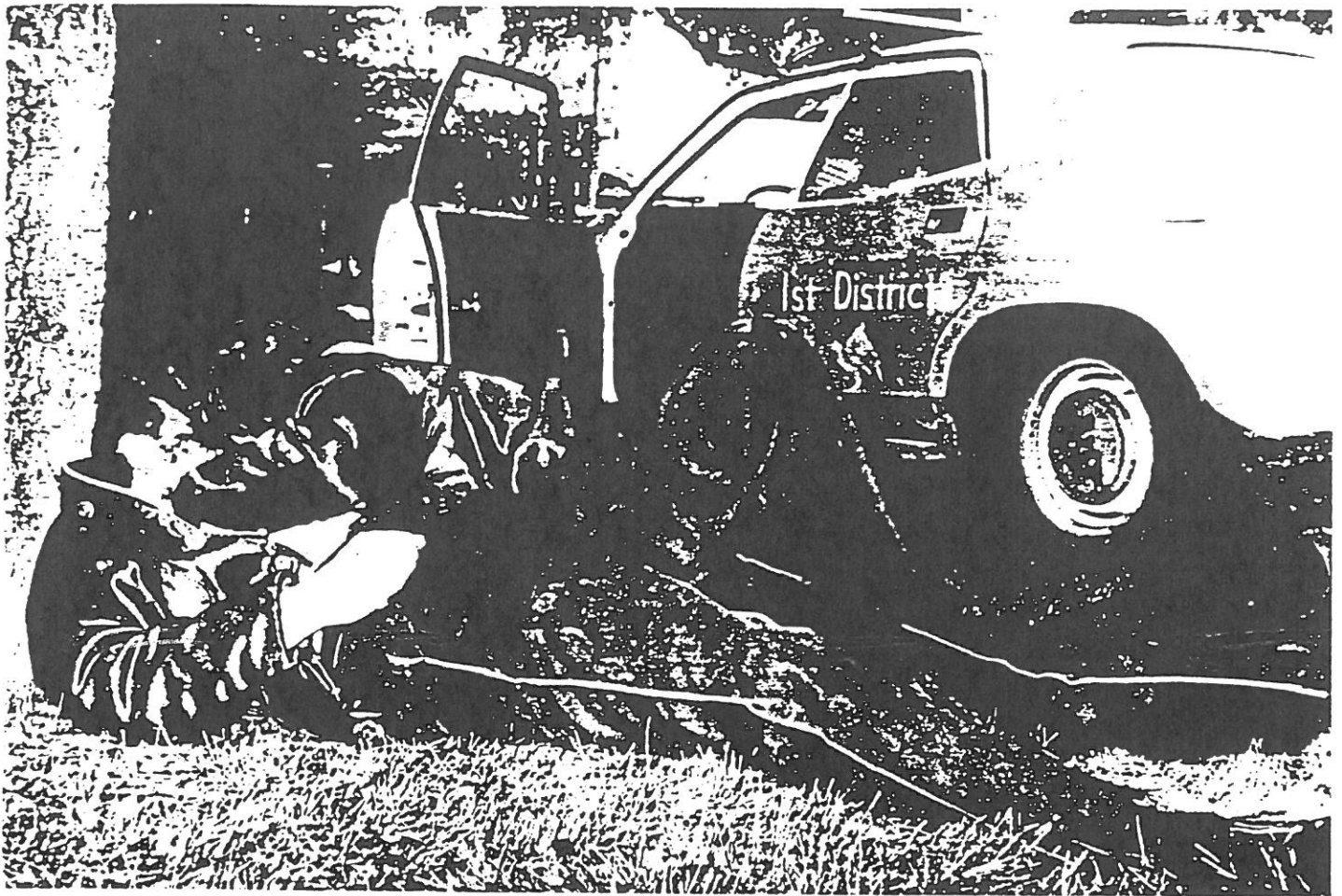
In September, 1972, the Felony Action Squad was formed for the specific purpose of armed robbery prevention in the areas of actual and/or predicted high criminal activity. Also at this time the Alcohol Safety Action Division was formed in an effort to reduce alcohol related auto accidents.



# HOWARD JOHNSON TRAGEDY





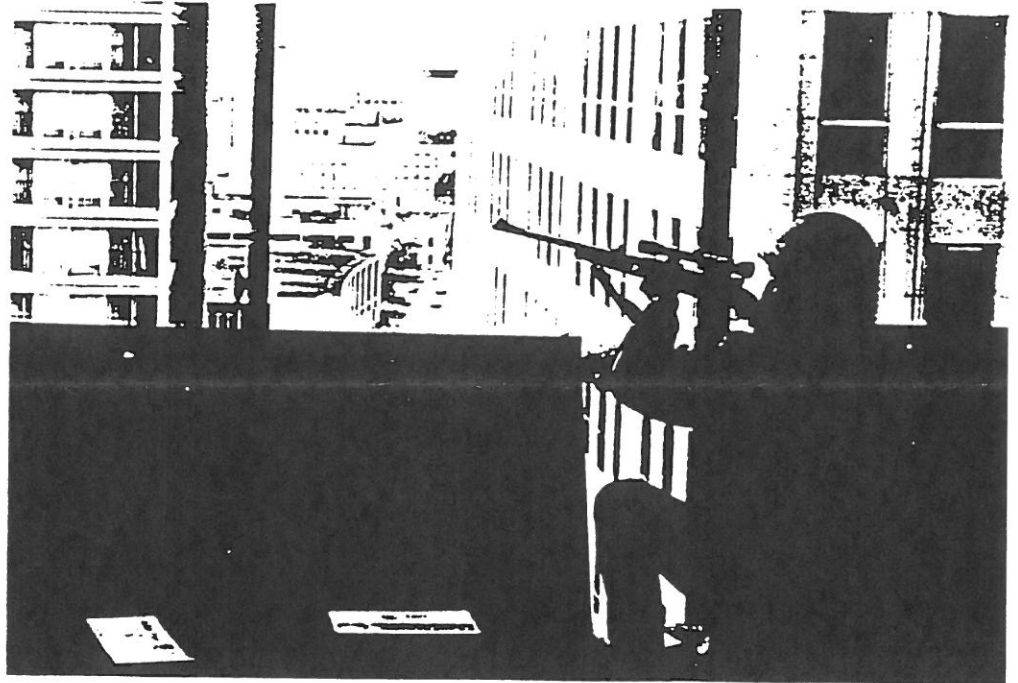


One of the greatest tragedies ever to befall the New Orleans Police Department was the series of snipings and gun battles waged between a lone gunman identified as Mark J. Essex and members of the Department. The first sniping occurred on December 31, 1972 about 10:55 P.M. at the Central Lock-up during which a police cadet was killed and a police lieutenant wounded. The sniper was traced to a building on Euphrasine Street, and in gaining entry, the man set off an alarm. This was about 11:15 P.M. Police officers responded to the alarm and as a K-9 officer prepared to release his dog, he was shot from behind and seriously wounded with a .44 caliber magnum bullet. The sniper escaped. The search and investigation for the killer continued until he was tracked to the Downtown Howard Johnson Motel on Sunday morning, January 7, 1973. At this time the man moved up and down the floors, apparently trying to make it appear that there were several people involved, while he set diversionary fires and went about killing and wounding citizens.

Superintendent Giarrusso set up a command post on the ground floor of the motel and the entire area was cordoned off. This seige continued throughout the day and finally the decision was made to use a military helicopter with police sharpshooters to fly over the roof area. This provided a more advantageous position for firing at Essex and/or others who were now firing from a cubicle on the roof.



At approximately 8:50 P.M. when the helicopter was on its third flight over the roof, Essex ran from the cubicle firing at the helicopter and was shot. However, reports from several observation points was to the effect that a second subject had also been seen, so extreme caution was still exercised. Finally, about 2:00 P.M. on Monday, January 8, police officers entered the roof area from all sides and a systematic search revealed no other person. Systematic searches made of the entire area of the motel also proved negative.



*We mourn  
their passing*



Paul Persigo



Louis J. Sirgo



Philip Coleman



Edwin Hosli



Alfred Harrell

The personal loss to the Department of Police was the death of Deputy Superintendent Louis J. Sirgo, Patrolman Paul Persigo, Patrolman Philip Coleman, K-9 Officer Edwin Hosli and Cadet Alfred Harrell. Police officers wounded were Lieutenant Horce Perez, Sergeant Emanuel Palmisano, Patrolmen Michael Buri, Charles Arnold, Ken Solis and Lawrence Arthur. Also wounded were Fire Lieutenant Tim Ursin and Fire Prevention Officer Joe Anderson. Additionally three civilians were killed and four others wounded.

There are no words that can adequately express the emotions that members of the New Orleans Police Department and the citizens of this community experienced during and after this tragedy. The families of the dead and the seriously injured will always bear the physical scars but all others involved will bear the hidden scars borne of the exhaustion of the long hours spent waiting and the pain of seeing friends wounded, dying and dead.

The Tragedy Fund, Inc. was begun in the aftermath of the Howard Johnson bloodbath, as a perpetual, permanent fund for the wives and children of policemen and firemen killed in the line of duty. The men responsible for starting this fund were Willard Robertson, Wiley Mossey, John Brignac, Bob Ward, Joseph I. Giarrusso and Father Peter V. Rogers, O.M.I. On the Board of Directors is Archbishop Philip Hannah, the presidents of four local universities and other outstanding citizens of the community.

# TO PROTECT



*Patrolman Michael Burl*



*Lieutenant Horace Perez*

## TO PROTECT AND TO SERVE

There is no fitting story or book or saying that can adequately express the breadth of emotions that all members of the N.O.P.D. experienced during and after the tragic events of December 31, 1972 and January 7, 1973.

The men shown here are those seriously injured; those who will bear the physical scars of those two dates. But for others, there will be hidden scars borne of the exhaustion of the long hours spent waiting; the pain of seeing friends wounded, dying and dead.



*Patrolman Charles Arnold*



*Fire Prevention Officer Joe Anderson*

# AND TO SERVE



*Sergeant Manuel Palmisano*



*Patrolman Ken Solis*

OUR BEAT salutes the men of the N.O.P.D. and N.O.F.D. who, having committed themselves to public service, gave of themselves at the risk of losing their own lives.

All members of both departments represent the finest of our community whether they were at the Howard Johnson Motor Hotel or maintaining their regular duties in the rest of the city.



*Patrolman Lawrence Arthur*



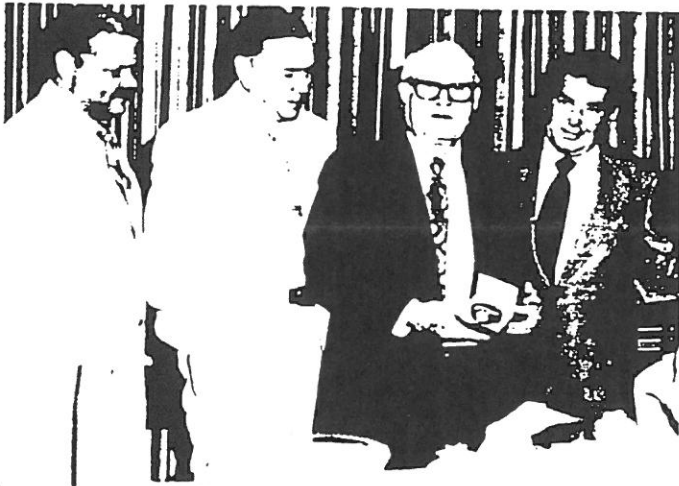
*Fire Lieutenant Tim Ursin*



On January 22, 1973 Major Anthony D. Duke, a 27-year veteran, accepted the position of Deputy Superintendent after the tragic death of Chief Sirgo.

A letter dated April 16, 1973 addressed to Superintendent Giarrusso, reads in part — For the first time since 1955 serious crime in the United States has actually declined. In your City of New Orleans, serious crime has been cut by 15.2 per cent and every member of your Department is to be congratulated on this outstanding achievement. These results are a tribute to your leadership and to the dedication and professionalism of New Orleans' law enforcement team . . . On behalf of every law-abiding American, I salute the men and women and the leadership of the New Orleans Police Department. It was signed, Sincerely, Richard Nixon, from the White House.

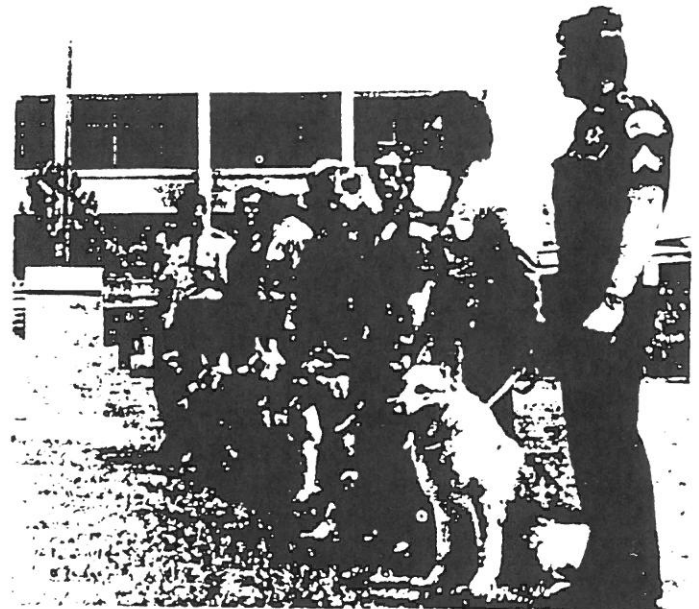
In 1973 the Communications Section was renovated and the Crime Analysis Section was created. This section more rapidly disseminated the



current crime data and aided in identifying career criminals.

On September 1, 1973 the Central Lock-up began using a computerized on-line booking system. On-line booking was designed for a total criminal justice information system and one advantage is the ability to check local and national wanted persons files lessing the possibility of a subject being arrested, booked and released before learning of other charges.

In 1974 the Rape Squad was formed as an arm of the Homicide Division and female officers were assigned to be able to deal more compassionately with the victims. Also, a Citizens Advisory Committee on Police Recruitment was formed and directed to concentrate its recruitment efforts to those segments of the population that would result in the Department's total personnel reflecting the racial and sexual composition of the city's population. Additionally, the quality of instruction at the Police Academy was upgraded and the training period extended from 17 weeks to 21 weeks. The completed K-9 Compound was formally dedicated and named



the Sergeant Edwin C. Hosli Compound in memory of the slain K-9 officer.

Tragedy again befell the Department of Police on Friday, February 28, 1975 when a police officer was killed and two others wounded. The series of events started about 7:50 P.M. when a wanted man suddenly pulled a revolver and started shooting. Detective Peter P. Menkewicz Jr. was shot in the chest and a female bystander, Patty Hoffman, was killed. The man barricaded himself in a house and in the seige that followed, Detective Joseph R. Tardiff was killed and Detective John H. Kastner suffered gunshot wounds of the neck and shoulder. Officer Tardiff was recovering from a serious wound received capturing an alleged narcotics handler, when he responded to a fellow officer's call for help. In his eulogy to Detective Tardiff, Archbishop Philip M.

Hannan said in part; "the hackneyed phrase, beyond the call of duty, does not sufficiently describe his heroism."

On Tuesday, March 25, 1975, in dedicating the Police Memorial Monument and the Louis J. Sirgo Plaza, Superintendent Giarrusso stated, "For a select few, the dedication to law and order can be the ultimate price. It is a tribute to honor, to courage, to a higher dedication." The Superintendent was speaking to the families of officers killed in the line of duty, police officers and citizens who were gathered for the dedication. Mrs. Louis Sirgo accepted the dedication of the plaza and the dedication of the monument which contains the names of 87 police officers, on behalf of her family and the families of all of the officers who "died in the line of duty".



Detective Robert McNeil (left) and Detective Joseph R. Tardiff

The Crime Prevention Unit was inaugurated in November, 1975. This unit was designed to inform the public on how to better secure their homes and personal property and how they might assist the police in the betterment of the community.

On the evening of March 18, 1976, while at home, Chief Giarrusso was struck a devastating blow in which, doctors simply stated, several small blood





Crime Prevention Unit

vessels at the base of his brain had ruptured. After a week of tests and careful consideration, doctors at Ochsner Foundation Hospital performed surgery. Deputy Superintendent Duke supervised the affairs of the Department until September of 1976 when Superintendent Giarrusso returned to duty.

In December, 1976, Chief Giarrusso, one of 21 Chiefs of Police from major cities to complete the FBI's first National Executive Institute, was presented a diploma by FBI Director Clarence M. Kelly at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

In early 1977 construction was begun on a much needed addition to the Headquarters building for the expansion of several divisions and the integration of a computerized communications system. When Headquarters was constructed in 1968, provisions were made to economically enlarge the building without major structural alterations.

Ernest N. Morial took over the reins of the city from his predecessor, Moon Landrieu, on Monday, May 1, 1978. At this time he appointed a citizens committee to interview applicants for the position of Superintendent of Police and asked Superintendent Giarrusso to remain until a new chief was selected. Superintendent Giarrusso was praised as an innovative chief who based his entire administration on the implementation of programs in crime prevention and law enforcement, many of which were adopted in their entirety by other law enforcement agencies throughout the country. In the eight years of his administration, these programs resulted in a 9.2 per cent reduction in the crime rate of New Orleans while the crime rate for cities in the same population range increased over 34 per cent.

On June 12, 1978, James C. Parsons was sworn in as Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department. He was selected from over 110

applicants. Parsons, a 44 year old native of Birmingham, Alabama, had risen through the ranks to become the Birmingham Police Chief in 1972, the position he resigned from to become the New Orleans Chief.

On July 12, 1978, the new Chief announced a new look in the Department's vehicles to improve the image of the police department as well as to increase efficiency and officer safety. The most obvious change was the new color scheme to a darker shade of blue, under a white top, accented by red and blue flashing lights, luminous decals and high intensity alley lights. New protection screens were added to provide maximum safety for officers and prisoners and to improve visibility.

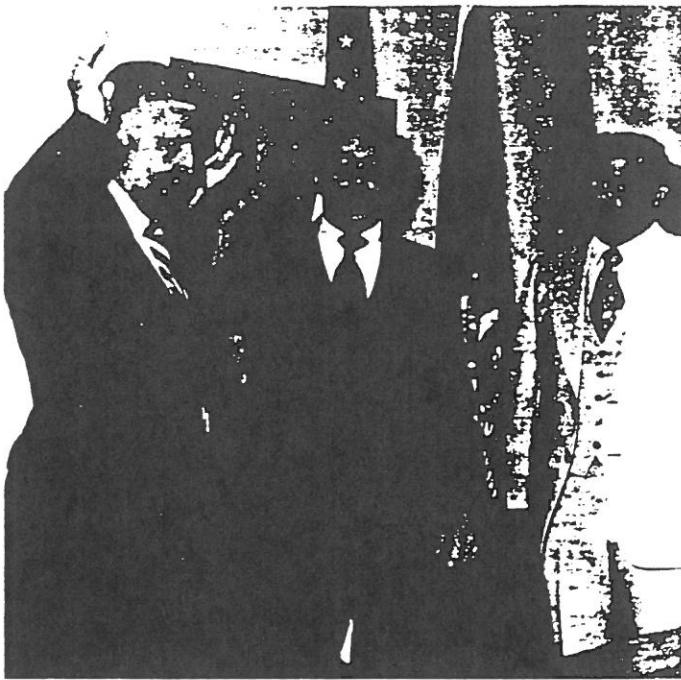
On July 25, 1978, Superintendent Parsons appointed David R. Kent, an 18-year veteran, to succeed Anthony Duke as Deputy Superintendent and reappointed Louis E. Turner as Deputy Chief for Administration. Chief Duke reverted back to his rank of Major and was assigned to command the House of Detention. Superintendent Parsons announced that he was developing a reorganizational process and was attempting to appoint a third Deputy Chief, the three chiefs to then be of equal rank and alternate periodically in their job assignments, thereby receiving broad experience in all facets of the Police Department.

In restructuring the Table of Organizations, created were: The Field Operations Bureau to be headed by Chief Kent and to include the Patrol, Juvenile and Traffic Divisions, Civil Defense and the Special Operations Division which includes the



Parsons





Tactical and K-9 Units. The Technical Services Bureau to be headed by Chief Turner and to encompass the Central Lock-up, Detention Section, Electronics, Crime Laboratory, Communications, Records and Identification and the Special Assignment Section. The Major Offense Bureau with Chief of Detectives Henry Morris as interim commander over the Criminal Investigation Division (Detective Bureau) and the Court Liaison Section. The Administrative Services Bureau with Captain Charles Rodriguez as interim director over the Personnel Division, Education and Training Division, Fiscal and Property Management Division, Research and Planning and the Public Affairs Division which included the Public Information Section, Community Relations, Crime Prevention and the Police Band. The Professional Accountability Bureau with Special Agent Gerard Salles appointed as director over the Internal Affairs Division and the Management Controls Division, which was previously the Inspections Division. Additionally, the Felony Action Squad was



Mrs. Pat Malone, formerly of New Orleans Civil Service, was chosen by Supt. Parsons as his Administrative Assistant, and Lieutenant Graymond Martin was chosen as his Executive Assistant.

transferred from the Patrol Bureau to the Specialized Investigations Division which is comprised of the Vice Crimes Section, Intelligence Section and the Narcotics and Drug Abuse Section.

On Thursday, August 24, 1978, personnel in the Traffic Division were reduced from 170 to 25, with the majority of the officers being reassigned to the districts. The primary purpose of this change was to place more police officers on the street and to give district personnel the responsibility of traffic enforcement. The Traffic Division would now only handle traffic accidents with injuries or fatalities, hit and run accidents and would include the Alcohol Safety Unit.

The Year of 1979 began with the dissension over the city's offered pay plan which called for the diminishing of many benefits and including the slashing of annual leave and sick leave. Though numerous hours were spent in negotiations between the city administration and police organizations, no settlement was reached and tension mounted. Threats to strike were met with threats to fire any striking cop by Mayor Morial.



On Tuesday, January 23, 1979 Superintendent Parsons appointed Captain Charles J. Rodriguez as the third Deputy Chief and put him in command of Technical Services. He exchanged the command of Major Henry Morris from the Major Offense Bureau with Major Lloyd Poissenot of the Patrol Bureau, then put Deputy Chief Louis E. Turner in overall command of the Major Offense Bureau. Lieutenant Raymond W. Bergeron was assigned as interim director of the Administrative Services Bureau, the position vacated by Captain Rodriguez. Chief Kent remained in command of Field Operations.

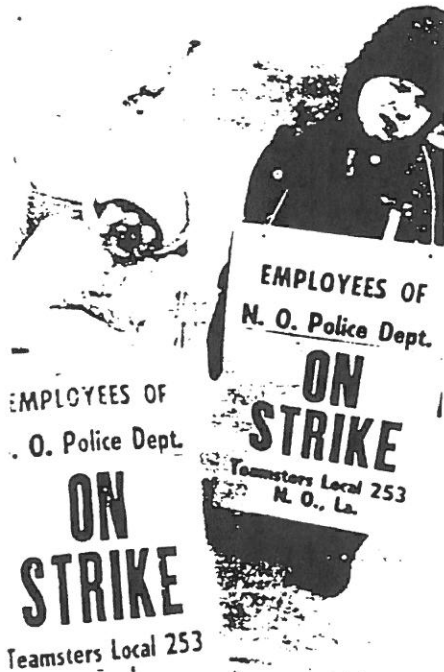


Mrs. Paula Huber, formerly with the New Orleans Civil Service, was chosen to fill the position as Director of Administrative Services Bureau. Lt. Bergeron served as interim director prior to the appointment of Mrs. Huber.

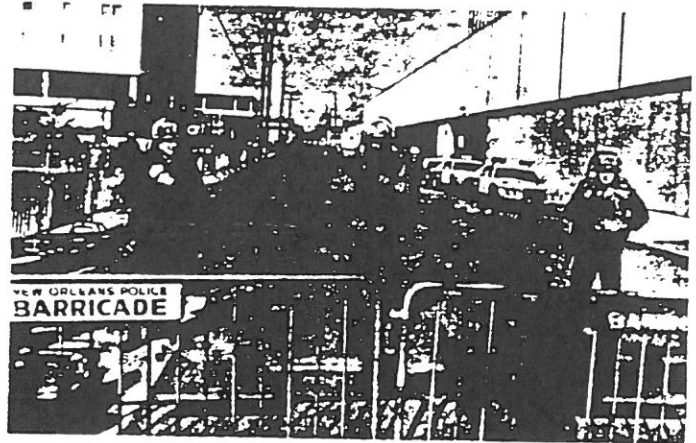
On Wednesday, January 24, 1979 Wade D. Schindler, a former New Orleans Policeman and current planner for the Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, was appointed to the position of Director of Education and Training. He is the first civilian to ever be appointed to this position. Schindler replaced Lieutenant Bergeron.

On Tuesday, February 6, 1979, Mayor Morial announced that the city was recognizing the Fraternal Order of Police as the sole bargaining agent for the New Orleans policemen. The 647 member FOP was considered less militant than the 725 member Police Association and their constitution contained a "no strike" clause.

In the days following, numerous PANO members resigned from the FOP and finally, after all negotiations failed with the Mayor, at a PANO meeting on Thursday night, February 8, the decision was made to strike. Sign carrying police officers



gathered on the steps of Police Headquarters Friday morning, February 9, 1979. Superintendent Parsons and other top ranking officers pledged their support to the striking policemen after their strength had escalated throughout the day. It was estimated that by the end of the day Friday, most of the Department's 1514 members had joined the strike. By 8:00 P.M. some 100 National Guardsmen were on duty in the city performing sentry duty for City Hall, Police Headquarters, the Police District Stations and the Civil Defense Building. Louisiana State Police Troopers were assigned for enforcement functions. Also at 8:00 P.M. members of the FOP met in the dramatic session at City Hall and withdrew as the

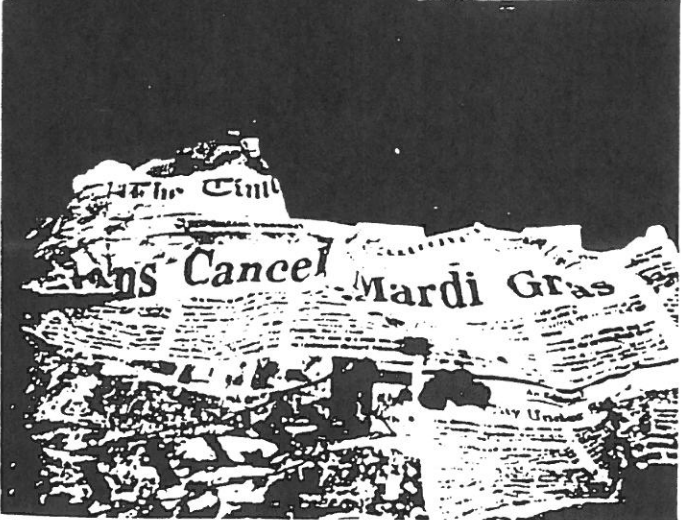


bargaining agent. The 30-hour strike ended when Mayor Morial announced at 1:45 A.M., Saturday, February 10th, that he would recognize the Police Association of New Orleans as the official bargaining agent and recommend to the Civil Service Commission that benefits be restored to their former level for those employed before January 1, 1979. This meant employees would get back the 24 sick leave days and 18 annual leave days instead of the 13-13 approved by the Civil Service Commission. The city also agreed to negotiate for one week on a full range of issues including wages and benefits. All police employees returned to work.

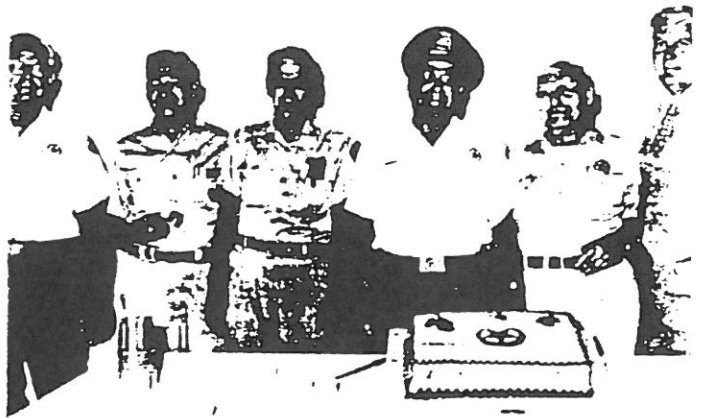
On Monday, February 12, 1979 teamster-affiliated police union negotiators were presented a new contract when they met with the Chief Administrative Officer and other city



representatives. They, in turn, submitted a list of demands. As the negotiations continued, it became apparent by the Friday, February 16th deadline, that the differences were unlikely to be resolved. The Union offered to continue negotiations with the City through April 1, if the issues would be submitted to compulsory and binding arbitration, with the Civil



Service Commission joining the contract negotiations. Because of far-reaching implications, the Mayor then proposed a limited arbitration with him as mediator. The City Council issued a statement that New Orleans Police are being "duped and deceived" and vowed never to surrender the control of city government to union negotiators. Police union president Vicent Bruno stated the Mayor was trying to destroy the union and that they had no alternative but to walk off the job shortly after 8:00 P.M. on Friday, February 16, 1979. National Guardsmen and State Police Troopers moved into the city for the second time. At a late night press conference, Mayor Morial issued a request that the Carnival parades scheduled for the weekend be cancelled. The strike resulted in all of the parades being cancelled in Orleans Parish. In the two-weeks that followed, negotiations continued with offerings and rejections from both sides. By Sunday,



Badges 1 thru 5: NOPD's oldest service veterans. Left to Right: Jules Schnapp, Vincent Janusa, Patrick Fritcher, Joseph Cannatella, Mike Partitiano.

March 4, 1979, the 16-day old strike officially came to an end and the majority of the officers returned to work. The sad part is there were no real gains from all of the turmoil and strife of the second strike, the analysis being, "There were No Winners and No Losers — Only Survivors."

On Sunday, March 20, 1979 Superintendent Parsons abolished the Community Relations Division and created a Crime Prevention and Community Programs Unit to be made a sub-division of the Public Affairs Division. The Community Center at 2552 St. Philip Street was closed.



On Saturday, March 17, 1979, twenty paramedics, including eight police officers, completed a year of training to deal with a range of emergencies from severe cardiac emergencies to gunshot wounds. The training was funded by a federal grant and the program put under the guidance of the police department. Formerly ambulance attendants could perform only basic services — placing a patient in an ambulance and getting him to the hospital. These paramedics are equipped to give life-saving drugs, intravenous solutions and use other methods of treatment described as “sophisticated”.

After implementing the system called “Managing Criminal Investigations” (MCI), in the Sixth District for several months and determining the District Attorney was accepting more than 90 per cent of their cases, in July of 1979 this system was implemented in all districts. Under the new system, patrol officers make the preliminary investigations then turn their information over to special investigators, usually the older, more experienced officers, who complete the case in a very precise, step-by-step manner with the expertise needed to build a solid case for prosecution.

On Friday, August 31, 1979, Major Henry M. Morris, a 32 year veteran, was sworn in as Deputy Chief and placed in charge of Technical Services. He replaced Deputy Chief Rodriguez, who resigned only seven months after his appointment. Rodriguez was restored to his rank of Captain and reassigned to the Emergency Medical Section.



In December of 1979, a new pilot truancy prevention program was begun in the New Orleans Public Schools aimed at reducing student absenteeism decreasing daytime criminal activity and improving police-community relations. Fifty-two officers received special training in dealing with truants.

When Superintendent Parsons appointed Chief Kent and Chief Turner, he stated he intended to appoint a third Deputy Chief, the three chiefs to then be of equal rank and alternate periodically in their job assignments, thereby receiving broad experience

in all facets of the Police Department. In a routine move, on March 23, 1980, Chief Turner assumed command of Field Operations and Chief Kent moved to the Major Offense Bureau. Chief Morris remained in Technical Services.

In May of 1980, the Mayor announced the newly formed New Orleans Neighborhood Police Anti-Crime Councils (NONPACC) designed to build bridges between the neighborhoods and the New Orleans Police Department. This is in addition to the NOPD Crime Prevention program, Neighborhood Watch.

On Saturday, October 25, 1980, the Moss Street Police Facility was dedicated. This facility now houses the Police Academy, the Special Operations Division and the Reserve Section.

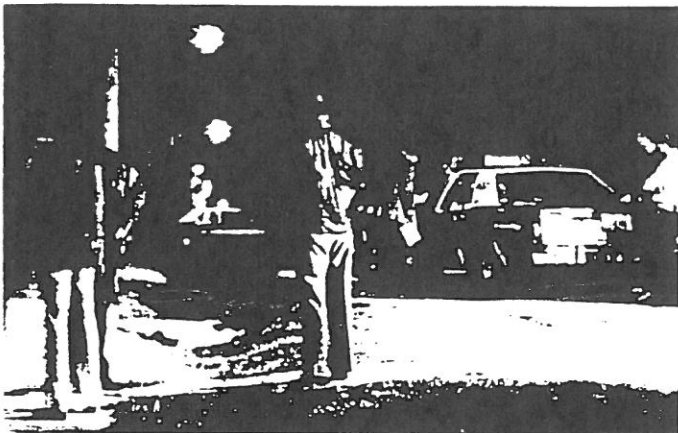
On Saturday, November 8, 1980, tragedy again befell the Police Department. The body of Fourth District Officer Gregory Neupert was found mortally wounded lying in a ditch alongside his police car in front of 1213 Nunez Street about 1:15 A.M. by an off duty officer. Neupert, 23 years old, had served on the police department for three years. An extensive investigation was begun to find the persons responsible for murdering this officer. The identities of the alleged slayers were learned during the course of the investigation. An early morning confrontation between the alleged slayers and the police took place simultaneously at 1127 LeBoeuf Street and 1133 Teche Street. The suspects chose to resist. As the result of their resistance, the two suspects were fatally wounded by police officers. The girlfriend of



Neupert

one of the suspects was also fatally wounded as the result of her resistance to the arrest attempt.

Certain interest groups within the city demanded a federal probe into the death of the two suspects in the Neupert killing and also into the death of the girlfriend of one of the suspects. As a result of a Federal Grand Jury investigation, seven police officers were indicted for various charges. A trial was later held in Dallas, Texas, on the charges stemming from the federal indictment. The jury subsequently found four of the officers not guilty and convicted three officers on federal violations.



Investigators Check Area Where Police Officer Greg Neupert's Body Lies in Ditch Near His Squad Car

In the meantime, on Monday, November 24, 1980, Superintendent Parsons resigned amid a groundswell of protests by various groups. Mayor Moriai announced the resignation and placed Deputy Chief Morris in immediate charge of the Department on an interim basis.

Acting Superintendent Morris, in assuming the leadership of the Department, felt that the manpower shortage was his number one priority. Although he felt that narcotics was the cause of the majority of crimes, and wanted to double the strength of the Narcotics Unit, in December of 1980, he reassigned about eighty officers from the SOD and the specialized units to the Police Districts in order to keep up with the increasing number of calls for service.

On Friday, January 9, 1981, Mayor Moriai announced a new "hot line" program in which the city's 1200 radio dispatched taxicabs would alert police to crimes and suspicious situations. The new program was called "Taxis on Patrol".

On January 16, 1981, Sergeant Arnesta Taylor was assigned to head the Department's recruiting program. Although recruiting was immediately intensified, this was a long range plan. In the meantime careful planning and analysis was implemented to get the maximum usage out of the present manpower. The program of appointing civilian personnel to specialized jobs was expanded thus allowing additional police officers to be assigned to line functions. TELESERV, the program in which citizen volunteers assisted NOPD in handling minor



Supt. Henry M. Morris

complaints over the telephone, was initiated, thus freeing more field officers to respond to high priority calls for service.

On April 16, 1981, Mayor Moriai announced the appointment of Morris as Superintendent of Police and Warren Woodford Sr. as Deputy Chief of Police. Chief Woodford replaced Morris as commander of the Technical Services Bureau. Chief Kent remained in command of the Major Offense Bureau and Chief Turner in command of the Field Operations Bureau.

Negative press and public criticism of the Department continued as Superintendent Morris addressed his priorities. He appeared before the City Council to report on extensive revisions in the Police Academy curriculum which would provide training in human relations and cultural sensitivity. Since the Department was further involved in controversy over police shootings, Morris revoked his predecessor's



David R. Kent

Warren Woodfork



Calvin Galliano

policy on large caliber handguns. Officers were again restricted to a standard .38 or .357 revolver and specific ammunition. Having already increased the number of officers assigned to patrol, he now nearly doubled the size of the Narcotics Squad. He also promoted thirty officers as Field Training Officers. These promotions were the beginning of the Police Officer I - IV program which was designed to recognize and compensate officers based on their training, experience, and assignments.

Deputy Chief David Kent retired from the Department on April 9, 1982, after the city administration asked him to relinquish his position as one of the department's three deputy chiefs. A spokesman for Mayor Morial said Kent was asked to step down after high-level discussions "about the future of the department and plans for reorganization and it was decided that Deputy Chief Kent did not fit in with those plans for the future".

On Thursday, April 29, 1982, Superintendent Morris appointed Major Calvin J. Galliano as the new Deputy Chief and assigned him to the Technical Services Bureau. At this time Chief Turner was assigned to command the Criminal Investigations Bureau and Chief Woodfork assumed command of the Field Operations Bureau.

In-service programs were developed to address some of the problems that continually occurred within the Department, such as, the handling of mentally disturbed persons, the use of deadly force, tactical driving, self defense, and the use of a new defensive baton.

In October, 1982, it was announced that the department's crime prevention programs would involve more officers and more segments of the community in the fight against crime. The new program was called, "Second Line against Crime". Since 1979 when the Neighborhood Watch program was launched in New Orleans, over 60,000 citizens have been organized into anti-crime watch groups.

On Friday, November 12, 1982, the U.S. Supreme Court rejected the Department's final appeal in a suit by CBS Television News for its "60 Minutes" program to gain access to police records of the murder of Patrolman Gregory Neupert. On Monday, November 15, NOPD released the 135 page report.

Responsibility for the Central Lockup and the House of Detention was transferred from the New Orleans Police Department to the Criminal Sheriff on Wednesday, December 1, 1982. The City Council approved the transfer after being informed the turnover would save the city one million dollars. The 77 Correctional Officers were reassigned to desk duty in the police districts, and other divisions.

The last roll call for the Eighth Police District, located in the Headquarters Building, 715 S. Broad Street, was held on Saturday, December 18, 1982. This district was merged into the Third Police District, located at 801 Rosedale Street, thus decreasing the number of districts from eight to seven. This change was the result of a two-year study by the Research and Planning Division. The boundaries of the districts were also changed in order to correct a size imbalance. Some of the districts were too large and others too small. These changes would also improve the response time in answering the calls for service.

At this time the Urban Squad and the Felony Action Squad were disbanded. The officers assigned to these units as well as the officers of the Eighth District were reassigned throughout the Department.

On Thursday, December 23, 1982, twenty-four police officers were promoted, the first results of the settlement of a 10-year old racial discrimination suit filed by black officers against the New Orleans Police Department. The promotions were part of a consent decree that was withheld by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The decree is designed to ensure that blacks eventually hold half of the ranking positions in the Department. Of the three captains promoted, one was black. Of the 21 sergeants promoted, 12 were black.

On January 7, 1983, in an unprecedented step, the U.S. Justice Department asked the federal appeals court to overturn the court-approved settlement under which the City of New Orleans promised to promote equal numbers of black and white officers. The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had reversed a ruling by U.S. District Judge Morey Sear, who had refused to sign the agreement because of the racial promotion quota, stating such a policy would discriminate against non-white officers. The 5th Circuit, in a brief order issued Monday, January 10, gave Justice the go-ahead to seek a rehearing of the case on behalf of non-black officers who would be denied promotions if the consent decree is allowed to stand. The negotiators for the consent decree are back to square one where they were in 1973 when the suit was filed.

On Monday, June 6, 1983, all thirteen judges of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court began hearing the arguments of the U.S. Justice Department lawyer and the spokesman for the black officers who filed the suit.

Although the police use of deadly force declined by 70% during Morris' administration, a tragic fatality in August of 1983 led to a political confrontation. One of the city councilmen suggested

that Morris should resign after a police officer was indicted in the fatal shooting of a Black youth. The councilman's attack on Morris backfired. The public and the media rallied to support the Superintendent and the councilman retracted his statement.

In August, 1983, the only NOPD substation was opened on Peltier Street in eastern New Orleans. Two officers patrol this area which is roughly ten blocks long and three blocks wide where about 75 percent of the residents are from southeast Asia. The residents named the sub-station, "Van Phong Canh Sat", meaning police office in Vietnamese. The two officers spend a great deal of time on foot patrol to establish a better relationship.

As the Year of 1984 began, significant improvements were noted in training, narcotics enforcement, and crime prevention. Nearly 200,000 citizens were now involved in police sponsored anti-crime programs. The Employee Assistance program which provides psychological services to police officers and their families, and the Crisis Transportation Service which assists officers in handling mental patients, were initiated.

On January 8, 1984 in routine reassignments, Chief Turner assumed command of Technical Services, Woodfork to command the Criminal Investigations Bureau, and Galliano to command the Field Operations Bureau.

On Monday, April 23, 1984, in a 7-6 ruling, the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals threw out the controversial quota plan to promote one black police officer for each white promoted. The court also

dismissed claims by the U.S. Justice Department that quotas cannot be used to remedy past discrimination and that court-ordered solutions can be applied only to actual victims of discrimination. The ruling on July 11 sends the case back to Judge Morey Sear for settlement negotiations or a trial.

On Saturday, May 12, 1984, the Louisiana World Exposition opened amid extravaganza ceremonies. After many months of extensive planning, the police department was given the responsibility of protecting the visitors and citizens of New Orleans who would visit the fair, while at the same time insuring that the additional traffic would not interrupt the normal operations of the city.

The Greater New Orleans 1984 World's Fair Committee quietly passed into history on Tuesday, June 26, 1984 after anticipated fair-related problems failed to materialize.

After a State Police investigation which revealed the current world's fair security guards were taking bribes and were totally ineffective, they were severely trimmed by layoffs. A new security force was initiated on August 28, 1984 composed of NOPD officers, Louisiana State Police troopers and Orleans Parish Criminal deputies.

As of this writing (September 1984), only the financial plight, stemming from a lower than anticipated attendance, mars the beautifully planned and executed 1984 World's Fair.

History will show that this Fair, exuding Mardi Gras charm, could only be located and enjoyed in New Orleans, the "City That Care Forgot".

